

Harriman Gazette.

VOL. LV, NO. 8.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1912.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 3611

ARMY AFTER A HARBOR SITE

Present Naval Station May Be the Barracks Site if Wires Are Well Pulled.

WANT WHARVES AS WELL

War Department Credited With a Design Upon Additional Land Adjoining.

The war department is quietly tugging at the ends of the proper wires at Washington to have the Honolulu naval station grounds, as well as the naval wharves, transferred to the Army when the navy department transfers its activities from the city to the new Pearl Harbor naval station. The war department has had an unusually strong pull at Washington during the past year and has been able to coax congress and executive heads into granting many of its requests and the naval station grounds in the city are among the Army's future wants.

When it was known a few years ago that the Pearl Harbor naval station was to be a fact, it was then intimated that the local naval station grounds would be admirable for army purposes and particularly for garrison extension.

It is now understood that the Army, during the past year, and particularly since Hawaii was created into a Department, has been working to have the valuable water frontage transferred to the war department, and with it the naval wharves.

Further than that it was also intimated from Washington recently that the war department had its eye upon the lumber yard of Lewers & Cooke, adjoining the station on the Waikiki side. This would give a reservation bounded by streets and not by any private property lines.

Don't Want Channel Wharf.

When the war department recently transferred to the Territory space on the "drill shed lot" so that a national guard armory could be built thereon, no mention was made of the Territory transferring the old channel wharf to the Army, according to the trade proposed. The recent transfer of a portion of the drill shed lot had no strings tied to it, and the channel wharf still belongs to the Territory. It is altogether likely that under the present movement of the Army to get the naval wharves the channel wharf will not be needed.

The war department will shortly complete a torpedo station wharf at Port Armstrong, adjoining the Honolulu channel and that will be sufficient for the mine planter which will be stationed here. With the naval wharves in the possession of the Army no other wharves would be necessary. The only change necessary, when the Army takes over the wharves, will be a shed over at least one wharf, in order that military stores and private property of officers and men may be under shelter during loading and discharging periods.

It is known that the Navy does not intend to abandon Honolulu altogether, and according to plans made public a few years ago, a pay office would be maintained here. In case the Army took over the naval station grounds and added the lumber yard property to it, the navy might occupy an office elsewhere.

The naval station grounds, with the recent coal sheds removed, and the annis court utilized for drill grounds, could be ample for the establishment of a post.

Quartermaster's Building Site.

A few years ago the war department acquired valuable property on lower port street and asked for bids for a quartermaster's building to be erected on the corner of Fort and Allen streets, adjoining the Oceanic wharf. Lucas Roberts were the lowest bidders, but several thousand dollars over the appropriation, and all bids were finally rejected. Since then the plan for that building has not been revived. In view of the war department's activity to get possession of the naval station grounds, a project for a quartermaster's residence and office building may be held in abeyance until the matter is settled. With the naval wharves used for transports, there is more likelihood of the quartermaster's building erected on a part of the station grounds, or more likely upon the Lewers & Cooke lumber yard property.

Navy Loses a Slice.

The naval station has already felt a grip of the Army, the latter having recently acquired a slice of that naval property. This was only discovered when Mr. Wootch, the army engineer, was led why dredging material was being dumped on to a part of the naval station land without authority from any one. The Army men only grinned and referred the objection to an executive officer of the Army that pertains to the naval reservation.

DOG QUARANTINE BOBS UP AGAIN

Board Will Ask Committee to Change Proposed Rule—Low Gets Extension.

The vexed question of dog quarantine came to the fore at the regular meeting of the board of agriculture and forestry in the senate chamber yesterday afternoon. There were present: President Judd and Messrs. J. M. Dowsett, H. M. von Holt and Albert Waterhouse.

Following the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting and the acceptance and filing of a number of routine reports, the subject of dog quarantine bobbed up. It was thought that at the last meeting of the board this matter had been settled, for a rule declaring for 120 days quarantine of all canines coming to the port of Honolulu was decided upon and passed. The rule, however, did not meet fully with the endorsement of the Governor, for the territorial executive objected to a quarantine for dogs from all countries, regardless of whether rabies was a disease known to be present in those countries or not. The Governor suggested that the rule of the quarantine be directed against importations of dogs "from countries where rabies is known to be prevalent."

Clarify Rules.

A long discussion of the proposed rule followed the statement of the Governor's position, and the board finally decided that a new rule, or set of rules, more specific, be drawn up. It was well to have a quarantine imposed upon dogs coming to this port from countries where rabies is common; yet it was argued that animals coming from non-infected countries might in transit be exposed to the disease.

Therefore, in referring the rule back to the animal industry committee for redrawing, the board made it plain that consideration should be given as to whether the animal came through an infected country; how was it shipped, and was there any inspection of it before or after leaving its home port. When the question is again taken up, as it will be at the next meeting of the board, it is likely that a part of the new rules relating to the importation of dogs will compel intending importers to get a permit from the local authorities.

Low's Request.

The board then took up the request of Eben Low for an extension of time in which to fulfill his part of an agreement regarding the total removal of tame sheep and wild goats from the island of Kahooolawe. It appears that Mr. Low made an agreement with the acting commissioner of public lands last May that in cancellation of a two years' rental for the island he would kill off all the wild goats.

Reclaim Island.

It is therefore the purpose of the territorial government to reclaim the island before the work of denudation—by goats, sheep, winds and rain—is complete; and it was with this end in view that the mentioned agreement with Mr. Low was made. But Mr. Low finds in the first place that he cannot remove all his sheep within the specified time owing both to lack of pasture and of market for the mutton in such quantities and, secondly, that in spite of the fact that he has been using ammunition enough to supply a South American revolution he cannot kill off the goats as rapidly as he or the Territory might wish. He therefore asked for an extension of time, and the board agreed to give him until April 30.

Tourists and others who have a liking for the thimbleberry, which grows on the island of Hawaii, and a part of Maui, better transfer their affections to some plant more to the liking of the board of agriculture and forestry; at least said tourists, et al., had better leave the thimbleberry where it grows and not attempt to make it a part of the adornment of Honolulu front yards.

In Hawaii and Maui the plant, which belongs to the raspberry family, has become a pest; and in many places has destroyed pasture lands. This is particularly true where the soil is wet.

UNCLE SAM WITHDRAWS ITS OFFER OF SALE

The government yesterday withdrew the offer of sale of a part of Union street and began proceedings before Judge Cooper for the closing of that street and the opening of the Bishop street extension. Attorney General Lindsay appears in the matter for the Territory and will follow it through closely, with the hope of early having a jury appointed, as per the statute, to pass upon the propriety of the contemplated closing of one street and the opening of another.

MAHUKA CASE UP TOMORROW

District Attorney Ready to Set Famed Dispute Rolling on Legal Way.

"I shall file the necessary papers at once and the Mahuka site matter will come up in court Wednesday morning before Judge Dole for disposition." So said United States District Attorney Robert W. Breckons, yesterday afternoon in discussing the cable orders he had received from Washington to proceed with the condemnation.

Yesterday morning District Attorney Breckons received a terse cable from the attorney general at Washington to go ahead with the condemnation suit, and he is all ready to proceed at once.

As to who will try the case, that is not known at present, but it may be that a judge from the California circuit is en route here on orders from Washington to act in the matter. While in Washington, Judge Dole told the attorney general that Mrs. Dole would sell her interest in E. O. Hall & Son if it was thought advisable for him to sit in the case rather than bring another jurist from the mainland.

Up to the last mail, no reply had been made to this suggestion, but in the one due this morning there may be some word from the attorney general so that after all Judge Dole will be able to sit in the case which has been occupying so much public attention.

In any event, District Attorney Breckons is ready to proceed on the orders he received yesterday, and the first real step in the matter of an enlargement of the Mahuka site, taking in the entire block bounded by Bishop, Merchant, Fort and King streets, will take place tomorrow when the matter is brought up in federal court before Judge Dole.

Jury Investigating.

Yesterday the grand jury of federal court held a session during the morning hours and in attendance upon it were more than thirty witnesses, one who was awaiting outside the door of the chamber being Postoffice Inspector Hare, from which event it is presumed that there are some more postoffice matters coming before the attention of the investigating body. After holding a session for the entire morning, the jury adjourned until tomorrow.

The petty jury in the federal court was to have reported for duty this morning, but on account of no jury cases being on the calendar this week, has been excused until Monday of next week.

Everything Continued.

The case of Robert Peterson charged with assault on a seaman was on the federal court calendar yesterday, but was continued for the term as Peterson is out of the country. This is an old case, the assault having taken place in April, 1910, on the Jane L. Stanford, William Smith being the victim of the alleged attack by the skipper.

Fred Low, who is charged with perjury before the grand jury had his case continued until today. The same action was taken in the case of William Kamelamela, charged with a statutory offense. Chan Tom Ching, charged with perjury before the petty jury, also had a continuance.

Calendar Today.

Louis Cordau, Emil Scott, and Harrison Henry are up for disposition of cases today. Cordau is charged with perjury and assault on the high seas, Emil Scott with assault on the high seas, and Harrison Henry with perjury. Chung Leong Ching comes up on trial today for opium matters.

ADMIRAL INSPECTING SHIPS OF FLEET

Taking advantage of enforced delay Admiral Thomas yesterday set to work at the semiannual task of inspecting ships. The Colorado and Maryland were the first to undergo the close scrutiny of the commanding officers of their respective divisions and the other ships will pass under the same eyes in due time.

The beginning of this work, which will take some days, does not indicate that there is any knowledge on the part of the officers of the fleet regarding their future movements. Admiral Thomas said last night that he had received no further order from Washington and had no idea how long he would remain at Honolulu. The Admiral's inspection can be postponed at any time. No plans are being made at present as no one can trust the future sufficiently.

Rear Admiral C. R. T. Moore, commandant of the Coast Island training station, will succeed Rear Admiral Chassey Thomas, as commander in chief of the Pacific fleet. The change will be made on April 1st, when Admiral Thomas goes on the retired list. The new commander is rated as one of the most able officials in the service on the west coast, and his assignments for the last ten years have been almost entirely in neighboring waters.

Captain Charles F. Bond, who is now stationed at Newport, will succeed Rear Admiral Moore as commandant of West Island.

BRINGS NEWS OF WORK ON GUAM

Engineer Bostrom Tells About Development of Island—Its Postmaster.

With the coming to Honolulu on the Pacific Mail liner Mongolia of Carl A. Bostrom, Corps of Civil Engineers of the United States Navy, the work at Pearl Harbor will have another expert in construction work to help in the great project of developing the harbor and its surroundings, including the building up of the naval station. Mr. Bostrom is at present a guest at the University Club and is very much pleased with what he has seen of Honolulu city life for he has just come from a tour of eighteen months of duty at Guam.

This little island possession of the United States in the western Pacific also has its problems of water works, sewers, and harbor development, including dredging. At present the capital of the island, Agaña, (pronounced Agaña) is five miles along the coast from the port at Piti, where the roadstead is protected partly by an island and partly by a coral reef. But there is so much coral inside this harbor that ships have to anchor in the roadstead and all freight is lightered. Plans are being considered for dredging a channel and making a small, but safe, harbor at Piti and transferring the naval station to the port.

Mr. Bostrom was in charge there of the building of a waterworks system for Agaña, and this work was recently completed, although other waterworks systems are under way for other sections of the island. A sewer system for Agaña is also being pushed and three hospital buildings have been completed and another is under way.

Also Road Problems.

The island government of Guam, as in Hawaii, has a problem all its own, and that is the building of good roads throughout the island. This is being done slowly, all the taxes, or a greater part of them, being devoted to this purpose.

At present a company of marines is stationed there under command of First Lieutenant Stokes, and altogether there are about fifteen officers and their families, which go to the making up of the official life of the island. The have their officers club and there is considerable gaiety in a social way among the residents.

"There is plenty of water on the island," said Mr. Bostrom yesterday, "and this is being rapidly developed. The system for the capital is completed and two other systems, one for Umatac and the other for Merizo, are now under way. Also there is work on a wharf and coal shed at Piti and another plant at Agaña. All of this work is done by the government."

Ex-Governor Is Postmaster.

There is one piece of news brought here by Mr. Bostrom which is an echo of the Spanish-American war.

When the cruiser Charleston captured Guam, during the war, it was Acting Governor Duarte who apologized to the officers of the warship for not returning the salute, explaining that he had no powder. The story made celebrated by Frank R. Stockton, now has another chapter, for former Governor Duarte, who returned to Guam after his capture by the Charleston, is now the postmaster at Agaña and is very anxious to become an American citizen, but cannot do so, as no one can be naturalized on Guam because it is not a part of the United States, but simply a possession.

Mr. Bostrom states that the only way the United States postmaster at Guam can become a citizen is to come to Honolulu, or the Coast, and apply for citizenship papers. Meanwhile he is a man without a country, although an employe of Uncle Sam.

KIND HEARTS GIVE CLOTHES TO KIDS

In answer to the appeal printed in The Advertiser yesterday morning, many kind hearts in the city yesterday undertook to outfit the mothers, babies and prospective mothers and babies at the old fishmarket immigrant station. Captain Smith in charge of the immigrants thanked The Advertiser for the work it had done in calling attention to the needs of his smallest charges.

No changes were made in the number of immigrants now in the station, but today the movement of immigrants will continue and about three hundred of them will be sent out to various plantations on the different islands.

MARINES FOR MANILA.

When the U. S. A. T. Sheridan sails from this port for Manila after her arrival here Friday next, she will take away 25 members of the marine corps now stationed at Camp Verry. Major Neville, commanding the Camp, made public his wishes to that effect yesterday afternoon.

NO CONTENTMENT AT BOURBON FEAST

Jackson Day Dinner Brings Out Warring Elements—Hearst Attacks Everybody.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9.—The many rival factions of the Democratic party met and clashed at the great Jackson Day dinner here last night. The leaders came more into the open than they have yet done and showed their hands more plainly. William Randolph Hearst who was one of the many speakers was particularly bitter in his attacks upon La Follette, Taft and Roosevelt.

More than one thousand prominent members of the Democratic party gathered at the lone tables, and in spite of the feeling of strife in the air gave several of the great leaders a rousing reception when they entered the hall. Judge O'Gorman was toastmaster. He was flanked by Speaker of the House of Representatives, Champ Clark and the former candidate for the presidency, Judge Alton B. Parker of New York. The crowd cheered long for all of these men. Cheers also greeted Norman Mack, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Senator Kern, William Jennings Bryan, Governor Wilson, of New Jersey, and ex-Governor Folk of Missouri.

In his address William Randolph Hearst was exceedingly bitter. He attacked former President Roosevelt, declaring that the Colonel had, as President, sacrificed the progressive principles which he had professed to his own advantage. He declared, and his declaration was cheered, that President Taft had been "weighed and found wanting by the independent progressive element."

Speaking of La Follette's boom, Mr. Hearst said that the Wisconsin senator could not hope for the nomination as his own faction would not stand back of him.

In conclusion Mr. Hearst declared that the coming election was practically decided now, and that in his opinion the Democrats were sure of victory if they hang together.

WEATHER MODERATING.

KANSAS CITY, January 8.—The weather has abated in severity, the temperature having risen twenty degrees.

CHICAGO, January 8.—The weather conditions here are slightly better and there is promise of warmer weather.

DULUTH, January 8.—The last seven days' weather has been the worst for railroad traffic on record.

NO CITY CHOSEN FOR CONVENTION

WASHINGTON, January 8.—The Democratic national committee has failed to choose a city for the convention. Baltimore is leading, with St. Louis, Denver, Chicago running.

Bryan threatens to appeal to the people in his attempt to unseat Guffey as chairman.

PORTLAND IN GRIP OF BITTER WEATHER

PORTLAND, Oregon, January 8.—The blizzard is one of the worst in the history of the state. Wires are down and trains blocked by the snow. Damage by ice and snow amounts to \$300,000.

MEXICANS CONFESS.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., January 8.—Thirteen have pleaded guilty to violating of the neutrality laws in aiding General Reyes' revolution.

MANY DIE IN WRECK.

MONTREAL, January 8.—Thirty-three were killed in the collision on the Canadian Pacific Railway at Terrelonge.

DESTROYERS ON ROCK.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, January 8.—The U. S. destroyer Paulding is ashore at St. George's. The Drayton and McCaw are not accounted for. Two men are known to have been drowned.

ROLPH INAUGURATED.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 8.—With the customary pompous Mayor Rolph was inaugurated yesterday. His passage through the streets was with a flourish.

CHINA ASSEMBLY ADOPTS GOLD STANDARD

Lawmakers at Nanking Use Japan's System as Basis for Their Measure.

APPROVE A BIG BOND ISSUE

Loan of Seventy Millions to Be Secured by the Internal Revenue Receipts.

NANKING, China, January 9.—At the session of the national assembly here yesterday it was decided to adopt the gold standard. This decision came after much discussion, and was not reached until after several conferences of the leaders. The measure as introduced into the assembly contains provisions modeled upon the system at present extant in Japan.

Prior to this discussion the matter of floating a loan of seventy million dollars came before the assembly and it was unanimously decided that the step must be taken. It was decided to secure the bonds issued by the republican government by the internal revenues now in the command of Doctor Sun Yat Sen and his advisers.

Armistice Deadlocked.

PEKING, China, January 9.—The negotiations which have been under way for some time concerning an armistice came to a sudden deadlock yesterday. This was not unexpected, but there is no way yet apparent by which a settlement could be reached. It is probable that fighting will be resumed in the near future.

Russia Moves.

PEKING, China, January 9.—A formal demand for the recognition of the independence of outer Mongolia by the Chinese imperial authorities was made upon Peking yesterday from the Czar's ministers in St. Petersburg.

REVOLUTIONISTS ADVANCE.

PEKING, January 8.—Ten thousand revolutionists from Shen Shi and Shen Sha have taken Shen Chow and are advancing on Honan.

THREATENS STRIKE OF RAILROADERS

SAN FRANCISCO, January 9.—Ernest Regun, president of the union of shopten employed on the Harriman lines throughout the country predicted last night that a monster strike, involving more than three hundred workers would be called within two weeks. He declared that the strike would in all probability tie up a large percentage of the railroads in the country. The strike he said, would be called as the result of the officials of the Harriman lines calling in the shop workers from other lines to aid them in breaking the strike of the shopten employed by the Harriman roads, by repairing the rolling stock of the lines affected by the strike.

POLICE BREAK UP BANK ROBBER GANG

LOS ANGELES, January 9.—The police of this city last night arrested Charles Hoffman, on a charge of having been a confederate of John McNamara, who had been arrested a New York as the dynamiter and bank robber who had dynamited the Bank of Montreal at Westminster on the night of September 14.

NEW YORK, January 8.—John McNamara has been arrested here on a charge of dynamiting the Bank of Montreal at Westminster, September 14. In San Francisco McNamara went under the name of "McFay" and "Australian Max." He has served a term for robbery in Australia.

REPRESENTATIVES SEATED

WASHINGTON, January 8.—New Mexico's representatives were seated today amidst applause.

STENOGRAPHERS STRIKE.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—The stenographers of the senate and house committees are on a strike against a reduction of wages. It is understood that the national legislature and the staff in session of the kind in the history.

CHINA TROUBLES HOLD FLEET IN PORT

Sailing Orders Countermanded by Cablegram to the Admiral From Washington.

OFFICERS NOT SURPRISED

Plans of Navy Wives Knocked in Head—Mrs. Thomas Can- cels Her Bookings.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)
The ships of the Pacific fleet will not sail for the Coast this morning.
This information arrived yesterday afternoon shortly before two o'clock in the form of a cablegram to the commanding officer Rear-Admiral Chauncey Thomas, and was read to him over the telephone by one of his staff officers.
While Admiral Thomas would not give out anything but the bare statement that the fleet's sailing orders had been delayed and that he is now awaiting further instructions from the navy department at Washington, it was learned yesterday that the reason for the delay is the present unsettled state of affairs political in China. Indeed the message from the national capital made no concealment of that fact and laid the postponement of the vessel's sailing at the door of the revolutionary activity of Doctor Sun Yat Sen and his followers.
In the commissioned ranks of the service the orders were received with mixed feelings, depending largely on whether the officer directly concerned had or did not have his family down here with him. Some of those who had already made arrangements for the sailing of their wives and children were naturally upset, but the unmarried ones, and those among the beneficiaries whose families planned to remain in Honolulu for some time after the departure of their lords and masters were delighted with the chance to linger a while.

Checks Packing.

The cabled order from the department reached the fleet just about two o'clock, and word was sent scurrying to various officers who had moved some of their traps into hotels ashore, and were busy packing up preparatory to getting under way today, that there was no need to rush the packing and they might as well take things easy. In this way the news of the receipt of the order became known in the city and by three o'clock it was being generally discussed in all the gathering places where naval officers and their friends had been in the habit of meeting.

Admiral Thomas had left the cruiser California and rejoined Mrs. Thomas at the Moana Hotel, when he received word of the change in program. He was delighted at the opportunity to remain a while longer, although the feeling was accompanied by a slight hint of embarrassment when he remembered the "farewell reception" he had given to the territorial officials and the military last Tuesday.

To the reporter for The Advertiser who applied to him for confirmation of the change in schedule the Admiral said:—
"I would not say that we are to be here indefinitely, although there is nothing in the cablegram received by me this afternoon indicating whether our stay here will be long or short. It states simply that our sailing orders have been delayed and we are put on waiting orders pending further instruction from headquarters."

Ships Marking Time.

Down on the ships the order put an end to the rush of preparation. Coaling had been practically finished, the ships had been trimmed and water stores taken on board. In fact, all arrangements possible had been made for getting the ships under way on time in the morning. Then came the cablegram and the bustle hushed and the ships seemed to mark time, so to speak. They are still at that job.

Almost as soon as the news of the arrival of the cable from Washington became noised abroad, additional rumors began to rear their heads, and anything from positive assertion that the ships are to be sent scurrying across the Pacific to the shores of China to take part in the revolution, to the assurance that "sealed orders" for the fleet are coming down on the Manchuria," could be heard about the streets. On the waterfront these rumors of course clustered thicker than anywhere else, and went to the length of discussing the different classes of stores taken aboard by the ships and what they indicated.

The allowing of liberty to special first-class conduct men and restricting all others to shipboard, with the announcement that full liberty would be restored by Monday was held to mean that the admiral is uncertain in his own mind as to just what the orders from Washington are to be taken to mean. The holding of all but the special liberty men on board may be significant of uncertainty on the part of the commanding officer, or it may mean that he knows just how long his ships have to remain in port and wants to be sure of leaving with all hands in their places when he casts off from the wharf.

FILES CLOSED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

VAZIO OINTMENT

is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Burning or Stinging Eyes in 6 to 14 days. It is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Burning or Stinging Eyes in 6 to 14 days. It is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Burning or Stinging Eyes in 6 to 14 days.

PLANTERS GRANT A WAGE ADVANCE

Also Extend General Bonus to All Laborers — Great Satisfaction.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)
The announcement made yesterday by E. Faxon Bishop, chairman of the labor committee of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, of an increase of wages to plantation laborers in certain cases and of the payment of a sliding scale in the shape of a bonus, based upon the price of sugar in New York, came as a surprise yesterday to the wage earners on the various plantations, but the news, so far as known, has caused the greatest satisfaction, especially as it was not asked for.

One of the important points about the new scale is that it does not discriminate between races, for all benefit alike in the raise and bonus. This is particularly pleasing to the thousands of Japanese on the plantations, and hardly less so to their countrymen in this city, where the fact that there was any distinction between the Japanese and other workers did not seem fair. Now all this is wiped off the map and the result, say those in close touch with the Japanese colony, will be greater contentment of the workers and better work.

Speaking of the announcement last evening S. Sheba, editor of The Hawaii Shippo, states that there are five reasons why there is so much satisfaction over the raise among the Japanese.

Reasons for Satisfaction.

First; the raise in wages to all was given without any agitation on the part of the workmen, while being unexpected is all the more welcomed.

Second; the bonus paid will amount approximately to \$51 a year extra for full time.
Third; the bonus is extended to men receiving a wage of \$24 a month, which was not the case formerly.
Fourth; the raise of \$2 a month is given to all under the \$20 a month scale.
Fifth; there is no more race distinction.

Mr. Sheba is greatly pleased over the recognition given as to the merits of the workers on the plantations and believes it is an act of justice, particularly as the cost of living has increased during the past year or two.

How They Benefit.

Mr. Sheba will, in The Hawaii Shippo today, show that at the present price of sugar a \$24 a month man working full time will receive at the end of ten months a bonus of \$43.20, or at the rate of eighteen per cent. This added to his regular wages for the ten months of \$240 will make for this time an income of \$283.20, while for the full year at the same rate the income of a plantation worker will average about \$240 for the twelve months. A \$20 a month man will receive a bonus of a little over \$30 for the year.

As soon as the announcement was made by Mr. Bishop yesterday The Hawaii Shippo at once issued an extra edition with the news. At the same time Mr. Sheba wireless the news to the islands of Hawaii and to Kauai.

The official announcement as made by Mr. Bishop yesterday was as follows:

Official Announcement.

"It has been decided by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association to increase the pay of all ordinary day laborers on an \$18 per month basis to \$20 per month, to go into effect the first of January, 1912. This will take the place of the bonus system of last year."

"It has also been decided to put into effect a sliding scale bonus system, which is to be based on the average price of duty paid raw sugar in New York for the year.

"The purpose of the system is to give the day laborers additional compensation during years when high prices of sugar prevail, and is arranged on a sliding scale beginning with an average price of 3.50 cents per pound—\$71 per ton—as follows:

"If the market price of raw sugar in New York for the year averages 3.50 cents per pound—\$71 per ton—laborers will receive a bonus of 1 per cent of their year's earnings, and for every additional dollar per ton increase in the price of sugar, one per cent will be added to the bonus, so that if sugar should average four cents for the year, laborers will receive 10 per cent of their yearly earnings, and so on up to 400 per ton, when the bonus will be 40 per cent."

"This sliding scale bonus will apply only to laborers receiving less than 20 cents and under, and they must work an average of 10 days per month for 12 months. It is not to be applied to laborers who are employed for less than 12 months."

PRESIDENT TAFT NAMES RUPERT BLUE SURGEON GENERAL TO SUCCEED WYMAN

WASHINGTON, January 5.—President Taft will, on Monday, send to the senate the nomination of Doctor Rupert Blue for surgeon general.



DR. RUPERT BLUE.
Rupert Blue for surgeon general. The term will hereafter be for four years.

Dr. Blue had had a brilliant career in the government service. He was educated at the University of Virginia and the University of Maryland, and became an interne in the United States

Public Health and Marine Hospital department in 1892. His promotion was rapid. He became an assistant surgeon in 1893, past assistant surgeon in 1897 and surgeon in 1900. He has been associated with public health campaigns in Cincinnati, Galveston, Charleston, South Carolina, Portland, Oregon, Milwaukee, Genoa, Italy; New York, Norfolk, New Orleans, San Francisco and Honolulu. He first went to San Francisco in 1903 and was in charge of the campaign against bubonic plague there in 1903-4. He served through the epidemic of yellow fever at New Orleans and was director of sanitation at the Jamestown exposition.

In September, 1907, he returned to San Francisco and remained in charge of the public health work there until January, 1910, when he left to make extensive sanitary surveys for the United States government in Europe and South America. Later he returned to San Francisco and continued in charge of the work there until November, when he was succeeded by Dr. Coiby Rucker.

Dr. Blue then came to Honolulu, being detailed as special sanitary adviser. He had hardly entered upon the performance of his new duties when the death of Surgeon General Wyman occurred. Almost immediately he received an order to return to Washington, and he left Honolulu on the Siberia, December 2.

HAWAIIAN CHINESE CABLE THEIR WARM THANKS TO REPRESENTATIVE SULZER

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)
Consistent in their idea of allowing no opportunity to slip by whereby they may render aid of any kind to their fellow patrons at the front, the Chinese of Honolulu yesterday cabled their thanks to Representative Sulzer of New York for the introduction of his resolution that the American government recognize the Chinese Republic.

The message, which was filed shortly after noon yesterday, said:

HON. WILLIAM SULZER, Washington: Hawaiian Chinese appreciate deeply your effort to advance the Chinese Republic and Liberty.
CHANG CHAU, for Committee.

The committee of American Chinese, of which Chang Chau is at the head, intend to leave no stone unturned to induce congress to pass the Sulzer resolution. The Chinese of Hawaii are most anxious that the republican government of America be the first government among the Powers to extend a helping hand to the republicans of their home land.

"Anything we can do, we will do," is the way Chang Chau puts it.



REPRESENTATIVE SULZER.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OFFICIAL SEES THE GREAT TOURIST FUTURE FOR THE ISLANDS

Three excursions every winter from the Canadian Northwest to Honolulu are possible, in the opinion of H. W. Brodie, general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Vancouver, who arrived Wednesday on the Makura to remain here until the end of the month. Mr. Brodie is impressed with the tourist asset which Hawaii possesses, and he is already of the opinion that Hawaii within five years will fairly out rival many of the present winter resorts in Europe and in the south Atlantic islands and even in southern United States.

He has been unusually impressed with the splendid work of the Hawaii Promotion Committee and as far as he has had an opportunity to study its methods believes they are the right ones. He finds that Hawaii has been brought into the world's spotlight, and his own railroad sees that through its work Hawaii is regarded as one of the really attractive winter resorts. This being so the Canadian Pacific is now inducing travel over its line with Hawaii as the resort of all resorts in the Pacific as the magnet.

The Canadian Pacific advertises Hawaii in its folders and he states that he will do everything he can do to further the claims of Hawaii as a winter resort.

He believes, also, that tourist excursions to Hawaii can be worked up easily and three every winter can be arranged, the only necessity being a good sea loat, and one that will have every accommodation for the travelers.

Public Service Plan.

On his return from Kilauea, Mr. Brodie will touch at the University Club with the director of the public utility commission, when a plan for bringing the tourist from the South Sea and landing rate of low scale fare will be discussed.

The plan put up to Mr. Brodie by the public service association is for the sale of a coupon ticket in connection with trips to Hawaii, from Vancouver, the Hawaii coupon to cost one hundred dollars and to cover all expenses in the Territory for a month, including board, a visit to all of the islands and a day each at Haleakala and Kilauea.

"It is an interesting fact," said A. H. Ford yesterday, discussing this coupon ticket plan, "that the first impetus given to the plan of taking care of the tourist after he arrived in Hawaii was given in a letter from William E. Stitt, the general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific in Montreal, and on this advice the Territorial Transportation Committee was appointed four years ago by Governor Peary, and became the basis of the present public service association and the Hands-around-the-Pacific clubs. In a few days the western passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway will meet with the men who have stood by the movement for four years and tell them how his great transcontinental railway can cooperate with them to carry out the plan, not only for tempting the tourist to Hawaii but taking care of him after his arrival in the way of entertainment for which he is only too willing to pay. It was the Canadian-Australian line that at the request of the Territorial Transportation Committee set the pace and lowered the tourist excursion rates from the Coast to Honolulu."

BOILER EXPLODES IN ESS PEE SHOPS

LAW ANGLETON, January 6.—Two men were killed and three fatally injured in a boiler explosion which took place in the shops of the Southern Pacific railroad at this city yesterday.

A LIFE SAVER.

No physician can prescribe a better preparation for coughs and colds than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and no physician can substitute such a large number of claims for the fact of curing the cough. A bottle of it in the home when needed is worth many times its cost. It may be given to a child as well as to an adult, or it can be used as a cathartic. For sale by Hanson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

SUPERVISOR IN PRISONER'S DOCK

Prosecution Suddenly Orders Arrest of Harry Murray for Hernandez's Death.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)
Harry Murray, supervisor, and well known man about town, appeared in the prisoner's dock yesterday morning, at the preliminary hearing of the charge of manslaughter made against him in connection with the killing of Timoteo Hernandez. The arrest of the supervisor followed the decision of the grand jury that it would not have time to pass upon his case before its own dismissal, and a warrant was accordingly sworn out by Sheriff Jarrett, accusing Murray of the crime.

The trial commenced about ten o'clock and continued for the rest of the day, final adjournment not being taken until five o'clock with a two hour noon recess. At the conclusion of the prosecution's case yesterday afternoon, Attorney Emil G. Peters, representing Murray, moved that his client be discharged, as there had been no evidence that the killing of Hernandez, the aged Porto Rican, had been done in a way to constitute manslaughter. Judge Monsarrat took the motion under advisement and will pass upon it this morning.

A new feature of the case as developed yesterday was that after the killing Murray spent two hours, if not longer, driving about the city, without apparently a thought of the man he had knocked down.

In making his motion for the dismissal of the case Attorney Peters asserted that it seemed as if Murray was there as a result of a political trick. Peters relied chiefly on a claim that Murray had not shown malice nor had the act been committed in a spirit that made it punishable as manslaughter. He referred to Murray's threat to kill Bolin if he said anything about the accident, but did not deny it. He explained it by saying that Murray had not "wished to shock the guests at the Buckle Inn" by any reference to the dead man, lying neglected in the road.

He argued that the witnesses' statement on the stand on behalf of the prosecution had shown that Mr. Murray should be the recipient of commendation and not criticism. City Attorney Cathcart who was conducting the prosecution then made his statement, not a very lengthy one. He declared that Mr. Peters had a misconception of the part that malice played in manslaughter cases. "Frankly and candidly," he said, "there isn't much to say." The court, he added, had the facts before it and could judge them as well as he. Peters spoke a few minutes longer on malice in general and then left it to the judge.

Prosecution Is Finished.

Judge Monsarrat after a moment's hesitation, said that he wished to think the argument over and the case was adjourned. If he decides against Peters this morning, it will remain for the defense to resume the trial, in which case it is probable that Murray will himself take the stand.

The refusal of the present grand jury to handle the case leaves it up to its successor which sits early next week. The city attorney's department first advised the police authorities not to arrest Murray on the strength of the coroner's jury's verdict but to wait until the grand jury reviewed the case. The first grand jury having decided that it could not handle the case, the city attorney's department had Murray arrested and his trial commenced as soon afterwards as was possible.

Murray Not Drunk.

There was no testimony at all to indicate that Murray was drunk. He had been drinking—Walter Doyle testified that Murray had drunk the New Year's toast at the Elk's club but did not know of any other. No one who saw him that night and who testified yesterday was prepared to say that he "did not have his head with him all the time."

Doyle said that he thought Murray was in a jocular mood, and was feeling satisfied with the world in general and himself—but he was not intoxicated. Bolin suffered severely on the stand for his attitude on the drink question. He was the only witness whom Peters had grilled, and he got his hottest grilling on his description of Murray's previous drinking.

Bolin drew a distinction between intoxication and drunk and Peters plied him with questions about it, with the result that Bolin was tangled up in his analysis of what constituted a jug, although he stuck to his guns whenever the questioning veered about to the crucial point—the fact that Murray had "been drinking, if he was not drunk."

Cathcart conducted the prosecution, assisted by Attorney General Lindsay who sat through the trial and left just before the argument on the last motion. Deputy City Attorneys Milverton and Brown were also present.

The Witnesses.

The witnesses during the morning session were Andes Garcia, a relation by marriage of the dead man, whose testimony was not important. Dr. N. H. Emerson, police surgeon, who described the condition of the body; Chief Justice H. P. Henderson of the West Virginia and Chief Justice W. W. White of the California, both of whom testified about what the case Peters says did at the hearing. They were two of the four passengers in the machine

IMPERIALISTS KILLED AT HANKOW

Fierce Fighting Centers Around City in Yang-tse Valley Another Time.

FOREIGN TROOPS ARE OUT

Yuan Shi-Kai Asks Extension of Armistice Until January 18 —Manifesto Issued.

PEKING, January 6.—In a battle yesterday between the revolutionists and imperialists near Hankow 700 of the imperialists were killed and wounded. More heavy fighting is expected between the two sides within the next few days. Near Lanchow other fierce fighting has been indulged in by the two armies according to a report received here. British and German troops have been sent from Tientsin to protect foreign interests in the disaffected region.

Extension of Armistice.

LONDON, January 5.—Premier Yuan Shi-Kai has telegraphed a request to Wu Ting Fang for an extension of the armistice until January 18 in order that further conferences may be had with the object of permanent peace.

Issues Manifesto.

NANKING, January 6.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen, president of the new republic, has issued a manifesto to the Powers declaring the establishment of a stable government in China and the abolition of all trade restrictions. He asks that the Powers will aid and not hinder the consummation of the proposed plans for the progress of China under the new government.

LAST RESPECTS TO DEAD ADMIRAL

Funeral of Fighting Bob Is At- tended by the President and Officials.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—With solemn pomp and ceremony, and with every military, naval and other honor the nation could bestow, the remains of "Fighting Bob" Evans were borne from Washington to their eternal resting place at Arlington National Cemetery across the Potomac today.

President Taft and members of the cabinet, Admiral Dewey and scores of naval officers, General Leonard Wood and high officials of the Army, foreign ambassadors, ministers and consular representatives were among those who paid silent tribute to the memory of the illustrious hero and followed the draped caisson across the Long Bridge that reaches over to Virginia soil.

In the funeral procession every arm and branch of the military and navy establishments were represented. The government departments were close during the hours of the services and majority of the larger business establishments of the Nation's capital showed the esteem in which they held the memory of the dead by suspending operations.

Multitudes of people bordered the line of march and still greater crowds were at the famous national burial place—the Westminister of the United States—when the last rites were being performed.

CARNegie IS CALLED.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—Andrew Carnegie will be called before the state trust investigators on January 10.

The afternoon session opened with the testimony of J. Walter Doy. Doyle stated that the party had been partially instigated by him, when Hernandez told him he was the only officer in the fleet who had not seen a luncheon to the Buckle Inn, and the attorney that resulted in Hernandez's death.

Doyle was followed by Bolin. Bolin told of the trip; of the accident itself of his subsequent return at Murray's orders to the spot where it occurred of his search for the police; and of later trip to Beckley's on King street after the Buckle Inn where Doyle and another were drunk off.

Bolin said in part that he had seen Hernandez crossing the street while he was yet three hundred feet away, he blew his Jericho horn for the remainder of that distance and that was safely passing the Porto Rico when Murray stepped out on the railing board, held out his arms, (doyle said) that the man was dead and complained that his arm hurt.

Manuel Silva and Philip Koko were next on the stand. These two were in the Adams block on the opposite side of the river at the time the accident happened, and say they saw Silva, a Porto Rican, thought that he had been struck by the man because he fell when the auto ran him. He said that the auto horn had been blown early before the man came out of Adams street but that he had not heard the horn blow from a distance until the man was struck.

ALL TROUBLE IS WIPED OFF SLATE

Leader of Japanese Higher Wage Association Pleased With Raise.

BONUS SYSTEM IS GOOD ONE

Secretary Smith Also Believes Problem Is Settled for All Concerned.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

"The bonus system as proposed is very good and very fair and will greatly help to make the men more contented, and I believe the plantations will not lose in any way."

Thus it was that Y. Soga, editor of the Nippu Jiji and one of the leaders in the Japanese Higher Wage Association which caused so much trouble two years ago, expressed his satisfaction at the recognition given the Japanese workmen by the wage raise and bonus system adopted by the planters' association. But he believes that it was this agitation of two years ago which has helped to bring about the present satisfactory conditions.

"I believe the agitation of two years ago," said Mr. Soga yesterday, "has helped to bring about this increase. In fact the association considered this increase after the strike. However, I really don't care who gets the credit for the increase so long as the Japanese workmen get the extra money and good treatment."

"The next problem for the plantations to take up is the condition of their camps, many of which are unsanitary. That will soon become an important question. Some of the camps are in fine condition, but in others the workmen should be better housed," concluded Mr. Soga.

Of Benefit to All.
"I believe the plantations will benefit as well as the workmen by the raise in wages and the bonus system adopted," said W. O. Smith, secretary of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association yesterday.

With a greater realization of what it means to the workmen on the plantations, as well as to the sugar industry itself, the new scale of wages and the new bonus scheme as proclaimed by the members of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association on Friday, was the principal topic of conversation in the many business circles of the city yesterday where prosperity is bound up with the sugar crop. On all sides there was a general expression of satisfaction, for it is felt that with this increase of wages, elimination of the race question and the incentive to work regularly for the purpose of sharing in the bonus, the plantations will have less trouble in retaining the labor they have, and with greater contentment will come better work.

"I feel sure that all will benefit in his raise in wages by the association," said Mr. Smith. "The bonus system would spur the men to steady work that they may share in the bonus. But it should be distinctly understood that it is not a profit sharing scheme. The men have to work 240 days in the year to earn the right to their bonus, which will be according to the average price of sugar for the year. A careful account will be kept of the fluctuations of the price of sugar and also the work of the men and based on this will be determined the amount which each workman will receive."

Avoid Misunderstandings.
"Great consideration was given the matter before it was decided upon and great care was taken to avoid any misunderstandings. It is altogether based upon the average price of sugar for the year that the bonus will count. The rest year will be from January 1, last, to September 30 next, ten months, after that it will be for the twelve months of the year beginning October 1."

Mr. Smith stated that this bonus system has nothing to do with the higher paid men, those paid more than \$24 a month, or with salaried men. The men and the mill men in responsible positions will not benefit in this way.

WILSON DISCHARGED, BUT NOT THROUGH

(Special Wireless to The Advertiser.)
HILA, January 5.—Judge Hayselden yesterday discharged Herbert E. Wilson, principal of the Hiles, Kau, school, as appeared before him on an extremely serious charge of immorality with his young girl pupils.

When the news of the action of the judge reached Hila, the county attorney declared that this would not end a matter and that he intended to prosecute.

REFINERIES CLOSED.

YUJAMSHURG, Pa., January 5.—Owing to overproduction, the Haver sugar refineries here have closed. Thousands of employees being thrown out of work.

HOW TO GET RID OF A COOLD.

If you have trouble in getting rid of a cold you may know that you are treating it properly. There is no one who will tell you that you should buy a cold remedy. For only by using Smith's Cold Remedy, will you get rid of your cold.

IS GRAND JURY LEGALLY DRAWN?

This Question Is Agitating the Two Judges of Circuit Court Now.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

Whether the present grand jury drawn for the circuit court can legally take its seat is a question which is agitating court circles. Judge Robinson holds that there was a faulty drawing, and Judge Cooper said that the drawing was made according to law.

The jury is to report tomorrow morning to Judge Robinson, and it is likely that the body will be challenged when it returns the first indictment in court. That indictment may be of Harry Murray, charged with manslaughter in the police court at present.

When the jury was drawn twenty-nine names were taken from the box in Judge Cooper's court, while the law states that the drawing shall be of not less than thirteen nor more than twenty-three names. Perhaps nothing will be done about the matter until a challenge is made by some attorney. If such a move should be made, it seems probable, say attorneys, that the whole jury will be discharged and a new drawing take place before any indictments can be returned.

The jury was drawn by Judge Cooper, as he offered to do it while Judge Robinson was especially busy, although as the jury reports to Judge Robinson the names should have been drawn in his court. When names were drawn from the box which Judge Cooper knew were exempt from serving for one cause and another, these were laid aside and others drawn in their places, there being six such laid by and six new names being taken from the box to make the total of twenty-three.

Cooper Is Certain.
Judge Cooper holds that his action is perfectly legal and the jury as finally made up is a legal jury, and that there is no question about it. When names were drawn of persons residing on the other side of the island they were cast away as additional expense would have been laid upon the court in having them serve.

Other names, of persons on the federal jury or of employees of territorial government, were also dropped as they are exempt from duty on the jury, if they so desire.

"I don't believe there is anything wrong with that jury," said Judge Cooper last evening, when asked about it. "Some names were cast out owing to additional expense in bringing them here to serve, as well as others I knew had the right to be excused from duty for one cause or another. I don't believe there is any question as to the legality of the jury."

Robinson Has Doubts.
Judge Robinson has an entirely different view, as he explained it last evening, holding that but twenty-three names could be drawn from the jury box as a grand total, and that no person was exempt unless he asked to be excused from duty personally.

"The law plainly states, according to my understanding," said Judge Robinson, "that from thirteen to twenty-three names shall be drawn from the box to constitute the grand jury. Not more than twenty-three can be drawn. Then, in case there are any exempt from duty, they can be excused by the presiding judge when they make application to him to be excused. I don't think a judge can take judicial notice that the person whose name is drawn on the jury is exempt from duty and excuse him. This action must be taken when the man asks to be excused."

"As there were more than twenty-three men drawn on this jury I don't believe it is legal as now constituted, and I think that its legality can be challenged by a person who is indicted by it. It looks to me as if another jury would have to be drawn to serve for the present year, as I see the question now," concluded Judge Robinson.

Those drawn to serve on this jury which is under discussion are: Henry A. Afong, Bernard F. Beardmore, Harold K. Castle, Chas. Lucas, Wm. H. Soper, Arthur P. Wall, Edwin H. Paris, James L. P. Robinson, Arthur Berg, Richard A. Cooke, Chas. S. Desky, Joe A. Gilman, Theodore F. Lansing, Clinton G. Owen, Gustav E. Schaefer, John Waterhouse, Harold B. Giffard, Frank E. Richardson, Jas. W. L. McGuire, Walter E. Shaw, Ernest C. Winston, William W. Harris, William Wolters.

TROLLEY INJURES FOUR.

CINCINNATI, January 6.—Four persons were fatally injured in this city yesterday when a trolley car jumped a bridge a short distance from town.

BURNS IN HOTEL.

CHICAGO, January 6.—The Transit House in this city burned last night and a helmy lost his life in the flames.

SCHOONER IN DISTRESS.

ASTORIA, January 6.—Schooner Patay is reported in distress a mile from Tillamook Bay. The vessel carries a crew of ten men.

WOULD MAKE SUFFRAGE NATION WIDE AFFAIR.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—Representative John E. Haler of California has introduced a bill into the house proposing an amendment to the constitution giving the women of the country the right of the ballot.

FLORAL PARADE IN AFTERNOON

Director-General Makes Important Change—A Battle of Flowers.

An important change in the Floral Parade plans was made yesterday by Director General A. F. Wall, when he announced that the parade would be held in the afternoon instead of in the morning of Washington's birthday.

Mr. Wall has had the matter under consideration for some time and yesterday reached the conclusion that the afternoon is preferable for several reasons. The first is, that the forenoon parade gives those who are entering decorated autos very little time after sunrise in which to complete their cars, and this has necessitated their having decorated the cars the evening before, and adding a few flowers the following morning, producing a not altogether satisfactory result. This has always caused a rush at the eleventh hour.

The second reason is that the review of the parade at Alexander Field is not completed until the sun is directly above. The paraders, reviewers and bystanders are then standing in the hot sun and are far from comfortable. A third reason is, that in order to see the parade, Honoluluans generally have to have early breakfast and the entire household is rushed.

By holding the parade in the afternoon the cars will be completed with greater care for details and there need be no undue haste. The cars are expected to look their best in the afternoon when the sun's rays are slanting long. Following the parade in the afternoon there will be a battle of flowers. There will also be sufficient time for the lookers-on to dine and be out again for the evening carnival, which is to include the Japanese lantern parade. This year that festival will be an unusually attractive feature, as the Japanese merchants have sent to Japan for transparencies and lanterns.

The Inter-Island Steamship Company are planning to arrange their steamer schedules to bring the Mauna Kea in on Thursday morning from Hilo, via way ports and to leave for Hawaii again on Friday night. The machines brought here for entry in the Floral Parade, will be transported back free of charge.

The Princess section is coming along in splendid shape. The princesses for Oahu and Molokai have been selected and Hawaii may announce its princess in a few days. Kauai and Maui are yet to be heard from, although Mr. Wall believes they will make known their selections this week.

The business houses, particularly those of the "Big Five" are arranging to enter gorgeous floats. Brewer & Co., Alexander & Baldwin, Castle & Cooke and T. H. Davies & Co., have already signified their intention to make entries. Hackfeld & Co. is also sure to make an entry.

The opera "Pinafore" which is to form part of the water carnival, is also coming along nicely. A rehearsal is to be held on Tuesday evening at the Kilo-hana Art League hall, and by that time announcement may be made of the cast. This feature of the carnival will be made as realistic as possible, and will be presented on the deck of an old bark, anchored in the naval slip.

KILLED SWEETHEART TO WED HEIRESS

BOSTON, January 6.—The Rev. Clarence Richeson has made an undetailed written confession that he poisoned his former sweetheart, Avis Linnell. He says he wishes to live to redeem himself. It is announced that the trial will proceed.

The crime charged against Richeson, who formerly was pastor of Immanuel Baptist church of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was the murder of Avis Linnell, the night of October 14. Miss Linnell, who was nineteen years old, was a native of Hyannis, where Richeson formerly preached, and was studying at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston. Miss Linnell was found dying in a bathroom in the Young Women's Christian Association building on Warren street, Boston, where she lodged. At first it was believed she had taken poison with suicidal intent, but a day or two later it became apparent that she had taken cyanide of potassium in the belief that it would remedy her condition.

In their investigation into the death of Miss Linnell the police found evidence, they claimed, which tended to implicate Richeson, and he was arrested October 20 at the home of Miss Violet Edmunds, to whom he was to have been married October 31. His indictment followed. On December 20 the prisoner mutilated himself with a piece of tin, but his cries for help brought a surgeon to his cell and saved him from bleeding to death.

NEW YORK EXONERATED.

NEW YORK, January 6.—The National Baseball Commission has exonerated the New York Nationals from any part in the ticket scalping scandal in the pennant series played with Philadelphia.

WOLGAST OUT AGAIN.

LOS ANGELES, January 6.—Ad Wolgast the petty thief is out after his threatened attack of jaundice. He was operated on for appendicitis and discharged with pneumonia within a few days.

CHINESE RAILWAY UNDER PROTECTION OF POWERS



THE WALLS OF TIENTSIN.

HONOLULU CHINESE WANT FIGHT TO CONTINUE TO QUICK AND CERTAIN FINISH

PRESIDENT SUN YAT SEN, Shanghai: Honolulu Chinese request no extension of the armistice be granted. Advance army. CHANG CHAU, for committee.

The above cablegram was sent yesterday afternoon to the President of the Chinese Republic in order that those "at the front" may know that "our brothers abroad," whom the President referred to in a recent cablegram, are watching the trend of events closely and are anxious that the republicans push home the advantages they have gained.

The Chinese of Hawaii have rather a right to offer advice. A great part of the sinews of war for the earlier revolutions came from these little islands, while towards the present revolution the Chinese of all classes in Hawaii have willingly contributed until the total of the money sent from here during the past year foots up to well toward two hundred thousand dollars.

A committee is now on the rounds among the leading Chinese merchants of the Territory securing subscriptions to a bond issue of the new Republic and up until yesterday it was reported that fifty thousand dollars worth of the bonds had been placed.

It is through no fear of financial loss, however, that the local Chinese desire that the "army advance," but in order to complete the overthrow of the Manchus and make the recognition of the Powers possible.

HONOLULU CHANNEL DREDGING WILL BE UNDER WAY ABOUT FEBRUARY FIRST

About February 1 the Standard-American Dredging Company probably will commence dredging out the channel to Honolulu harbor and will clear out 75,000 yards of silt. Major Wooten, the army engineer, states that the company should be at work on the date mentioned, having been given several months' extension on their contract, owing to circumstances which prevented it from getting started last fall.

President Perry of the company came to Honolulu and after a conference with Major Wooten, declared his willingness to do the job much cheaper if the extension was granted. The contract price was to be 34 1/2 cents a yard and is now reduced to 30 cents.

The company is not to undertake any original dredging but merely to clean out the channel to the depth of thirty-five feet. The company will have the use of its dredger turbine, now engaged on subcontract work at Pearl Harbor under the Hawaiian Dredging Company.

Major Wooten also states that the contract for the dredging job at Kaula, for which the Hawaiian Dredging Company was lowest bidder, has been forwarded to Washington and the

contractors are now simply waiting for approval by the chief of engineers. The company is to commence operations within six weeks from the date of notification of approval of the contract at Washington, which may come this week. The work involves about \$135,000. The dredging company will have to release one of its big dredgers on the Pearl Harbor wharf and send it across the channel to Kaula.

The same company has also completed the dredging of the entrance to the new army torpedo wharf at Fort Armstrong on the Waikiki side of Honolulu channel. The army engineers are constructing the wharf which will rest entirely on reinforced concrete piers. The work has been temporarily suspended at the outer edge of the wharf site, as there is a jump-off of the coral bank, and the present piers which are forty feet long are not of sufficient length. New sixty-foot piers are to be fashioned. The mounds are now being made for them and then after they are "poured," it will take about three weeks before they can be considered well "seasoned."

The wharf should be completed in April and May and will then be ready to receive the army's new torpedoes. Major Wooten has not heard of any preparations to dispatch a mine planter here, but the wharf is designed for such a vessel.

CITY'S INCOME NEARS THE MILLION MARK

Estimate of Chairman Low Puts It at \$814,199 From All Sources.

The total estimated revenue of the city and county of Honolulu for 1912 is \$814,199, according to the figures prepared by Chairman Eben P. Low of the committee on ways and means, and presented to the board last night. The estimate is made up in subdivisions, its estimate of expenditures also being included. The supervisor, in presenting them, asked that the board authorize the statement to be published, and copies sent to the various commercial organizations for consideration. The appropriations for the same period are based on the appropriation bill to June 30, 1912.

The estimated cash balance for January 1, 1912, was \$55,000; liquor licenses for the year, \$45,000; all other licenses, \$91,990; taxes, costs, penalties, etc., \$21,000; garbage and scavenger departments, receipts, \$12,000; building and plumbing fees, \$3000; police department receipts, \$2500; Honolulu jail receipts, \$1000; proportion of taxes for school expenses, the same being one-half of one per cent, \$497,480; road districts, receipts, \$500; a grand total of \$814,199, for current expenses.

based on six months' appropriation bill to June 30, expenditures will about equal the receipts. The general government expenses total \$131,470, or 20.60 per cent. of the whole. This is divided as follows: Supervisors, \$4980; mayor's office, \$7600; clerk's department, \$9540; auditing department, \$8400; treasury department, \$7800; attorney's department, \$13,080; sheriff's department, \$15,240; district courts, \$15,810; first circuit court, \$43,220; office rent, \$3600; transportation of country supervisor, \$100; upkeep of autos, \$2100.

Under "protection of life and property," appear the following: Police department, \$117,340; fire department, \$17,200; police and fire system, \$4440; maintenance of prisoners, \$8400; maintenance of jails, \$12,660; building and plumbing inspector, \$6300; poundmaster, \$600; a total of \$221,000, or 34.61 per cent.

Under sanitation and health: City physician, \$20,380; garbage department, \$21,950; hospital expenses, \$18,000; burial of indigents, \$1800; a total of \$62,340, or 9.73 per cent.

Highways are subdivided as follows: Engineer's department, \$10,980; street lighting, \$21,900; road maintenance, \$80,800, a total of \$113,680, or 17.81 per cent.

Donations and charities include: Hawaii Promotion Committee, \$2000; Kamao society, \$400; Kapiolani Park, \$8400; Leahi Home, \$1500; Associated Charities, \$1200; a total of \$14,500, or 2.27 per cent.

Recreation includes maintenance of parks, \$6640; and Hawaiian Band, \$22,920 and \$500, a total of \$29,760, or 4.66 per cent.

Under miscellaneous are grouped many aids and aids: Advertising, \$2000; interest on bonded debt, \$5000; sinking fund, \$7500; expense of county commission, \$7500; commissions, collecting and later, \$200; coroner's fees, \$1000; witness fees, \$1000; compensation of justices, \$3000; pay of school janitors, \$6400; interest on registered warrants, \$1500; a total of \$41,700, or 6.41 per cent.

SIGNS STATEHOOD BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 7.—President Taft today signed the New Mexico statehood proclamation.

TREATY NATIONS PUT TROOPS ON LINE

British Forces Are Protecting Portion Assigned to the United States.

MAY NOW EXTEND ARMISTICE

Tientsin Pukow Railway Is in Republican Hands—U. S. Troops Prepared.

PEKING, January 7.—The treaty powers have undertaken the task of protecting the Chinese railroad from Peking to the sea, and troops are being stationed along the route. Great Britain has a large quota of men on hand, and is caring for the section that has been allotted to the surveillance of America, whose troops in the Far East are not available just now for this service.

Armistice Extended?

SHANGHAI, January 7.—It is believed that the armistice between Imperialists and Revolutionists has been extended for fifteen days.

The Republicans have assumed control of the Tientsin Pukow Railway, and British and German officials were notified yesterday that the railroad headquarters have been moved to Nanking.

Foreigners, who were dismissed from the road's service at the beginning of the revolutionary upheaval, will be re-employed.

Infantry Ready to Go.

MANILA, P. I., January 7.—The Fifteenth Infantry has completed preparations to proceed to China.

LABOR LEADERS ARE REINDICTED

LOS ANGELES, Cal., January 7.—O. A. Tveitmo of San Francisco and all the other labor leaders indicted a few days ago for alleged complicity in the dynamiting outrages, have been reindicted by the federal grand jury for conspiracy.

STEAMER PARTIALLY WRECKED IN STORM

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 7.—Wireless dispatches received here tell of the partial wreck of the steamer Salem in a gale off Cape Hatteras. The vessel was considerably damaged and two seamen were washed overboard.

SUFFERING AND DEATH IN WAKE OF COLD WAVE

Reports from New York, Chicago and the Middle West tell of increased suffering from the storm-wave that holds a wide extent of country in its grip. The terrible cold is increasing and the death list is mounting to an appalling figure. Snowfalls are reported in the Middle West and the thermometer registers 38 degrees below zero at Superior, Wisconsin.

Death Harvest in East.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Eleven deaths from the cold were reported here yesterday. So much gas has been burned by the poor to keep warm that the supply is running short. The maximum temperature yesterday was fifteen degrees above zero, and the thermometer registered eight below last night. More deaths are predicted, and forecasts point to still colder weather.

Charity Helps Stricken.

CHICAGO, January 7.—One death has been reported in Chicago from cold. Charitable organizations have busied themselves with arranging the sufferings of the poor, and many storerooms and empty buildings have been heated to house the homeless unfortunate. Thousands of unemployed persons are being given hot food. The snow belt extends well into Alabama.

Four Deaths in Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., January 7.—Four deaths from the extreme cold are reported here.

Coal Famine Threatened.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 7.—A fuel famine is threatened here.

Cold Causes Distress.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., January 7.—The cold is causing much distress.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

EDWIN O. MATHESON, EDITOR. Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-Class matter. Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays. Subscription Rates: Per Month \$ 35 Per Month, Foreign \$ 35 Per Year \$ 3.50 Per Year, Foreign \$ 4.00 Payable Invariably in Advance. CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9

FLEET ORDERS.

It seems that Honolulu can not get rid of the fleet. Not that she wants to. Never was any more warmly welcomed news of similar importance received here, than that the big gray warships are to remain longer with us. The navy department must have felt that it owed Honolulu a good turn and sent that order to Admiral Thomas yesterday, in order to get even for the many delays in despatching the fleet for Hawaiian waters.

But there is a more serious side to the delay in the sailing orders of the fleet. In the days of entertaining and being entertained by the navy the civilian is apt to forget that the service, even in times of peace, is liable to be called upon for arduous and exacting duty, demanding far more of the naval officer than he is able to learn in his books at the academy. He is the real representative of this country whenever trouble breaks out in a foreign land. It is the cruiser or battleship that backs up with the "moral suasion of her guns" the demands and commands of the country's diplomats.

It is therefore with more or less anxiety that one recalls, in the light of the eabled order from Washington, the reports that the fleet would be ordered to China. These same reports, coming from the vague and uncertain sources from which rumors and reports usually proceed, have this time been backed up to a limited extent, and it is possible that the action of the authorities back east may make them predictions instead of rumors.

From the standpoint of the average bystander, watching the events in China and wondering how the revolutionists are going to work out their own salvation any hint of interference on the part of the Powers would be like that of the police at a prize fight. By the careful observer of events, however, such interference would be regarded as unwarranted. Nothing in China, or rather nothing that has come out of China, not even the alarmist rumors claiming London as their birthplace, gives a plausible excuse for the Powers stepping in and disturbing their troops and guns the present problem that confronts imperialists and revolutionists alike.

The Advertiser therefore hopes from a double motive that the fleet of American ships will remain here. First for its own sake and second because it wants America to keep hands off the China embroglio until it can honestly come forth with the much desired recognition of the new Republic of the single star.

THE CHARACTER PARTS OF SAM GOMPERS.

What strange time is this that Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is singing? It seems to be a low note, one with a wail in it, but punctuated with the irascibility of a man who wrestles with facts which he would like mightily to distort if he dared. From the pen of Mr. Gompers and signed with the names of the other members of the McNamara ways and means committee, which had the handling of the hundreds of thousands of dollars subscribed to that defense fund by the thousands of workers in all parts of the world on the trumpeted assertion by Gompers that he "knew" the McNamaras were innocent of the crimes they later confessed to, comes a "Statement to the American Public on the McNamara Case."

In this statement there is a general apology for the fact that things were not exactly as Gompers made them out to be, following the fatal explosion in The Times building in Los Angeles. He reviews the evidence that the explosion was caused by gas and says: "Men who had been at work in the building spoke of an odor of gas for some time previous to the explosion." As a matter of fact only one man ever declared there was such an odor of gas, and he was a union man, who left the building some time before the explosion, and as soon as the explosion took place rushed down to the Examiner office and made an affidavit—BEFORE any charge of dynamiting had been made—that the explosion was caused by gas, the odor of which, he said, had been strong in the building all the evening. The writer of this left The Times building a short time before the explosion and there was no smell of gas.

Says Gompers: "We welcome any investigation which either the federal or state courts may undertake." Yet every possible effort was made by organized labor to foil such an investigation in the past.

Says Gompers: "We were fully impressed with the innocence of the accused men." But what about the confession of McManigle?

Says Gompers: "If employers will be but fair and tolerant, they will find more than a responsive attitude on the part of organized labor." Evidently so, considering the long record of dynamitings and violence against employers and nonunion workmen. Oh, piffle!

THE MANIFESTATION OF PATRIOTISM.

In all parts of the world where emigrants from China have settled is being manifested a spirit of patriotic enthusiasm for the revolutionary cause in the Celestial Empire which is a guarantee of the perpetuation of the republican principles for which so many thousands are now laying down their lives and sacrificing their property in that land. But nowhere is there shown greater unanimity of feeling than here in Honolulu. Especially strong is the ardor for the Republic among the Chinese, and it is greatly to their efforts that the good work of the Red Cross Society here, as well as in China, is due.

From this little city alone hundreds of thousands of dollars have been contributed to the "cause." Yesterday there was a gathering of the Chinese women of the city in the rooms of the United Chinese Societies, and there they pledged themselves, these women of China, for large sums of money; instinctively feeling that with the success of the revolution will come a glimmer of hope for the millions of women in their native land who are at present little better than drudges. In the Chinese church yesterday, on Fort street, a crowded congregation stood with bowed heads as their pastor asked of God a blessing upon the cause for which their countrymen are fighting in China, as for a holy cause.

But as an instance of patriotism what will be thought of the Chinese members of the Pacific Mail steamship Korea, who in the steerage of that ship during their recent trip from San Francisco to the Orient, raised a total subscription of two thousand dollars in gold for the revolutionary cause. Such instances could be multiplied a thousand times and are indications of where the finances upon which the revolutionists have had so greatly to depend have come from—from the poor and lowly, the men and the women who work for what, to an American, would be a pittance, yet only to give to their country in her need all that they have. This is true patriotism and is a refutation of the assertion which has been made many times that the Chinese are not patriotic and have no feeling of national life.

A GRATIFYING APPOINTMENT.

Hawaii in general and Honolulu in particular has every reason to feel gratified that Dr. Rupert Blue is to become surgeon-general and head of the public health and marine hospital service of the United States. He will assume his high post with a thorough knowledge of conditions in Hawaii and on the Pacific Coast, his few weeks in service here at the head of the antimosquito campaign having put him in close touch with the needs of Honolulu and having given him a personal knowledge of the fact that there are many here to back up any campaign for the public good and but few of the chronic kickers he knows are everywhere to oppose.

The appointment of Doctor Blue to the highest place in the public medical service by those who have watched his work in times of stress in many places is extremely gratifying to this paper, which placed its faith in the good sense of Doctor Blue in the antimosquito work in this city, believing that he was a man whose advice was worth while. His commendations of the actions of his subordinates, Doctor Carric, led us to the conviction that the attitude taken by The Advertiser early in the campaign was the correct one. Now that Doctor Blue has been made chief of the health bureau of the nation, with the prospect of becoming a cabinet officer in the event of a department of public health, his words of advice given here to Honolulu are generally should be recalled and given new weight and vigor as they were attached to them at the time of utterance.

With the prediction that the coming winter will have progressive dry than usual in the local sugar industry, the abandonment by tea planters of that trade in large and the loss will seriously reduce the thousands of workers in the sugar industry.

PRACTICAL METHODS OF IMMIGRATION.

Based upon the experience which has followed the years of assisted immigration by wholesale in bringing Portuguese and Spanish immigrants here by the shipload at a tremendous expense, out of all proportion to the cost of immigrants who can be brought here in small parties, the territorial department of immigration will probably soon take up other propositions, with the result that the Portuguese immigration, except in small batches of immigrants, will pass into the history of the Territory, and as a basis, from a geological viewpoint, for the future "old families" of the land.

There is little doubt that the experiment of bringing in large numbers of immigrants at once, such as was done with the first batch of Russians, the people of the Orizaria and of the Willesden, has been an expensive one in many ways. Many of the immigrants who were brought here before those on the Willesden have already departed for the Coast, while of the Portuguese many others have settled in the towns and cities of the Territory where they have made in the main good citizens, although there is a problem before the authorities as to what to do with the younger generation now growing up.

Recently there has been tried the process of bringing in immigrants in small shipments. The Hawaiian Planters' Association has brought in by this method hundreds of Filipinos, men who have given fair satisfaction, but who are more or less unreliable and are prone to change. Recently there have come to the Territory numbers of Russian farmers from Manchuria and Siberia, and these have given much satisfaction wherever they have settled and gone to work. One of the troubles with the first large batch of immigrants of this nationality was the fact that many of them were not farmers nor agriculturists, but mechanics, who sought for work in their own line and many of them have made excellent workmen in this way, while others have gone to the Coast. But now a better selection of these men and women are coming, anxious for work and willing, apparently, to stick.

To say, as some do, that the territorial immigration board should not assist in Russian immigration, when there are so many Russians satisfactorily located in the Territory, is rather preposterous. We want white men in Hawaii of stable characteristics, and certainly no good class should be barred on purely national lines.

Whether they are Russians, Portuguese, Spanish or of other nationality, it appears that the practical way to bring in immigrants through the efforts of the territorial department of immigration is in small parties. In the end this will prove the most satisfactory, the most economical and the most practical, thus avoiding the problems of quarantine in large numbers, especially as the agents of the board at the shipping port can be more certain that there is no danger of epidemic or disease being carried, which entails such extra expense on the Territory at this end of the line.

With a continuous stream of immigrants from Russia, Portugal or from the mainland, coming in small batches, picked families who desire steady work along agricultural lines, and who can be depended upon to eventually take up homes for themselves and thus assist in the development of the Territory, will come in great measure a solution of the labor problem here and a steady increase in a population which will be identified with the prosperity of the Territory along agricultural lines, the only line in which lies the prosperity of the people here as a whole.

The concentration in the towns and cities of the Territory of foreign born laborers of any kind simply complicates the problems of government and its expenses, and it is from this class that a large percentage of the petty criminal cases come which the police are called upon to handle. There is work for all in this Territory, according to what one can do, but it is not a benefit to have hundreds of laborers idle in the towns, crowded in tenements, while there is a crying need for labor on the plantations, or for the working of undeveloped lands.

FAMINE AND CIVIL WAR.

The clash of war throughout China has drowned out almost altogether the wailing of those suffering because of the famine, consequent upon the overflowing of the Yangtszekiang, the destruction of the unharvested crops, the washing away of rice depots and the destruction of the fields planted for the spring harvest. Just prior to the outbreak of the revolution the news from China was all of the famine. Hawaii, along with the rest of the Union, sent famine supplies and the interest and the sympathy of the world were aroused. Then came the railroad riots, the uprising in Szechuen, the spread of the revolution, and the civil war, while in the outside world the fact was almost forgotten that millions of people were starving. To the famine was added the horror of civil war, but the press correspondents turned eagerly to news of battles and sieges and dropped the famine reports as of less interest.

To recall to the attention of Americans the ante bellum conditions, which still prevail, the Central China Famine Relief Committee is sending out a second appeal, copies being received in the last mail from the Orient. The committee is working in connection with the Red Cross, and Wu Ting Fang, who recently visited Honolulu for funds for Red Cross work, is vice president of the famine relief committee.

The following is sent out by this committee, the headquarters of which are at 16 Kipling Road, Shanghai:

This committee exists to receive and distribute aid to the destitute and starving in China.

The disastrous floods of the past summer in the Yangtze Valley and in Hunan, and the failure of the crops in Northern Anhwei and Kiangsu, have created a situation of acute suffering unparalleled for forty years in a land where floods and famine are frequent. Thirty thousand square miles constitute the famine area. In addition to the present shortage of crops the northern section of the famine district has seen a succession of bad years and there is nothing left for the population to fall back upon. It is estimated that two million people are facing starvation and pestilence this winter with their only means of livelihood destroyed, and that the number will be three million by February unless help is forthcoming.

The horrors of civil war has greatly intensified the desperate situation. By the burning and looting of Hankow and other cities hundreds of thousands have been rendered destitute and homeless. Numbers perished in the flames, and many others escaped with only the clothing they were wearing. Rich and poor alike have lost all. As hostilities cease, the poverty-stricken people are returning at the beginning of the winter to the ashes of their ruined homes, vainly seeking employment and food.

The new famine relief committee is undertaking to provide relief in the form of work. It does not plan to distribute free food in the famine districts except to those incapacitated for work.

C. D. Jameson, sent out by the National Red Cross Society to investigate causes of floods and suggest remedies, has returned from an inspection of the flooded districts in the Hwai Valley. He reports that the prevention of the damage done by ordinary floods is possible, and that the building of proper dykes, and the deepening of water-courses, would reclaim enormous quantities of land and provide work for famine sufferers. The building of roads would also furnish employment, and every dollar would be well spent. Under competent engineering advice the famine relief committee propose starting such works as soon as settled government conditions guarantee protection, so providing immediate relief and permanent improvement. His Excellency Chang Chien, president of the provincial assembly of Kiangsu, has heartily promised cooperation.

This is an appeal to you to help. Three dollars, gold, will provide work for one family and save it from starvation for a month. Fifteen dollars will carry a family through from now until the barley harvest.

"Naked and ye clothed me,
Hungry and ye fed me."

REVOLUTIONARY TESTOTALERS.

The revolutionists in China are revolutionists indeed. Not only have their leaders in council decided to go ahead with the anti-opium crusade launched some time ago and under full headway, but they have, according to the North China News, come to a decision to abolish the manufacture of opium, the potent Chinese drink. It is said the production of this wine consumes several tons of thousands of "shih" of rice, and by stopping the manufacture the price of the cereal will be reduced.

This will practically call for total prohibition in the district, and if the prohibition is followed up by genuine action it is possible in the light of what they have done in other lines, that there will be a great victory for testotalers. In this connection it is of interest to note the assertion that already great strides have been made also in the campaign against the cigarette.

The cable reports that the weather in the middle West is pleasant, as the temperature has now gone above the zero mark. Everything is comparatively, of course, new weather.

BILLS STILL COMING IN FOR HONOLULI
CULCH ROAD, THE BIG ISLAND MIDDLE

HILO, January 5.—The Honolulu road middle, that unhalloved scheme which marred the former county administration, and which descended, a troublesome legacy, to the present board of supervisors, dies hard. Last month the road was completed; it was accepted; thousands upon thousands of dollars in excess of the original estimate have been paid out of the county treasury—and the end is not yet. The last straw is a claim from the Arioli brothers, who held the last of the Honolulu contracts, for damages amounting to \$7652.12. It is considered that they are fairly certain of getting, at least, a large part of the amount they claim. The damages suffered by the Ariolis, it is generally agreed, are the result of the delay in the delivery of bridge material which the county had agreed to furnish the Ariolis, and which it derived from the Honolulu Iron Works. Had this material been furnished in the time specified, say the Ariolis, they would have finished their contract many months ago, they would thus have suffered no delay, and, as a consequence, no damages. The supervisors, generally, admit that the Ariolis are entitled to damages, as they have without doubt suffered a considerable financial loss owing to the delay in the arrival of the bridge material. The main question appears to be that of settling on the proper amount to allow the contractors. This will either be settled through arbitration or through a, possibly friendly, suit. If the Arioli claim is allowed the Honolulu road will have cost the county within less than five hundred dollars of the \$80,000 mark. The matter of the Arioli claim has been referred to the county engineer and the county attorney.

SONS OF VETERANS OF CIVIL WAR
PLAN TO ORGANIZE IN HONOLULU

A branch of the Sons of Veterans may be organized in Honolulu in the near future, and plans to that end will be formulated and laid before a number of residents who are eligible to membership. Senator C. H. Diekey, a veteran of the civil war and the son of a veteran, is deeply interested in the project and through him and others the Honolulu branch may be established. Senator Diekey served as an orderly at Grant's headquarters. His brother-in-law, General Wallace, fell at Shiloh. The organization, proposed, aside from its patriotic motives, is also expected to serve in aiding veterans in keeping alive the heroic deeds of the war between the States, and in instilling patriotism. It is believed that Honolulu has a long roll of eligibles for the Sons of Veterans branch. One does not have to be a son of a veteran to become a member, but grandsons of those who served in the Union armies also have the privilege of joining.

MAKES PLANS FOR
ARMY AEROPLANES

Requirements for Future Flying
Craft Based on Record
Breaking Flights.

Brigadier General James Allen, chief signal officer, has prepared new specifications for military aeroplanes to be hereafter purchased by the war department. They are the result of improvements demonstrated by the aeroplane work of last summer and as yet are tentative in character. "Each aeroplane," it is required, "must carry two persons, with the seats so arranged as to permit of the largest possible field of operation for both. The control must be capable of use by either operator from either seat. The value of dual control, it will be recalled, was established in the flights of Lieutenants T. G. Ellyson and John H. Towers in the navy hydro-aeroplane Triad.

"The machine is further required to be able to ascend at a minimum rate of 2000 feet in ten minutes while carrying a weight of 450 pounds and fuel supply sufficient for at least four hours of continuous flight. This requirement recalls that the American weight carrying record established by P. O. Parmelee at Chicago last August is 458 pounds. Claude Grahame-White, carrying a passenger on September 30 at Nassau boulevard, rose 3280 feet in nine minutes.

"This engine," it is provided, "will be subject to an endurance test in the air of two hours' continuous flight. The aeroplane must develop a speed in the air of at least forty-five miles an hour." American duration record for a machine with two persons is three hours and forty-two minutes, made by G. W. Beatty at the Chicago meet. The world's record, however, is four hours twenty-three minutes, established a few days since by Herr Sivelack near Berlin.

"In case the weight carrying capacity is increased to six hundred pounds," the specifications state, "the minimum speed may be reduced to thirty-eight miles per hour and the climbing power diminished to 1600 feet in ten minutes."

Another requirement is reminiscent of the recent French military competition, in which several machines failed on the same condition as follows: "The machine must be capable of landing or arising from ploughed fields."

Other requirements are as follows: "The aeroplanes must be easily transportable by road, rail, etc., and easily and rapidly assembled and adjusted. "The starting and landing devices must be part of the machine itself and it must be able to start without outside assistance. "The engine must be capable of throttling to run at reduced speed." The war department now has six aeroplanes, four at Augusta, one at San Antonio and one on its way to the Philippines. These include three Wright, one Burgess-Wright and two Curtiss machines. Another Curtiss machine has not yet been delivered. Brigadier General Allen has \$70,000 left of the \$125,000 appropriated by the last congress. He will not purchase any more machines for a month or two, as he wishes now to train the officers with the machines on hand. By July 1 the balance of the appropriation will have been spent and it is expected that there will be available another \$125,000 appropriated by congress at this session. More aeroplanes are needed by the army if the experiments now being made are to be carried out properly, General Allen said recently when he appeared before the house committee on military affairs.

NEW REPUBLICAN
FLAG IS ADOPTED

The new Republican flag in five stripes, red, yellow, blue, white, and black, which now flutters everywhere about Shanghai signifies "the five united peoples of the Republic of China," say oriental letters just received. The red stands for China, yellow for Manchuria, blue for Mongolia, the white for Tibet, and a part of Siberia comes in under black. The adoption of this flag was the result of letters from all of the districts which have declared their independence of the Manchou dynasty received at the revolutionary headquarters in Shanghai offering to unite under the republican banner. It was explained recently, that upon receipt of these offers the revolutionary leaders then held a big meeting and decided upon this flag which represents the "United Countries of Asia."

FORBES WON'T QUIT

MANILA, Philippine Islands, January 7.—Governor General Forbes denies the report that he will resign.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE. Acts like a Charm in Checks and arrests DIARRHOEA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY. The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, FEBER, CROUP, AGUE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Price 1/6 English 1/11, 2/6 U.S. 1/2. T. T. Deane & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

GREAT PROBLEM IS RIGHT HERE

Mr. Rath Tells of New Period Through Which Church is Passing.

CONSCIENTIOUS SINCERITY

Head Worker of Palama Settlement Talks to Large Gathering.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Large numbers at the Central Union Church last night listened to a strong and edifying address entitled "New Wine in Old Bottles," by James A. Rath, head worker of Palama Settlement, who has just returned from eight months' travel and study on the mainland. Mr. Rath was filled with the enthusiasm of his work and subject, delivering a straightforward discourse that must long remain in the memory of those privileged to hear it.

Approaching his subject the speaker said it might be asked from which viewpoint he intended to handle it. He then explained that for the past nineteen or twenty years he had been engaged in settlement work among the lower classes, in Europe, in India, in Honolulu; and he found by long and varied experience that unless he could look upon conditions from the viewpoint of those to whom he would render aid it was impossible to do good work among or for them. Then he referred to the words of Christ in the gospel text of the evening, "He that is not against us is with us," Mark ix, 40.

"All great movements," said Mr. Rath, have four periods, ridicule, opposition and persecution, success, crystallization. Even the church went through all of these, but the church is now going through a fifth period—a new consciousness of what is going on in the world—the needs of the wage earner—the consciousness that preaching alone will not solve the problems that confront us.

Miracle of Christianity.

"Let us consider for a moment that era when Christianity was introduced. Social conditions were fixed, there was the slave and the master, and the slave was without the light of ambition. Carlyle called it the "brass collar period." Then came the beautiful miracle of Christianity; the slaves were educated, the gospel of brotherhood was preached to them, they were taught individual worth, and moral ideals were held up before them.

A little later the Emperor Julian, seeing the mighty work that had been done, cried: "Keep to your ignorance, slothfulness is ours; the followers of the Nazarene have no right to intelligence! But neither Julian, nor Caesar, nor any other emperor would be or was able to stop the new evangelizing. It entered Rome, it touched the hearts of the people and even claimed the fealty of kings.

"And then it became the religion of the State. It had grown from strata to strata, entered the palaces and became wealthy. Riches poured in upon it and magnificent churches and cathedrals were erected. But there was little Christianity or religion in this church which had now become an institution.

Persecution by the Church.

"All this was followed by a period of darkness. Heretics were destroyed, liberty of thought was suppressed and progress was blocked. The people were held in a religious bondage and there was little if any real Christianity in the world. But hereupon came the Protestant Reformation, and while for a time matters appeared improved this same reformation brought in its train many of the ills and evils Romanism had brought. The church again waxed rich and strong and mighty, and as it did it began the persecution of Calvinists and dissenters and others. Then again it began to wane.

"With the discovery of America there came a greater democracy in the church, but there were dangers even in that. It had led in education, in wit and in literature; in the care of the poor and sick, and in the struggle for democracy; but it was surely drifting to conditions that were not Christian.

"Then came the time when the real functions of the church were forgotten and quarrels over denominations began. Matters of church polity, questions of baptism and predestination occupied the attention of the churchmen and theologians.

New Problems Developed.

"A little later came bickerings over the old and new theology, with persecutions in the nature of denunciations, excommunications and heresy trials. Again we see that the church was using old methods, forgetting the souls of men, the welfare of her children, for the idle disputes of form and dogma. And while all this has been going on many new problems have developed—industrial, social and moral problems, that have demanded and still do insistently demand attention.

"In all the great cities of the country, indeed of the world, the terrible drink evil has to be met and fought and conquered. The churches failed to see how the cities about them were growing. They failed to see this miserable drink evil and the hold it was obtaining upon the bodies and souls of the victims. They failed to see the even more baneful results of the social evil, working secretly and quietly by day and night. They failed to take notice of the overwhelming coming of myriad of the poor, of the wage earners in crowded tenements.

Where Churches Failed.

They failed to notice that their

labor was employed in mill and factory and mine to the injury of body and soul. While the churches in bickering and quarrels and fought for empty forms they failed to see that thousands upon thousands of young boys and girls were wasting their lives and their souls in vicious pleasures.

"I want to say right here that one of the most interesting moments of my life was when I had the happiness to meet Miss Jane Addams, that great social worker in Chicago on my recent trip. As I looked into that face, and took that hand, and knew the history of that noble woman before me I was hurt and saddened by the knowledge that at that very time, in the midst of her splendid labors, this true and heroic woman was being opposed by some of the leading churches of Chicago.

"Again I say that in many ways the churches have failed to see where and by what means their better work could be performed. They have failed to see the men and women wage earners all about them who were looking for the light and crying and dying for the truth. Too long the church has remained an institution, when its duty has been to men, to instill good into their souls and cheer and light into their hearts. Oh, when I thought of Jane Addams and the work she was doing and the opposition that she encountered I could not but think of that dictum of Christ's: 'If they are not against us they are with us.'

Wage Earners Fall Away.

"Is it any wonder that, under such conditions as I have stated, the wage earners have been gradually falling away from the churches? Let me say that I do not believe the wage earner is an evil or wicked man. The wage earner is not as a general thing a dissolute man nor wicked at heart. On the contrary I am firmly convinced that there is more real religion in the heart of the workingman today than ever there was before. But there is less ceremony, less desire perhaps for it. And still for some reason the church and the wage earners do not get together as they should.

"To my mind one of the greatest of movements in the world today would be that for the getting of the wage earners and the church together. Let us be in this movement that will have as its great object the reconciliation of the workingman and the church. It is not to give him a taste of the 'old time religion,' but it is to bring him in touch with the words of our Master, the true and glorious spirit of a true religion.

Intellectual Freedom.

"This tremendous movement, the fifth period through which the church is passing, is strong and becoming stronger in seventy-two cities of the United States, and it is bound to grow in spite of all opposition.

"In this movement there is freedom of thought, and it is through this great principle of freedom of thought and expression that men are to be brought together in brotherhood and truth.

"In this connection I may say that there is one great matter which has not as yet been settled—but it must be settled and settled right. It is this—freedom of thought to which I have referred. If we compel the man in the pulpit to be insincere, if you make him insincere, I believe you are doing a much greater injury than any possible wrong that might result from his free expression of thought.

The New Program.

"The new program of the churches, as it is of the settlements, is the study of conditions about them. It is just as necessary to study the cities of today as well as the cities of Syria, Egypt and Palestine. Indeed, right here, let us make a study of our own beautiful city of Honolulu and see what are the needs of its men, its women and its children.

"It is not enough that we come to church and once a week listen to a sermon or hear the gospel read, even if afterwards we go away and subscribe a few dollars to some worthy charity. No, it is necessary if we have real religion in our hearts and an earnest desire to do good to our fellowmen that we learn and study and know them and their needs.

"In many respects our beloved Hawaii is truly fortunate. With us the child labor problem is practically nil, and of absentee landlordism we have even less to complain; but there is a housing problem in this city to be solved by our people.

The Good Samaritan.

"And there is chance here for the work of the good Samaritan. Still let me tell you that it is not enough that we relieve, but that we ascertain the causes and do away with them. Let us not only give a helping hand but let us see to it that the road to Jericho is well lighted and well policed. I mean by this that we should surely look for the causes and stamp them out.

"There is a preventive religion as well as a preventive medicine and it is up to us, to us people of Honolulu, to apply that medicine with firmness and love and charity.

"In these days we must apply the final test: It is character and not creed; ethics, not statement of belief. In these days men recognize sincerity, and if we face the problems that confront us in that spirit and with a desire for the truth we shall conquer and prevail.

"Right here in Honolulu, as elsewhere, if good men, if the churches will unite in a war upon any evil it will be overcome. Sin and poverty if faced by a united and sincere application of the new social consciousness can be banished."

FOUNDER OF OSTRICH FARMS KILLED BY AUTO

SAN DIEGO, January 8.—Oscar Bentley, one of the two founders of ostrich farms in this State, was killed in this city yesterday in an automobile accident. He was a resident for many years of Los Angeles.

ADVICE FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

Don't trifle with a cold is good advice for prudent men and women. It may be vital in case of a child. There is nothing better than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs and colds in children. It is safe and sure. For sale by H. W. Merrill, 311 S. W. 4th St., Seattle, Wash.

WHEN THINGS FAIL.

They failed to notice that their

GENERAL BELL IN FAVOR OF PLAN

Endorses Recommendations That Will Prevent Forced Staff Changes.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

The latest report of Major General Franklin Bell, commanding the division of the Philippines, has just been received at headquarters here and indicates a very satisfactory condition among the troops stationed in those Islands. General Bell gives the number of men in his command as: Regulars, officers 709, men 11,166; Philippine scouts, officers 162, men 5465; a total force of 17,502.

General Bell incorporates in his report an important recommendation of Colonel Heistand, his adjutant general, regarding the detail of staff officers and line officers to duties away from their corps. The division commander endorses the recommendations of the adjutant general, which are embodied in the following:

"When an officer who is detailed from the line and is serving in a staff corps receives his promotion in his proper arm of the service it becomes necessary to relieve him from duty in the staff. Under these circumstances the prospective promotion of the officer frequently operates to prevent his detail, and the condition, at best, results in a rapid change of personnel in the staff corps as well as in the line. It is expensive to the government, inconvenient for individual officers, reduces the advantages of the detail system, and injures both the line and the staff by destroying the efficiency of both."

Recommends Remedy.

As a remedy that will enable an officer once detailed to the staff to complete his tour of four years the following recommendation is made by Colonel Heistand, with a view to having it enacted into law:

"Provided that when an officer of the line of the Army who is serving as a member of a staff by detail under provision of section 26, act of February 2, 1901, and section 3, act of February 14, 1903, shall, while so serving, be promoted to the next higher grade, he may continue to serve in such staff corps as an extra officer of the grade to which he is promoted, and the number of officers in such staff corps in the next lower grade shall be correspondingly reduced until such officer is relieved, when his successor shall be detailed from the grade held by such officer at the time of his detail in such staff department, and

"Provided, further, that nothing in this law shall be construed to increase the total number of officers in the Army nor to increase or decrease the total number of officers in any staff corps as now provided by law."

General Bell Favors Change.

Commenting upon the recommendations of the adjutant general, General Bell says:

"In the above remarks by Colonel Heistand is discussed a serious defect of the law. It is the particular one which has caused more dissatisfaction than any other. It should be rectified, and it is believed that this legislative provision will correct a serious defect in the law constituting a detailed staff."

When the detailed system for staff departments was adopted our Army had no previous experience by which to be guided in drafting the law, says General Bell, and under such circumstances it would have been remarkable had a law been drawn which proved satisfactory when applied in all its details. There are defects in the provisions of the law which have constituted good ground for some of the dissatisfaction which has been exhibited by some of the staff departments.

General Bell makes a further appeal for white clothes for the enlisted men of his division. He says that the officers of the inspector general's department are convinced that owing to the coolness and comfort of the white clothes the war department should make some provision for clothing the Army in the Philippines in some light, white material.

MURRAY'S TRIAL MUST CONTINUE SAYS MONSARRAT

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

The trial of Supervisor H. E. Murray for the killing of Timoteo Hernandez, on Jan. 1, must continue according to the decision of Judge Monsarrat yesterday morning in the district court, when he refused to grant the motion of Murray's counsel to discharge him for lack of evidence.

The trial was put over until next Wednesday when the defense will resume the case. Its only witness will probably be the defendant himself.

Most of the city officers at the city hall had yesterday heard either directly from Murray, or indirectly that he had no intention of resigning his post in the city government although he is facing a charge of manslaughter in the criminal court.

SUBMARINE LAUNCHED.

SEATTLE, Wash., January 7.—Submarine T-3, the first submarine to be built on the Pacific Coast, was today launched from the Moran shipyard. It is reported that an extraordinary secret in the construction gives a radius of 3200 feet.

DEMOCRATS TO MEET.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 7.—The Democratic National committee will hold a meeting here Monday.

QUARANTINE IS ALMOST ENDED

Five Hundred Portuguese Leave This Week—Last Riot a Week Ago.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Five hundred Portuguese, constituting almost the entire Portuguese camp, are expected to leave Manioloa Island next Thursday, if not sooner, when their quarantine will be officially declared to be completed. When the last of them file into the immigration authorities' large and cross to the mainland, the quarantine officials will get the first glimpse of daylight which they have seen in the situation since the S. S. Willested immigrants were first barred out of the city by presence of the yellow flag.

When that five hundred goes there will be but two hundred persons left. Sixty or seventy of the former measles cases are about to be released also and the measles camp is fast breaking up. Twelve patients in the smallpox isolation hospital have been declared recovered, and they and their effects thoroughly treated to prevent a possible carrier of infection. They may be held in the precincts of the isolation hospital a little longer than those in the Portuguese camp, but they will soon be out.

Quarantine Island presented a queer sight yesterday morning for six nationalities with all the separate degrees of picturesque of their clans and uniforms were assembled thereon, affording mingled work and amusement to the doctors in their examinations. There were Chinese fresh from the gory scenes of the revolution; kimonod Japanese, bloused Portuguese, cordaroyed Spaniards and Portuguese and turbaned Hindus, all clamoring for admission to the land of the free and the home of sugar.

A Riotous Incident.

The quarantine officials hope that with decreasing numbers will also decrease the unhappy incidents that have occasionally troubled the usually quiet life at the island. So far there have been but two riots, the last of which was reported yesterday as having occurred a week previously, lasting a half hour, and leaving the camps again to pursue the even tenor of their quarantined and consequently limited way.

The trouble started in the tents, eighty or ninety of which were inhabited by Portuguese. They registered numerous and sundry kicks against these tents and asserted that they were discriminated against; said they did not want tents, they did want electric lights and mentioned other sudden necessities not available under the congested conditions.

Doctor James, in "command" of the island, smoothed them down and promised to bring them over to the corral as soon as their then present occupants were sent to the mainland. That time came a week ago yesterday and he sent his men over to make the change. Pretty soon one of them came back and said that the Portuguese refused to move, as they had made up their minds that they wanted to stay in the tents after all.

Quells the Trouble.

The doctor then went over to the camp himself and heard their grievances. Then he picked out the ringleader (by the coat collar) and heaved him out of the radius of discontent in the direction of the corral. The ringleader's friends stooped down and picked up some sticks and stones, and James gave orders for his men to sail in and use their fists, which they did heartily. The Portuguese retreated and while they held a conference Doctor James turkey-trotted his captive over to the big camp, dug up some rusty irons and clamped them on the man. The malcontents then announced that they would go over to the big corral if the ringleader was released.

Doctor James refused, told them they were going first and that he would make up his mind about that gentleman later, so they went. The director then shut the ringleader, irons and all, in the crematory because there was no other place to put him, and he spent an hour there in company with future possibilities before he was released.

THE TIME TEST

Honolulu People Cannot Demand Stronger Proof of Merit.

The test of time is what tells the tale. The public is quick to discover misrepresentations and merit alone will stand the test of time. Long ago, many grateful people in this locality publicly endorsed Don's Backache Kidney Pills; they do so still. Would these statements be confirmed if Don's Backache Kidney Pills did not possess lasting merit? The following testimony should convince the most skeptical Honolulu reader.

Mrs. James H. Keister, 1711 Seventh St., N. W., Washington, D. C., says: "I suffered for many years from kidney complaint. My back was weak and whenever I did any extra housework, I suffered from a severe ache across my loins. I slept poorly and was in misery most of the time. Don's Backache Kidney Pills helped me from the first and the contents of two boxes removed my troubles." (Statement given November 9, 1908.)

A Lasting Effect.

Max Krantz was interviewed on April 12, 1910 and he said: "The first Don's Backache Kidney Pills I tested in my case has been permanent. I willingly endorse all I have previously said about this remedy." Don's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and stockpots at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Heliator Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CHAMP CLARK II.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 7.—Senator Champ Clark is threatened with prosecution.

PERSONAL WORK IS NEEDED HERE

Doctor Scudder in Live Sermon, Makes Strong Call for Volunteers.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Rev. Dr. Doremus Scudder's sermon, "Crown Christ King," at the Central Union Church yesterday morning, was more in the nature of a personal appeal to the workers of the church and of the city in general to come into the breach, as it were, and do battle for righteousness.

There was a great need, Doctor Scudder said, for valiant, personal work in this beautiful city of Honolulu. Beneath the beauty of all which the Creator had given there lurked vice and wrong and he called upon his hearers, particularly the men, to prepare for personal work in the campaign against evil which soon was to open.

"Christ, the King, could do all this work Himself, if He wanted to," maintained the preacher; "but He does not want to. He wants men to join in the noble and glorious work of saving men; He wants you to save their own priceless souls by becoming instruments of righteousness to be used in the uplifting and upkeeping of fellowmen who need the help to enable them to rise to planes of truth and right living."

The Greatest Work.

In all his pastorate perhaps Doctor Scudder never made a more direct, heart-to-heart plea for workers from among the members of his congregation. He told his hearers that the greatest and grandest work upon earth today was that lying immediately in the pathway of every Christian man, to wit: the personal placing of one's self beneath the banner of the Cross to do personal fighting for Christ.

Doctor Scudder's appeal had special bearing upon the men's campaign which is soon to be inaugurated, and with a view to bringing as many of the men workers of his church into touch with the inter-denominational training class which begins its course in "Methods of Personal Christian Work" at the Y. M. C. A., on Thursday evening of this week, and to continue eight weeks.

The purpose of the course is to train men in sane and practical methods of winning other men to the Christian life by personal work and to deepen conviction as to the need and practicability of such work in extending the kingdom of God.

Scope of Lessons.

The scope of the course will consist of eight lessons, one hour a week, dealing with the chief difficulties men meet in themselves and in the person to be won. There will be interchange of experience as well as instruction. The plan is to have supper at the Y. M. C. A. or elsewhere at six p. m., Thursday, the class meeting in Cooke Hall from six-thirty to seven-thirty o'clock. It is desired that all members of the class eat together at the association, strengthening the sense of fellowship by so doing.

The course, in which Doctor Scudder will lead, is divided and themed as follows:

- Thursday, January 11, "The Personal Worker."
- Thursday, January 18, "New Testament Examples."
- Thursday, January 25, "Value and Incentives."
- Thursday, February 1, "Our Equipment."
- Thursday, February 8, "Hindrances."
- Thursday, February 15, "Following Up."
- Thursday, February 22, "Philip and Paul."
- Thursday, March 7, "Jesus the Great Example."

The class is open to all men of all churches, without fees.

GOVERNMENT LOT IS OFF THE MARKET

Land Commissioner Judd Saturday officially withdrew the government lot at Hotel street and Union Lane, which had been advertised for sale according to law on the application of the Brewer Estate.

The threatened injunction of W. Wolters is said to be the cause, the applicant for the lot not wishing to see matters go to that extreme itself asked that the notice of sale be withdrawn. The action marks a step in the difficulties incidental to the Bishop street mauka extension and the Union Lane widening propositions which commenced in the last legislature.

MOBILIZING TROOPS TO CAPTURE PEKING

The Japanese postmaster at Shanghai reports to Tokio that 2000 revolutionaries have arrived at the city from Canton by steamer, says the Japan Advertiser of December 22. The official dispatch further reads: "An army 8000 strong, and equipped with eighteen cannon and twenty machine guns, will soon be on the way to Shanghai. The revolutionaries insist that if the peace conference ends in failure, these troops will be sent to Peking, in order to capture Peking, while large reinforcements will also be sent to General Li, defender of Wu-chang."

HEAVY SNOW IN OREGON CAUSES MUCH DAMAGE

PORTLAND, Oregon, January 8.—This city is storm-bound and all train service has been greatly demoralized. The damage so far estimated approximately \$200,000. Heavy snowdrifts prevail inland and the tracks are blocked in many sections.

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC ALONG MEXICAN COAST

MEXICO, January 8.—Violent epidemics are raging along the Pacific Coast of Mexico, from Guaymas to Manzanillo, where it is epidemic. Other parts of the Republic are strongly suspected against the epidemic disease.

THIRD PARTY IS NOW TALKED ABOUT

Rumor Follows a Conference of W. J. Bryan and Senator La Follette.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, January 8.—There was a significant meeting, although an accidental one, here yesterday, when William Jennings Bryan, three times Democratic candidate for President, and Senator Robert M. La Follette, who hopes to be a candidate, met at the railway station.

The Democratic leader and the insurgent leader greeted one another cordially and held a long conference, and it is rumored already that their conference had to do with the organization of a third party.

Incidentally the Democratic National Committee will meet in this city today and it is believed in Democratic circles that the visit of Colonel Bryan at this time is a more than usually significant one.

ANOTHER WARSHIP CAUGHT IN STORM

WASHINGTON, January 8.—Reports have been received at the navy department that the torpedo boat destroyer Terry is in trouble off Cape Hatteras. Orders have been issued for warships to proceed to the rescue or relief of the Terry.

The cruiser Salem, which was caught in the storm off the coast Saturday, when two men were washed overboard, was considerably damaged. Two of her boats were also lost in the gale.

COAST CHINESE IN JOYFUL CELEBRATION

SAN FRANCISCO, January 8.—The Chinese of this city devoted yesterday to a celebration in honor of the election of Dr. Sun Yat Sen as president of the Chinese Republic. There were fireworks and banquets, as well as a parade through the downtown streets in which 3000 Chinese took part. The Chinese of this city have contributed large sums to the cause of the revolution.

GREAT MERGER HAS A STRONG BACKING

PORTLAND, Oregon, January 8.—Surprise has been created in the business circles of this city by the report that a merger of paint and oil companies here has been formed with a capitalization of twenty million dollars. It is believed that the new combine has the backing of the Standard Oil Company.

SHOCKING MURDER OF AGED COUPLE

YORK, Pennsylvania, January 8.—Evidence of a shocking double murder was discovered here yesterday when the bodies of an aged couple, Isaac Futterman and his wife, were found in their home horribly mutilated. Apparently the old people had been tortured before their death.

Their daughter, forty years old, who was formerly an insane patient, is suspected as bloodstained garments have been found in her room. She has been taken to Bellevue.

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The Bystander

Gompers in His Own Defense.

Hats Off to John W. Cathcart.

Hawaii Regains Road Championship.

I have just received a circular letter signed by Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, in which he announces that the McNamara Ways and Means Committee, of which he is chairman, will present a report on Monday, tomorrow, regarding the hundreds of thousands of dollars collected to "save the McNamara Brothers from being railroaded to the gallows."

Mr. Gompers' letter, which is followed by a defense of those who collected money for the McNamara defense fund "believing them to be innocent," says: Washington, D. C., December 9, 1911.

To Organized Labor, Greeting:

In the recent past, the good name and high ideals of our great labor movement, its men, and the cause of humanity it and they represent, have been attacked as never before. Every enemy, every "interest," arrayed against the organized workers has howled like derisives. They hope to bring our tried, trusted and faithful men into disrepute, to destroy your confidence in their integrity and thereby weaken, and finally crush, the organizations of labor.

Every union member deprecates violence and crime, whether committed by an ordinary outlaw, by a corporation director or agent, or by a so-called union man. Labor resents the insinuation that because one or two union members become criminally fanatical or fanatically criminal, that the rank and file, and the officers of the labor movement, are responsible either legally or morally.

Labor in its history has met, resisted, and overcome the bitter hostility of its foes. Labor, standing for the great cause of justice and humanity, will again.

Men and Women of Labor: Stand firm, be true to yourselves and to each other. Let the spirit of fraternity, justice, freedom and solidarity imbue your every thought, word and action. Stand by your union. Organize the yet unorganized workers, and labor will triumph. Grit your teeth and organize! Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

This is, we believe, fair enough advice, providing that when teeth are grit they are not made to meet through the jagulars of workmen attempting to earn a living through honest toil outside the ranks of union labor.

I have to take my hat off to John W. Cathcart, even if I meet him when he is so drunk that he couldn't recognize me. John is certainly there with the goods. He certainly can pull the wool over the eyes of grand jurymen, judges and a majority of the public. He can go into court and secure more favors for lawbreakers than anyone I ever heard of and he can cover up more tracks with smooth words than anyone at liberty since Ruff commenced his education in the jute mill. To him I bow.

Think of twelve men above the average in horse-sense signing such a document as the territorial grand jury handed out yesterday, after being told of several instances where the city attorney had flimflammed the judges into accepting his statement of cases and preventing the police from giving any testimony at all, after being informed officially by members of the license commission that the city attorney had refused to give them the assistance they required in the prosecution of blind-pig keepers, after having had their attention called to the occasion when Cathcart defied the attorney-general in an apparent effort to save a man guilty of a horrible crime from having to stand trial for it. Isn't that enough to get Cathcart a medal? Well, I guess so.

Just compare the following, one of the statements of Judge Whitney, a name officer of the law who knows whereof he speaks, and the other some paragraphs from the grand jury report. Then laugh, if you feel like it:

The girl was overcome with fear and with shame. She remained in the house for weeks. Meanwhile the man plied her with letters, called her every endearing name in the vocabulary, kept before her mind and imagination with insistent repetition all the events of that night of nights. Still she held out. Finally, she again fell. Many a brighter, better educated, more carefully nurtured girl than she has made a poorer fight. This time things came out not so well. She became pregnant.

The man was arrested, tried, convicted, and paid the awful penalty of a fine of \$15.

The girl now waits in the rescue home, waiting to bring forth a child into the world, to add the responsibility of another soul to this community.

Nature did her best for the little child. She lives, but to be for the rest of her unhappy life a cripple, her right arm dangling limp and useless by her side, her right hand twisted and broken, without the power of flexing either fingers or wrist, the fingers curved into the palm of her hand and her left hip shrunken, and deformed where the brute had struck her with his brogue-covered foot. This wrecked and broken bit of humanity, what is to become of her?

To the inhuman father, a Hawaiian, nothing has as yet happened, though the case was duly reported to the proper authorities.

I thought that the Big Island would not let Oahu hold the championship long in the matter of road extravagance, although I must confess when I first heard of that proposed \$15,000,000-mile boulevard at Healea I thought the good people of Hawaii would have to go some if they regained first honors. But they have done it, bless 'em, they've done it good and plenty.

Yesterday I got hold of a copy of the report made by "Good Roads" Bishop, the mahikihi macadamizer who has mixed oil and water on the main-land so long that he is known as "Bible" at all in staying friends with everyone in Healea. For a fact, he is actually popular. His report figures out that the road being built on the Koo side of the Volcano House will cost the county \$20,000,000 a mile. That makes the Healea boulevard figures look like the specifications of a new path.

Mr. Bishop believes that prime labor on roads is an error when it runs north up the way and he recommends that all the little fall birds at the Volcano be sent back to Honolulu to their cells and stop wanting Hawaii society funds.

Some extracts from his report may prove encouraging to the local belt road commissioners. Mr. Bishop says that his committee finds:

That the progress of the work has been unnecessarily and very costly slow, and at the present rate, and continuing the method and manner of constructing now being followed, the entire of a four

SIDELIGHTS

CONQUERED DEATH ONCE.

The sudden death of Rear-Admiral Evans, "Fighting Bob," last week in Washington, came as something of a shock to his large circle of friends, especially as they had only recovered from an anxiety regarding his health following the trip of the battleship fleet around the continent of South America a short two and a half years ago. In fact Admiral Evans was in better health recently than for a long time previous to his retirement from the service and until within a few hours of his death there was no suspicion that he was not good for a score more years of life.

I remember perfectly well the day he was brought ashore at San Diego, looking like the ghost of a man, crippled and emaciated, with the stamp of acute suffering on his face. He was brought up in advance of the great fleet he had piloted half-way around the world and was hurried off by special train to Pano Robles hot springs in California, in the hope that he would recover at least some of his oldtime strength. And he did. But it was then that his friends feared for his life; it was then that he appeared to be on the verge of the grave, and he was. But his bulldog courage and determination to live conquered death at that time and he lived to grow stronger and more like his old self than he had been for years previously. One who suffers from inflammatory rheumatism, as did Admiral Evans, seldom makes such a complete recovery, only to die of some entirely unconnected disease, if an acute attack of indigestion can so be called. The idea of the hero of Port Fisher, of Valparaiso and of Santiago dying of a stomach-ache is too prosy, almost; yet it is no worse than the English general who had passed unscathed through a score of great battles, of narrow escapes by fire and flood, yet who fell off his chair one day in his own home and broke his neck.

When the great battleship fleet steamed up out of the base of the Mexican coast and anchored opposite San Diego, I was the first newspaper reporter aboard the flagship Connecticut and was greeted by Admiral "Court-martial" Thomas, a bluff and henry man, the picture of health, yet he, too, died suddenly, at a ball given in Monterey, and it was Admiral Sperry who finally took the fleet the rest of the way around the world.

SUFFERING IN CHINA.

The contrast between conditions as they are in certain cities of China and what travelers expected is particularly accentuated in the experiences of F. E. Meigs, president of the Christian Union University of Nanking and former postmaster there for many years. In fact Mr. Meigs, who is an American, has spent most of his life in China, although well known in Honolulu, where he has visited a number of times. The last time Mr. Meigs passed through here was in October last when he was the guest of Walter C. Weedon.

At that time there was fighting at Hankow and the news indicated that the revolution was spreading rapidly and that other cities were threatened. But Mr. Meigs was confident that the fighting would not spread as far as Nanking, where his home was, and scores of students waiting for him to open the college. He believed that there was no danger in returning and was rather amused at the anxiety of his friends here that he contemplated proceeding into the battle zone of the revolution. When he reached Shanghai, however, there was already trouble at Nanking and he only had time to get most of his students down from the river city and take up his quarters in the old mission buildings at Shanghai before Nanking was besieged.

Since the revolutionists captured Nanking Mr. Meigs has written to Walter C. Weedon, of this city, throwing a little sidelight on the conditions in China and of his trip back to Nanking, where the situation was such that he was glad to return safely to Shanghai, from which place the letter was written, arriving on the Mongolia yesterday. In part Mr. Meigs writes as follows:

"We are all safe here in Shanghai. I went up to Nanking for a few days to see how our things were. I found all in good shape, but on account of the uncertain state of affairs it was not thought best to move up just yet. Nanking is quietly in the hands of the revolutionists, but if the war goes on, of course, there will be an attempt to capture it by the imperialists, and if success should accompany the attempt the last state of that city will be worse than the first."

Then Mr. Meigs tells of the peace conference in Shanghai and prays that there may be peace, asserting that if things are not settled at the conference—which was a failure—the result would be a long-drawn-out war. Continuing he says:

"The suffering of the people in places where hostilities exist is very great. The heathen Chinese does not know how to treat a conquered enemy and looting and murdering is carried on after every victory by either side. The statements that the revolutionists are more humane than the imperialists is not wholly true. This has been shown to be the case in Nanking. There has been a great deal of bad business carried on in broad daylight by the revolutionists since the capture of the city, and much of it has been winked at by the authorities. Of course, this must cease if the new party is to secure the confidence of the people."

In conclusion Mr. Meigs tells of certain sets of the local Nanking postage stamps, the plates of which have been destroyed, which he has sent to Mr. Weedon for sale here, half of the proceeds to go to the fund for the assistance of the refugees and students from the seat of war. "I wish I had a million to give away just now," he adds.

THOSE WASTED "GOODBYS."

Really, you know, that was an anticlimax send-off the Pacific Mail liner Mongolia presented yesterday afternoon at the Alakea wharf. Captain Berger and his band were there and played the steamer away, but it didn't go. There was a gay troop of travelers, the majority of them women, who trooped down to the steamer with their friends, some in hacks and some in automobiles and eke in the lowly street car, but one and all passed through the same experience—disgust at saying goodbys which must be said all over again this morning.

The upper deck of the great steamer was crowded with living lei-racks. Some of the pretty girls were almost smothered in the gorgeous flowery greetings of sorrowing friends and relatives who went to see them depart for the Coast. It was a case of "Goodbye! farewell, oh, my beloved!" with an accompaniment of tears and kisses, and then almost everybody trooped home again together while the good ship Mongolia kept on discharging cargo in the most business-like way. It was all very funny, afterwards, when you come to think about it. And yet, I don't believe those kisses were all wasted either. At least, I noticed some that didn't seem to be.

A few minutes before five o'clock, the time when the Mongolia was to have left, a big touring car dashed up to the wharf and three pretty women, wives of naval officers, prepared to emerge from the tonneau. The suit cases were already off when a gentleman informed them that the sailing of the steamer had been postponed until eight o'clock this morning. They simply wouldn't hear of it, and it was only after one of the petty officers of the ship corroborated the news that they would believe it.

"What shall we do with all these leis?" asked one in a tone of despair, which would have been ludicrous, considering the question, if she had not appeared so tragic.

What they did with the varied assortment I don't know, for I left them debating the question as to whether they would go home again and say "good bye" all over, or go aboard the ship and hide themselves in their staterooms.

NO GREAT GAIN.

"I thought you did your shopping early."

"I did."

"Then why must you rush downtown every day now?"

"To exchange a few things."

and one-third miles in length, can not be completed before the latter part of the year 1915.

That the cost is not only excessive and extravagant but also unnecessary and unwarranted, and at the present rate it will require an expenditure on the part of the county alone, to complete the whole section, of the sum of approximately \$54,660; while if we include the sum of \$20,000,000 that will have been spent by the Territory the total cost will reach the sum of \$74,660.00 or \$16,342.75 per mile, a figure which exceeds the \$10,000 a mile road proposed to be built by the Oahu belt road commissioners, and which so thoroughly discredited them.

In other words, if the foregoing estimate is correct, the value of work done on this road, built without profit to the contractor thereof and incomplete at that, not being macadamized, is over \$20,000 per mile, but it does not appear clear to your committee, taken into consideration its financial condition, that the county, because it is getting a \$20,000 or \$14,000 per mile road for \$16,342.75 would be justified in continuing the present high priced and extravagant method of construction.

Small Talks

DAVID B. SILVA.—I think that it is worth while to spend your money for a trip to the Volcano of Kilauea.

JOHN W. CATHCART.—I have more endorsements from the best people of the city than I know what to do with. Let's have another.

JUDGE WHITNEY.—We must have trade schools for the boys, and they should come from the next legislature. The question of the girls is more difficult to solve.

LOUIS MEDEIROS.—The customhouse could use a few more men. The trade of the port has increased so enormously that we are finding it hard to meet all demands.

PROF. A. F. GRIFFITHS.—It is remarkable how successful Hawaii boys have been in the eastern colleges. There is nothing over which Hawaii should be more gratified.

H. W. BRODIE (Vancouver).—In my opinion Hawaii has a valuable asset in her coming tourist business. In five years the Islands will be the Mecca for the traveling public.

J. A. THOMPSON.—The new quarters of the supreme court are all right and we like it here very much. Still, they needn't delay work on the Judiciary building just to oblige us.

STANHOPE AND LE BLANC.—We're sorry to close our season here, for Honolulu has treated us well and the people have been the most hospitable we have met in many months.

REGISTRAR MERRIAM.—Our quarters in Yokohama Bank building are much better than in the old one. The light for the men is better and then we have a fine vault for our papers.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY BRECKONS.—I am all ready for the grand jury with two uppin cases. I have some evidence which cinches the two cases I have now, and convictions will help break up the traffic on local steamers.

A. F. WALL.—I hope to have the entire military command turn out on Washington's Birthday. We have had the Pacific fleet and the Atlantic fleet on parade, and it would certainly be a fine sight to see the soldiery out on that day.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL WALL.—I would like to know what the people are really doing toward planning to participate in the Floral Parade. This is a matter in which individuals are expected to take the initiative, and not leave it entirely to us, for we are merely acting on behalf of the public. The more autos entered the better, of course, and there are nearly a thousand autos here now. Surely we ought to have at least a hundred decorated machines in line.

MOLTEN LAVA WAVES SPLASH AND FOUNTAINS GLEAM IN GLORY

The four photographs of the Volcano, given below, form as remarkable a series as has been taken during the present period of extreme activity in the fire pit. The pictures were snapped by E. Thiel on the lower ledge, on a level with the great heaving fire lake, which sent wave after wave of molten lava almost to the feet of the party here depicted. One of the photographs illustrates this wave motion very clearly, while two of them show the extraordinary height to which the fire fountains are playing.

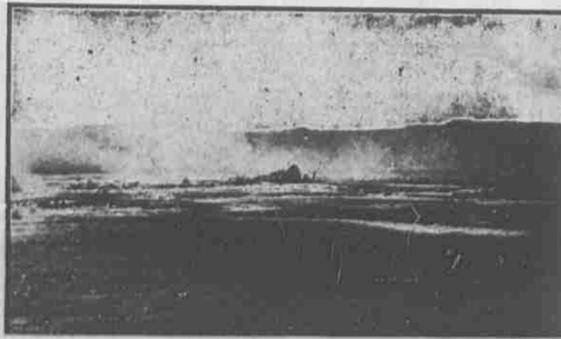
Everyone who has visited the Volcano during the past two weeks agree in stating that by neither word nor picture may any adequate idea be given of the glory of the sight to be seen or the awesome splendor to be witnessed just now on the brink of Halemauau.



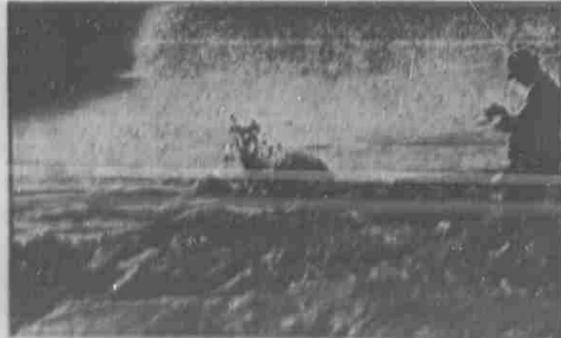
ON THE BRINK OF THE LAVA LAKE.



A FIRE GEYSER SPOUTING HIGH.



ACRES OF HEAVING FIRE.



SHAPESHOTTING FOUNTAIN AT GLOVE SANDS.



HELP THE EARTH AND THE EARTH WILL HELP YOU

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

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General Insurance Agents representing New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston. Actna Fire Insurance Co.

ATTENTION: We have just accepted the Agency for the Phoenix of Hartford. These are also among the Roll of Honor in San Francisco.

RED CROSS FUNDS ARE COMING IN

(From Saturday's Advertiser.) Honolulu, as usual, is rising to the occasion offered for generosity and already some substantial amounts have been handed F. W. Damon to be sent to China to be used by the Red Cross for the alleviation of suffering.

Yesterday a total of \$400 was handed Mr. Damon. Of this amount the Atherton Estate contributed \$200, J. P. Cooke \$100, Mr. and Mrs. Westerman \$50 and W. A. Brown \$50.

COLONEL JONES ATTACKS BILL

Invites State Adjutant Generals to Join With Him in a Vigorous Protest.

Col. J. W. Jones, adjutant-general of the National Guard of Hawaii, sees in some of the proposed legislation before congress a blow to present militia progress and efficiency, and has literally put on his active service uniform to fight it.

The territorial adjutant-general believes that the new legislation which was incorporated as a "rider" to the army appropriation bill recently prepared by the military committee of the house of representatives will result in injury to the entire national guard of the United States; and in a letter to the adjutant-generals of the various States, sent to the Coast by today's mails, he does not hesitate to say so.

A Strong Protest. Here is Colonel Jones' letter: "Sir:—I desire to invite your attention to the new legislation incorporated as a rider to the Army Appropriation Bill recently prepared by the military committee in the house of representatives and mentioned in the Militia Bulletin of December 16, 1911, paragraph 63.

"The proposed amendments are revolutionary in character, and it seems to me will nullify much that has been accomplished since 1898, and practically all that has been accomplished for the militia since the creation of the militia division, prior to which time the militia received but scant attention. The proposed amendments, it seems to me, will put things back as they were about twenty-five years ago in the regular service, when a few staff officers in permanent departments had the army in their vest pockets, and it can readily be imagined with such a condition of affairs that the militia would stand but small chance with officers who are not in touch with us, who never understood our needs, and who never attempted to accomplish anything for the militia.

"It should be noted that as the rider is attached to the Army Appropriation Bill it will necessarily be considered with many other items in the bill, and consequently will have less attention on the floor of the house than if it were a separate bill.

Vitality Important. "In the increase of the terms of enlistment in the Army, the repeal of extra pay in the tropics and the consolidation of the quartermaster, commissary and pay departments, we are interested in so far as such changes affect our brothers of the regular service; but in the creation of a single bureau of the war department in the consolidation of the general staff, the adjutant general's and the inspector general's department to be known as the bureau of the general staff, we are vitally concerned, as it is proposed to absorb (by the terms of the bill) the office of the chief division of militia affairs, and possibly to attempt, by construction of the bureau of general staff after its creation, to do away with the national militia board provided for by Section 20 of the Militia Law.

"If the militia division is abolished and the work thus divided up we will have our affairs handled by officers permanently away from troops and not in touch with the militia and its needs, and with the work now concentrated in the division scattered piecemeal here and there, we may fairly assume from the past, the same lack of system and coordination which was the primary cause for the creation of the militia division.

PROMOTION COMMITTEE HEARS RESULTS OF ITS GOOD WORK

Publicity Harvest Should Be a Great One During the Present Year--Isenberg Now the Chairman

(From Saturday's Advertiser.) W. H. Hooge, chairman of the promotion committee, was yesterday granted a three-months' leave of absence to go abroad, and in his absence Paul Isenberg will fill the chair.

It was also announced that Mr. Isenberg will commence canvassing for funds for the Floral Parade next week. Mr. Isenberg decided to delay such canvassing until the holidays were over and all the dividends in from the plantations and then would start his campaign.

The committee also decided to commence to lay plans for the 1913 Floral Parade, and will elaborate even on Director General Wall's program for 1912, although Mr. Wall's plans are already elaborate and more ambitious than ever. It was stated that for the coming parade and carnival business houses are preparing to have decorated floats in the parade and these are to be gorgeous.

The poster for 1913, in all probability, will embody a suggestion of Waikiki Beach and give a wter scene, such as a surf board rider coming in on the crest of a wave. Mr. Myers of the committee, who is also the head of the Home Insurance Company, stated that his firm had sent out 1100 letters to insurance men all over the country calling their attention to the coming Floral Parade, and responses were coming in of a satisfactory tone, and he was certain that a large number of insurance managers would be here then. The insurance journals have already commenced to take notice of the parade. Following is an extract from the "Underwriters' Report," published in San Francisco, December 21:

"Zeno K. Myers, treasurer and manager of the Home Insurance Company of Hawaii, Limited, is issuing invitations to insurance men to visit Hawaii for the famous Floral Parade at Honolulu, February 22, 1912. As a member of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, Myers will urge representatives of the insurance fraternity in the United States to come to Hawaii singly, in platoons and companies for the purpose of seeing first hand evidence of the many beauties, both natural and cultivated, which are said to abound. Insurance people who have visited the Territory of Hawaii generally agree that the trip is thoroughly enjoyable."

HAWAII TWELFTH IN CUSTOMS REVENUES FOR WHOLE OF THE UNITED STATES

The receipts of the local customs office for last year were such as to place little Hawaii in twelfth place among all the entry ports of the Union, according to the annual report of the secretary of the treasury, just out. During the year, the fiscal year ending June 30 last, the aggregate receipts from all customs amounted to \$322,986,128.63. New York is credited with nearly two-thirds of this great total, with \$205,278,987.40, with Boston a poor second with \$23,225,467.07.

In their order as regards receipts from duties and tonnage taxes, the twenty leading ports of the country are: 1. New York \$205,278,987.40 2. Boston 23,225,467.07 3. Philadelphia 20,812,268.64 4. Chicago 10,838,956.53 5. New Orleans 8,780,222.31 6. San Francisco 7,119,576.42 7. Baltimore 4,638,832.73 8. St. Louis 2,355,956.87 9. Detroit 2,152,175.42 10. Tampa 1,798,723.80 11. Puget Sound 1,706,133.87 12. Hawaii 1,644,732.81 13. Cleveland 1,559,039.10 14. Buffalo 1,347,762.55 15. St. Paul 956,702.90 16. Milwaukee 880,928.48 17. Cincinnati 847,663.17 18. Providence 794,998.49 19. Champlain, N. Y. 785,829.48 20. Portland 768,941.59

Whatever quarter they might come, intended to aid in the war upon the terrible pest. Congressman Kahn when here on a visit went quite deeply into the subject of fighting the fruit fly, and at that time had made a promise to Governor Frear that he would use his utmost endeavor to secure a national appropriation in aid of the work. It appears that Congressman Hayes, whose district adjoins that of Congressman Kahn's, and who is equally interested in the checking of the pest, joined in the introduction of the bill. Commissioner Judd of the public lands department expressed himself as very happy to know that there was a moral certainty of outside aid being given the Territory.

Everybody Willing To Help. Secretary Wood reported that the transcontinental railroads are all agreeable to advertising Hawaii in their folders. E. L. Lomax, head of the Western Pacific Railway, said he would see that Hawaii got a good place. The Pennsylvania Lines will follow. The Pennsylvania Lines will follow. The Pennsylvania Lines will follow.

The Doubleday Page syndicate of New York, which handles several large magazines, in answer to a letter from Mr. Wood writes they are anxious to receive the promised photographs of the industrial and architectural and human interest phases of Hawaiian life, as the syndicate intends to devote space to two or three such photographs every month.

A large eastern concern wrote that it had adopted the title page of one of the promotion committee folders, and asked if there was any objection. The company had changed the words to "Aloha (brand) Syrup." The company states that it is manufacturing its syrups from products obtained from the Hawaiian Islands. The committee saw no objection as this means just one more item of advertising for the Islands.

The committee endorsed the plan of Secretary Wood and Mr. von Damm to entertain the passengers of the round-the-world cruising steamer Cleveland, which will arrive here on January 24. The committee will take out leis to adorn the ladies on the steamer. The plans for the "Hawaiian Night" in honor of the Cleveland's passengers are going ahead nicely. This will be one of the best entertainments for tourists ever arranged here.

The secretary reported that President Kennedy of the Inter-Island company had informed him that R. K. Bosine, the photographer, had succeeded in obtaining probably the finest panoramic picture of the volcano of Kilauea and the mountains of Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, ever taken. This panorama is to be used in extensively advertising the volcano as a tourist attraction, the committee having gone on record as being in favor of giving the Volcano and its activity as much publicity as possible.

HAWAIIAN NAMES TO BE CINCHED

Governor Names Commission to Say What Is What in Local Nomenclature.

If in the past you have quarreled with your best friend over the name of a place, you insisting that it was one thing and he another; if your son asserted that he had attended a luau at Kilaikila and you had insisted that he should have said Pepeepe; or, worst of all, if perchance some woeful morning upon your return home from a festive night, you had informed your better (or even better!) half that you had spent your hours between dusk and dawn at a certain Waiboo and she, poor woman, had later learned from your best mate that those stolen minutes from home had been spent away at Waipu—ri, to repeat, any of these things have happened you, accompanied by their usual disagreeable consequences—particularly as relates to that better (oh, so much better!) half, then you will appreciate to the very depths of your nature the following paragraph:

Governor Frear yesterday appointed W. D. Alexander, J. F. Brown, L. A. Thurston and Francis Gay to act, with himself, as a commission advisory to the United States geographic board concerning names and places in the Territory of Hawaii.

The commission is appointed pursuant to a request of the secretary of the interior made to Governor Frear some weeks ago, and as at that time announced in this paper. Secretary Fisher requested the Governor to include his own name in such a board.

It appears that in Washington there has been much stumbling, sidestepping and even noisy talk regarding Hawaiian names; and the very mention of the different islands of this group became casus belli, almost, between the various departments. For instance, it was reported that when the treasury department wanted to send a representative to a certain place on a certain island, and gave him an interior department map by which to get there, the unfortunate fellow, after weeks of rambling and probable delirium, tied himself to a ringing buoy eight leagues out at sea and was promptly taken aboard by a naval launch and later charged by the hydrographic office with an attempt to destroy one of its "corner stakes."

No, but as a matter of fact, as Secretary Fisher wrote Governor Frear, the department found it oftentimes impossible to determine what were the correct names for many Hawaiian localities. Some places had many names which could not be verified locally, other were one thing on one map but different on another, and still other "places" had English, or foreign, and Hawaiian names as well.

So the secretary of the interior put it up to the Governor of the Territory, and the Governor of the Territory has put it up to Messrs. Alexander, Brown, Thurston and Gay. It's a nice bunch of queries: who's who? what's what, and which's which? If not, why not? A name's a name for a' that. The commission will meet soon.

LAHAINA MURDERER CAUGHT BY POLICE

WAILUKU, Maui, January 6.—Hajimoto, the Lahaina murderer, who fled armed after having killed his wife and wounded her paramour, was captured alive today by Sheriff Crowell. The police tracked their man into Honokahua gulch and finally located his hiding place. When he saw that he was surrounded, Hajimoto threw up his hands and surrendered.

Following his arrest, the murderer made a full confession of his crime.

BABY WARD AT THE IMMIGRANT STATION

Captain Paul Smith has a new job on his hands and one that is causing him not a little worry. So frequent have been the visits of the stork to the immigration station at the old fishmarket, that the good captain has had to screen off a section of the building where the newly made mothers can tend their little charges in some comfort. He is planning a regular baby ward for the accommodation of any fresh arrivals that may neglect to come by the water route.

CRIMINAL CASES WILL GO TO DOLE

Clemens Takes Easy Work in the Federal Court for Next Months.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.) Judge Sanford B. Dole will try all criminal cases, all new civil cases, and certain civil and admiralty cases new on the calendar at the federal court, according to an order issued yesterday and signed by himself, and Judge Clemens will try all bankruptcy cases, applications for naturalization and certain admiralty and civil cases now on the calendar.

The desire of Judge Clemens to lay off a little from his strenuous duties of the past few months during which he has heard all cases coming to the court, is ostensibly the reason for the division of the duties giving the senior judge the greater part of the work of the court during the next year. Judge Clemens went on the bench of the federal court without any previous experience, and he has had a difficult task before him in the many cases which have come up, especially those of a criminal nature as Judge Dole was out of the Territory for practically all the time since Judge Clemens has been on the bench.

In the criminal cases before Judge Clemens he has taken much time to consider minor points, which members of the legal fraternity believe might have been decided at once. In that way cases have dragged, especially the McMahon case which both the prosecution and defense expected to finish inside a week. It is thought that matters will be expedited a great deal with Judge Dole on the criminal bench, and the large docket which awaits this term of the court will be gone through with in short order.

Knotty Salvage Case. Another reason given for the relinquishment of the criminal cases by Judge Clemens is that he will need much time soon for the consideration of the Celtic Chief salvage case. The hearing of this case have been carried on during the past six months, and it involves \$70,000 claimed by three Honolulu companies for pulling the steamer off the reef. Many hearings have been held and the evidence submitted in the case covers hundreds of pages of manuscript, so that it will take weeks for Judge Clemens to go over it and arrive at a decision in the matter.

Under the order filed with Clerk A. E. Murphy, it is specified that either of the judges may act and make orders concerning habeas corpus proceedings, admission to practise and concerning any cases in court when such action or order does not go to the merits of the respective cases, as for instance arraignments and pleas, allowing and exonerating bail, commitments and recommissions, setting cases for trial, continuances, etc.; but no such action or order by one judge in a case placed in charge of the other shall operate to transfer control of the trial of that case. Either judge may issue process in cases of any nature, and may enter judgments and decrees by default or agreement of the parties in any civil case.

Under the new order Judge Dole will sit on the following cases which are now on the calendar: Admiralty.—Hoffschlaeger & Co. vs. German Bark Paul Isenberg; Little et al. vs. J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.; Paul Martin vs. James Fullerton, Master American Bark Fort George, etc.; Paul Martin vs. American Bark Fort George.

Civil.—United States vs. Metropolitan Meat Co.; United States vs. Max Schlemmer. Common Law and Equity.—United States for the use and benefit of Lewers & Cooke vs. The Burrell Construction Co. et al.

Judge Clemens sits in the following cases: Admiralty.—Inter-Island Steam Nav. Co. vs. Celtic Chief, Miller Salvage Co. vs. Celtic Chief, Matson Navigation Co. vs. Celtic Chief, consolidated; George R. Mayo vs. S. S. Makura; United States vs. Schoener Concord. Civil.—United States vs. Mellis E. Husted et al.; United States vs. Cecil Brown et al.; United States vs. Wm. F. Pogue et al.; United States vs. Board of Hawaiian Evangelical Ass'n.; United States vs. Pepeekeo Sugar Co. et al.

MIDDLE WEST IS SHIVERING FROM SEVERE COLD

WASHINGTON, January 6.—Within a radius of one thousand miles from the Great Lakes the cold weather is the worst experienced in years. There have been eleven deaths in Chicago and nine in Canada from the severe cold. The thermometer has gone down to forty-two below zero and there is much suffering among the poorer classes for whom the extreme cold has great terrors. In the Canadian northwest the cold is intense, the reports from that section giving forty degrees below as the temperature.

GROUP PREVENTED. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is not only a certain cure for cough, but it will prevent the attack when freely given as soon as the first symptoms appear. In many thousands of homes it is kept constantly at hand ready to be used as soon as the cough begins to show. There is no danger in giving it to your children as it contains no opium or other injurious substance. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. Beware of cheap imitations for Hawaii.

MORE INVESTIGATION OF DYNAMITERS ON

INDIANAPOLIS, January 6.—Oscar Lawler who has been in attendance here on the grand jury investigations of the nationwide dynamite plots as brought out by the confessions of the McNamara has left for Washington. At the national capital he will confer with President Taft and Attorney General Wickham on the latter's return from Panama next week. Lawler was adviser to the district attorney's office during the investigation at Los Angeles.

KILLED IN COLLAPSE.

SEVILLE, January 5.—A private schoolmaster here has collapsed, many children and teachers being killed.

STILL INSURGING.

SPRINGFIELD, January 6.—Insurgents in Palestine in a recent hour had again advanced the initiative, returning to the city and taking possession of the rights of the common people.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists return the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

