

From San Francisco:
Wilhelmina February 21
For San Francisco:
Sierra February 15
From Vancouver:
Zealandia March 3
For Vancouver:
Moana March 1

EVENING BULLETIN

3:30 EDITION

Recognized medium for extending business invitations

Business is sensitive; it goes only where invited and stays only where well treated.

ESTABLISHED 1882. No. 4852.

14 PAGES.—HONOLULU, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1911.—14 PAGES.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

LEGISLATURE GOES TO WORK
KNUDSEN WINS FIGHT IN SENATE

Knudsen Elected Senate President

Upper House Begins With Kauai Man Presiding--- Moore Gets Leave

Two votes more than received by Senator Chillingworth of Oahu this morning placed Senator Eric Knudsen of Kauai in the chair as President of the Territorial Senate and started the upper house of the 1911 Territorial Legislature on its sixty day session.

Opposition to the vote was voiced by Senator Cecil Brown of Oahu on the ground that the votes received by Knudsen did not constitute a majority, according to a strict interpretation of the rules. In this view he was supported by temporary President Hewitt but the chair's ruling was not supported on appeal to the Senate and Chillingworth then withdrew and made Knudsen's election unanimous.

The problem involved in the inability of Senator Moore to attend the session was settled without recourse to a special election, a leave of absence being granted him on motion of Senator Brown.

Upon the conclusion of the work of organization this morning the Senate adjourned for the day in accordance with a resolution introduced by Senator Kaleiopi, testifying to the Senator's regret at the death of the late Senator Frank R. Harvey.

Hewitt in Chair. The Senate was called to order promptly at 10 o'clock with Senator G. C. Hewitt of Hawaii presiding as temporary president.

Prayer was offered by Rev. D. K. White, who was last appointed Chaplain for the 1911 session. Upon the conclusion of the prayer a committee on credentials was appointed, consisting of Senators Knudsen, Robinson and Quinn.

A recess for ten minutes was taken after which the report of the Credentials committee was presented stating election credentials were approved from Senators Chillingworth, Hewitt, Kaleiopi, Pali, Judd and Cecil Brown, the new members of the Senate.

Upon the reading of the report and its acceptance, Senator Kaleiopi moved that the Credentials committee be named as a committee to wait upon the Chief Justice and inform him that the newly elected members of the Senate were ready to take the oath of office.

The Chief Justice appeared in the Senate chambers in a few minutes and administered the oath to the new members of the Senate.

A motion for permanent organiza-

tion was made by Senator Cecil Brown who withdrew his motion on a suggestion from Senator Knudsen that a motion would be in order to have the rules of the last session made the rules for this year. The motion was made and Senator Cecil Brown then placed the name of Senator Charles Chillingworth in nomination for president of the Senate. Senator Fairchild of Kauai nominated Senator Knudsen and upon the ballot being taken it showed Knudsen with six votes, Chillingworth five and one blank cast.

Senator Cecil Brown immediately objected to the vote as it stood on the ground that it was not decisive, according to the rules of the Senate, contending that the election of a president required a majority of the elected members of the Senate.

Fairchild maintained that a majority vote of the members present was sufficient and was supported by Judd, Brown and others. Senator Knudsen adhered to his position and the final ruling of the chair was in his favor, Hewitt holding that a majority of the members elected is required. The ruling of temporary president Hewitt was appealed from by Senator Fairchild and the Senate supported the contention in favor of Knudsen.

Senator Chillingworth then moved to make the election of Knudsen unanimous and brought the deadlock to an abrupt end.

Acting President Hewitt appointed Senators Brown and Baker as a committee to escort Senator Knudsen to the chair. President Knudsen then expressed his thanks for the honor conferred on him and promised to do all in his power to make the 1911 session a record-breaker.

The election of a vice president was next in order, Senator Kalama being elected without opposition.

John Wise was the only candidate for Clerk of the Senate and Dan S. Pahu was elected assistant clerk. Charles H. Clark received enough votes to give him the office of sergeant-at-arms of the Senate and the Rev. D. W. K. White was elected chaplain by a decisive vote over Elder Fernandez. The other officers elected were Kuula, messenger, and Apuakehan, janitor.

Following the permanent organization a committee consisting of Senator Brown, Chillingworth and Fairchild was named to wait upon the House and inform it that the Senate was ready for the transaction of business. The

(Continued on Page 6)

SUPREME COURT DEMANDS PROOF

(Associated Press Cable.) SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 15.—The Supreme Court today demanded a legislative investigation of the charges that there was irregularity in connection with the court's granting a rehearing to Abe Ruef.

IRELAND'S WISH MAY BE NEAR

(Associated Press Cable.) LONDON, Feb. 15.—Premier Asquith today announced that the government, after disposing of the bill limiting the veto power of the House of Lords, will carry out the policy of home rule for Ireland.

U. S. SUPREME COURT MAY GET MORE SALARY

(Associated Press Cable.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The Senate today voted to increase the salaries of justices of the Supreme Court.

SHRINERS NOW ON DEEP SEA

125 On Board Wilhelmina, Which Left San Francisco In Fine Weather.

San Francisco, Feb. 15, 1911. McCandless, Honolulu: Hundred twenty-five passen- gers, four automobiles, weather beautiful, love. FILMER. The Shriners are coming, hooray!

This was the sentiment of Sunny Jim McCandless when he received the above cable from Filmer who is in charge of Aloha excursion on the Matson steamer Wilhelmina sailing from San Francisco today.

"Sunny" immediately communicated the good news to the other Shriners and they held a general rejoicing throughout the day and redoubled their efforts to have everything ready for the reception on Tuesday morning when the Matson boat arrives off port.

It is busy time for the local men and the reception which the visitors will receive when they arrive in Honolulu will be one that they will talk about as long as they live.

Think of coming from the cold of Minnesota and other northern and eastern states to the sunny clime of Hawaii in company with a bunch of good fellows on a specially chartered steamer. There is nothing like it and when they go back they will tell those other chaps who did not come what a fine time they had in the Paradise of the Pacific, and treading the sands of the biggest active volcano in the world.

Everything is practically in readiness for the visitors and from the time they are met outside by the white clad Arab Patrol until the whole entertainment is over here and they sail for Hilo there will be no sleep for any of them.

After visiting the volcano back they will come to Honolulu and with the exception of Sunday until they sail for the coast again they will not have an idle moment.

Never judge the strength of a man's character by the size of his muscles.

Frear Calls For Wise Use Of Revenues

"This legislature ought to earn a lasting name as the friend of public schools. \* \* \* The problem of funds in general for the public schools is so transcendently important that attention will be concentrated upon that \* \* \* The school population has increased two-thirds faster than the expenditures for public schools."

"In general it may be stated here that the principal needs are for wharves, the Honolulu water and sewer works, buildings for Territorial institutions, for public schools, whether constructed by the Territory or the Counties, and belt roads."

"There should be a strict provision to prevent any County officer who has anything to do with the letting of a contract \* \* \* from being financially interested in it, directly or indirectly."

"Under present conditions local government is a sieve for Territorial funds; there is no limit to the amount that can be used or that will be desired."

"I suggest that the supervisors and auditors alone be elected, and that the supervisors be given authority to appoint all other officers who should be independent of the supervisors."

"There are a number of subjects \* \* \* those of automobiles, moving picture exhibitions and billboards upon which legislation is desirable."

"The investigation and planning to protect the health of Honolulu should be done by a commission consisting of a United States army engineer, an officer of the public health and marine hospital service, and a local resident familiar with Hawaiian health laws and land tenures.—Extracts from Governor Frear's message.

Governor Frear's message, presented to the Territorial Legislature today, is an arraignment of some of the present methods of government, a condemnation of waste of public moneys, and a declaration for wise expenditure of public funds.

That the public schools of Hawaii have first claim upon the public revenues, and that the Territory must make adequate provision through the sixth Legislature is emphasized in the message. He indicates that the care of public schools is the greatest work the present Legislature will have to perform.

Governor Frear recommends changes in the County Act which amount practically to the establishment of a commission form of government. He recommends the election of Supervisors and the appointment by them of practically all of the other officers now elected.

He recommends the construction of belt roads, but doubts that the territorial treasury can stand the expense and suggests instead a special bond issue.

The Governor lays strong stress upon safeguarding public health. He urges that immigration should be encouraged, and that more attention should be paid to the comfort of immigrants after they arrive. The message in full is as follows:

Territory of Hawaii, Executive Chamber, Honolulu February 15, 1911.

To the Legislature: The last two years have been the most prosperous of the Territory since the establishment of Territorial government.

Crops and prices have been good; industries have grown in number and extent. During the ten years the population of the Territory has increased nearly 25 per cent, and of Honolulu nearly 33 per cent. Territorial receipts exceeded expenditures during the last fiscal year by \$116,882.87; the net general cash balance at the close of the year, after deducting all outstanding warrants, was \$698,970.86, as compared with a deficit of nearly as much five years previously; the total receipts were \$3,611,245.35, as compared with \$2,140,297.36 ten years ago. Imports and exports for the year aggregated \$71,624,659, as compared with \$30,880,478 ten years ago, the increase being \$9,678,175 for the last year alone. The assessed value of property was \$150,268,467, an increase of \$11,357,647 for the year, of \$29,095,539 for the ten years of Territorial government, and of \$94,014,025 for the twelve years since annexation. Bank deposits were \$13,324,295.54, as compared with \$1,662,131.17 ten years ago, the increase being \$3,666,486.33 for the last year alone.

All this is most gratifying and encouraging.

(Continued on Page 9)

No Frills In House Opening

Holstein Installed As Speaker In Record Time and Work Begins

H. L. Holstein of Hawaii was made speaker of the House this morning and that organization got down to business in record time. All of the plans laid in the Republican caucus and perfected afterward worked without a hitch, and the sixth session of the House was on the job ready for real work within half an hour after the Legislature opened.

In fact, things went so smoothly that the spectators, of whom there were a goodly number, saw little but a cut-and-dried program. The employees named by the caucus were appointed and started work at once.

Before the Legislature opened, the Hawaiian band played in front of the Capitol, and there were spectators everywhere. The legislators were all on hand long before 10 o'clock.

The House got under way promptly at 10 o'clock. As the hands of the clock pointed to the hour, Representative G. F. Affonso of Hawaii mounted

to the speaker's chair and called the house to order, following the routine custom. Rev. S. L. Desha of Hilo offered the opening prayer, and the sixth Territorial Legislature was fairly on.

Temporary Chairman Affonso called upon Ed. Woodward to act as temporary clerk, and on motion Charles Hopkins, interpreter of the Judiciary Department, was named as temporary interpreter.

Rice of Kauai moved the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, and the temporary chairman appointed Rice, Marcellino of Oahu and Yates of Hawaii. Pending the report of this committee, the House took a recess of ten minutes.

The committee was ready in three minutes and reported that all of the Representatives elected are duly qualified.

Another recess was taken to enable the credentials committee to wait on the chief justice and inform him that the House members were ready to be sworn in.

The Representatives and the spectators rose as Justice Hartwell entered, escorted by the committee. With right hand upraised, the chief justice administered the oath, and then informed the chairman that the members had duly qualified.

Sheldon of Kauai introduced a resolution adopting the rules of the previous session, but withdrew it and moved instead the temporary adoption of the previous rules. After favorable action, the House proceeded to the election of speaker. Sheldon of Kauai nominated H. L. Holstein of Hawaii, Keliimoa seconded the nomination, and on the motion of Towse of Oahu the election was made unanimous.

Representatives Correa of Oahu and Kawewehi of Hawaii escorted the new speaker to the chair. The house rose as Holstein for the third time took his place as speaker.

The first roll call showed all present.

Speaker Holstein made a brief address. He said in part: "To the Legislature of 1907 it was settled and has since proved a fact that a Legislature is a legislative body and not a debating society. We shall have to depend on our own wisdom and our own fidelity to duty. The duties rest upon each of you individually. I shall expect your cooperation. One more word to those who are here again. Wisdom dictates that they will continue here so long as they are of service, and that service increases their value. I thank you for your confidence and honor, and let us discharge our duties as legislators, faithful to the people."

The rules of the last session were adopted by resolution. Correa of Oahu nominated Rice of Kauai for vice-speaker and the election was unanimous.

Ed. Woodward was elected clerk of the House unanimously.

Rice of Kauai introduced a special resolution naming the officers of the House as follows:

Chaplain, Rev. S. L. Desha; interpreter, C. L. Hopkins; sergeant-at-arms, Harry Kahale; messenger, John A. Noble; janitor, J. W. Pakiko. The resolution was adopted.

Luther K. Evans was announced as Woodward's choice for assistant clerk. Archer of Oahu objected to the appointment, claiming that the clerk can not appoint the assistant clerk, but the speaker ruled that the clerk has this right.

Two years ago the speaker was seated in thirty minutes. It took only twenty-five this year.

(Continued on Page 6)

AMERICAN PROPERTY SEIZED IN MEXICO

(Associated Press Cable.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—It was learned here today that Mexican insurgents have seized money, saddles and rifles belonging to the American Smelting Company at Valencía, Mexico.

PRESIDENT SIGNS EXPOSITION BILL

(Associated Press Cable.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—President Taft today signed the San Francisco exposition bill.

ANNEXATION IS NOT RECIPROCITY JOKER

(Special Bulletin Cable.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—President Taft today declared emphatically that the proposed reciprocity agreement with Canada has nothing to do with any move for annexation.

CARDINAL GIBBONS ON INDIAN COMMISSION

(Associated Press Cable.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—Cardinal Gibbons was today appointed by the President to the vacancy in the Indian Commission occasioned by the recent death of Archbishop Ryan.

SUGAR

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—Beets: 88 analysis, 98, 51-44; parity, 2.98. Previous quotation, 98, 23-44.

FOR SALE—Palolo Hill

Ocean View Properties. Kaimuki, Kapahulu, Nuuanu, Kalihi. JOSE J. DIAS, Bishop St., below King St. Phone 3448

CEYLON SENDING DELEGATE HERE

Coming Friday. Reserve accommodations. This was the brief message received by wireless this morning by Secretary H. P. Wood of the Hawaii Promotion Committee. It was sent from the Chiyu Maru by one Mr. Davis, who is Ceylon's representative to the Pan-Pacific Travel Congress, which meets here next week.

Ceylon is sending a man thousands of miles to this congress, and Secretary Wood is enthusiastic over the prospect. Percy Hunter of Australia is already here.

U. S. WILL HELP CHINA IN HOUR OF NEED

(Special Bulletin Cable.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—Congress today agreed to furnish an army transport to carry food to China and to appropriate \$50,000 for a relief fund.

LOAN TO HONDURAS COMPLETED AT LAST

(Special Bulletin Cable.) NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The American bankers' loan of \$10,000,000 to Honduras has been completed.

All Elks and their friends—and that means every one in Honolulu—will be interested in the edition of the Bulletin to be edited by a staff of editors from Lodge No. 616, on next Saturday. The edition will be good publicity for the Elks' Carnival, as well as for Honolulu.

### Masonic Temple

Weekly Calendar

MONDAY: Honolulu—Stated.

TUESDAY: Hawaii—First Degree.

WEDNESDAY: Honolulu Commandery—Red Cross.

THURSDAY: Honolulu Chapter—Regular, 5 p. m.

FRIDAY: Honolulu Commandery—Order of the Temple.

SATURDAY: Aloha Temple—Special, 7:30 p. m.

All visiting members of the Order are cordially invited to attend meetings of local lodges.



**MARINE ENGINEERS' BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION**

Meet on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month at K. P. Hall, 7:30 P. M. Members of other Associations cordially invited.

**HARMONY LODGE, No. 3, I. O. O. F.**

Meets every Monday evening at 7:30 in I. O. O. F. Hall, Fort Street.

**PAUL SMITH, Secretary.**

J. G. H. CAMERON, Noble Grand.

All visiting brothers very cordially invited.

**OAHU LODGE, No. 1, K. of P.**

Meets every first and third Friday evening at 7:30 in K. of P. Hall, corner Fort and Beretania. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.

S. DECKER, C. C.  
D. F. HEINE, K. R. S.

**SAWANAN TRIBE, No. 1, I. O. R. M.**

Meets every first and third Thursday of each month at Knights of Pythias Hall, Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.

H. FOSTER, Sachem.  
R. V. TODD, C. of R.

**HONOLULU AERIE, 140, F. O. E.**

Meets on the 2nd and 4th WEDNESDAY evenings of each month at 7:30 o'clock in K. of P. Hall, corner Beretania and Fort streets. Visiting Eagles are invited to attend.

W. R. RILEY, W. P.  
W. M. C. McCOY, Sec.

**WM. McKINLEY LODGE, NO. 8, K. of P.**

Meets every 2nd and 4th Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock in K. of P. Hall, cor. Fort and Beretania. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.

F. F. KILBEY, C. C.  
E. A. JACOBSON, K. R. S.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

# Wall Papers

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### LOCAL AND GENERAL

The Bulletin telephone numbers have not been changed with the location of the paper. They remain the same as printed in the telephone directory—Business office, 2256; editorial rooms, 2185.

Autos, \$4 per hour, Lewis Stables. Try a case of Pinoclar. It is pure.

Dr. Carey, dentist, has resumed practice at 307 Boston building.

Scales and weights adjusted accurately by F. H. Webb, Cunha's Alley, King street.

Pay cash and ask for green stamps. They're free. Call at the show rooms and see what you get free for stamps.

For distilled water, Hire's Root Beer and all other popular drinks. Ring up Phone 2171. Consolidated Soda Works.

### HAWAIIAN SUGAR REPORTS BRIGHT

#### Annual Meeting Shows Prosperity and Future Is Assured.

The Hawaiian Sugar Company's annual meeting today brought forth bright reports from Manager B. D. Baldwin and from Treasurer J. P. Cooke. Crop conditions are reported excellent and treasury conditions just as good.

Manager Baldwin declares that the 1911 crop should be fully up to that of the two previous years. He estimates the 1911 crop at 27,000 tons from 4,369.41 acres, including the Hawaiian Sugar Company's land and Gay & Robinson's land. The acreage of the 1912 crop will be less, totaling about 400, but he looks forward to better crops from it. He estimates the acreage for the 1913 crop at 4200.

Treasurer J. P. Cooke's report declares that dividends will probably be maintained. He says:

"On July 1, 1910, a stock dividend of \$1,000,000 was declared out of the surplus. I am glad to say that, after deducting this dividend, we carry \$144,500 forward to the new surplus account. Every effort will be made to maintain the present regular dividend of 30 cents per share during 1911."

### SIERRA HAD ROOM TO SPARE

One hundred additional cabin passengers could have found accommodation on the Oceanic steamer Sierra, which sailed for San Francisco at 10 o'clock this morning.

The completed list made up at the office of C. Brewer & Co. just before the vessel sailed for the Coast showed less than one hundred and ten passengers.

Thirty-five steerage passengers departed for the Coast, and among these were a sprinkling of Russian immigrants.

The usual leave-taking, with its attendant melody, tears, laughter and tears, prevailed. There was an unusually large crowd at the wharf, and at times some confusion occasioned by persons who will persist in using the wrong gangway in going aboard or leaving the ship.

The local agents of the Oceanic line provide two gangways—one for ingress and the other for egress. Unless a squad of officers remain constantly on guard at the ship and shore end, some excited passenger or friend begins to mix things generally.

The habit persisted in by those who can find no suitable place to bespeak their farewells or shed their parting tears, save on a crowded gangway, has much to do with constant interference with the proper handling of the crowd.

The presence of a delegation of the strict people at the wharf added much to the general good cheer.

The Sierra left with 16,000 sacks of sugar, besides a quantity of pineapples, bananas, coffee, rice and the usual line of sundries.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The much-heralded "trousers skirt," otherwise double "pantaloen gown," is here.

Broadway caught its first glimpse of the new skirt today, when Mrs. Polly Sangreen, who was in Paris for seven or eight years, stepped out of her automobile in front of the Knickerbocker Theater and walked into the boxoffice to buy seats for "Chanteuse."

Of course, a crowd collected and Mrs. Sangreen attracted as much attention as did Dr. Mary Walker when she first appeared on the streets of Oswego wearing a frock coat, trousers and high silk hat.

"For the life of me, I can't understand why everyone should stare at the most sensible apparel woman has ever worn," Mrs. Sangreen said.

"The skirt is divided for about 35 inches from the ground, somewhat after the manner of a divided skirt for riding astride. The coat has a tuxedo effect and is to be worn with a negligee shirt, collar and tie. The skirt falls from the knee with the modest effect of a hobble.

# STORAGE

CITY TRANSFER CO. JAS. H. LOVE

## Shipping

### AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN TO PROFIT BY TERMINATION OF PANAMA RATE

Sierra Sailed With Room for One Hundred More Cabin Passengers—Hyades Brings General Cargo—Fred J. West Closed Smart Passage From Aberdeen—Inter-Island Vessels Make Port Bringing Passengers and Cargo.

It is generally conceded that the American-Hawaiian line will directly profit by the promised termination of a traffic agreement existing between the Pacific Mail, the California-Atlantic Steamship Companies and the Panama Railroad.

In some quarters the arrangement whereby freight could be shipped from San Francisco to New York over the lines in the combine has been pronounced an unholy one in that the Panama Railroad is owned and operated by the United States government.

According to existing tariffs that have heretofore directly interested coast and Hawaiian shippers, a flat rate of eight dollars a ton has been established, five dollars of this amount went to the Pacific Mail or the California-Atlantic steamship company, while the remaining three dollars was apportioned to the Panama Railroad Company, and the government operated steamship lines on the Atlantic which landed the cargo at New York.

It is contended that it is a ruinous proposition in attempting to compete with Uncle Sam and according to reports the Panama railroad tariff of but three dollars a ton for their haul from the Isthmus of New York simply spelled suicide for a rival company in an endeavor to compete.

The American-Hawaiian is more or less vitally interested in the deliberations of the Interstate Commerce Commission which has been meeting at Washington.

The so-called "unholy compact" is said to have favored the overland railroads on the mainland to compete with the government, in attempting to meet the low rate by water and rail.

While it has been in force, business interests were perceptibly stirred all along the coast.

#### Alaskan Off Tonight.

Having completed the discharge of a quantity of general cargo brought from the mainland and taken on a shipment of sugar and pineapples, the American-Hawaiian freighter Alaskan is scheduled to sail this evening for Salina Cruz by the way of Kahuku, Kaunapali and Hilo. The vessel is scheduled to sail from the latter island port with a full shipment of sugar.

#### Arizona Off Honolulu.

According to cables received at the local agency for the American-Hawaiian line the freighter Arizona sailed on Monday last from Seattle for Honolulu. This vessel is reported bringing down a large general cargo, a portion of which was transhipped across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

#### Schooner Fred West Here.

After an eighteen day trip from Aberdeen, the American schooner Fred J. West was an arrival at the port early this morning. The vessel brought a large shipment of lumber for the City Mill and was sent to the railway wharf to discharge.

#### Likeliike Due Tomorrow.

According to last report, the Inter-Island steamer Likeliike was discharging coal at Waimea at the time the steamer Hall called at that port. It is expected that the Likeliike will return to Honolulu tomorrow morning.

#### Kauai Sugar Awaits Shipment.

Purser James Logan reports the following sugar awaiting shipment on Kauai: K. 2000, L. 2738, G. 1040, F. 2950, M. A. K. 6002, G. & R. 29,050, McE. 7926, V. K. 500, K. S. Co. 8900.

#### Korea Arrived at Yokohama.

The Pacific Mail liner Korea, sailing from Honolulu on February 3rd is reported by cable as having arrived at Yokohama, Japan, yesterday.

#### Old Timer Parata to Her Reward.

Again has the American flag been hauled down from a proud eminence from whence it flaunted in the breeze from the lofty mast head of the ship Manga Reva. The vessel was for years a prominent factor in shipping.

The United States effected numerous charters, employing the ship in the transportation of cargoes of American coal to outlying naval stations. The Reva has visited Honolulu on more than one occasion. Now comes news from the coast that the ship has been retired and will be converted into a barge, to be operated under the management of Bates and Chesbrough between San Francisco and Ancon, carrying freight for Panama shipment to New York. The Manga Reva is completing the discharge of a cargo of general merchandise which she brought from the East coast and will have some of her spars cut down in order that she may be handled in tow. Bates & Chesbrough have had considerable success in operating the ship Henry Villars as a barge. She arrived recently at Ancon, in tow of the Restarick tug Hercules, laden with a cargo of barley. The Manga Reva is owned by Captain Thayer and parties who saved the ship when she was a burned-out hull on the island of Manga Reva, in the South Pacific.

#### Ill Luck for Chief Officer Gray.

By the Pacific Mail Manchuria it

## ASANO WOULD GIVE LUNCHEON

Owing to the absence of Percy Hunter, delegate to the Pan-Pacific Travel Congress, on Hawaii, in company with Alexander Hume Ford of this city, it is believed impracticable to accept the courtesy extended the congress by President Asano, who suggests giving a luncheon on board the Toyo Kisen Katsushima Maru at 1 o'clock Friday afternoon.

A wireless was received at the agency of Castle & Cooke this morning from Captain Greene of the Japanese steamer, signifying the plans of President Asano.

Castle & Cooke have been informed by H. P. Wood, secretary of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, that the delegates are now absent.

The courtesy which President Asano has extended will be greatly appreciated, not only by the delegates of the Pan-Pacific Travel Congress, but also by the local organizations in Honolulu connected with promotion.

It has been learned that James Ogilvie Gray, chief officer of the British steamship Kumeric operated by the Waterhouse Agency of Seattle was lying in a Yokohama hospital suffering from concussion of the brain as a result of being swept off his feet and hurled against the deckhouse by a heavy sea. According to the officers it was some time before Chief Officer Gray could be rescued following his accident. Huge combers were breaking over the Kumeric with painful regularity and meanwhile the chief officer's unassuming body was being swept hither and thither as each sea swept the deck. Before his fellow-officers could reach him the bone of his broken leg had sawed through the flesh and made a nasty wound. Gray was taken to the hospital at Yokohama and was progressing favorably at last account.

#### Mariposa Will Steam Without Yards.

No longer will wide spreading and graceful yards adorn the masts of the Oceanic steamship Mariposa. This vessel, which not many years ago was a regular visitor to Honolulu while in the San Francisco trade has been bringing cheer to Tahitians since she was transferred from the Hawaiian run. When the vessel sailed from the California port on her last voyage to Tahiti she was for the first time in her career without yards which were removed from the forecast.

#### How Manila Heard of "Mongolia Disaster."

News of the world that sometimes filters its way down into Manila to be spread broadcast there by two "Syndicate Press" dailies is frequently of fearful and wonderful conception. Manila heard that the Pacific Mail steamship Mongolia had been sunk six hundred miles off Honolulu. Here is the leading paragraph about the "disaster" as it appeared in the morning paper operated by the newspaper trust there:

"A cable was received in Manila yesterday from Hongkong saying that word had been received at that port from Tokyo to the effect that a cable had been received in the Japanese capital from the United States telling of a rumor in the United States that the Mongolia had sunk near Honolulu."

#### Stetson Admits Making Money.

It is a rather singular thing to run across steamship men who will freely admit that they are making money through the operation of vessels. Assertions of some owners of steam craft that there is no profit in operating steamers between Portland and San Francisco and San Pedro in the winter months do not seem well founded in the light of the announcement that the J. B. Stetson made on her northward trip a net profit of \$800 above cost of operation, interest and depreciation. She carries both freight and passengers and handles cargo both ways. Some of the craft are now carrying lumber south and returning in ballast.

### ARRIVED

Tuesday, February 14.

San Francisco—Nippon Maru, Jap. stmr., 1:30 p. m.

Cruise—Explorer, U. S. C. G. S., 2 p. m.

Wednesday, February 15.

San Francisco via Seattle—Hyades, M. N. S. S., a. m.

Aberdeen—Fred J. West, Am. schr., a. m.

Hawaii via Maui Ports—Claudine, stmr., a. m.

Kauai Ports—W. G. Hall, stmr., a. m.

Hawaii ports—Iwalani, stmr., a. m.

### DEPARTED

Tuesday, February 14.

Kauai ports—Kinau, stmr., 5 p. m.

Maui, Molokai and Lanai ports—Mikahala, stmr., 5 p. m.

Japan ports and Hongkong—Nippon Maru, Jap. stmr., 5 p. m.

Manila via Guam—Sheridan, U. S. A. T., midnight.

Wednesday, February 15.

San Francisco—Sierra, O. S. S., 10 a. m.

### IN FOREIGN PORTS.

Tuesday, February 14.

SEATTLE—Sailed Feb. 13: S. S. Arizona, for Honolulu.

YOKOHAMA—Arrived Feb. 14: S. S. Korea, hence Feb. 3.

MAHUKONA—Arrived Feb. 14: Bktn. Irmgard, from San Francisco.

NOTE—Bktn. Irmgard arrived Mahukona on the 7th, but on account of the heavy gale was unable to make moorings; finally arrived as above.

### IN FOREIGN PORTS.

Monday, Feb. 13.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived Feb. 11: 6 p. m., S. S. China, hence Feb. 5.

HILO—Arrived Feb. 12: S. S. Enterprise, from San Francisco.

HILO—Sailed Feb. 12: S. S. Columbian, for Salina Cruz.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived Feb. 11: U. S. A. T. Logan, hence Feb. 4.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived Feb. 11: Schr. F. E. Sander, hence Jan. 19.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived Feb. 13: Am. Sh. John Ema, from Philadelphia.

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SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived Feb. 13: Am. Sh. John Ema, from Philadelphia.

### PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per Am. bk. Andrew Welch, from San Francisco—W. F. Bolcourt, A. D. Peers, Mrs. Peers, Mr. and Mrs. G. Holland, C. J. Ripley, Miss E. Henderson, Dr. Rowatt.

### PASSENGERS BOOKED.

Per stmr. Claudine, for Hawaii and Maui ports, Feb. 17—Lucien Baird, Dr. D. Scudder, P. Higgins.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports—C. W. Spitz, Mrs. Spitz, H. A. Bishaw, Mrs. F. L. Putman, Mrs. L. M. McKeague, L. M. McKeague, W. F. Frost, R. L. Wilcox, Mr. Paris, Miss J. Johlah, 32 deck.

Per stmr. Claudine, from Hawaii via Maui ports—Mrs. A. W. Richardson, K. C. Wong, J. W. Kawakoa, J. Rosa, Miss Akiu, F. S. Hadley, J. Troup, A. Borba, A. F. Costa, Mrs. C. D. Lufkin, S. M. Fee, Lum Sung, H. Meyer, Miss E. Dickins, C. J. Austin, J. M. Mitchell, Mrs. Hoahing, S. Pua, Mrs. Young, 43 deck.

Per O. S. S. Sierra, for San Francisco, Feb. 15—W. F. Aldrich, Mrs. B. Baddaly and daughter B. D. Bentley, Mrs. Bentley, S. A. Broadhead, G. W. Brown, Miss M. C. Bryant, J. Burke, Mrs. Burke, B. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, Miss C. Carranza, J. D. Carroll, Miss E. Church, F. B. Clark, Mrs. Clark, C. A. Cushing, Mrs. Cushing, G. J. Daimon, B. A. Dickenson, Mrs. Dickenson, De Marencas (2), E. Duncan, Miss R. A. Duncan, Mrs. S. Duncan, W. M. Dyer, H. A. Estes, Miss Ethel Fiddling, A. J. Fitters, Jno. Grant, Mrs. Grant, C. A. Griner, F. E. Hamilton, N. E. Harding, Mrs. Harding, W. H. Harrelson, Maj. Hart, S. Henry, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. H. Hugo, W. E. Ives, E. Jenkins, E. E. Jenkins, B. Joachim, Miss L. G. Johnson, W. P. Johnson, B. Jones, Miss M. D. Jones, Mrs. J. D. Kelley and infant, S. H. Kellogg, Laing Lean Fang, Mrs. F. L. Kellogg, John Lennox, R. E. Lyons, Mrs. Lyons, W. M. Madden, Miss T. Mareos, F. T. Martland, Mrs. S. H. Matthey, M. Meeker, J. P. Mendonca, Mrs. A. E. Miller, M. Moneriffe, Mrs. Moneriffe, S. A. Murhead, Mrs. Murhead, Master Murhead, Mrs. L. S. Painter, Dr. H. T. Perry, C. E. Pitts, Mrs. Pitts, Robt. Reed, S. Richardson, H. D. Robinson, N. Schlarin, Mrs. W. Scott and two children, C. J. Sedelmayr, O. L. Setchell, Mrs. Setchell, Mrs. M. B. Silveira, A. M. Stewart, W. S. Stone, Miss C. M. Thomas, W. M. Thomas, C. E. Thurston, Mrs. Thurston, B. T. Underwood, C. H. Waterman, G. U. Whitney, Mrs. Whitney, W. J. Whitney, J. C. Willmon, Mrs. Willmon, W. H. Willson, Mrs. Willson, C. H. Woolfe, J. D. Kelly, A. M. Cornell, ...

### IN FOREIGN PORTS.

Tuesday, Feb. 7.

YOKOHAMA—Sailed Feb. 1: S. S. Manchuria, for Honolulu.

PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived Feb. 6: Bktn. Benteis, hence Jan. 15.

### IN FOREIGN PORTS.

Tuesday, Feb. 7.

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PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived Feb. 6: Bktn. Benteis, hence Jan. 15.

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#### Coast Steamer Reported Abandoned.

According to late telegraphic advices from Ventura, California, the steamer Coos Bay, which went ashore some weeks ago, has been virtually abandoned by her owners, the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. The old boat is so badly damaged and there is so much water in her hold that it was deemed inadvisable to move her as she would be sure to sink in deep water.

Representatives of the company and adjusters of San Francisco insurance companies inspecting the vessel decided to remove the cargo at once.

At low tide teams were driven alongside the ship and the big cargo of beans and other freight was unloaded.

The tugs Warrior and Redondo, which have been lying in the bay have sailed away today without making any effort to pull the vessel off the beach.

### PASSENGERS BOOKED.

Per stmr. Mauna Loa, for Kona and Kau ports, Feb. 21—J. A. Magoon, Mrs. Magoon.

### PASSENGERS BOOKED.

Per stmr. Mauna Loa, for Kona and Kau ports, Feb. 21—J. A. Magoon, Mrs. Magoon.

## W. C. Peacock & Co., Ltd.

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**CHILDREN'S SILK and WOOL UNDERVESTS**—High neck and sleeves. Sizes from 3 to 6 years. \$1.25 and \$1.50 each; now 90c and \$1.10 each.

**CHILDREN'S LONG BLACK STOCKINGS**—Fast dye and strongly knit. Sizes from 5 to 6-1-2. Regular 25c; now 12 1/2-2c per pair.

**STRIPED MADRAS SHIRTING**—24 inches wide. Reduced to 15c per yard.

**SPECIAL PRICES ON MEN'S UMBRELLAS**—A large stock to select from, in all qualities.

**STRIPED SILK MULL**—In lavender, pongee, pink and brown. Regular 40c; now 25c a yard.

**LADIES' "ROSEBERY" RAIN-COATS**—Tan, navy and black. Regular \$23.50; now \$17.50.

**SILKOLINE**—56 inches wide, fine quality; plain colors and artistic new designs. 15c yard, now 9 yards for \$1.

**LADIES' "ONYX" BLACK HOSE**—White soles and garters. 25c per pair, now 25c per pair.

**PLAIN SILK MESSALINE**—19 inches wide; beautiful shades of lavender, grey, brown, light blue, Copenhagen, navy and rose. 50c per yard.

**FINE FRENCH SERGE**—56 inches wide; dark grey, pongee and navy. Regular \$2 a yard; now \$1.50 a yard.

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### NORTHWEST DISAPPOINTED

Expressions of regret at the failure of the Seattle excursion are being received by Secretary Wood of the Promotion Committee from people in the Northwest territory.

E. E. Ulberg writes that he is very much disappointed at the calling off of the excursion, but at the same time expresses the fact that he believes that a lot of good has been done Hawaii, even if the excursion did not materialize.

He writes that he had the following people booked for the trip: Mr. and

Mrs. Stoltenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Burns, Miss Burns, Miss Basse, Mrs. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Reeves.

D. E. Keen, a publisher of an Illinois paper, also writes for information on the islands, and states that he has had his mind made up for some time to visit the islands, and there is a probability that he will establish himself as a permanent resident here.

#### Japanese Sailors Say Good-Bye.

The last of the coal and supplies has been placed aboard the Japanese cruisers Asama and Kasagi now at the naval wharf. These vessels are slated to sail for Japan tomorrow and will probably cast off their lines in the afternoon. Yesterday several hundred Japanese school children were entertained on board the flagship, The *Itio* folk marched to the cruisers in a body. A brief program of exercises was given.

### SCHWERIN SAYS SIBERIA MAY STAY

Liner Will Be in Port for Ball and Also for Floral Parade.

That the Siberia of the Pacific Mail fleet will be held over here longer than the regulation stay was the news brought to Director Wall of the Floral Parade this morning from the local agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The committee has been making efforts to induce the big company of the Pacific to have the Siberia stay here; and has written to General Manager R. P. Schwerin about the matter.

That the management has decided to have the liner stay over was the information brought by cable to the local agents yesterday afternoon, and the Floral Parade committee was notified to this effect this morning.

The Siberia sails from San Francisco today and will arrive here on Tuesday morning of next week.

This will give the passengers on board a chance to take in the park ball of the Elber on Aloha wharf on the night of the 21st, and see the Floral Parade on the 22nd, before sailing for the Orient.

The cable received states that the crack liner will be in port until some time Wednesday afternoon.

### CARPENTERS DO NOT ENTHUSE

"Say, you are a Bulletin reporter. You'd better be around to the Park Theater this afternoon and you will get something good," were the words of C. W. Alton yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock.

Alton had called a meeting of carpenters to protest against the employment of Japanese labor at Schofield Barracks, but there were only a few men present at the appointed hour and these were little interested except Alton, who did most of the talking.

Most of the carpenters, citizens, prefer staying in and around Honolulu, where they can be near home and have some convenience, in going out to Lelehu, where there is nothing of the kind.

It was proposed to go to Captain Palla and ask him for work, but the matter did not meet with general approval.

#### WHEN A MAN'S FORTY.

Forty is the age at which a man is supposed to be in his prime.

Forty is old to a man of thirty and young to a man of fifty.

At forty a man quit sowing wild oats and others begin.

Some men are forty at twenty and some at sixty.

At forty a man is supposed to have reached years of discretion and generally he has unless some woman wills it otherwise.

There are men of forty who believe it is unkind for one to look over one's left shoulder at the new moon.

Men have been grandfathers at forty and get round is hard to obtain credit.

At forty a man may continue to hope that there are hair-restorers which will restore.

Bishops of a dozen or more Episcopal dioceses and hundreds of visiting clergymen gathered in St. Paul's church at Minneapolis to attend the consecration of the Rev. Theodore Payne Thurston, pastor of St. Paul's, as bishop of the western diocese of Oklahoma.

### A Tonic Free from Alcohol



Are you pale, weak, easily tired, and do you lack nerve power? Ask your doctor if Ayer's Sarsaparilla would not be good for you. He knows, and will advise you wisely. Not a drop of alcohol in this medicine. It puts red corpuscles into the blood, gives steady, even power to the nerves; and all without stimulation. Make no mistake. Take only those medicines the best doctors endorse. Ask your own doctor.

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**

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

### DECISION ON DAMAGE CASE

Supreme Court Declares Important Principles In Opinion.

The Territorial Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in the case of Captain Ercan against the Pioneer Mill Company, suit having been brought for \$8125 damages for personal injuries received by Ercan while he was in the employ of the plantation company.

The judgment of Circuit Judge Whitney in directing a verdict for the defendant is affirmed, the syllabus of the decision reading in part as follows:

"In an action by a servant against his master to recover damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by him as a result of the master's negligence, it was incumbent on the servant to show affirmatively a neglect of some duty upon the part of the master, which the master owed to him while so employed, and which neglect was the sole and proximate cause of the injury."

### CLEGHORN-HOUGH ENGAGEMENT

At an elaborate dinner given at the Moana Hotel on February 14 by Mrs. J. H. Hough, the engagement of Miss Helen Hewitt Hough of Stockton, Cal., to Percy Thomas Cleghorn of this city was announced.

Miss Hough is the daughter of J. H. Hough, president of the First National Bank of Stockton, Cal. Mr. Percy Cleghorn is the son of the late ex-Governor Cleghorn of this city.

The dinner was perfect in its appointments, the decorations being of a nature characteristic of the event celebrated.

No date has yet been set for the wedding.

All Elks and their friends—and that means every one in Honolulu—will be interested in the edition of the Bulletin to be edited by a staff of editors from Lodge No. 615, on next Saturday. The edition will be good publicity for the Elks' Carnival, as well as for Honolulu.

### ROAD BILL TO GO IN EARLY

Representative Castle Has Measure to Apportion Big Appropriation.

Representative A. L. Castle, of Oahu, has prepared the bill calling for an appropriation for belt roads, in accordance with the plank in the territorial platform, and it will be presented early in the session.

The bill provides for an appropriation of \$400,000 on the basis of the tax per acre each county has paid into the territorial treasury. C. A. Rice, of Kauai, who is slated for chairman of the Finance Committee of the House, favors this plan, but it will certainly be opposed by the Hawaii delegation at least. Under this plan, Hawaii will get \$85,000, and is after about \$100,000. It is probable that the Hawaii bunch will stick for a plan that will apportion the appropriation according to the road mileage in each county. Under Rice's plan, Oahu would get \$100,000.

Weekly Bulletin 50c per year.

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# EVENING BULLETIN

DAILY and WEEKLY Published by BULLETIN PUBLISHING CO., LTD., at Kerr Building, Alakea St., Territory of Hawaii.

Daily every day except Sunday. Weekly issued on Tuesday.

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Wallace R. Farrington, Editor

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WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 15, 1911

All who joy would win Must share it. Happiness was born a twin. —Byron.

Kaui's ahead again, By Thunder.

Perhaps if the Democrats were kicked by a mule they would understand that the Republican Supervisors mean business.

Hands off the Legislature. The administration has done enough politics for a while in manipulating the latest judiciary endorsements.

There is talk that the Progressive Republican League will oppose the nomination of President Taft in 1912. Not if President Taft is a Progressive Republican.

Don't forget that the men who opposed the public works tax for the counties promised that they would accept the plan in 1911. The year has arrived. Hold them to their word.

The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House are men experienced as presiding officers. That ought to expedite public business and gain the largest amount of results in the shortest possible time.

Public schools have a first claim on the revenues of the Territory. Every legislator is pledged to that doctrine. See that your Representative and the Senators from your district stand true to the pledge.

When one reads what the Governor says of building roads with the income from public lands, he might wonder if those side hill lots on the edge of Round Top were surveyed in order to get money for an automobile road up Tantalus.

## THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Governor Frear's message to the Legislature teems with Territorialisms and further centralizations. This will sound somewhat strange to the man who won't take time to read the whole document, but carefully peruses what the Governor has to say on the possible transfer to the Counties of the privilege of levying taxes. If, however, he will read the document through, he will find that the whole atmosphere of the message is toward the continuation and the increase of control by the Territory.

In one instance the Governor qualifies a criticism with "this is not necessarily an indictment of County government." He also admits that the local government has come to stay. But he charges that "the prime cause of the difficulty has been the establishment of local government." There is no indication that he really wants to cut down the Territorial expenses caused by continuing the now worse than useless departments of centralized government that are now duplicating government at the expense of the people. He lays all the faults on popular government.

Unless the Governor is very much misunderstood the message is written by a man who is naturally opposed to the municipal governments and acting under restraint speaks well of them in a most guarded manner.

That is why the message of the Governor is not a progressive Republican document.

The message is however a very thorough statement of the problems of the Territory as the Governor sees them.

The Governor strikes the right note in placing the public schools first on the list of matters of paramount importance to the Territory. But even here he shows his inherent fear or disapproval of the municipal governments by sidestepping the proposition of placing the construction of the school buildings with the Counties, where it belongs.

Governor Frear, if he is to be judged by his message, wants all the

faults to be corrected by revolution in the organization of the Counties, while the old discredited Territorial government, with its meddling in matters that are or should be subjects for local action, is left to go on its expensive way rejoicing.

Governor Frear assumes that the Department of Public Works will carry on the water works of Honolulu. He points with pride to the work that has been done in that bureau with the amount of money available, specifically calling attention to the fact that there has been no raise in the water rates. That sounds all right. But the people know that the Superintendent of Public Works attempted to raise the rates when they were not taking notice, and only the timely publicity given the matter by the Bulletin prevented the people paying a higher price for their water.

Governor Frear assumes that the great amount of wharf construction that should be done is to be handled under the sole direction of the Superintendent of Public Works. The people demand a harbor commission.

Governor Frear in turning over responsibilities to the Counties urges that the statutes shall more clearly define the control by the Counties of sidewalks. This is important but it seems about the only additional thing in public works that he wishes placed under the administration of the people in whose immediate community the work is done.

But it is when he deals with the city government of Honolulu that the Governor shows up as the centralizer of all centralizers.

Governor Frear espouses the commission form of municipal government in every detail except that which assures popular government. In fact the Governor specifically repudiates the one feature of the commission government that is the one and only guarantee against bossism, political chicanery and misgovernment.

The repudiation is not uttered in the same breath with the advocacy of a revolution and therefore might easily escape the attention of the casual reader.

Commission government for Honolulu is endorsed in a most enthusiastic manner in one portion of the message where it is pointed out that the responsibility of the city officials should be centralized.

One of the corner stones of the commission form of government is the initiative and referendum. Under "Elections," where certain reforms are discussed, we find this sentence: "Fortunately conditions in Hawaii have not reached a stage calling for the third reform (that of the initiative, the referendum and the recall) and the need even of the second reform, that of direct primary, is less here than in other places."

The practical result of Governor Frear's scheme will be to bring discredit on popular government in these islands. The government might be popular in name but he would have it stripped of the most vital part—the guarantee that the people will be represented, not misrepresented.

To say that local self government is in the hands of friends when it is dealt with by the Executive of the Territory, is to supply an enigma for supporters of government of, by and for the people to solve. The Governor's message comments make more impressive the necessity for tampering with the form of Honolulu's municipal government as little as possible.

The message rings true in its declaration for proper support of public institutions. The conditions in this respect are disgraceful and should no longer prevail.

The suggestion for a department of Immigration and Statistics is in keeping with the importance of immigration to the future prosperity of the islands.

Generally speaking the Governor has put facts of receipts and expenditures before the people clearly and he has directed attention to pressing

## Real Estate at Auction Sale

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1911  
**Old Methodist Church Property**  
At Corner of Miller and Beretania Streets

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**Bishop Estate lots at Waikiki**  
On Lowers and Kalia Roads

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1911  
**Bungalow Cottage at Kaimuki**  
Near Catholic School

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1911  
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needs of the public service. It is especially narrow when he touches on the prospect of the Territory losing some of its prerogatives, exercised for so many years, of doing the business that ought to be conducted by the local communities. He would govern the people rather than promote government by the people.

**JURY OF SIX WOMEN GIVE QUICK VERDICT**  
Boy Accused of Assault Is Given Liberty.

TACOMA, Jan. 31.—A verdict of not guilty was returned in 15 minutes, today, in an assault case tried by a jury composed of six women. The trial had excited much interest, and the courtroom was filled with spectators. The case concerned an argument between Arthur Borchart and Karl Getschart, an 18-year-old milk dealer. The women jury decided that the assault was made by the milk dealer and liberated the boy.

BULLETIN ADS PAY

## Waterhouse Trust

Real Estate Department

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Furnished house on beach at Waikiki for rent for three months from March 1, 1911.

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A few of the "Walker Lots" on King street left at \$1200 and on Young street at \$900.  
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An \$1800 bargain in Makiki district.

## Waterhouse Trust

FORT AND MERCHANT STREETS HONOLULU, T. H.

## SLIM CHANCE FOR SUBSIDY

(By John E. Monk.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The Gallinger ship subsidy bill which passed the Senate and is now pending before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, is believed to have a slim chance to be acted upon in the House at the present session. Therefore, if not acted upon by March 4, it will fall and will have to be re-introduced and considered in the Senate again. The bill authorizes the Postmaster-General to enter into contracts for carrying the mails to South American ports and to the Philippines, Japan, China and Australasia at a rate of 24 a mile on the outward voyage to vessels of the second class and 32 a mile on the outward voyage to vessels of the third class.

The amount of the subsidy to be paid in any one year, however, is limited to \$4,000,000, and under no circumstances shall exceed the amount of money received on account of foreign mails. This is the first important Administration measure to be passed by the Senate this session.

The bill went through under conditions that give very little encouragement to its friends. On two separate roll calls on the passage of the measure the vote was a tie, 35 to 35. The Vice-President exercised his prerogative of voting and thus saved the measure from defeat. Even then the bill would have failed but for the absence of the new Democratic Senator from West Virginia, Clarence Watson, who took the oath of office at the urgent request of his Democratic colleagues, who were anxious to get rid of one Republican vote, and, as they supposed, add one Democratic vote in opposition to the measure.

## FILIPINOS AND SECRETARY

(By John E. Monk.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—The report of Commissioner-General of Immigration Keefe, who recently visited the Hawaiian Islands, is now before the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, but has not been made public. One feature of the report, however, has been made the subject of conference between Secretary Nagel, George M. McClelland, Delegate Kuhn, F. M. Hatch and Mr. Troner. This is that portion of Commissioner Keefe's report on the subject of Filipino laborers who come to the islands, and it is understood he severely criticizes the conditions under which they are admitted on the ground that they are a menace to the health conditions of the islands. Secretary Nagel indicated that he took a very grave view of the menace from the importations of Filipinos and that he believed that some legislation should be enacted to guard against that danger. The Secretary believes that a law could be enacted covering the subject that would afford protection and would not be injurious to the interests of the islands. The Secretary holds that the matter will have to be reached by Congress, as under present laws the Filipinos are citizens of the United States, at least to the extent that it excludes them from the operations of the immigration laws.

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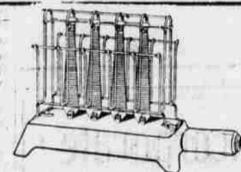
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A Dainty Addition to Your Table Service  
GENERAL ELECTRIC TOASTER ..... \$3.75  
WESTINGHOUSE TOASTER-STOVE ..... 6.00

**The Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd.**

## No Disappointments about Your Baggage

IF WE HANDLE IT

**Union-Pacific Transfer Co.,**

BAGGAGE — TRANSFER — SHIPPING — STORAGE  
King Street, Next to Young Building Phone 1874



**Pinectar** Made from whole Hawaiian Pineapples and the best refined cane sugar.

At all Soda Fountains and Stores

**Arctic Soda Water Works**

Honolulu Distributors

Pinectar Syrup for use on hot cakes, waffles, etc. A delicious flavoring for punches and ice creams

At All Grocers

**PINECTAR SALES CO., LTD.**

## Ladies' Evening Slippers

THAT ARE CORRECT IN STYLE

Satin Suede Velvet Velooze Patent

ELEGANT and FASHIONABLE



YOU WILL NEED A PAIR OF THESE FOR THE COMING SOCIAL EVENTS.

**Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Ltd.**

101 FORT STREET



TRAVELOGUE BY EX-GOVERNOR

With ex-Governor George R. Carter down to make an address on the ports of the world he visited on his recent globe-trotting tour, and Dr. J. S. R. Pratt of the Board of Health to tell of the plans for cleaning up the city, the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon at 3 o'clock promises to be full of interest.

WATERFRONT NOTES

Eight Hundred Tons Cargo for Honolulu.

A late wireless received at the agency of Castle & Cooke from the Japanese liner Chiyu Maru states that the vessel has eight hundred tons of Oriental cargo for Honolulu. The vessel is expected to arrive here at an early hour on Friday morning and is the present intention to dispatch the steamer for San Francisco on or about five o'clock the evening of the same day.

Japanese Sail for Native Land.

About forty Japanese were included among the passengers that left the port last evening by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha liner Nippon Maru. The steamer was dispatched through the agency of Castle and Cooke for Japan ports and Hongkong at six o'clock last evening. Two layover cabin passengers departed for the Orient.

Adverse Winds Delayed Hyades.

Owing to contrary winds and seas the Matsuo freighter Hyades was delayed in making the voyage from Seattle to Honolulu and instead of arriving yesterday, the steamship with a considerable quantity of general cargo came inside the harbor and to the Bishop wharf this morning. It is the intention of Castle and Cooke the general agents for the Matsuo line to dispatch the Hyades for Port Allen tomorrow evening.

Distressed Schooner Repaired.

Hind, Rohlf & Co. of this city have been advised that the American schooner Mahonahua that put into Hilo last week leaking badly and in distressed condition has been repaired and the vessel has again resumed the voyage to New Caledonia to which island her large shipment of lumber is destined. An examination of the damage sustained by the schooner developed the fact that water was making its way in the hold through seams near the water line. In caulking the vessel to a slight degree the difficulty was encountered in effecting repairs. At one time it was thought that the distressed vessel might be brought Honolulu and go on the local marine railway.

Brought Considerable Native Lumber.

There was a quantity of native lumber included in the shipment of freight brought to the port from Hawaii by the steamer Claudine. Included in the consignment was 270 hard wood ties, 819 feet ohia lumber, 33

sacks beans, 18 crates chickens, 12 barrels wine, 18 hogs, one auto and sundries. Pursuer Kibling reports all sorts of rough weather on the outward voyage. Laupahoehoe was omitted on both outgoing and homeward voyages. Better weather conditions prevailed along the coast of Maui and all ports were made. The Claudine is taking on freight for Hawaii and Maui ports and is scheduled to sail at five o'clock on Friday evening.

Hilo Shipping.

Pursuer Kibling reports the American schooner Oceania Vance discharging lumber at Hilo. The American-Hawaiian steamship Columbia sailed from the Crescent City on last Sunday for Salina Cruz with a full shipment of sugar. Repairs having been completed to the schooner Malukona that vessel sailed for New Caledonia ports on last Monday. The Matsuo Navigation steamer Enterprise arrived there on Sunday evening. The schooner Gamble is still at the port discharging lumber brought from the sound.

IN FOREIGN PORTS.

Wednesday, Feb. 15. SAN FRANCISCO—Sailed Feb. 15, 1 p. m.; S. S. Wilhelmina, for Honolulu. SAN FRANCISCO—Sailed Feb. 15, 2 p. m.; S. S. Siberia, for Honolulu. PORT SAN LUIS—Sailed Feb. 14; S. S. Santa Maria, for Honolulu. HILO—Sailed Feb. 11; E. Albert, for Port Townsend. HILO—Sailed Feb. 12; Schr. Oceania Vance, for Puget Sound. HILO—Sailed Feb. 14; Schr. Mahukona, for Noumea. PEARL HARBOR—Sailed Feb. 15; Schr. Mindoro, for Port Townsend.

SHERIFF TO MAKE APPOINTMENT TOMORROW

Tomorrow morning Sheriff Jarrett will appoint three men to fill the positions of police captain, police sergeant and wagon driver, which were vacated by David Kahaleaunu, B. N. Kahalepuna and J. K. Mokumala. These men were discharged by the sheriff. Jarrett stated most emphatically this morning that he would appoint some of the men on the force who deserve promotion. He refused to say what men he had in view, but it was reported at the police station that Captain N. T. Nielson will be raised to a higher rank. He is one of the best men on the force.

HOBBLE SKIRT TRIPS GIRL AND WRIST BROKEN

Fresno Wearer Tumbles Down Flight of Stairs. FRESNO, Jan. 28.—A hobble skirt proved the undoing today of Miss Mae Brady, and as a result she fell down a flight of stairs in a lodging house, breaking her wrist and receiving back injuries. Miss Brady's foot caught on the top step, the skirt prevented her from recovering her balance and she fell to the bottom.

Madame Lambert, the Dressmaker, is located at 528 King street, opposite Kawaiahua church. She has exquisite models for Easter Gowns.

Jose F. Dias has some choice properties for sale. See ad on first page.

Randall—What do you do when you meet an irresistible talker? Rogers—I introduce him to an immovable bore.—Life.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for Record February 14, 1911. From 10:30 a. m. to 4 p. m. Von Hanna-Young Co Ltd to W W Westcott. W W Westcott to von Hanna-Young Co Ltd. Nils Onsted and wf to Elmer E Faxton. Bruce Cartwright to A Bloom. Estin L Dowssett Co Ltd to Hawaii Preserving Co Ltd. Dowssett Co Ltd by Trs of Bondholders to Hawaii Preserving Co Ltd. Tamura Singachi to Thomas Pineapple Co Ltd. Albert N Campbell, tr, to Sol Kaung et al. Wm R Castle, tr, to Sol Kaung and wf. Joanna Crabballo to San Ant Port. Bent Soey of H. Lilia and hsb to J P Nakelawee (K). Amoy Wright and hsb to Martin Grune. Martin Grune to Frank E Howes. Entered for Record February 15, 1911. From 9 a. m. to 10:30 a. m. Miss Jessie Fernandez to Leong Lam Fook. Mrs Kaliko Loonstine to E A Jewett. Matidoha and wf to Mrs Nalau Homukau. Kakai (K) to Kolo oplo (K). B H Kolo (K) to John S Mallina. John S Mallina and wf to Wm H Rice. Minerva K McLean and hsb to J A Aheong. J A Aheong to R A Wadsworth. Trent Trust Co Ltd, tr, to Fitz J Williams. Port Soey de Fundos of Papaikou by tr to Bernardino Sanchez. Jose S Bras and wf to Manuel R Mendez. Manuel R Mendez and wf to Jose S Bras. S Bras to Chae Tong to Chun Hon. Mary A S Rose to Charles H Rose.

THE PROFITS OF RUBBER-GROWING

It is as yet too early to say how profitable rubber growing will become in these islands, the industry being still in its infancy, but accounts lately to hand from other countries show that the AVERAGE return from 20 dividend-paying companies was over 60 per cent. Dr. Wilcox of the Experiment Station says that our rubber is equal to that grown in Ceylon and Malaya States, so we should be able to pay as much as they do. The Selangor Rubber Co. heads the list, with a dividend of 212 per cent.; then comes the Vallambrosa Rubber Co., with its 126 per cent.; the Pataling Rubber Co., 113 per cent.; Cleely Rubber Co., 109 per cent.; Linggi Rubber Co., 102 per cent.; the Bukit Rajah, 83 per cent., and so on all down the line, the average for the whole 20 companies being 62 per cent.; and very few of these companies are more than ten years old. Under such circumstances, it is no wonder that the English investors, conservative as they are, should already have invested more than \$250,000,000 in rubber and that the shares of new companies should be eagerly taken up as soon as issued. In England they usually issue shares in small denominations, so the workingman has a chance to invest his savings equally with the capitalist, and the shares of some of the companies just mentioned are selling at seven and even eight times their par value, Vallambrosa, for instance, issued at 50c. (2s.) a share, now selling at \$5 and upward. If we can do as well here (and present indications are most favorable), the profits on rubber should equal or even exceed those on sugar in a few years. So good a judge as Jared Smith of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station said, "If prices fall to a THIRD of those of the present day, plantations will be able to produce rubber at a PROFIT OF AT LEAST 100 PER CENT."

The order had been given to weigh the anchor. "Oh, that's all right, cap," said the new recruit. "The inspector of weights and measures was around just before we left port and he said it was all right."—Judge.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Waiohina Agricultural & Grazing Company, Limited.

At the regular annual meeting of the shareholders of the Waiohina Agricultural & Grazing Company, Limited, held at the office of C. Brewer & Company, Limited, agents, on February 15, A. D. 1911, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: W. G. Irwin, President; E. P. Bishop, Vice-President; H. M. Whitney, Treasurer; Richard Ivers, Secretary; D. G. May, Auditor.

The above with the execution of the auditor constitute the Board of Directors. RICHARD IVERS, Secretary, Waiohina Agricultural & Grazing Company, Limited, Honolulu, February 15, 1911. 4851-4t

NEW COUNTY SALARY BILL

A new scale of salaries for officers of the City and County of Honolulu is called for in a bill introduced in the House this morning by S. P. Correa, of Oahu, amending the previous County Act. The new schedule is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Position and Per annum. Mayor: \$3,000; Supervisors: 600; Sheriff: 2,400; City and County Clerk: 2,100; Auditor and County Attorney: 2,100; Treasurer: 2,100; Deputy Sheriffs: Honolulu 1,800, Ewa 1,500, Waianae 720, Waiialua 1,200, Koolauloa 720, Koolaupoko 720.

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NEW CHAIRMEN ALL FROM OAHU

Speaker Holstein Makes Public Standing Committees For Session.

All of the House members who were chairmen of standing committees two years ago and are again in the House were reappointed this morning by Speaker Holstein. Rice again heads the finance committee, Correa the printing committee, Sheldon the rules committee, Alfonso the public lands committee, Coney the health committee, Kellinoh the military committee, and Long the education committee. The new chairmen are Watkins, of Oahu, of the accounts committee; Towse, of Oahu, of agriculture, forestry, promotion and immigration; Castle, of Oahu, of the judiciary committee, and Fernandez, of Oahu, of the miscellaneous committee.

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NO FRILLS IN HOUSE OPENING

(Continued from Page 1) Rice of Kauai cut Archer's objections short, and Holstein ruled Archer out of order and called upon him to take his seat.

Rice introduced another resolution instructing the clerk to notify the Governor that the House was duly organized and that a committee act with the Senate committee, in waiting upon the Governor to receive his message. The speaker named Rice, Archer and Makakau as the committee of the House. After a ten-minute recess the committee returned with the Governor's acknowledgment. Shortly after the Senate announced its readiness to receive business.

Speaker Holstein then announced his standing committees. Then came the announcement, "A message from the Governor," and the chief executive's private secretary entered with the message—frock-coated and high-tailed, the hat being carried over his left arm. The length of the message daunted the House, and only the first and last paragraphs were read. This cleared away all the preliminary business, and the actual business began. Under suspended rules Rice of Kauai introduced the bill appropriating money for the expenses of the session. It passed first reading and was placed on first order of the day for second reading tomorrow.

Castle of Oahu introduced the first bills exclusive of those for preliminary business. The first is one providing for the construction of belt roads, the second one providing for the repairing of the judiciary building. Archer of Oahu also introduced a bill to repair the building. The first will stand. The belt road appropriation is along the lines previously suggested, giving \$200,000 to Oahu, \$80,000 to Hawaii, \$76,000 to Maui and \$44,000 to Kauai. For the repair of the Judiciary building \$115,000 is called for, including reconstruction, moving and furnishing. Representative Hale of Hawaii introduced a resolution calling upon the Committee on Public Accounts to make an investigation of Territorial finances preparatory to making appropriations. Representative Alfonso introduced a bill appropriating \$20,000 out of the Territorial treasury to defray the expenses of entertaining United States Senators, Representatives and other distinguished persons for the next two years.

On resolution, the salary list of the House employees was introduced as follows: Clerk, \$12 per day; assistant clerk, \$8 per day; interpreter, \$10 per day; sergeant-at-arms, \$6 per day; messenger, \$5 per day; janitor, \$4 per day; chaplain, \$600 for the session. The hour of meeting was fixed by resolution at 10 o'clock daily.

The only debate in the House came up over a concurrent resolution introduced by Hale of Hawaii providing for the printing of all laws passed by the Legislature in the Hawaiian language. After some discussion, not on the merits, but on the form of the measure, it was sent to the judiciary committee. The House then adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

COTTRILL COMES FOR SALARY

(Special Bulletin Correspondence.) (By John E. Monk.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—This is from the New York Sun, following the date of the confirmation of Charles A. Cottrill, the negro, as collector of internal revenue in Hawaii: NOT FOR SOCIAL PREFERENCE. "I'm going for \$4000 a year," Says Negro Collector of the Port of Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Charles A. Cottrill of Toledo, O., whose appointment as collector of the port of Honolulu was confirmed by the Senate yesterday, met with some opposition, owing to the fact that he is a negro. One Washington official on investigation found that some native Hawaiians who are in Washington expect that it will be very unpleasant generally for Cottrill at his new post. In conversation with the new collector this official said that he would not have any "social preference" in his new post. "I'm not going for social preference," said Cottrill. "I'm going for \$4000 a year."

Collector Cottrill plans to arrive in Honolulu by the middle of March at the earliest.

An exchange says that the biggest truth on earth is the country newspaper. It trusts everybody, gets cussed for trusting, mistrusted for cussing, and if it busts for trusting, gets cussed for busting. There is but one way to bust this trust—pay your subscription.—Tomstone Epitaph.

Caller—Here's a funny thing for your paper. I've walked in with it several weary miles, Editor—There's such a thing as carrying a joke too far.—Kansas City Journal.

Artist—What do you think of my latest picture? Connoisseur—It seems to me that hanging would be too good for it.—Scranton Tribune-Republican.

Weekly Bulletin \$1 per year.

Advertising Talk By Merl.

It was but a short time ago that doctors, lawyers and bankers thought that it was not necessary to advertise, in fact, they thought that newspaper publicity was a matter totally foreign to the business in which they were engaged. That time has gone by now, and the readers of papers from the mainland will observe how frequently advertisements of these three professions appear in the columns of the daily papers.

Vermont was the first state that took up advertising of banks and the business in which they were engaged—and the results were so amazing that this feature of business is being inaugurated by banks in all parts of the country. It is even being practiced here to a limited extent and the results are all that could be asked for.

Bank advertising is slowly but surely working its way into the heads of other hard-headed and conservative bankers, not only in Vermont but throughout the nation, and the day is coming when every national bank will advertise for the larger and better business they might all be doing if the people were shown how much better it is to have their funds in the strong boxes of the banks than in any old place where the owner thinks it will not be suspected to be by thieves.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for Record February 13, 1911. From 10:30 a. m. to 4 p. m. Yu Len Kui to Ching Sen. C D Larkin, tr, to Antonio F Tavares. Antonio F Tavares and wf to G Akuna. Victoria Ventura and wf to Jose S Vares. S Yoshikawa and wf to Jose S Vares. Ednor Morton Jr to Jose S Vares. Cecil Brown, tr, to John Kekaia. Ella Y Mackenzie and hsb to Western & Hawn Invest Co Ltd. Entered for Record February 14, 1911. From 9 a. m. to 10:30 a. m. Fanny Strachan and hsb to H Waterhouse Tr Co Ltd. First Am Savs & Tr Co of H Ltd to Della W Wayson.

Recorded February 3, 1911. H D Corbett and wf to James Wakefield. D; lots 46, 47 and 48 of R P 342, kml 273, bldgs, etc. Pacific Heights Subdiv, Honolulu, Oahu; \$5000. B 340, p 306. Jan 25, 1911.

Western & Hawn Invest Co Ltd to James Wakefield, Rel; int in lots 46, 47 and 48 of R P 342, kml 273, Pacific Heights Subdiv, Honolulu, Oahu; \$11,346. p 94. Feb 2, 1911.

Kapuaokahukina and hsb to T K Lahaeka, M; 17a of R P 873; 1330. B 346, p 97. Nov 22, 1910.

Kaakua and hsb to J Kamaka Kaohelo, D; int in por R P 614, kml 5718, Hakipuu, Koolaupoko, Oahu; \$5, etc. B 340, p 310. Jan 22, 1911.

Esther P Juna to J Alfred Maroon, D; lot 2 of R P 4634, kml 1275, Beretania St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$500. B 349, p 311. Feb 3, 1911.

August Dreier Ltd to James F Morgan, Rel; R P 8, Garden and Beretania Sts, Honolulu, Oahu; \$7200. B 346, p 99. Oct 21, 1910.

Halleka (w) by affid, Affid; in re adverse possession of pe land. B 336, p 366. Feb 2, 1911.

Walter Hurst to Evaristo Dotta, D; lots 44 and 55, Waiakala Heights, Honolulu, Oahu; \$350. B 340, p 312. Jan 24, 1911.

Catherine M Brown (widow) to Trent Trust Co Ltd, M; 49,800 sq ft of R P (gr) 3313, rents, etc, Pensacola St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$5000. B 346, p 100. Feb 2, 1911.

Julia Abe and hsb (T) to Charles K Abe, D; lot 17, blk 2, bldgs, etc, Kapoian Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$150. B 340, p 313. Feb 1, 1911.

M K Kealawa and wf to T K Lahaeka, D; 433-106a of R P (gr) 998, Hakipuu, Puna, Hawaii; \$89.10. B 340, p 308. Feb 2, 1906.

W A Todd and wf to T K Lahaeka, D; int in pe land, Pleasant St, Hilo, Hawaii; \$1761.65. B 340, p 309. Jan 11, 1911.

James K Kamakawi and wf et al to T K Lahaeka, M; 1-4 int in R P 2769, kml 1P, and bldg, Waiakala, Hilo, Hawaii; \$700. B 246, p 86. Apr 1, 1910.

William R Castle and wf to Henry H Williams, D; 5255 sq ft lot 2, Weaver Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$600. C L R doc No 258. Jan 19, 1911.

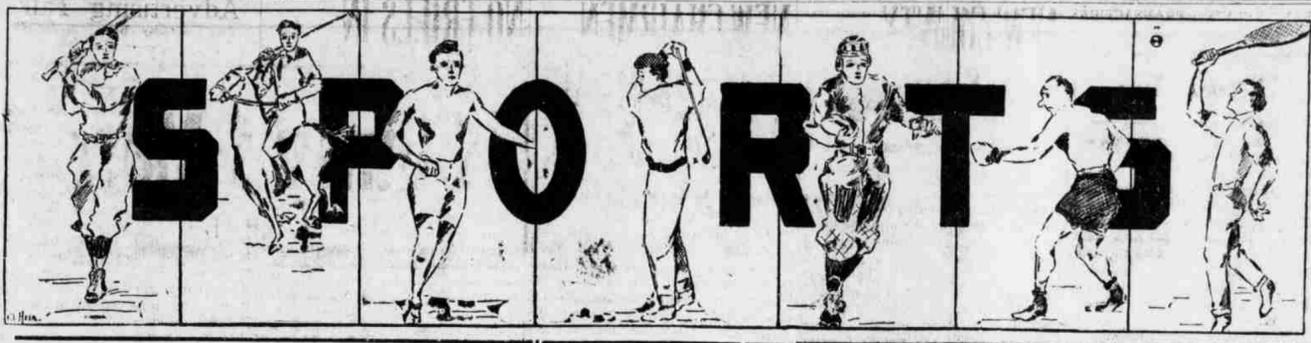
Henry H Williams to William R Castle, Tr; M; 3275 sq ft lot 2, Weaver Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$500 and adv to \$1800. C L R doc No 252. Jan 23, 1911.

SINGING IS FEATURE AT WAIHEE CHURCH (Special Bulletin Correspondence.) WAILUKU, Feb. 13.—The Sunday school and Christian Endeavor exhibitions at Waihee church last Sunday evening were pleasant and most interesting. Hon. R. J. K. Nawahine was in charge of the examination, ably assisted by Mr. J. M. Brown and Miss Ah Choy Ahu of the Waihee School and Mrs. D. Kalua. There were over one hundred members in both the C. E. and Sunday school classes. Among those present were Mr. P. N. Kahokuluna, president of all the C. E. societies in Maui county, and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Welch, deputy Sunday school superintendent of Central Maui, and C. E. delegates from Wailuku respectively. Among others present were Mrs. Ella Austin of the Waihee school who had also personally attended to some of the classes.

WHY BE SICK? Bro. Benjamin Remedies Will Cure You THE WORLD'S GREATEST REMEDY BRO. BENJAMIN THE medicine that has set Honolulu talking... HERBALO THE STOMACH AND BLOOD CURE, KIDNEY AND LIVER REGULATOR, REMOVES WORMS FROM THE SYSTEM, CURES CONSTIPATION. Brother Benjamin Catarrh Remedy Catarrh Leads Into Consumption CURES CATARRH, COLD IN HEAD, HAY FEVER, CLEARS THE HEAD Bro. Benjamin Wonder Liniment CURES ALL ACHEs AND PAINS—GOOD FOR MAN OR BEAST Bro. Benjamin Cough Remedy CURES COUGHS, COLDS, THROAT, CHEST AND LUNG TROUBLES. Great Relief for that Hacking Consumptive Cough. Bro. Benjamin Salve CURES CUTS, BRUISES, BURNS, SORES—Wonderful ointment for Piles of all kinds. Honolulu Drug Company, Ltd., 1024 Fort Street, near King Distributors Bro. Benjamin shares his profits with the people and for one week with every purchase of Bro. Benjamin Herbaldo, the Great Stomach and Blood Cure, a full size 50c package of Bro. Benjamin's Catarrh Remedy will be given away—ABSOLUTE FREE.

This picture must be on every package. Bro. Benjamin, Founder of the Famous Bro. Benjamin Remedies. Over 100 years old and still living. Special Offer This Week Bro. Benjamin shares his profits with the people and for one week with every purchase of Bro. Benjamin Herbaldo, the Great Stomach and Blood Cure, a full size 50c package of Bro. Benjamin's Catarrh Remedy will be given away—ABSOLUTE FREE.

SENATOR ELKINS' WILL UPSET BY HIS WIDOW Third of Property Claimed Under State Law. ELKINS, W. Va., Feb. 2.—A sensation was caused here today when it became known that Mrs. Hallie B. Elkins, widow of Senator Stephen B. Elkins, had renewed the fight in the Elkins family, which had been somewhat allayed by the manner in which the late Senator distributed his vast fortune. She was not satisfied, however, with the will of her husband, whose second wife she was, but has filed with the county clerk a renunciation of the provisions that he made for her. Relatives of Mrs. Elkins said that she desired better provision for her own children. Senator Elkins provided that his seven children, including Mrs. Oilphant and Mrs. Weiderschm, children by his first wife, should share equally, but by claiming the third which the law in this State allows a widow, Mrs. Elkins will have from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000 in her own right, which she can divide among her five children. MILD LIQUID CURES ECZEMA. Skin sufferers! Drop greasy salves and nasty medicines. That mild, soothing liquid, D. D. Prescription, stops the awful itch with the first acknowledged value. Get a bottle at drops. A doctor's prescription of Honolulu Drug Co.



# OAHU LEAGUE ANNUAL MEETING HAD DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS

### Came About Through Talk of Dropping Marine Team This Year—Officers Elected—Contract With Athletic Park Company Reported Upon Favorably By Committee.

- OFFICERS ELECTED.**
- President—Hon. Charles Chillingworth.
  - Vice-President—L. D. Timmons.
  - Secretary and Corresponding Secretary—W. T. Raposo.
  - Treasurer and Manager—Tony Marcellino.
  - Auditor—Joseph Zane.
  - Umpires—To be chosen at opening of season.

Such were the officers chosen at the annual meeting of the Oahu Baseball League last evening, all of the elections being unanimous and only one name being proposed for each office.

Chillingworth succeeds Ed Quinn, who did not have the time to give to the league during the past year, and Timmons, who was corresponding secretary last year, goes into the vice-presidency in place of V. L. Stevenson, who is no longer in the city.

The work of the secretary and corresponding secretary will both be done by W. T. Raposo, who is the official scorer of the league. Tony Marcellino succeeds himself in the positions of treasurer and manager, the work he did in both these positions meeting with the approval of the league members.

**Park Matter Discussed.**

Even before the election of officers was held, the report of a committee appointed at the last meeting of the league to confer with the Honolulu Athletic Park Company, Ltd., on an agreement whereby the league might use the grounds for the coming season, was submitted, together with the contract which it and the park officials had approved.

The agreement provides that the park shall maintain the grounds in proper condition during the season, shall install dressing rooms for each club and shall provide shower baths for the players.

The season of 1911 shall open on April 11 and shall continue until the schedule is completed, games being played each Sunday and upon all holidays agreed upon by the two parties to the contract.

No other teams can use the grounds on those days, and the park will pay the umpires, ushers and other officials needed on the grounds, will furnish baseballs for the games, all of which is not to cost more than \$30 in any one day.

The gate receipts are to be divided equally, each party receiving 50 per cent. for its share.

The share of the clubs shall be paid two days after each game, 75 per cent. of the amount coming to them to be paid over and the remaining 25 per cent. held back as a guarantee that the clubs will finish the season as agreed upon. The park company to put up a bond of \$500 that their share of the contract will be fulfilled.

There is to be a board of arbitrators consisting of three men, one to be chosen by each party and these two to choose a third, to which all disputes or disagreements shall be submitted for decision.

Each party to the contract shall have representatives at the ticket office and gate during the games.

Each team is to purchase ten shares of the capital stock of the park company at a par value of \$10, this purchase to be made from money coming to the teams after the season commences.

After the contract was read it was placed on file and the committee discharged, the matter to come up for consideration later, after the new officers have had a chance to look over it.

**Another Team.**

Just as the election of officers was completed, a letter was received from N. K. Hoopil stating that he had a ball team called Native Sons of Hawaii which he was desirous of entering into the league. The matter was laid aside for further consideration.

**Formation of League.**

There was almost a riot precipitated when Chairman Marcellino stated that the Marines had not been a drawing card in the games in the past and it might be well to drop them from the league this year.

Just previous to this statement the representatives of the teams in the

league had all signified their intention of playing another season, Nottley of the Japanese Athletics stating that his team could not come in if it was the intention of the league officials to make it an all-Japanese aggregation?

This matter was disposed of by the statement that the officials of the league had no right to dictate what nationality was to compose a team after the team had been admitted to the league.

**The Bomb.**

Marcellino's remarks about the Marines opened a spirited discussion in which Sergeant Davis, representing the team, got hot under the collar at one stage when the lemon was handed to him.

The whole discussion came up through somewhat of a misunderstanding caused by the representative of the Marine team who was present at the last meeting stating that the Marines were going away during the season and that they could not be bound by the contract proposed by the Athletic Park people.

Nottley took the floor and stated that it was not fair to the other clubs to take a chance. That if the Marines were ordered away it would break up the series and the money deposited would have to be forfeited by the other teams because the league could not finish its series.

In reply to this, Davis said that if some of the Marines were ordered home there would be others sent here who would be as good ball players as those who had left, and the league would suffer none in the change.

**Unprofitable.**

Marcellino came back to this with the statement that last season the Marines had put up \$16.25 for the league and the team had drawn down \$250 as its share of the season's receipts.

Davis explained that this money received was from men who went to the canteen to purchase their tickets when they had no money, and that the large number of Marines who had gone to the games had paid their entrance fee at the gate.

**Says Will Quit.**

"I am not going to beg of you people to let us enter the league," said Davis, picking up his hat. "If you don't want us all you have to do is to say so, but it looks to me like a mean trick after we have stayed with the league and helped build it up when there was every possibility of its being a failure. That is not right."

**"Business" Was the Reply.**

"It is not a question of right," said Marcellino, "with me. It is a question of business only. If it was merely a question of right there would be no difficulty at all. The Marine team should stay in the league. I do not think that the Marines were a profitable asset last year, that is all."

**Chinese in Favor.**

Two members of the Chinese Athletic Club present spoke in favor of the Marines and said that they should be kept in the league, while the Portuguese contingent was on the fence for a long time, and that is the way it stood while the arguments went on—Japanese against, Chinese for, and Portuguese noncommittal, though rather favoring leaving the Marines out.

**Marines Enter.**

The argument was mostly between Nottley and Davis, but finally it was decided that the Marines should be one of the four teams in the league for the season.

**Other Matters.**

The matter of the schedule will be arranged in the near future, eighteen games to be played during the season. The next meeting of the league will be held on the second Thursday in March, when the matter of signing the contract with the Athletic Park Company will come up, as well as some minor matters of interest.

## SPORT CALENDAR.

- Sunday, Feb. 19. Bicycle Races, Athletic Park.
- Japanese Dealers' Association.
- Wednesday, Feb. 22. Soccer—Kams vs. High School, Kam Field.
- Marathon Race—King, Kaoo.
- Automobile and Motorcycle Races at Hilo.
- Wednesday, March 1. Wall Cup Tournament Begins.
- Thursday, March 9. Meeting Oahu Baseball League.
- Wednesday, March 15. Hall Cup Tournament Begins.
- Friday, March 10. Grammar School Track Meet.
- Sunday, March 26. Annual Haleiwa Road Race—Starting from Anala Park.

## NEW RATES FOR Y.M.C.A. MEMBERS

At a meeting of the directors of the Y. M. C. A. held last Monday, it was decided as to the rates that will be charged when the association has moved into its new home. The following is the schedule:

Full membership, \$10—All privileges of the association, including locker in young men's locker room. An additional fee to be charged for educational classes as at present. Extra fees for rooms in dormitory, cafe, bowling, billiards and pool.

Regular membership, \$5—All privileges of full membership except use of physical department privileges and use of dormitory. This membership will admit to educational classes upon payment of class fee. No locker included.

Junior and student membership, \$3—All privileges of the boys' department, including locker in the boys' locker room.

Business men's membership, \$25—All privileges of full membership with special club room and extra large locker in business men's locker room. Reservation of gymnasium and handball court during certain hours suited to business men.

The secretary in his report states that the membership at the close of January was 766.

**KAMS AND PUNS WILL GET TOGETHER SOON**

**Track Meet Planned Between Two Schools, Also Ball Game.**

It has been decided that there will be a track meet held between Oahu College and Kamehameha Schools, the question of postgraduates entering the links for Oahu having been agreed upon by the Kam boys.

Kamehameha issued a challenge to the Puns some time ago, but when the latter wanted to play fellows who had graduated from the college, there was a hitch in the proceedings for a time. Now, however, the Kams are willing to take a chance, and will meet the athletes from the other school, anyway.

In addition to the track meet there will be a baseball game played the same day between teams of the two schools.

**SPORT WRITER GOES TO HILO**

"Steve" left on the Mauna Kea yesterday for Hilo, where he will take over the editorship of the Herald.

Everyone knows who Steve is. He did sports for more than two years on the Bulletin, and afterward went to the Advertiser, for the past two months doing the sporting page for that paper.

He is known to more sports in Honolulu than any sport writer in recent years, with the exception of Jack Denham, and his round, good-natured face was always seen when there was anything on.

At the ring-side of a prizefight, holding the watch on running horses, or out at some school courts telling the boys and girls about tennis strokes, he was equally popular, and they all swore by Steve.

He stood for clean sport, and if he decides to remain in Hilo he will always be remembered here for that one trait more than all others.

Good luck, Steve, old chap!

## MASQUERADE BALL WAS WONDERFUL SUCCESS

### Benefit to Bobby Jones Last Night Netted Good Sum.

Four hundred tickets were sold for the Bobby Jones masquerade benefit ball last evening and the K. of P. Hall was crowded with merry dancers from 9:30 until a late hour in the night.

It was the first masquerade ever given in Honolulu by members of the theatrical profession, and that it was a huge success is indicated from the happy way in which those in mask and even those who went just in ordinary clothes enjoyed themselves during the evening.

From the time the ball started until the close of the last waltz, there was not a dull moment, and besides having a fine evening, those who patronized the affair have the satisfaction of knowing that they helped out a chap who needed help on account of illness.

Meeker and Melvor were the leading spirits in getting up the affair, and Melvor, in cowboy costume, had charge of the dance and the stunts which were pulled off between times.

Not alone did the dancers enjoy themselves tripping to the music of the Bijou orchestra, but they were entertained by funny stunts pulled off by the theatrical people between the dances, and when the dance broke up at an early hour this morning, everyone went home tired, but satisfied.

After paying Jones' physician and hospital bills, there will be about two hundred dollars to start Bobby home, where he can get the care and attention that his family alone can give.

**DOTS AND DASHES.**

If any more fights are pulled off by Promoter Nelson and his side partner which are as poor as the ones last Saturday night, the game will be killed in Honolulu for fair. There is something in the promoting game besides putting a lot of names in a sack and mingling the men whose names come out together. The men lined up against each other at the goes on Saturday evening were not evenly matched, and on this account the evening was somewhat unsatisfactory.

Tim Harrigan is looking for trouble in the squared circle, and is looking for a go with Melnot, both men to weigh in at 125 rindside. Harrigan is even willing to place a side bet of \$25 that he can give a knockout in four rounds or get the decision on points at the end of that time.

Jackson, who put on such a good card of fights in December at the Asahi Theater, and who found out that the show house was the best place in Honolulu for scraps, will put on another card within a few weeks. It will be an evenly-matched card, too, and worth going to see.

James J. Ward of the Thetis is after the scalp of Ingler Sarconi, as the men of the revenue cutter think they have someone in their midst who can do up the man from Camp Very. Sarconi is too light for Sarconi, and Ward desires the marine to make 115 pounds, rindside.

That polo game at Lilehua, in which the Fifth won from the Seventh by a 7-0 score, was a dandy. The visitors were handicapped by strange horses and the fact that they still had their sea-legs on after the trip from San Francisco.

What is the matter with a go between Fink and Armstrong? The latter showed the best form of any of the minor fighters in the Asahi bouts Saturday, and a match between the two ought to prove a drawing card.

W. C. Achi Jr. was behind the bat for Stanford University nine in the opening game of the season, which was played with Santa Clara College at Stanford on February 1. Stanford won the game, 3-1.

Joe McGurn should be back in a few weeks now, and then a fight might be staged which would put anything else here in the shade. Joe is one of the best fighters seen here for many months.

What has become of Soldier McCollough? Nothing has been heard from him in the fight game since he was beaten by Joe McGurn at Lilehua in November.

"We won't have Steve with us this year," was one of the first remarks made at the Oahu league meeting last evening.

## KAM. ALUMNI MEETS FRIDAY

### Questions of Importance to Be Discussed—Committee Report.

The Kamehameha Alumni Association will hold a meeting at its clubhouse next Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The meeting is called in place of the one not held on the 3rd instant owing to the inclemency of the weather.

The first questions of importance to be discussed are some proposed amendments to two sections of the constitution and by-laws, particularly those affecting the quorum and meeting nights.

The committee on entertainments, which has charge of a proposed dance to be given by the alumni, will report on it. The matter of giving a benefit dance has claimed the attention of the association for a considerable length of time.

A large number of applicants have applied for membership, and they will, if possible, be sworn in, and are kindly requested to be present on time.

## SOLDIERS PATRONIZED Y. M. C. A. FREELY

Y. M. C. A. was a busy place yesterday and on Monday evening, for the boys from the Sheridan made it their headquarters in many instances.

In the gym there was a basketball game, pool occupied some during the whole day, and the reading room and piano were well patronized during the time the troopship was in port.

The baths were well patronized also, more than a hundred men using the showers during the time they were in the city.

Yesterday afternoon a whole wagon-load of magazines was taken down to the ship, and the men will have enough reading matter to help while away the time between here and Manila, which they will reach on March 4.

## MILLIONS OF LIVES An Awful Toll Collected By Consumption, Many Unnecessary Deaths.

If people could only understand that systemic catarrh is an internal disease that external applications cannot cure, they would not need to be warned so often about this malady, which, when neglected, paves the way oftentimes for consumption, at the cost of millions of lives every year.

Yet catarrh may be cured, if the right treatment is employed.

The only way to successfully treat catarrh is by employing a medicine which is absorbed and carried by the blood to all parts of the system, so that the mucous membrane or internal lining of the body is toned up and made capable of resisting the infection of consumption and other diseases.

We have a remedy prepared from the prescription of a physician who for thirty years studied and made catarrh a specialty, and whose record was a patient restored to health in every case where his treatment was followed as prescribed. That remedy is Rexall Mucuo-Tone. We are so positive that it will completely overcome catarrh in all its various forms, whether acute or chronic, that we promise to return every penny paid us for the medicine in every case where it fails or for any reason does not satisfy the user.

We want you to try Rexall-Mucuo-Tone on our recommendation and guarantee. We are right here where you live, and you do not contract any obligation or risk when you try Rexall Mucuo-Tone on our guarantee. We have Rexall Mucuo-Tone in two sizes, 50 cents and \$1.00. Very often the taking of one 50-cent bottle is sufficient to make a marked impression upon the case. Of course in chronic cases a longer treatment is necessary. The average in such instances is three \$1.00 bottles. Remember you can obtain Rexall Remedies in Honolulu only at our store.—The Rexall Store, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

Word comes from Aiea that a horse, belonging to a Japanese, got into a lot where a large number of bee hives were and accidentally knocked over some of the hives. The bees attacked the horse and stung him so badly that he died in a few hours.

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BROWN LABEL ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE.  
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| President Cleveland               | Rudyard Kipling           |
| President Harrison                | Marie Corelli             |
| William, Emperor of Germany       | Ella Wheeler Wilcox       |
| Francis Josef, Emperor of Austria | Mark Twain                |
| Nicholas, Czar of Russia          | Senator F. B. Foraker     |
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#### Advice on All Matters of Life

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## PERSONALITIES

H. A. BISHAW was among the arrivals from Kauai this morning by the steamer Hall.

E. FITZGIBBON was among those who departed for Eleese by the steamer Kinau last evening.

MRS. SARAH DUNCAN AND MRS. R. A. DUNCAN were outgoing passengers on the Sierra this forenoon.

MR. AND MRS. THURSTON, of Seattle, left today on the Sierra after a brief trip from the coast.

C. W. SPITZ was a returning passenger from Kauai this morning by the steamer W. G. Hall.

HERBERT V. TURNER of San Francisco is exhibiting a portrait of Kaulani at the Kiloahua Art League rooms.

CARL SMITH, the Hilo attorney, is booked for a return to Hawaii by the steamer Mauna Kea, sailing for the Big Island on next Tuesday.

E. G. WILCOX and W. P. Kelley were booked as passengers for Nawihihi by the steamer Kinau that sailed for Kauai ports last evening.

MR. AND MRS. L. M. McKEAGUE were arrivals at Honolulu this morning, having returned to the capital by the steamer Hall.

T. MURAKAMI'S engagement to Miss Yamaguchi has been announced. Mr. Murakami is an employe of the Japanese Specie Bank.

SAMUEL HENRY, the well known contractor from Stockton, and Mrs. Henry were departing passengers by the Sierra this morning.

ARRIVALS FROM Hawaii and Maui ports this morning by the steamer Clarendon included Mrs. A. W. Richardson, F. S. Hadley, C. J. Austin and S. M. Jones.

DR. T. HARADA, the distinguished Japanese religious and economic leader, who has been visiting Honolulu for a week, left yesterday for the Orient on the Nippon Maru.

AMONG THEATRICAL people leaving for the coast today by the Sierra was J. Burke and Mrs. Burke and Miss Conchita Carranza, who have been holding down the boards at local play houses for a month past.

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM H. McDOEL of Chicago are visiting the city, making their home at the Moana. Mr. McDoel is a friend of Congressman William Kent who has a host of friends in Honolulu.

MR. ED DUNCAN of Los Angeles left this morning for the coast on the Sierra. He has been visiting Hawaii for several months and is so delighted with the islands that he expects to come here to reside permanently.

B. D. BENTLEY and Mrs. Bentley, the Musical Bentleys, who have been delighting audiences at the Empire Theater by selections on the Mirambonylophone, sailed for San Francisco this morning as passengers in the Oceanic steamship Sierra.

MR. AND MRS. A. S. HILL will leave the coast for the islands on March 5. Mr. Hill has been connected with the construction office of the war department for a number of years and has been transferred to the new department office which is to be established in Hawaii.

SPECIAL CHINESE Commissioner Liang Fan, who made a searching investigation, as to the cause of the row between Consul Liang Kwo Yang and the local Chinese, left for Washington this morning, in the steamship Sierra, which sailed at 10 o'clock.

## SMILES AGAIN AMONG BROKERS

Smiles again reign on brokers' row today, as a result of the steadily strengthening market.

Hawaiian Commercial experienced a small boom yesterday afternoon and blocks changed hands with almost startling rapidity at 35. Today there is little more to be had at that figure, the holders asking 36.25. Between boards brokers on the Honolulu Exchange handled 375 shares in blocks of varying size.

Another bright feature was the market for Oahu, which has recovered from its slump of last week and is now selling at 26.25, with prospects of going back to 26.50.

A number of the regular fifteenth of the month dividends were declared today.

A contractor at Ridgewood, N. J., who has just completed a modern school building, failed to construct a stairway leading to the main floor. He says the architect's plans omitted this essential feature.

## WANTS

### WANTED.

A young lady clerk and stenographer. Experience not necessary. A. B. Arleigh & Co., Ltd. 4851-31

Upholstering and furniture repairing neatly done. "A. B. C.", Bulletin. 4852-1m

### STRAYED.

Small bay pony, branded with letter "A." Return to Dr. Raymond, Phone 2460.

## RECREATIONS

### THE EMPIRE

There's a picture on at the Empire Theater tonight that should draw the crowds. It is a story of western life; just the plain, everyday stunts in which cowboys engage, but with so stirring and so full of fire and danger and excitement that, after all, there is nothing "plain" about it. When you see the risks the cowboys take in their everyday duties, the scenes become romantic and you wonder how any of them ever survive to become millionaires and own a string of cattle ranches of their own. Dolliver and Rogers are also on at the Empire this week. They are the artistic singing duo, the best seen for many weeks on The Great White Way. There's a matinee every day at the Empire, so, of course, this afternoon is the time for the children to attend, and the shopping ladies, too. There is nothing more restful, after a busy afternoon of shopping, than to drop in on a moving picture show and have the mind detracted from the worries of bargains.

### THE BIJOU

Friday night is amateur night at the Bijou. Don't forget it. Every night is the night for excellent pictures, high class vaudeville and sensations. Snook, the wizard wonder; he who can get out of any box, barrel or other contrivance intended to keep him prisoner, is keeping the public on the pinnacle of excitement with his marvelous feats.

### THE SAVOY

Last night was amateur night at the Savoy and next Tuesday night will be another "hammer" when three of last night's amateur performers will again appear, Little Madeline Weir and the Pangella Brothers. The Doric Trio are still drawing crowded houses to the Savoy, and stirring pictures, with a thrill in every movement of the films, are pleasing the particular public.

## CALVE IN GRAND OPERA TONIGHT

Cavalleria Rusticana is the feature of the Calve concert tonight at the Opera House. Both the diva and Signor Gasparri will participate in the scene, Calve essaying her old familiar role of Santuzza and Gasparri that of Turiddu.

The singers will face a full house as every seat has been sold and the same is true for tomorrow night's concert. As tomorrow evening is the final concert the diva will no doubt be accorded a farewell of applause which will no doubt be memorable to Calve.

The program tonight follows: (a) Violin Solo—Sopvenir.....Droila (b) Deutscher Tang.....Bittersdorf Mrs. Arthur Burdette Ingalls. (a) Aria Nell Opera—Africana..... Meyerbeer (b) Melodia—O Primavera.....Tirindelli Sig. Gasparri. (a) Air Bijoux Opera—Fatast.....Gounod (a) Chanson—La Lisette (old folk song, XVIIIth century)..... Madame Calve. (a) Violin Solo—Melodies..... Tchaikowski (b) Scherzo.....David Mrs. Arthur Burdette Ingalls. (a) Romanza—Vorra.....Posti (b) Serenata.....Mascagni Sig. Gasparri. (a) Air—Herodiade.....Massenet (b) Habenera (by request).....Bizet Madame Calve. Violin Solo—Fantasie Appassionante..... Vieuxtemps Mrs. Arthur Burdette Ingalls. Intermission Fifteen Minutes. Scene Grand Opera "Cavalleria Rusticana".....Mascagni "Santuzza," Madame Calve, "Turiddu," Sig. Gasparri. Racconto.....Santuzza Duo.....Santuzza-Turiddu

Editor Evening Bulletin:—Will you kindly allow me space in your paper to refute the charges made against me in your issue of February 11 by the sheriff, William Jarrett? His statements are to the effect that my discharge was due to my having written about him in the Hawaiian paper, and of unloyalty to him. I most emphatically deny the charges. The facts are: The sheriff, having received several anonymous letters, called me up to see if I could identify the writing or had any knowledge of them. Upon my denial of either, he, in a violent rage (due to his being under the influence of liquor), in which he would have struck me, and using the vilest of language, demanded me badge without investigating any of the charges he had made against me. Feeling it my duty to protect myself against said charges, knowing that my record while at the police station will stand investigation, and thanking you for this space, I am, yours sincerely, J. K. MOKUMAI. Moanalua, Oahu, February 15, 1911.

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Small bay pony, branded with letter "A." Return to Dr. Raymond, Phone 2460.

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Marvel of Muscle

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Wednesday Next, the 15th

Remnants of

White Goods

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## GRAND CLOTHING SALE

Lot 1	-	\$ 4.00
Lot 2	-	5.00
Lot 3	-	6.75
Lot 4	-	7.25
Lot 5	-	8.25
Lot 6	-	9.00
Lot 7	-	9.50
Lot 8	-	10.00
Lot 9	-	11.00
Lot 10	-	11.50
Lot 11	-	12.00
Lot 12	-	13.50
Lot 13	-	15.00
Lot 14	-	16.50
Lot 15	-	18.00
Lot 16	-	20.00

Such values never offered before

L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd., Alakea Street

# "THE CHILDREN COME FIRST," SAYS GOVERNOR

(Continued from Page 1.)

encouraging, and yet, strange as it may seem, the status of the public finances is such as to require most careful thought in order to avoid another period of financial deficiency at an early date.

## FINANCES.

**The Situation.** The government cannot, any more than a private enterprise, be successfully financed on mere wishes, good intentions or optimism. The businesslike or scientific method is absolutely essential to safety and progress. Action must be based on ascertainment of the naked facts and logical deductions from them. The assumption on the part of some that because there was a net balance of \$73,097.72 on December 31, 1910, there is plenty of money for all purposes and that the only question is how to spend it, illustrates the proverbial danger of a surplus, because it inspires extravagance and blinds to facts.

In the first place, the real surplus for purposes of increasing appropriations is the cash balance immediately before the bulk of the revenues come in and not only afterwards, for the government has to be maintained until the next revenue season, or, speaking with reference to present conditions, for a third of a year from the 31st of last December until the next semi-annual payment of taxes. In the second place, not only should allowances be made for maintaining the government from one tax-paying period to the next, but there should, if possible, be maintained a surplus as a margin for emergency expenditures and temporary reductions in revenues. In the third place, the real meaning of the apparent surplus and the possibilities of what may safely be done with it, must be ascertained by an analysis of its causes and an investigation as to the probability of a continuation of such causes.

There were special reasons for a large increase in revenue during the last two years which will not hold for the coming two years, and other reasons which will make necessary an increase in running expenses which should use up the greater part of the real surplus. For instance, owing to the high price of sugar, the general income taxes amounted to \$47,933.32 during the last fiscal year, or only \$17,227.87 for the ten years during which those taxes have been collected, which average itself is, because it includes the large receipts of last year, larger than the entire amount received in any preceding year. Again, during the last fiscal year the revenues from both sales and rents of public lands were unusually large; and, owing to the recent amendments of the Organic Act, the sales must necessarily be smaller hereafter, the rents may be considerably reduced by the withdrawal of cane lands for homestead purposes, and a considerable portion of the same must be used for surveying and opening lands for homestead purposes, as provided in those amendments. Again, during the last two years a special effort was made to collect back rents, taxes and other government claims, which has resulted in an increase of revenue to the extent of perhaps \$100,000, which cannot be counted on for the coming period because such claims have now been collected pretty well up to date. Again, in view of the stringency two years ago the whole financial situation was gone over most carefully with a view not only to the discovery of new sources of revenue and permanent methods of economy, but with a view to cutting down appropriations as much as possible until financial conditions should improve, with the result that many appropriations were reduced below the point of permanent safety, so that now they should be restored or increased in order merely to "catch up" as well as to meet growing needs which cannot be avoided.

It will readily be seen that with the absolutely necessary increases in expenditures for the coming biennial period and the pressing need that now exists in the revenues, there will be comparatively little surplus available for permanent improvements out of general revenues.

**Estimates of Expenditures for Next Biennial Period.** These, for both current and loan funds, will be submitted in a separate message.

**Permanent Improvements.** It is evident from the foregoing that permanent improvements during the coming period must be provided for mainly out of loan funds. So little has been done in this direction for several years past that there is pressing need that much shall be done during the next few years. Only \$494,000 of bonds have been issued during the last five years as compared with \$3,350,000 during the previous two and a quarter years. The total amount of bonds now outstanding is \$4,929,000, or only 2.68 per cent. of the assessed value of property. Redemptions to the amount of \$120,000 have been made during the first eighteen months of this biennial period. The permanent improvements required will be considered more particularly elsewhere in this message, under the appropriate headings, and perhaps also in a special message, but in general it may be stated here that the principal needs are for wharves, the Honolulu water and sewer works, buildings for Territorial institutions, such as Oahu Prison, the Insane Asylum, the Kapiolani Girls' Home, and the Boys' and Girls' Industrial Schools. County of Hawaii alone out of its comparative poverty expended nearly half that amount on roads last year alone.

Estimates to End of Present Biennial Period.	
Cash balance, general funds, Dec. 31, 1910	\$ 900,450.46
Outstanding warrants	147,352.74
Net available cash balance, Dec. 31, 1910	\$ 753,097.72
Estimated available receipts, 6 months ending June 30, 1911	1,325,554.99
Available for remainder of current period	\$2,078,652.71
Balance, previous appropriations, Dec. 31, 1910	\$805,385.94
Less estimated unexpended, June 30, 1911	59,389.51
Additional required, current period	66,142.04
Payable to counties	523,789.44
Net available cash, June 30, 1911	\$ 742,624.80
Estimates of Receipts for Next Biennial Period.	
Secretary of the Territory:	
Miscellaneous realizations	\$ 3,416.00
Attorney General's Department:	
Support of United States Prisoners	\$ 16,000.00
Fines and Costs	250.00
Realizations	350.00
Treasury Department:	
Property, Income and Personal Taxes	\$4,760,350.00
Inheritance taxes	40,000.00
Insurance taxes, licenses and fees	46,000.00
Equity licenses	170,000.00
All other licenses	6,150.00
Documentary stamps	75,000.00
Corporation and Copartnership fees	15,000.00
Bureau of Conveyances	28,000.00
Interest on bank deposits	20,000.00
Interest on Honolulu Waterworks bonds	57,000.00
Interest on Honolulu Sewerworks bonds	17,000.00
Interest on Kula Pipe Line bonds	7,900.00
Payable on account Kula Pipe Line bonds	10,365.00
Miscellaneous realizations	6,000.00
Public Works Department:	
Honolulu Waterworks	\$ 290,000.00
Honolulu Sewers	65,000.00
Wharfage and pilotage	150,000.00
Powder storage	3,500.00
Kerosene storage	750.00
Realizations	10,000.00
Public Lands Department:	
Land Revenue	\$ 475,000.00
Homestead Sales	75,000.00
Other Sales	50,000.00
Interest	4,200.00
Realizations	700.00
Agriculture and Forestry Department:	
Realizations	1,000.00
Survey Department:	
Realizations	500.00
Public Instruction Department:	
Book Sales	\$ 10,000.00
Realizations	500.00
Public Health Department:	
Kalaupapa Store	\$ 60,000.00
Realizations	6,826.00
Judiciary Department:	
Fines and Costs	\$ 20,000.00
Realizations	1,000.00
Total	\$6,512,657.00
From which are to be deducted the following:	
One-half to Counties	\$ 270,500.00
Road Taxes and Other Taxes to Counties	1,919,925.00
Leaving available for Territorial purposes	\$4,322,232.00
Which, after deducting the following:	
Special Income Tax to Immigration and Conservation Funds	\$ 650,000.00
Honolulu Waterworks, Special Fund	290,000.00
Honolulu Sewerworks, Special Fund	65,000.00
Homestead Sales to Homestead Roads	60,000.00
Other Land Sales to Special Funds	50,000.00
Land Revenue to Surveying and Opening Homesteads	50,000.00
Sinking Fund 1907-1908 bond issue \$294,000.00	20,473.14
Sinking Fund 1909-1910 bond issue \$206,000.00	20,730.02
Expenses Legislature, 1913	40,000.00
Leaves available for Territorial appropriations	\$3,051,028.84

and how much is there to show for it as compared with the needs? The City and County of Honolulu spent nearly three-fourths of that amount on roads. All the counties spent at the rate of nearly four times that amount for a biennial period for roads. If this need is to be met at all adequate, it must be by the issuance of bonds on a larger scale, in which case it would be simpler and more logical to provide for the entire amount in that way, rather than to split it up by borrowing part of it and appropriating part of it from the general funds, and then borrowing more to provide for other needs that should be met out of the general funds.

Whether the counties should issue the bonds, or, as in the case of the Kula pipe line, the Territory should do so for the counties, is a question that should be carefully considered. It would doubtless be more economical if the Territory should do it because it could probably do so at lower rates of interest. But in either case the bonds should not be issued unless definite provision is also made for meeting sinking fund and interest. What provision would be best for that purpose will be discussed under the heading "Taxation" in this message. Nor should such bonds be issued unless the proceeds are to be expended, as in the case of the Kula pipe line, by the Territory or unless adequate provision is made for insuring a wise and economical expenditure of the proceeds by the counties, and unless also definite provision is made for the proper upkeep of the roads, for it would be foolish in the extreme and unjust to the future which must pay the bonds, to permit the incurrence of so great an obligation without making sure that the intended benefits would be realized. Following the growing sentiment on the mainland, already embodied in legislation in a number of States, there should be enacted a comprehensive, carefully safeguarded law insuring proper methods of construction and maintenance of public highways.

**Appropriation Bills.** Two years ago a great advance was made in the form of the general appropriation bill in many respects. I suggest that the policy be adopted of providing only for current expenses in the general appropriation bill, and providing for all permanent improvements in a separate bill. This will not only be a matter of convenience but it will draw a

sharp line between the two classes of expenditure, with consequent good moral results such as a better sense of financial responsibility and a fuller realization of the relation between revenue and expenditure.

**Regulation of Expenditures.** The law relating to expenditures of public money should be amended in several respects. The limitation of the amount to which expenditures may be made without contracting after advertising for tenders may well be raised from \$500 to \$1,000; the provision would still cover practically all cases where contracting after advertising should be required; other cases should be discretionary to be governed by the circumstances.

Another exception to the limitations should be added so as to permit expenditures to be made, with the approval of the Board of Supervisors in the case of the Territory and the Board of Supervisors in the case of a county or city and county, in excess of such sum without contracting, when the work is of such a nature that its extent or character cannot be known or specified beforehand with reasonable certainty, or when no tender is received in response to the advertisement.

There should be some limitation upon the counties and city and county, as there is upon the Territory, with reference to the construction as distinguished from the repair of roads, even if it is only a requirement that when the amount involved is more than \$1,000 the city and county, even though it performs the work itself, shall first advertise for tenders and, if it rejects them, shall keep a full account of the cost and upon completion of the work publish the cost and the amounts of the rejected tenders.

There should also be a strict provision to prevent any county officer who has anything to do with the letting of a contract or the performance of work for the county from being financially interested in it, directly or indirectly.

There should also be a provision against the anticipation of revenues by counties, that is, the incurrence of obligations in excess of revenues for a given period.

Authority should be given to certain Territorial officers to make rules, not inconsistent with law, further controlling and regulating the expenditure of Territorial moneys, corresponding to the regulations made by the departments of the Federal Government in regard to traveling and other expenses.

The time within which warrants may be presented for payment, should be limited, as, for instance, to the next biennial period after that in which the warrants are issued. There are now outstanding warrants amounting to several thousand dollars, covering a period of about thirteen years. Somewhat similar provisions are provided for the counties and Municipal Acts, and claims against the Territory are barred in two years.

**TAXATION.** The receipts for the last fiscal year exceeded those for the first year of Territorial Government by more than one and a half million dollars, or 70 per cent. of the total. The cause of this increase was, not the annexation by more than a million dollars, or 42 per cent., notwithstanding that the customs receipts had not then been transferred to the Federal Government. Since annexation the general property taxes alone have increased by more than the first year, then borrowing more to provide for other needs that should be met out of the general funds.

During the first five years of Territorial Government, owing to large expenditures and the loss of customs receipts, a surplus of about \$700,000 was expended and a deficit of about equal amount was accumulated. That deficit was then expanded, both as commonly supposed, by the severe cuts made in expenditures at that time, for that did little more than bring expenditures within revenues, but by changing the times of collection of taxes so as to obtain an extra half year's taxes. In one fiscal year, in other words, by increasing the rate of property taxes for that year by 50 per cent., not to mention the imposition of the general income tax a few years previously. How about the last five years?

It is true, the needs of the Territory have increased, because this is a growing country, and yet for some of these needs appropriations have been reduced absolutely and for others reduced to the needs and to the increases in revenue; for instance, the school population has increased two-thirds faster than the expenditures for public schools. The prime cause of the difficulty has been the establishment of local governments. This has necessarily involved additional governmental machinery; for instance, the salaries and incidental expenses of mayor, supervisors and clerks alone, who are entirely new officers, amount to about \$55,000 a year. The local government has also necessarily involved much duplication of governmental machinery; as, for instance, by requiring five treasurer's, auditor's and attorney's offices instead of one. The additional four of these three classes cost an additional \$110,000 in a biennial period. But this is not all. The Legislature limits the amounts that can be expended for Territorial needs of an elastic nature, but places no limitations upon the amounts that may be expended by local governments in such cases; the only limitation is the amount of money available, and that is always proved a limitation, for in some cases obligations have

been incurred beyond the available funds; for instance, during the last year the counties expended \$721,280.66 on roads and bridges, or nearly two and a third times as much as the Territory expended for similar purposes out of general funds during the last year before the establishment of county government. Much hope has been set upon a proposed appropriation of \$400,000 by the Territory for roads in the several counties, while, as a matter of fact at the rate just indicated, the Legislature practically appropriates for a biennial period nearly four times that amount by turning over to the counties for road purposes revenue to that extent, although it does not specify that it is for that object. In other words, under present conditions local government is a sieve for Territorial funds; there is no limit to the amount that can be used or that will be desired.

This is not necessarily an indictment of county government. Much of the increased expenditure is inherent necessary; much, as, for instance, that which is expended on roads is expended for excellent purposes and is expended wisely; even if much is expended unwisely, the increased expenditure may be sufficiently compensated for in the educational value and the possible greater degree of satisfaction which comes from local government. The fact remains, however, that all these expenditures require vast sums of money and that, if they are allowed to continue to be increased as they have been increasing during the five years of local government, there must be an increase in taxation, just as there was during the previous five years, although for different reasons. County revenues, although liberal at the start, have increased by almost one-half, or from about nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars to about one million four hundred thousand dollars a year during the last three years. Assuming that the establishment of local government is justified, it does not follow that we should be satisfied with its results, if they can be improved. What is the remedy?

The result has been precisely what might have been expected under the system of a common money bag, with no fixed responsibility and merely a question of how large a share of the common fund each county should obtain. Human nature and the methods of elections are such, as shown by experience the world over as well as here, that members of the Legislature, however high-minded they may be, tend to regard themselves too largely as representatives of their respective constituencies for the purpose of getting what they can for them, and too little as members of a central legislative body whose first duty it is to legislate for the welfare of the country as a whole. The natural result here has been a constantly increasing demand for funds for the counties and a constant granting of such demand by turning over large sums, and that, too, in greater part with no limitations upon their expenditure. What incentive can there be, except a high sense of public duty, on the part of Territorial officials, to give up their own savings in every reason to expect that their savings will be turned over to the counties; or what encouragement if, however painstaking they may be, they are thereby deprived of the means of doing advance work or even of the means of doing what further incentive is there on the part of county officers to economize, when the accumulation of a surplus would be prejudicial to, and the want of a surplus an additional argument for, a larger share of the common funds, and when there is no apparent and practically no real connection between economy on the part of any one county and the cost to the people of that county? The inevitable tendency under this system is to gorge the counties and starve the Territory; to turn over to the counties biennially nearly a million and a half dollars for roads and nearly twice that amount for all purposes, and allow such Territorial institutions as the Boys' and Girls' Industrial Schools and the Insane Asylum to get into their present disgraceful condition and the public schools and the public health to go begging. The Territorial executive cannot do something with nothing. It cannot, however economical and efficient it may be, maintain such institutions and perform its proper functions successfully upon half-rations. The responsibility is on the Legislature to make adequate provision for these needs, but under the grab-bag system this has thus far been found impossible. Sooner or later the rate of taxation must be increased unless there is a change in the system. There can be no escape from this through an attempt to satisfy the demands of the counties by constantly increasing their allotments from Territorial funds. The system is loose, illogical and unbusinesslike. There is lacking the one essential to safety and soundness—definite responsibility and independence. That cannot be brought about without a separation of the sources of revenue. It may be contended that these conditions can be remedied without disturbing the system, but that is to disregard history and human nature. We cannot expect to operate successfully here by methods which have been found unsatisfactory elsewhere under equally favorable conditions. The Territory and each county should stand on its own foundation with its own sources of revenue, to be increased or decreased independently according to needs and with the relation between the pockets of the people and the expenditures of their representatives direct and conspicuous.

The principal sources of revenue are the property, income, personal, inheritance and insurance taxes and public land rentals and license fees. The land rentals would naturally go to the Territory as they do now, for they are peculiarly Territorial in nature. Liquor license fees also would naturally go to the Territory so long as the liquor question is handled as a Territorial problem, and most other license

fees would naturally go to the counties. As to taxes, the property and personal taxes would naturally go to the counties because they are local in nature, excepting that taxes on property which is not confined to one county should go to the Territory, as, for instance, the property of steamship, cable and wireless companies. The income, inheritance and insurance taxes would naturally go to the Territory because their subjects are not local in nature.

Similar conclusions have been reached on the mainland, although there the conditions have been reversed. Here, the property taxes are assessed and collected by the central government, and yet, although the share of the central government there has usually been a definite percentage independent of the percentage collected for the local governments, and yet it has never been discovered, notwithstanding investigations by numerous commissions, for overcoming the inherent objections to the system, except the device just mentioned of completely separating the sources of State and local revenue, and dividing upon some such line of division as that has been indicated. On the mainland of course the property taxable by the State is far larger in proportion than would be the case here because there are railroads there that pass through more than one county, while here the counties are separated by water.

The separation of revenues does not necessarily involve the assessment and collection of taxes by the counties. It may be made without disturbing the present method of assessment and collection, but it is a serious question how far the expected benefits would be realized if only a half-way measure were adopted. There would be independence and self-reliance to the fullest extent possible; an entire divorce, if possible, from the idea that there is somewhere outside a money bag that can be drawn on. The separation of classes of revenue with a common bag, or logical lines, would go far, but a separation of bags would go much farther. The counties, moreover, ought to be able to collect the larger amounts as well as the Territory, and the personal taxes and smaller amounts of property taxes belonging to the Territory, but to have the entire Territory, but to have the county of Kauai, which ought to be as favorable as any, show that of the males of tax-paying age more than 20 per cent. do not pay personal taxes.

To digress for a moment from the main question, this suggests whether it would not be advisable, in view of the difficulties and expense of collecting personal taxes and the annoyance and dissatisfaction caused by their collection, to abolish them and provide for an equal amount of revenue from other sources.

Nor does this plan necessarily involve the fixing of the rate of taxation by the local governments, and yet it would seem to be desirable that they should do so within certain limits. The maximum rate could be fixed by law as well for such governments as for the Territorial Government. Their discretionary power in this respect would be kept for the purpose of reducing and not of increasing the rate. This also would bring home to the voters the direct connection between their pockets and county expenditures and offer an additional inducement for the election of officers who would economize and keep the taxes down, and if one county government should reduce its rate of taxation the voters in other counties would want to know why their counties should not do likewise.

It would probably be advisable also to require that the rate should be fixed for running expenses and voted for permanent improvements, the two together not to exceed a certain rate, say, two-thirds of 1 per cent. This would still further fix responsibility and tend to increase the interest of the voters in elections, for it would be obvious that the taxes were kept down there would be more for permanent improvements.

In addition to the rate thus fixed for running expenses and permanent improvements, there should be an additional rate, without limitation as to amount, for obligations that are absolute and that must be met in any event and that are determined by law, such as for interest and sinking fund on bonds issued by or for the counties and payments to the Territory for the public schools, if the proposed school law should be enacted.

It is argued that the local governments might increase the assessed values of property in order to circumvent the requirement of a fixed tax rate, it might be replied on the one hand that the tax appeal courts should still be left appointable by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, as a part of the Territorial judicial machinery for the protection of people generally in the Territory, and that appeals lie from such courts to the Supreme Court; and on the other hand that one of the chief advantages of this system would be that it would bring home forcibly to the electorate the direct connection between the amount which they have to pay in taxes and the persons whom they elect as supervisors and lead them to act accordingly. If it should be argued that the rate might be unduly increased indirectly by issuing large amounts of bonds and thereby necessitating large expenditures for interest and sinking fund, it may be replied that the rate for such purposes also would be fixed by law indirectly because no bonds could be issued except by legislative and presidential authority; or, if that should be deemed insufficient, payments on interest in expenditures for the repair and construction of roads.

**Financial Reports.** There should be more frequent, more complete and more uniform financial reports on the part of the counties and city and county. The provisions of law upon this subject at present are far from satisfactory. Reports should be published at least quarterly and annually and

avoid permanent higher rates of taxation. This separation of revenues would, in some respects, be more advantageous to the counties than to the Territory, for it would give to the counties the general property taxes, which are steady and constantly increasing in amount, while it would give to the Territory sources, such as the income and inheritance taxes, which are extremely variable, but notwithstanding this it would seem to be a wise move from the Territorial standpoint.

In order to effect this separation, a number of acts would be required but all of them comparatively short and simple.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT.** The establishment of local government was one of the most far-reaching and important governmental changes ever made in Hawaii. Hitherto the main question with some has been to extend the government to other large islands. The question now with all should be how to perfect it, for it is here to remain. The County and Municipal Acts are superior to many of the older corresponding acts on the mainland and have been administered on the whole with many many anticipated, but they fall short of what they should be and of the best that has been developed in recent years elsewhere. The proper development of local government is a question of the people who are the parties in interest, as distinguished from the officers and particularly those who may happen to be in office for the time being. The question is not between the Territorial and the local governments but between the local governments and those whose servants they are. The people should in their own interests insist on the best government that they can get, and that their respective county and city and county governments.

**Selection of Officers.** The old notion that the larger the number of elective officers the greater the extent to which the people govern themselves has been exploded by the government that is not truly a government by the people except in so far as it is responsive and responsible to the people. The way to secure that in the largest measure in a local government is to elect those who determine policies, namely, the supervisors or directors, and let them appoint the other officers, and let them not truly a government by the people, just as is done in business corporations, to which local governments are usually likened. Otherwise, there must be friction, lack of coordination, and absence of complete responsibility on the part of any one. This is also in the interest of the voters, who are now advised by the best thinkers on this subject. The fewer the names on the ballot, the more can the voters concentrate their attention upon them and form correct judgments in regard to them; the better or more capable among them are more likely to get elected, and the greater the inducement for such men to become candidates. Multiplicity of elective offices is the delight and opportunity of the ward politician.

I suggest that the supervisors and auditors alone be elected, and that the other officers be appointed by them, and that all other officers, except the auditor, who should be independent of the supervisors.

**Election at Large.** One of the features most relied on for good local government elsewhere is that of the election of supervisors at large. The large constituency, the higher general must be the ability and character of a candidate in order to get elected, and an officer so elected is apt to regard himself more as the representative of the entire county or city and county and less as the representative of his particular district. This is one of the best remedies for "ward and pork-barrel" politics. The Supervisors are now so elected in the City and County of Honolulu. They should be so elected in the other counties, except perhaps in the County of Hawaii, where four might be elected from one side and three from the other side of the island, or three from each side and one at large, or all might be elected at large but three be required to be residents on one side and three or four on the other side, although this would probably be the case as a matter of practical operation in any event.

**Status of Mayor.** Following the analogy of business corporations, the dual system of executive and legislative bodies in local governments is being rapidly displaced by that of a single business body. The Mayor of the City and County of Honolulu should be a member of the Board of Supervisors with a vote and no veto power. Business ought not to be clogged by red tape or by having a mayor of one political party and a board of a different party. A local government ought not to be made top-heavy with the machinery of a state. The majority should shoulder full responsibility, control policies and be able to proceed in a businesslike way. This would not detract from the power or dignity of the office of Mayor, who could still be elected as such, be the presiding officer of the Board and have a general superintendence over the work of the City and County. His dignity and power might even be increased by this change.

The three changes above recommended, if made, would probably better not be made operative until the expiration of the terms of the officers currently elected.

**Financial Operations.** Recommendations have been made under the heading "Finances" to prevent officers of local governments from anticipating revenues and from becoming interested in county or city and county contracts, and to guard against waste in expenditures for the repair and construction of roads.

**Financial Reports.** There should be more frequent, more complete and more uniform financial reports on the part of the counties and city and county. The provisions of law upon this subject at present are far from satisfactory. Reports should be published at least quarterly and annually and

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(Continued on Page 10.)

# SCHOOLS FIRST CLAIM ON HAWAII'S REVENUES

(Continued from Page 9)

these should be in a form approved by the Territorial Auditor, in order that they may be uniform and subject to comparison and compilation. By requiring them to be published quarterly, the people can be kept acquainted with what is being done, and compilations can be made, not merely for comparison between the different counties and city and county, but also for use in connection with the Territorial finances, the fiscal year of which does not correspond with the fiscal year of the counties and city and county.

### Readjustment and Division of Functions.

The division of functions between the Territorial and local governments has not been systematically worked out. It has been made in part with reference to the relation between revenue and expenditure in the case of a particular function or on the basis of a plan. Some functions have been transferred which perhaps should not have been transferred to the local governments and many others have not been transferred which should be. Not only that, but there has been followed to a considerable extent the easy and loose method of transferring by the local governments powers and duties wholesale, without reference to the effect upon existing statutes, and in consequence, it is often a question what the respective powers and duties of the Territorial and local governments are.

An effort should be made to "clean up" and "straighten out," as it were, first, by transferring to the counties exclusively many of the powers and duties in regard to roads, sidewalks, parks, buildings, and other subjects over which the Territorial Government may still have considerable to do under the language of the statutes; secondly, by repealing many statutes, such as those in regard to road supervisors, road boards, sidewalks, and so forth, which are now obsolete, inoperative by reason of the local government acts; and, thirdly, by amending statutes so that they will show precisely who are to execute them. In the future, care should be taken in adding to the functions of local governments to do so by placing one statute upon another but by enacting or amending the statutes intended to relate to a particular subject; in other words, there should be two statutes, one relating to the Territorial and one to the local governments on the same subject, but one statute dealing with the entire subject. The classification of laws should be according to subject matter and according to those who may happen to operate under them.

### General Laws versus Ordinances.

In respect of many subjects there is no reason why there should be different ordinances with different regulations in the several counties. Ordinances, as a rule, are not apt to be so well known as general laws, are not so accessible, and are confusing when they differ in different counties. It would be conducive to certainty and convenience if the Legislature should enact necessary legislation to the extent to which there is no need of local variation, for the entire Territory, leaving it to officers of the several local governments to execute such laws. There are a number of subjects, as for instance, those of automobiles moving pictures, exhibitions, and bill boards, upon which legislation is desirable both for purposes of uniformity of law and in order to secure adequate provisions throughout the Territory.

With reference to automobiles the tendency on the mainland is to place these under the control of the State, but the local governments, with one series of numbers for the entire State or Territory. At any rate, a license issued in one county should be required to be recognized in other counties, and, in line with interstate and also international movement, a uniform system of licenses issued in other counties should, by county be recognized here when similar recognition is given there to licenses issued here.

### Record Offices.

Whether offices for recording instruments should be established in the several counties, or the present central office should be continued exclusively, is a matter of opinion on both sides of which much can be said. The present system is simple and even more convenient for people in certain parts of other counties than offices in their own county seats would be and yet each local office should be maintained for the convenience to a large proportion of the people in the other counties. It may be possible to devise some method by which such offices can be established in the several counties without too seriously detracting from the advantages of the present central system.

stage calling for the third reform, and the need on of the second reform, that of the direct primary, is less here than in many other places, but it would seem to be a step in the right direction that may well be taken, at least by way of experiment for county and city and county elections or for city and county elections alone. I suggest that in considering this question the new so-called Berkeley system be given careful consideration as one which may have the advantages and at the same time be free from some of the disadvantages of the ordinary direct primary system.

### Permanent Register.

For purposes of economy and still more for the convenience of voters, I strongly recommend that provision be made for a permanent register of voters, in which only necessary additions and changes need be made from time to time.

### Official Count.

Recent experiences in close elections and the unsatisfactoriness of the present modes of conducting elections suggest the desirability of providing, as is done in some other places, for an official recount of the ballots cast for county and city and county officers.

### City and County Inspectors of Elections.

The provision for the appointment of inspectors of election by the Mayor of the City and County of Honolulu should be repealed in order to avoid unnecessary confusion, inconvenience, expense and duplication of machinery. Where the same machinery will do for both Territorial and local elections there should be no duplication. There is no more reason for extra expense in the duplication of election machinery in the case of the city and county than in the case of the several counties, or for separate inspectors than for a separate board of registration. Thus far the Governor and the Mayor have cooperated by appointing the same persons and using the same booths for both Territorial and city and county elections, and have thus avoided the objectionable consequences which would follow if the principle of the statute were carried out, namely, that of having separate inspectors, which would involve the additional expense of paying them as well as of providing separate booths and the inconvenience to voters of being obliged to vote at two places on the same day. But such cooperation may not always be possible.

### Boards of Registration and Inspectors.

Certain changes should be made in terms of office of the members of boards of registration and inspectors of elections. These officers are very numerous and now have to be appointed within a very short time and before without sufficient care as to their selection, and although they are supposed to represent different political parties, this naturally becomes impossible to some extent owing to changes in party affiliations; the inspectors usually serve for only a day or two once in two years, and therefore cannot take the time to become acquainted with the duties of their office, and that the term of office of members of the boards of registration be changed so that the terms of different members may expire in successive years, thus making more frequent re-election possible and at the same time making the boards continuing bodies.

### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

General. The change from a Board of Commissioners of Public Instruction appointed from Honolulu, which made possible frequent meetings, to the present system of one member from different islands, which practically limits the number of meetings to two a year, while it has its serious disadvantages, has perhaps, all things considered, operated well. The Department is working out various important problems; among others, the development of the supervisory principal system, with marked beneficial results; the Department has had the effective cooperation of the Board of Health in the increasingly serious matter of medical inspection of school children; industrial training has been extended; a summer school was held with the aid of private contributions. These and other matters deserve further consideration, but the problem of funds in general for the public schools is so transcendently important that attention will be concentrated on that.

Funds. Each Legislature is apt to be remembered, to its credit or discredit, but generally to its credit, for no or more important acts or omissions of unusual consequence. This Legislature ought to earn a lasting name as the friend of public schools. Hawaii may justly be proud of its public school history, but of late it has been in danger of losing some of its good reputation in this respect. This has been not so much from indifference as because of financial stringency. The financial status, however, has now greatly improved and it is high time that this long-neglected public institution should have its day in court, as it were.

### Direct Primaries.

The Australian ballot system has long since been adopted nearly everywhere, in spite of strenuous opposition by factional interests, the object being to secure a true expression of the popular will at elections. Experience has shown, however, that secrecy and freedom in the polls alone is insufficient to effectuate the choice of the people when that choice is limited to candidates whose selection is determined mainly by factional interests through the existing convention machinery for nominations, and consequently the direct primary is now being rapidly adopted by one State after another for the purpose of securing in nominations the same safeguards and freedom of expression that the Australian ballot system is intended to secure in elections. Experience has been found inadequate in many places now a new reform, that of the initiative, the referendum and the recall, designed to make real the ideal of popular government. Fortunately, conditions in Hawaii have not reached a

Sanitation. Special attention has been given to the organization and extension of this work on several islands, much of which has been made possible through the cooperation of the sugar plantations. Provision should be made for a capable chief sanitary inspector and the necessary assistants on each of the large islands.

The appropriation for the suppression of contagious and infectious diseases and similar purposes, has been exhausted in consequence of epidemics on several islands. An appropriation of at least \$20,000 should be made immediately for meeting these needs during the remainder of the period.

The law requiring notice of cases of contagious and infectious diseases to be given to the Department should be amended so as to enlarge the classes of diseases of which notice must be given and so as to expedite the giving of such notices.

There should also be legislation covering the subjects of tuberculosis and leprosy. The carrying out of the new policy adopted two years ago in regard to the segregation and treatment of persons afflicted with this disease is now well under way, with most satisfactory results. The necessary additional grounds have been obtained and many of the buildings constructed for the new hospital at Kaili and these are in use. The success of the new method is shown by the large number of persons who have presented themselves for examination and have willingly submitted to segregation and treatment. The result, although many patients have been discharged as cured, will probably be a large increase in the number to be treated, and a gradual but rapid decrease.

The officers of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service are cooperating with the Department at this hospital and have, among other things, succeeded in accomplishing what had long been considered the most important step towards a cure of the disease—the cultivation of its bacillus, which gives much hope for an early discovery of a definite means of cure.

Tuberculosis. Public sentiment appears at last to have become aroused in respect of the most devastating of all diseases, and during the present period much organized work has been initiated with that end in view. A good beginning was made with the aid of an appropriation of two years ago, which should now be increased, and a vast amount of work has been performed by cooperating bodies, public and private. Naturally the work has been carried furthest in Honolulu, where the need is greatest and where many organizations and individuals have combined to conduct the campaign through the "Palama Settlement." A day camp, pure-milk depot and other institutions are maintained and district nurses employed. The County of Maui has established a sanatorium in a suitable locality and erected several buildings. The Department is assisting other bodies engaged in the same important system of inspection for the discovery and treatment of cases and disinfection, and keeps full records of patients and the places where they have lived.

### Sanitary Commission for Honolulu.

The special conditions existing in Honolulu, such as the size and character of its population and large areas of marshy or otherwise wet lands, and the fact that it is the main port of call for trans-Pacific steamers, have for many years suggested the need of a comprehensive investigation by experts for the purpose of securing permanent immunity from certain diseases, especially yellow fever and malaria. The approaching completion of the Panama Canal emphasizes the need of early action in this direction. It is difficult to conceive of any problem which may prove to be fraught with greater consequences to the future welfare of the Territory. In view of the large military and naval plants of the Federal Government for Honolulu and its surroundings, the position of Hawaii as a health outpost as well as a military and naval outpost for the protection of the mainland, and the possible magnitude of the work, the United States Government would seem to be equally concerned with the Hawaiian Territory in this matter, and it would therefore seem advisable that the investigation and planning for the required work should be done by a commission consisting of a United States Army engineer, an officer of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service and a local resident familiar with Hawaiian health laws and land tenures. I suggest an expression of opinion on the part of the Legislature in the form of a resolution in regard to this matter.

### Subdivision of City Blocks.

Many of the blocks in Honolulu, especially in the Fifth District, are of objectionable size, not only from the standpoint of economic value and civic requirements, but especially for sanitary reasons. It is extremely important that action should be taken by which such conditions may be remedied.

Insanity. The powers of the Commissioners of Insanity should be enlarged by authorizing them to subpoena witnesses and admit to a hearing in conducting cases on appeal, and to permit inmates of the asylum to leave the institution upon parole under proper conditions.

The Insane Asylum has long been overcrowded and especially inadequately provided with rooms for single patients and with hospital accommodations. There is most urgent need of appropriations for these purposes. Part of the work for the new buildings may be done by the inmates.

### Coordination of Departments.

Two years ago this department and the Department of Public Lands and Survey were coordinated by providing

for the appointment of the same person over each of them. This has resulted in the anticipated advantages of unity, economy and efficiency, but it has not been entirely without disadvantages. There has been too much for one man to attend to without more adequate provision for superintending assistants. There should be a man at the head of the important Department of Public Lands, corresponding to that at the head of the Survey Department; that is, regarding these three departments as practically in the nature of bureaus of one department, each bureau should have a superintendent head in addition to the office force, excepting that the head of all three may well act as superintendent of one of them. This is needed especially in view of the large amount of detail work involved in the Department of Public Lands, and the increased activities of that department under the recent amendments of the Organic Act.

Transfers to Counties. The Legislature also transferred two years ago to the local governments a number of minor powers and duties of the Superintendent of Public Works. There are others that should be similarly transferred as recommended under the heading "Local Government" in this message.

School Buildings. The main functions of the Department of Public Works have to do with harbors and wharves, water and sewer works and construction of public and other public buildings and homestead roads. During the present period little has been done in the construction of new school buildings for want of appropriations for that purpose, but, as shown under the heading "Public Schools", much should be done during the coming year.

### Homestead Roads.

Wharves. With the \$100,000 appropriated from loan funds for Honolulu harbor and wharves, the slips on both sides of the Kilauea wharf have been dredged, the wharf has been widened at its inner end, and its shed has been extended, thereby adding much to available wharf accommodations; the Sorowen wharf has been widened; the building on the Alakea wharf has been lengthened, and a contract has been made for the construction of the Richards street wharf. Out of previous appropriations the main building on the Hackfeld wharf has been erected and the Honapa wharf constructed.

Licenses have been granted for the construction of a large wharf at Hilo and two wharves at Kahului and one at the latter place. The negotiations in connection with Kahului involved also a transfer of the harbor frontage and land for streets by private owners to the Territory, and the arrangements were a prerequisite to obtaining Congressional action for the extension of the breakwater and dredging the harbor.

Provision should be made by the issuance of bonds for much wharf construction during the coming period. This is especially necessary because of the approaching opening of the Panama Canal, for which event preparations must be begun early in order to have the necessary wharf facilities when that event occurs. The principal immediate need at Honolulu is the construction of another wharf and building somewhat similar to the Alakea wharf and building and next to it on the westerly side. It is a question deserving of careful consideration whether the Territory should construct the wharf at Hilo, as it may do under the terms of the license, or permit the licensee to do so; and also whether the Territory should purchase the wharf already constructed at Kahului under the license recently granted, as it may do under the terms of that license. Smaller wharves are required particularly at Napoopo, Mahukona, and Hanalei, and provision should be made for a larger wharf for ocean steamers at Kaunaloa on condition that the present railroad running in a northerly direction shall be extended to the wharf and the contemplated railroad to the south shall be constructed and both of them utilize the wharf as their terminus. That appears to be the only suitable place on the west coast of the island of Hawaii for a wharf for large ocean steamers.

Larger appropriations are needed for wharf maintenance. The Wharf Commission has presented a very complete and valuable report in regard to private wharves which should have your careful consideration.

### Honolulu Water and Sewer Works.

The action of the last Legislature in putting the Honolulu water and sewer works on a self-sustaining basis has been justified by the results. With these works there was taken over the obligation to meet the interest and sinking fund on an amount of bonds, \$947,656.27, the proceeds of which went toward the construction of these works. During the first eighteen months of the biennial period the receipts amounted to \$269,293.39—an amount larger than was anticipated because of the vigorous and successful effort made for the collection of back sewer rates. The expenditures were \$268,688.22, namely, \$18,427.70 for redemption of bonds; \$56,619.82 for interest on bonds; \$55,457.18 for permanent improvements; and \$148,292.52 for operating expenses.

The most pressing immediate needs have been met, such as the construction of the Kaimuki reservoir, the addition of 5.12 miles of pipe line, the supplying of Manoa and Alewa Heights with sufficient and pure water, and the boring of two artesian wells and installation of the high lift pump, thereby providing for emergency and affording relief for the Berea street pump for much-needed repairs. All this has been done without increasing the water rates, although these rates are lower than in almost any other city in the world and only a small fraction of the rates in many cities on the mainland, and although, owing to

the spaciousness of residence lots, there is an unusually large consumption per capita and an unusually small number of consumers in comparison with the length of pipe line. The consumption has been reduced by the discovery and prevention of waste.

Out of former appropriations from the loan fund the National dam and reservoir have been completed and are already paying a fair rate of interest upon their cost.

The waterworks naturally have been of long and gradual growth, its different parts having been constructed from time to time according to the needs for the time being; hence, much of the system is unsuited to present conditions. The city is now growing in population and expanding in area more rapidly than ever before; hence, there is need of considerable development in the system. Much of the pipe line is too old to bear much pressure, and in some cases work has been done greatly in diameter in different sections, thus producing undue friction for the pumps. New lines are needed for growing suburbs and the new Nuuanu reservoir should be utilized to greater extent by using its water to generate electricity, and other pumps which lift from artesian wells. For purposes of economy, protection from fire, reduction of insurance rates, and to meet the needs of a growing city, a large sum, to be obtained by the issuance of bonds, should be provided by the present Legislature, to be applied to those to be paid, principal and interest, out of the revenues of the works. This can be done without increasing the rates and may result in a reduction of rates, besides the advantage of a more dependable water supply for domestic use and for protection from fire.

### Kula Pipe Line.

This line has been completed at a cost of about \$100,000, the amount appropriated out of loan funds. Owing to a fall in price, a pipe was laid of several times the capacity originally planned.

Artesian Wells. The Department of Public Works, besides conducting a topographic and hydrographic survey, referred to more fully under the heading "Conservation", has had extensive data prepared and a careful investigation made of artesian wells, especially on the island of Oahu. It is evident from the information obtained that all possible artesian wells should be tapped to prevent waste of artesian water in order to avoid serious diminution in the supply. The present law upon this subject should be amended so as to make it more effective and particularly by defining what is waste.

### PUBLIC LANDS.

Changes in Land Laws. The enactment last May of amendments to the Organic Act mark the beginning of a new era in public land matters in this Territory. Those amendments provide for greater simplicity in the administration of the land laws and greater certainty as to the rights of parties provide for settling numerous titles to church sites, and for granting preferential rights for the purchase of residence lots by those who have lived on them and improved them; they impose further restrictions on the leasing, exchanging or otherwise disposing of lands for other than homestead purposes; most important of all, however, they facilitate the homesteading of public lands with bona fide homesteaders. A drawing, covering 1926 lots, has already taken place and preparations are being made for another, which will cover a large area, as well as old ones. Provision was made in the amendments for meeting, out of the proceeds of the public lands, the expenses of the large amount of surveying that will be required.

Homestead Roads. The act providing for the construction of roads for homestead purposes, should be amended so as to obviate the necessity and inconvenience of setting aside such proceeds as special funds; also so as to increase the amount available for such purposes by including interest on deferred payments and rents in the right of purchase leases; in other words, so as to permit the use of all money properly arising from homestead agreements for the construction of homestead roads, for, at best, the amount will probably be small enough; and also so as to provide somewhat similarly for roads for tracts of land opened for residence or business purposes as distinguished from homestead purposes, as, for instance, by permitting so much of the proceeds as may be necessary from the sales of lots on the slopes of Punchbowl to be used for the construction of roads made necessary by laying out that tract into lots and blocks. Needs of this kind arise at almost any time and cannot be long foreseen for the purpose of making appropriations for them; it is often practically useless to open tracts for homestead or residence or business purposes, without constructing the necessary roads; and it is appropriate that tracts so opened should, in a sense, pay their own expenses.

Purposes of Land for Public Purposes. Formerly private property required for public purposes was usually acquired by exchange. The method was changed two years ago by providing that such property, instead of being so acquired, could be acquired by selling property that might otherwise be given in exchange and using the proceeds in purchasing the property required. This provision is now inadequate because of the limited cases in which exchanges can now be made under the amendments to the Organic Act. The act should therefore be amended so that the proceeds may be available for this purpose whether the land could have been exchanged or not. Even this will yield but a little, because of the further limitations placed by the amendments upon the cases in which such sales can be made.

Aid to Homesteaders. The Commission on advances to homesteaders has prepared a report which will be submitted to you. Owing to constitutional obstacles to the loaning of public money to homesteaders, the Commis-

sion recommends that the same object be accomplished in part by improving homesteads by the construction of buildings, fences and water pipes and tanks before the land is sold, charging for the improvements by increasing the price of the land. The compulsory expenditure of public money in this way under present conditions would seem to be open to serious objections. There can be no assurance that the lots will be taken after the improvements are made; nor can it be known who will take them or, therefore, what kind of a house will be desired or in what location; even if the lots should be taken, and that, too, by persons to whom the houses were satisfactory in kind and location, there would be no certainty as to what might be done in other afterwards, and, if, as often has been the case, the lots should be abandoned, there would be no assurance that they would be taken again. If any provision of this kind is deemed desirable, its execution should be most carefully guarded or absorbed by the introduction of the executive officers. Any such project would require a large amount of money and there is little, if any, available for such purpose. Moreover, it is a question whether aid of that kind would not be of a demoralizing nature by overlooking the idea of getting something for nothing and encouraging dependence upon the government rather than self-reliance. Homesteaders should be helped to help themselves. The government may well assist in ways beyond individual effort, as by the construction of roads, the reclamation of lands by extensive irrigation or drainage works, the acquisition and imparting of scientific knowledge and in other ways, but the financing of private individuals on uncertain or perishable security or in ways involving personal relations and tastes, should, as a rule, be left to private agencies.

Reclamation of Arid Lands. The prosperity of Hawaii depends chiefly upon the sugar lands; half of these, producing two-thirds of the crop, are arid lands reclaimed by private enterprise under fee-simple titles or long leases. There is perhaps an equal additional area of arid lands that can be reclaimed by available water, but the greater portion of it, being public land, cannot now be sold in large areas or leased for long terms. Consequently either the Territory must reclaim them or else provision must be made by Congress for leasing them or leasing them for long terms, and, of course, leases would be preferable to sales, for the latter would prevent homesteading. Lands thus leased would have to be subject to homesteading, whether reclaimed by the Territory or by private interests. It would be both necessary and just that the homesteaders should be obliged to pay for their proportion of the water, whether used or not, as in the case with reclaimed lands on the mainland; for, they would obtain correspondingly increased values, and otherwise their valuable land titles for reclamation would not be justified. I suggest the advisability of an expression of opinion by the Legislature in the form of a resolution upon this subject. Such Congressional action could be in the form of a general law applicable to all cases or a special law for each project.

Special Income Tax. One of the most important economic steps ever taken for the permanent welfare of these islands was that of two years ago for the present increase of their labor supply and ultimate increase of their citizen population and the conservation and development of their natural resources, by means of a special income tax, three-fourths of the proceeds of which are devoted to immigration and one-fourth to conservation and development purposes.

With the funds thus furnished the Board of Immigration has introduced 568 Portuguese and 1,790 Russians, and is now arranging for the introduction of more Portuguese and Spaniards. The location of these islands is such that it is both difficult and expensive to obtain persons eligible to citizenship in sufficient numbers, but the necessity of it can scarcely be over-estimated. Unless earnest efforts are maintained in this direction, either the Territory must remain under populated and consequently be retarded in its progress, or else it must have its population increased mainly by less desirable immigrants, to its social and moral detriment. The law providing for the special income tax expires by its own terms at the close of the present calendar year. It should without question be extended.

### Department of Immigration, Labor and Statistics.

At the same time the law creating the Board of Immigration and defining its powers and duties, should be amended to meet new conditions. Past experience has shown the necessity of new methods for conducting immigration and securing its desired results, and the Board has already made important moves in these directions. Greater care must be exercised in the selection of immigrants to the home countries with a view to obtaining only those who are sound, physically and morally, and for the most part those who are agriculturists. Methods should be found, if possible, for bringing them here in smaller and steadier streams, and so that they may come upon their own resources as far as possible. What is of even greater importance, more attention should be paid to them after their arrival, with a view to keeping them here by making the conditions of their residence and employment satisfactory to them. The powers of the Board may well be added to, not alone for these purposes directly, but for auxiliary purposes, such as assisting in the homesteading of lands, both public and private, with immigrants and residents, investigating labor conditions an devising methods of improving them, gathering and disseminating information and generally promoting the interests of laborers and producers on a small scale.

### Conservation.

The conservation of the natural resources of the Territory is a subject of increasing importance. The Department of Public Works, besides conducting a topographic and hydrographic survey, referred to more fully under the heading "Conservation", has had extensive data prepared and a careful investigation made of artesian wells, especially on the island of Oahu. It is evident from the information obtained that all possible artesian wells should be tapped to prevent waste of artesian water in order to avoid serious diminution in the supply. The present law upon this subject should be amended so as to make it more effective and particularly by defining what is waste.

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With the funds thus furnished the Board of Immigration has introduced 568 Portuguese and 1,790 Russians, and is now arranging for the introduction of more Portuguese and Spaniards. The location of these islands is such that it is both difficult and expensive to obtain persons eligible to citizenship in sufficient numbers, but the necessity of it can scarcely be over-estimated. Unless earnest efforts are maintained in this direction, either the Territory must remain under populated and consequently be retarded in its progress, or else it must have its population increased mainly by less desirable immigrants, to its social and moral detriment. The law providing for the special income tax expires by its own terms at the close of the present calendar year. It should without question be extended.

### Department of Immigration, Labor and Statistics.

At the same time the law creating the Board of Immigration and defining its powers and duties, should be amended to meet new conditions. Past experience has shown the necessity of new methods for conducting immigration and securing its desired results, and the Board has already made important moves in these directions. Greater care must be exercised in the selection of immigrants to the home countries with a view to obtaining only those who are sound, physically and morally, and for the most part those who are agriculturists. Methods should be found, if possible, for bringing them here in smaller and steadier streams, and so that they may come upon their own resources as far as possible. What is of even greater importance, more attention should be paid to them after their arrival, with a view to keeping them here by making the conditions of their residence and employment satisfactory to them. The powers of the Board may well be added to, not alone for these purposes directly, but for auxiliary purposes, such as assisting in the homesteading of lands, both public and private, with immigrants and residents, investigating labor conditions an devising methods of improving them, gathering and disseminating information and generally promoting the interests of laborers and producers on a small scale.

### Conservation.

The conservation of the natural resources of the Territory is a subject of increasing importance. The Department of Public Works, besides conducting a topographic and hydrographic survey, referred to more fully under the heading "Conservation", has had extensive data prepared and a careful investigation made of artesian wells, especially on the island of Oahu. It is evident from the information obtained that all possible artesian wells should be tapped to prevent waste of artesian water in order to avoid serious diminution in the supply. The present law upon this subject should be amended so as to make it more effective and particularly by defining what is waste.

Changes in Land Laws. The enactment last May of amendments to the Organic Act mark the beginning of a new era in public land matters in this Territory. Those amendments provide for greater simplicity in the administration of the land laws and greater certainty as to the rights of parties provide for settling numerous titles to church sites, and for granting preferential rights for the purchase of residence lots by those who have lived on them and improved them; they impose further restrictions on the leasing, exchanging or otherwise disposing of lands for other than homestead purposes; most important of all, however, they facilitate the homesteading of public lands with bona fide homesteaders. A drawing, covering 1926 lots, has already taken place and preparations are being made for another, which will cover a large area, as well as old ones. Provision was made in the amendments for meeting, out of the proceeds of the public lands, the expenses of the large amount of surveying that will be required.

Homestead Roads. The act providing for the construction of roads for homestead purposes, should be amended so as to obviate the necessity and inconvenience of setting aside such proceeds as special funds; also so as to increase the amount available for such purposes by including interest on deferred payments and rents in the right of purchase leases; in other words, so as to permit the use of all money properly arising from homestead agreements for the construction of homestead roads, for, at best, the amount will probably be small enough; and also so as to provide somewhat similarly for roads for tracts of land opened for residence or business purposes as distinguished from homestead purposes, as, for instance, by permitting so much of the proceeds as may be necessary from the sales of lots on the slopes of Punchbowl to be used for the construction of roads made necessary by laying out that tract into lots and blocks. Needs of this kind arise at almost any time and cannot be long foreseen for the purpose of making appropriations for them; it is often practically useless to open tracts for homestead or residence or business purposes, without constructing the necessary roads; and it is appropriate that tracts so opened should, in a sense, pay their own expenses.

Purposes of Land for Public Purposes. Formerly private property required for public purposes was usually acquired by exchange. The method was changed two years ago by providing that such property, instead of being so acquired, could be acquired by selling property that might otherwise be given in exchange and using the proceeds in purchasing the property required. This provision is now inadequate because of the limited cases in which exchanges can now be made under the amendments to the Organic Act. The act should therefore be amended so that the proceeds may be available for this purpose whether the land could have been exchanged or not. Even this will yield but a little, because of the further limitations placed by the amendments upon the cases in which such sales can be made.

Aid to Homesteaders. The Commission on advances to homesteaders has prepared a report which will be submitted to you. Owing to constitutional obstacles to the loaning of public money to homesteaders, the Commis-

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# FREAR CALLS FOR WISE USE OF REVENUES

(Continued From Page 10.)

In brief, the Board of Immigration may well be made a "Department of Immigration, Labor and Statistics" and thus serve many needs. Its work is not for the main industry alone but for all industries and for the general welfare of the Territory.

**Marketing Facilities.** Much consideration has been given, not only by the Truck-farm Commission, the report of which I commend to your attention, but also by the Board of Immigration, the Department of Public Lands and the Federal Experiment Station, to the problem of marketing difficulties, which covers a wide range of matters, such as the establishing of a central and branch agencies, the bringing of producer and distributor of consumer into touch with each other, arranging for suitable transportation facilities and rates, instruction in market requirements as to kind and quantity of products and in methods of standardizing, packing and shipping, and so forth. The time seems to have come when work in that direction should be undertaken. It is suggested that this might be initiated under the direction of the Board of Immigration as one of the appropriate methods by which that Board can carry out the larger powers and duties outlined above, and provision might be made for that in the proposed act above referred to.

### CONSERVATION.

The one-fourth of the special income tax, which has been devoted to the conservation and development of natural resources, has been utilized by providing for all the expenditures of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, with its three divisions of forestry, entomology and animal industry, aiding the Federal Experiment Station, the hydrographic and topographic surveys, the establishment of a dairy, poultry and swine experiment station (for which, see heading "College of Hawaii"), and the planting and fencing of the Pupukea-Paunala Forest and Water Reserves. Work in these directions is of such a fundamental and wide-reaching nature that it should be not only continued but extended as much as possible. This is the kind of work that tells most for the growth and prosperity of the country. For the sake of this, as well as of immigration, the special income tax law should be continued in operation.

**Agriculture and Forestry.** Owing to the shortage of general funds and the large amount expected to be realized from the special income tax two years ago, it was provided that the entire expense of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry should be paid out of the proceeds of that tax. Now, the general funds are much larger and the special income tax will in the near future yield a much smaller amount, owing to the fall in the price of sugar. The work of the Board at present is largely plant and animal police work and much of it, however necessary, is merely governmental machinery; and while it has been possible with the available funds to do considerable work that might be considered more in the nature of advance work as distinguished from that of the mere machinery of government, it will probably be impossible to do much in this direction during the coming biennial period unless the expenses of the routine work are transferred back to the general funds. I recommend that this be done. There is much real conservation and development work that ought to be done.

It is a serious question whether the President and Executive Officer of the Board should not be made a salaried official. In prosecuting its various lines of work the Board has received considerable financial aid and other assistance from the Federal Government and private individuals. Among other things arrangements have been made for private contributions to the extent of nearly \$50,000 for acquiring title to land to complete the Kohala Forest Reserve and to re-forest a part of it upon condition that the Territory shall contribute \$20,000 for these purposes. That is one of the most important water sources in the Territory.

**Hydrographic and Topographic Surveys.** A topographic survey is immediately expensive but when completed is done for all time, while a hydrographic survey is less expensive but must be extended over a period of years in order to yield required results. The topographic survey of the island of Kauai has already been completed and the maps will soon be finished. That survey has now been begun on the island of Hawaii. The hydrographic survey has been begun on the islands of Kauai, Maui and Hawaii. Under the recent amendments of the Organic Act, which made Federal funds available for these purposes, arrangements have been made for allotments to the Territory out of Federal funds of \$5,000 for each of these surveys during this year and doubtless similar arrangements can be made for each succeeding year for some time to come. These arrangements include also the use of Federal experts to carry on these surveys. These surveys are of a basic nature and are preliminary to the development of the water and land resources of the Territory. They have been begun none too soon and should be prosecuted energetically until they are completed. Their expense, while considerable, is small in comparison with the benefits and developments which they make possible and facilitate. Looking at the matter from a purely governmental financial standpoint, the best way to increase the public revenues is to increase taxable value through the development of the Territory. It is better to increase property values than the rate of taxation.

**Federal Experiment Station.** This station is doing much valuable work especially for the minor industries some of which bid fair to become major industries in time, and has now undertaken, with the aid it receives from the conservation fund to establish experimental and demonstrator fish farms in various homestead centers on the different islands, with a view to

meeting a number of the greatest difficulties with which settlers have to contend and bringing scientific results home to the people in practical ways. This is a most important move because of the great variety of soils and climates in these islands and the methods, comparatively strange to most people, that must be employed to insure success.

### ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

**General.** The function of this Department is largely that of assistance to other departments. Its work is mostly advisory and the drafting of documents, and yet it has conducted much court work during the biennial period, notwithstanding the transfer of most of the criminal work to the county attorneys. It has appeared in 22 cases in the Supreme Court, 275 in the Circuit Courts, 450 in the District Courts, and 16 in the United States District Court. Of these cases 111 were for inheritance taxes, resulting in the collection of \$165,689.35. During this period a special effort has been made to "clean up" and much of the brunt of this work has naturally fallen on the Attorney General's Department. It has included the recovery of lands, the settling of land titles, and the collection of back rents, taxes, water and sewer rates and other government claims. As a result of numerous suits, such claims have been collected to the extent of \$72,625.62. This has been accomplished and probably can be kept up by the present office force, although it was reduced at the beginning of the period by one deputy. The importance of this Department indirectly as a revenue producer and directly as a balance wheel to the other Departments is not always fully appreciated.

**Appeals in Criminal Cases.** It is highly important, both for uniformity of decisions in criminal law in the several circuits and for the protection of the public, that appeals be allowed to be taken to the Supreme Court on points of law by the prosecution as well as by defendants at certain preliminary stages in criminal cases, and, accordingly, I recommend that a law be enacted for this purpose similar to that enacted by Congress several years ago for criminal cases in the Federal Courts.

**Indeterminate Imprisonment.** A decided step in advance in methods of punishment was made by the last Legislature when it provided for indeterminate sentences. This law, however, entails a large amount of work upon the officer or board which has to pass upon questions of paroles and discharges—more work, indeed, than can be expected of an unpaid Board of Prison Inspectors, upon which such work now devolves. Accordingly, I suggest that the law be amended so as to cast this burden on the Warden of the prison, acting with the concurrence of the Attorney General. In matters of this kind any officer of the board must necessarily act largely upon the report of the Warden, and the Governor ordinarily refers such matters to the Attorney General before acting on recommendations for parole or discharge.

Incidentally, the law should be amended so as to remove an ambiguity as to the cases in which indeterminate sentences shall be pronounced or excepting cases in which sentences shall be suspended instead of cases in which they may be suspended. The provision that trial judges and prosecuting officers shall furnish certain information to the boards of prison inspectors may as well be repealed, as it is impracticable and has been operative.

**Territorial Prison.** All jails were transferred to the counties two years ago, leaving to the Territory only the Territorial penitentiary known as Jaha Prison. The appropriation for the maintenance of this prison has been exhausted, owing to an under-estimate of the amount that would be required for this purpose when the Honolulu jail was separated from this prison. A careful analysis shows that the cost per day per prisoner has increased only a few cents in spite of advancing prices and the fact that the number of prisoners was reduced by the separation of the jail. The cost of maintaining the prison and the jail separately must necessarily be greater than that of maintaining them together, and the increase in cost per prisoner is naturally greater for the jail than for the prison because of the smaller number of prisoners. The cost per prisoner per day at the prison is less than 50 cents, or about half that it is in some of the prisons on the mainland containing about the same number of prisoners. The average number of prisoners has been 219 per day during the last two years. The receipts for support of Federal prisoners were \$1,328.00. Special attention has been given to sanitation and the prisoners have been kept employed as far as possible largely out of doors, on roads, parks, sewer works and in forestry work, as well as in the manufacture of hats, clothes and shoes and the performance of other services at the prison.

The main building was constructed in 1857 and not only is not fire-proof but the arrangement is such that each cell must be locked separately, thus making the danger from fire very great. Accommodations also are so inadequate that often two or three prisoners have to be put in one cell. There is urgent need of an adequate appropriation for new buildings. These might well be constructed in large part by the prisoners themselves. It is also a serious question whether advantage should not be taken of the opportunity when new buildings are constructed to change the location.

**THE COURTS.** The Territorial courts are practically up to date in their work. Civil cases have decreased and criminal cases increased in number. Congress has provided for an additional Federal judge, increased the salaries of the Federal and Supreme and Circuit Court judges and added to the qualifications of judges that of having been of counsel, authorized the Legislature to add other causes of disquali-

fication, and ratified the numerous nationalizations made by Circuit Courts when their jurisdiction was doubtful.

**Judiciary Building.** This was constructed nearly forty years ago and has not since been thoroughly overhauled. It is a good building architecturally and its walls are of superior construction, but its interior and roof should be entirely reconstructed for better economy of space, protection from fire and rain and presentable appearance. Appropriations have been made for this purpose but not expended owing to insufficiency of funds. There are now sufficient funds. An adequate appropriation for this object is absolutely necessary. To the reasons that have existed previously there is now the additional reason that the building has become positively unsafe, and that, unless it is made over inside, its second floor will have to be abandoned and offices rented for the accommodation of the courts. I strongly urge that an appropriation be made for this purpose, so that the plans and specifications may be completed and tenders called for without delay, and the work of construction begun early in the summer, when the courts will be least inconvenienced. The appropriation is so urgent that it should be made immediately and should not be allowed to wait for the enactment of a more general appropriation bill. The building is a large one; it is one of the most important of the Territorial public buildings; it should be both worthy of its place and purposes in appearance and thoroughly fire-proof and well-constructed for the safety of its valuable contents, for endurance and economy of maintenance; this will require a large appropriation. Appropriations should be made at the same time for furnishing the new building and for providing quarters for the courts and executive occupants during the reconstruction work.

**Clerks' Offices.** The clerks' offices of the Supreme and First Circuit Courts should be separated for purposes of economy, simplicity of organization and businesslike methods. This will require changes in the law relating to court clerks and in the appropriation bill.

**Juvenile Courts.** Most gratifying advances have been made in the law relating to delinquent and abandoned children by the last three Legislatures. Further advances may yet be made. Parental responsibilities should be increased and the juvenile courts given jurisdiction to enforce the laws upon this subject.

The work of the juvenile court in the First Circuit has developed to such an extent that at least one of the probation officers should be a paid officer who should give all of his time to the work. It has thus far been possible by the judges of the juvenile courts to care for the dependent children in private homes and in private institutions. It is both more economical and better for the children that they should be cared for in this way than in public institutions. As the work has grown, however, there has been found an increasing need of a small fund to pay for the support of such children in certain cases, and it may be well to make small appropriations for that purpose for the First, Second and Fourth Circuits. The advisability of that, however, is not altogether clear, for it might tend to make ease and profit too influential in the matter of taking or placing children.

**Terms of Circuit Courts.** The term of the Second Circuit Court at Lahaina is an unnecessary expense and inconvenience to the court, to parties, to jurors and to witnesses. All the terms should be held at the county seat, where there is now a splendid new court house, with clerks' offices, a library and other conveniences, and where there is ample accommodation for persons attending court and where live or must necessarily pass in order to attend at Lahaina.

I recommend that the terms in the Fourth Circuit be placed on the same basis as those in the First Circuit; that is, instead of there being several terms a year, each extending by law until the next term begins unless sooner adjourned, there should be one term each year extending until the next term begins, that term to be held, of course, at the county seat. This incidentally involves the abolition of the term at Honokaa, which ought to be abolished in any event for much the same reasons as that at Lahaina.

**Juries and Jurors' Fees.** The present law for the selection of jurors is cumbersome, expensive, inconvenient to all persons concerned, and unsatisfactory in its results. It should be replaced by a simpler and less expensive law. Jurors' fees, except in certain cases, should be taxed to the parties, as is done in most other jurisdictions.

**Court Forms.** It has been customary for the Supreme Court to print forms for use in all courts and distribute them free of charge. I suggest that the Supreme Court be authorized to prescribe forms which may be used in the various courts and that the printing and sale of the forms be left to private enterprise, as is done in most other courts, or, if that, if the forms are printed at public expense, they be sold for enough to cover their cost.

**Circuit Court Receipts and Expenses.** The last Legislature transferred to the counties the fines, costs and forfeited bail moneys of the District Courts, and likewise the payments of salaries of such courts, except the District Court of Kalawao. I recommend that similar action be taken in regard to the Circuit Courts, which are practically county courts, and that the payment of the expenses as well as the salaries of the Circuit and District Courts be likewise transferred to the counties.

**LIQUOR LAWS.** The voters declared against prohibition at a special election last July. The present high-license law is generally conceded to be the best ever enacted anywhere. It may be improved in several respects but it may not be best to attempt this now. What is most needed now is sufficient means for its vigorous enforcement. The appropriation for this purpose was reduced two years ago far below the danger point. The appropriation for the coming period should be very materially increased.

**COLLEGE OF HAWAII.** The total area as originally planned

for the permanent site of this college, comprising 86.38 acres, valued at over \$100,000, has been secured, in one block favorably located in the suburbs of Honolulu and bounded on one side by a stream, which will be valuable for various purposes. The engineering laboratory has been completed and equipped. An observatory has been constructed and a telescope mounted. A department of dairy, poultry and swine husbandry has been established for scientific experimentation and demonstration in these industrial lines, which hitherto have not been included among the numerous activities of the scientific branches of the Territorial and Federal Governments in these islands. The college has made gratifying progress also in the growth of its faculty, in the number of its students and in the extension of its educational work, especially in view of the short period of its existence and in comparison with the growth of similar institutions elsewhere.

It is time that a beginning be made, on a moderate scale, in the construction of its permanent buildings on its permanent site. The appropriation for its maintenance should be increased. The act creating it should be amended in several minor respects: first, so as to avoid the confusion of names, it now having two names, the "College of Hawaii" and the "College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts"; secondly, so as to make effective the intent, now insufficiently expressed, in regard to its appointment and tenure of its regents; and, thirdly, so as to put its finances on a more satisfactory and businesslike basis, by requiring, what is done now though not contemplated by the statute, that appropriations shall be expended, as in other cases, upon warrants issued by the Auditor on specific vouchers, instead of in lump sums to the regents; by providing that moneys other than Federal received by the college be paid into the Territorial treasury and thus accounted for, although to be paid out for the use of the college; and by requiring fuller statements of receipts and expenditures.

### LIBRARY OF HAWAII.

A site for this library, namely, the present site of the Polukaina School, has been selected, and another and more suitably located site obtained for the school. Mr. Andrew Carnegie has undertaken to give \$100,000 for the building. Agreements have been made by which the library of the Honolulu Library and Reading Room Association, containing about 17,000 volumes, and the valuable library of the Hawaiian Historical Society, containing about 1,700 volumes and 2,700 pamphlets, will be incorporated in the Territorial library, and by which, also, the income of the Honolulu Library and Reading Room Association, which will probably amount to \$5,000 or more a year, will be applied towards its maintenance. The plans of the building are well under way and it is hoped that construction can be begun at an early date. Inasmuch as the building will not be completed until well along in next fiscal year, it will be sufficient to appropriate for not more than one year and a half's maintenance, under the legal requirement, at the rate of \$10,000 a year.

### PARKS.

**Kapiolani and Kaulani Parks.** Kapiolani Park is in the nature partly of a Territorial and partly of a county park. It is under the management of the Honolulu Park Commission, a Territorial body, and perhaps must remain so, and work upon it is done largely by Territorial prisoners, but its financial maintenance rests mainly on the City and County of Honolulu. Such financial aid is not provided for permanent improvements. It would be desirable to provide for permanent improvements and the City and County for maintenance, and accordingly I recommend that provision be made by the Legislature for such improvements.

Mr. W. G. Irwin has generously offered to give the Park Commission an area of about twelve and a half acres to widen the narrow end of the park upon condition that it be added to the park. The late Governor A. S. Cleghorn fittingly closed his more than half century of active interest in such matters by a gift of a piece of land between Kapiolani Park and the proposed Kaulani Park in the rear. It is suggested that a portion of this and additional land if it can be acquired be included in these parks so as to connect them.

**Kilauaea National Park.** The proposed creation of this park to include the world's two greatest active volcanoes, Kilauaea and Mokuaweweoe, a strip between the two for a connecting road, and sufficient adjoining areas to include numerous other natural wonders, such as pit craters, sulphur banks, lava trees, lava tree-moulds, tree-fern forests, forests of large and rare trees and herds of rare Hawaiian birds, has been under public discussion for several years. The time seems ripe for pushing this project. Surveys have been made defining the boundaries and a bill has been prepared for presentation to Congress for this purpose. The matter of boundaries has been given careful consideration from the standpoint of both public and private interests. It would seem to be a serious mistake to reduce the area so as to exclude many objects of great interest. The land included is of little value for other purposes and first consideration should be given to the public interests. The creation of the park is a matter not



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merely of local, but of national and world-wide importance. Among the advantages of creating it are the preservation of these objects of interest, the construction of roads which will make them accessible to the public, and the wide attention that will be called to them. I suggest an expression of opinion by the Legislature in the form of a resolution upon the desirability of creating such a park.

### NATIONAL GUARD.

The strength and efficiency of this has been increased by enlargement and instruction, the latter having been given in part by officers detailed by the War Department. The office of Adjutant General has been made a salaried one, and increased provision has been made for the maintenance of the Guard. The local team has made good records in the national shooting matches on the mainland. An auxiliary hospital was maintained for a month last year to guard and care for a large number of immigrants who were in quarantine for diphtheria. With the aid of the United States Census officers, a military census of the Territory has been taken, which will be valuable for other as well as for military purposes.

### Armories.

The prime need of this organization is a regimental armory at Honolulu for safeguarding its valuable equipment as well as for accommodations for the Guard. The requisite interest and enthusiasm for the highest efficiency cannot be expected with the present deficient housing. The only available site seems to be the "Bar racks Lot", which it is hoped will be restored to the Territory by the United States Government. I recommend an appropriation for an armory to be constructed in case of such restoration.

### PANAMA EXPOSITION.

The Territory is to be felicitated upon the selection of San Francisco as the site of this exposition. Although the exposition is four years off it is not too soon to begin to plan for it. There never has been, and perhaps never will be, an exposition of greater importance to Hawaii. This Territory made a splendid showing at the recent Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition under appropriations made by the last Legislature and by Congress and should make a far better showing at the Panama Exposition. It is hoped that Congress will contribute a building for Hawaii's purposes for this exposition, as it did for the other, and the next Territorial Legislature may be expected to provide adequate funds for the exhibits. The present Legislature, however, should provide for a commission and its expenses to make the necessary preliminary plans.

### COMMISSION ON UNIFORMITY OF LEGISLATION.

The increasing need of uniformity in State and Territorial legislation upon certain subjects is receiving more and more attention on the mainland. There is a National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws which meets each year. The American Bar Association at its annual meetings considers the recommendations of such Conference, and the various State and Territorial commissions act similarly for their States and Territories. At the request of the officers of the National Conference such a commission has been appointed here by the Governor, but it would be better if this should be done under legislative authority so as to give the commission a legal status. The commissioners serve without pay.

### REAPPORTIONMENT.

I call your attention to the provision in Section 55 of the Organic Act that "the Legislature, at its first regular session after the census enumeration shall be ascertained, and from time to time thereafter, shall reapportion the membership in the Senate and House of Representatives among the Senatorial and Representative Districts on the basis of the population in each of said districts who are citizens of the Territory." The census was taken last year, but the tabulations showing the number of citizens in each Senatorial and Representative District have not been completed. They may be completed before the expiration of the session.

### CONCLUSION.

It is impossible to review in a message of this character the work accomplished during the biennial period or to refer to all the subjects upon which there should be legislation. I commend to your attention the reports of the several department heads and suggest that the Legislature, its committees or members, visit the various Territorial institutions in order to become acquainted at first hand with

their work and their needs. Legislative sessions have been held regularly in Hawaii for more than three score years and ten. The record is one in which the people of these islands may well take pride. As a rule, the legislation has been conservatively progressive. A disposition has been manifested to act in a businesslike way upon ascertained conditions and needs. There has been little tendency towards speculation or fads, but at the same time there has been enlightened courage to adopt the latest and it was manifestly the best, and not merely because it was the latest. In general it has been realized that the record of a legislature is judged by the quality and not by the quantity of its work.

The last few Legislatures have made exceptionally good records, each perhaps improving on its predecessors, as ought to be the case. Seldom have the Legislatures been confronted with so many important problems as now, but seldom have they met under more auspicious conditions or with brighter prospects of proving equal to the situation. May these prospects be realized.

WALTER F. FREAR, Governor of Hawaii.

### MAUI CAPTAIN OF POLICE DROPPED

(Special Bulletin Correspondence.)  
WAILUKU, Feb. 11.—The Board of Supervisors of Maui County has been in session since Wednesday afternoon of this week. They will meet again this evening and then adjourn. Besides the regular routine business, the Board appointed G. H. Kauloku road supervisor of Hana in place of Mr. W. F. Witrook. Supervisor Hana was in favor of Mr. Kauloku, who is a capable man for the place, having been connected with the Kaeleku Plantation for a number of years. The Board will sign a contract with Mr. F. L. Hadley for furnishing the towns of Wailuku and Kahului with electric lights, including all the County and Territorial buildings in those towns for \$264 per month. Sheriff Clement Crowell will hereafter go about visiting infected camps and other places in this county in an automobile, the Board having set aside \$1600 for the purpose. The office of Captain of Police for Makawao was abolished on motion of Supervisor W. F. Pogue. Deputy Sheriff Edgar Morton of Makawao was in town this afternoon and cannot understand the action of the board in abolishing a very important office.

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S. S. Nippon Maru	May 2	S. S. Nippon Maru	April 7
S. S. Chiyo Maru	May 30	S. S. Chiyo Maru	May 5
S. S. America Maru	June 20	S. S. America Maru	May 26
S. S. Tenyo Maru	June 27	S. S. Tenyo Maru	June 2
		S. S. Nippon Maru	June 23

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Arrive Honolulu from Kahuku, Waiolu and Waianae—8:36 a. m., 5:31 p. m. Arrive Honolulu from Ewa Mill and Pearl City—7:45 a. m., 8:36 a. m., 11:02 a. m., 1:40 p. m., 4:26 p. m., 5:31 p. m., 7:30 p. m. Arrive Honolulu from Wahiawa and Lihou—9:15 a. m., 11:40 p. m., 5:31 p. m., 10:10 p. m.

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## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, vs. LORRIN A. THURSTON, et al., Defendants. —Action brought in said District Court, and the Petition filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, in Honolulu.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, GREETING:

LORRIN A. THURSTON, ARTHUR P. PETERSON, C. BOLTE and GODFREY BROWN, Trustees; JOHN A. CUMMINS; KAPEKA M. CUMMINS, wife of JOHN A. CUMMINS; THOMAS A. CUMMINS, MARY C. KIBLING, otherwise called MARY I. CREIGHTON, otherwise called MAY A. CREIGHTON, otherwise called MAY A. KIBLING, MATILDA K. WALKER, otherwise called KAUMAKAOKAME WALKER, JANE P. MERSEBERG, and FLORA CROWELL, otherwise called FLORA HIRAM, children of the said JOHN A. CUMMINS; LYDIA A. CUMMINS, wife of the said THOMAS B. CUMMINS; JOHN CUMMINS, THOMAS CUMMINS, RAPLEY CUMMINS, MOSLEY CUMMINS, and BRICKWOOD CUMMINS, children of the said THOMAS B. CUMMINS and LYDIA A. CUMMINS; THOMAS B. WALKER, husband of the said MATILDA K. WALKER; JOHN P. WALKER, THOMAS B. WALKER, Jr., and MATILDA WALKER CONSTABEL, children of the said MATILDA WALKER CONSTABEL; JAMES K. MERSEBERG, husband of the said JANE P. MERSEBERG; JANE P. CUMMINS MERSEBERG, KING THOMAS, otherwise called KING THOMAS MERSEBERG, JAMES MERSEBERG, BLAISDELL, TURILLA MERSEBERG JOY, JANE MERSEBERG, MATILDA MERSEBERG, ROBINSON CHARLES MERSEBERG, ABIGAIL MERSEBERG, IDA MERSEBERG, WILLIAM MERSEBERG, HELEN MERSEBERG and MADELINE MERSEBERG, children of the said JANE P. MERSEBERG and JAMES K. MERSEBERG; JOHN D. BLAISDELL, husband of the said MALE MERSEBERG BLAISDELL; BARNEY JOY, husband of the said TURILLA MERSEBERG JOY; HENRY P. ROBINSON, Jr., husband of the said MATILDA MERSEBERG ROBINSON; CHARLES A. KIBLING, husband of the said MARY C. KIBLING; EDITH KIBLING and MAY KIBLING, children of the said CHARLES A. KIBLING; CHARLES MAHOE; HATTIE MAHOE, wife of the said CHARLES MAHOE; ABRAHAM FERNANDEZ; CUSHMAN CARTER, Trustee; ARIANA AUSTIN, HERBERT AUSTIN, WALKER AUSTIN and EDITH AUSTIN, heirs at law of JAMES W. AUSTIN, deceased; HERBERT AUSTIN and WALKER AUSTIN, as Executors and Testamentary Trustees under the Will of JAMES W. AUSTIN, deceased; SAMUEL M. DAMON, Trustee; E. O. HALL & SON, LTD., an Hawaiian corporation; HAWAIIAN TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, an Hawaiian corporation; OFFICE SUPPLY CO., LTD., an Hawaiian corporation; HALSTEAD & CO., LTD., an Hawaiian corporation; THE BANK OF HAWAII, LTD., an Hawaiian corporation; CHARLES M. COOKE, LIMITED, an Hawaiian corporation; ANNA C. COOKE, C. MONTAGUE COOKE, Jr., CLARENCE H. COOKE, GEORGE P. COOKE, RICHARD A. COOKE, ALICE T. COOKE and THEODORE A. COOKE, beneficiaries under the last Will and Testament of CHARLES M. COOKE, deceased; and JOHN SMITH, WILLIAM THOMPSON, ROBERT JONES, SAMUEL ROBERTSON, JULIUS BROWN, SARAH STILES, MARY STONE, JANE WILLIAMS and ANNA FORTSYTH, unknown owners and claimants;

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the Petition in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the District Court of the United States, in and for the Territory of Hawaii, within twenty days from and after service upon you of a certified copy of Plaintiff's Petition herein, together with a certified copy of this Summons.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment of condemnation of the lands described in the Petition herein and for any other relief demanded in the Petition.

WITNESS THE HONORABLE SANFORD B. DOLE, and the HONORABLE A. G. M. ROBERTSON, Judges of said District Court, this 22nd day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten and of the Independence of the United States one hundred and thirty-fifth.

(Sgd.) A. E. MURPHY, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, vs. THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII, et al., Defendants.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, GREETING: THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII, AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED, a Corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii; CHARLES R. BISHOP; WILLIAM O. SMITH, SAMUEL M. DAMON, E. FAXON BISHOP, ALBERT F. JUDD, and ALFRED W. CARTER, Trustees under the Will and of the Estate of BERNICE P. BISHOP, deceased; ELIZABETH LIHUE, LUCILE NIUMALU, ESTHER KALIHI, CAROLINE PUKOO, ANNIE KAPAPALA, CLARA KILAUEA, ELSA HILO, MARION MAKENA, DAVID PUULLA, ALBERT PUNAHOU, ROBERT WAHIAWA, ALEXANDER LANAI, GEORGE KEWALO, HENRY KAMALO, WALTER HAWEA, and PHILIP LAHAINA, unknown owners and claimants.

You are hereby directed to appear, and answer the Petition in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the District Court of the United States, in and for the Territory of Hawaii, within twenty days from and after service upon you of a certified copy of Plaintiff's Petition herein, together with a certified copy of this Summons.

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WITNESS THE HONORABLE SANFORD B. DOLE, and the HONORABLE A. G. M. ROBERTSON, Judges of said District Court, this 22nd day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten and of the Independence of the United States one hundred and thirty-fifth.

(Sgd.) A. E. MURPHY, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, vs. LORRIN A. THURSTON, et al., Defendants.

—Action brought in said District Court, and the Petition filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, in Honolulu.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, GREETING: LORRIN A. THURSTON, ARTHUR P. PETERSON, C. BOLTE and GODFREY BROWN, Trustees; JOHN A. CUMMINS; KAPEKA M. CUMMINS, wife of JOHN A. CUMMINS; THOMAS A. CUMMINS, MARY C. KIBLING, otherwise called MARY I. CREIGHTON, otherwise called MAY A. CREIGHTON, otherwise called MAY A. KIBLING, MATILDA K. WALKER, otherwise called KAUMAKAOKAME WALKER, JANE P. MERSEBERG, and FLORA CROWELL, otherwise called FLORA HIRAM, children of the said JOHN A. CUMMINS; LYDIA A. CUMMINS, wife of the said THOMAS B. CUMMINS; JOHN CUMMINS, THOMAS CUMMINS, RAPLEY CUMMINS, MOSLEY CUMMINS, and BRICKWOOD CUMMINS, children of the said THOMAS B. CUMMINS and LYDIA A. CUMMINS; THOMAS B. WALKER, husband of the said MATILDA K. WALKER; JOHN P. WALKER, THOMAS B. WALKER, Jr., and MATILDA WALKER CONSTABEL, children of the said MATILDA WALKER CONSTABEL; JAMES K. MERSEBERG, husband of the said JANE P. MERSEBERG; JANE P. CUMMINS MERSEBERG, KING THOMAS, otherwise called KING THOMAS MERSEBERG, JAMES MERSEBERG, BLAISDELL, TURILLA MERSEBERG JOY, JANE MERSEBERG, MATILDA MERSEBERG, ROBINSON CHARLES MERSEBERG, ABIGAIL MERSEBERG, IDA MERSEBERG, WILLIAM MERSEBERG, HELEN MERSEBERG and MADELINE MERSEBERG, children of the said JANE P. MERSEBERG and JAMES K. MERSEBERG; JOHN D. BLAISDELL, husband of the said MALE MERSEBERG BLAISDELL; BARNEY JOY, husband of the said TURILLA MERSEBERG JOY; HENRY P. ROBINSON, Jr., husband of the said MATILDA MERSEBERG ROBINSON; CHARLES A. KIBLING, husband of the said MARY C. KIBLING; EDITH KIBLING and MAY KIBLING, children of the said CHARLES A. KIBLING; CHARLES MAHOE; HATTIE MAHOE, wife of the said CHARLES MAHOE; ABRAHAM FERNANDEZ; CUSHMAN CARTER, Trustee; ARIANA AUSTIN, HERBERT AUSTIN, WALKER AUSTIN and EDITH AUSTIN, heirs at law of JAMES W. AUSTIN, deceased; HERBERT AUSTIN and WALKER AUSTIN, as Executors and Testamentary Trustees under the Will of JAMES W. AUSTIN, deceased; SAMUEL M. DAMON, Trustee; E. O. HALL & SON, LTD., an Hawaiian corporation; HAWAIIAN TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, an Hawaiian corporation; OFFICE SUPPLY CO., LTD., an Hawaiian corporation; HALSTEAD & CO., LTD., an Hawaiian corporation; THE BANK OF HAWAII, LTD., an Hawaiian corporation; CHARLES M. COOKE, LIMITED, an Hawaiian corporation; ANNA C. COOKE, C. MONTAGUE COOKE, Jr., CLARENCE H. COOKE, GEORGE P. COOKE, RICHARD A. COOKE, ALICE T. COOKE and THEODORE A. COOKE, beneficiaries under the last Will and Testament of CHARLES M. COOKE, deceased; and JOHN SMITH, WILLIAM THOMPSON, ROBERT JONES, SAMUEL ROBERTSON, JULIUS BROWN, SARAH STILES, MARY STONE, JANE WILLIAMS and ANNA FORTSYTH, unknown owners and claimants;

A. G. M. ROBERTSON, Judges of said District Court, this 23rd day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

(Signed) A. E. MURPHY, Clerk.

(Endorsed) No. 69. DISTRICT COURT OF THE U. S. for the Territory of Hawaii. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA vs. LORRIN A. THURSTON, et al. SUMMONS. ROBT. W. BRECKONS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Territory of Hawaii, City of Honolulu, ss.

I, A. E. MURPHY, Clerk of the District Court of the United States of America, in and for the Territory and District of Hawaii, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of the original Summons in the case of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA vs. LORRIN A. THURSTON et al., as the same remains of record and on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said District Court this 30th day of December, A. D. 1910.

A. E. MURPHY, Clerk of United States District Court, Territory of Hawaii.

By F. L. DAVIS, Deputy Clerk. 4812-3m

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, vs. THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII, et al., Defendants.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, GREETING: THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII, AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED, a Corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii; CHARLES R. BISHOP; WILLIAM O. SMITH, SAMUEL M. DAMON, E. FAXON BISHOP, ALBERT F. JUDD, and ALFRED W. CARTER, Trustees under the Will and of the Estate of BERNICE P. BISHOP, deceased; ELIZABETH LIHUE, LUCILE NIUMALU, ESTHER KALIHI, CAROLINE PUKOO, ANNIE KAPAPALA, CLARA KILAUEA, ELSA HILO, MARION MAKENA, DAVID PUULLA, ALBERT PUNAHOU, ROBERT WAHIAWA, ALEXANDER LANAI, GEORGE KEWALO, HENRY KAMALO, WALTER HAWEA, and PHILIP LAHAINA, unknown owners and claimants.

You are hereby directed to appear, and answer the Petition in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the District Court of the United States, in and for the Territory of Hawaii, within twenty days from and after service upon you of a certified copy of Plaintiff's Petition herein, together with a certified copy of this Summons.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment of condemnation of the lands described in the Petition herein and for any other relief demanded in the Petition.

WITNESS THE HONORABLE SANFORD B. DOLE, and the HONORABLE A. G. M. ROBERTSON, Judges of said District Court, this 22nd day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten and of the Independence of the United States one hundred and thirty-fifth.

(Sgd.) A. E. MURPHY, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, vs. LORRIN A. THURSTON, et al., Defendants.

—Action brought in said District Court, and the Petition filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, in Honolulu.

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**Stearns' Electric Rat and Roach Paste**  
is absolutely guaranteed to exterminate rats, mice, cockroaches, waterbugs, etc. Ready for use. Before this paste, for drives rats and mice out of the house to die. Money back if it fails. No. 105-106, 107-108, 109-110, 111-112, 113-114, 115-116, 117-118, 119-120, 121-122, 123-124, 125-126, 127-128, 129-130, 131-132, 133-134, 135-136, 137-138, 139-140, 141-142, 143-144, 145-146, 147-148, 149-150, 151-152, 153-154, 155-156, 157-158, 159-160, 161-162, 163-164, 165-166, 167-168, 169-170, 171-172, 173-174, 175-176, 177-178, 179-180, 181-182, 183-184, 185-186, 187-188, 189-190, 191-192, 193-194, 195-196, 197-198, 199-200, 201-202, 203-204, 205-206, 207-208, 209-210, 211-212, 213-214, 215-216, 217-218, 219-220, 221-222, 223-224, 225-226, 227-228, 229-230, 231-232, 233-234, 235-236, 237-238, 239-240, 241-242, 243-244, 245-246, 247-248, 249-250, 251-252, 253-254, 255-256, 257-258, 259-260, 261-262, 263-264, 265-266, 267-268, 269-270, 271-272, 273-274, 275-276, 277-278, 279-280, 281-282, 283-284, 285-286, 287-288, 289-290, 291-292, 293-294, 295-296, 297-298, 299-300, 301-302, 303-304, 305-306, 307-308, 309-310, 311-312, 313-314, 315-316, 317-318, 319-320, 321-322, 323-324, 325-326, 327-328, 329-330, 331-332, 333-334, 335-336, 337-338, 339-340, 341-342, 343-344, 345-346, 347-348, 349-350, 351-352, 353-354, 355-356, 357-358, 359-360, 361-362, 363-364, 365-366, 367-368, 369-370, 371-372, 373-374, 375-376, 377-378, 379-380, 381-382, 383-384, 385-386, 387-388, 389-390, 391-392, 393-394, 395-396, 397-398, 399-400, 401-402, 403-404, 405-406, 407-408, 409-410, 411-412, 413-414, 415-416, 417-418, 419-420, 421-422, 423-424, 425-426, 427-428, 429-430, 431-432, 433-434, 435-436, 437-438, 439-440, 441-442, 443-444, 445-446, 447-448, 449-450, 451-452, 453-454, 455-456, 457-458, 459-460, 461-462, 463-464, 465-466, 467-468, 469-470, 471-472, 473-474, 475-476, 477-478, 479-480, 481-482, 483-484, 485-486, 487-488, 489-490, 491-492, 493-494, 495-496, 497-498, 499-500, 501-502, 503-504, 505-506, 507-508, 509-510, 511-512, 513-514, 515-516, 517-518, 519-520, 521-522, 523-524, 525-526, 527-528, 529-530, 531-532, 533-534, 535-536, 537-538, 539-540, 541-542, 543-544, 545-546, 547-548, 549-550, 551-552, 553-554, 555-556, 557-558, 559-560, 561-562, 563-564, 565-566, 567-568, 569-570, 571-572, 573-574, 575-576, 577-578, 579-580, 581-582, 583-584, 585-586, 587-588, 589-590, 591-592, 593-594, 595-596, 597-598, 599-600, 601-602, 603-604, 605-606, 607-608, 609-610, 611-612, 613-614, 615-616, 617-618, 619-620, 621-622, 623-624, 625-626, 627-628, 629-630, 631-632, 633-634, 635-636, 637-638, 639-640, 641-642, 643-644, 645-646, 647-648, 649-650, 651-652, 653-654, 655-656, 657-658, 659-660, 661-662, 663-664, 665-666, 667-668, 669-670, 671-672, 673-674, 675-676, 677-678, 679-680, 681-682, 683-684, 685-686, 687-688, 689-690, 691-692, 693-694, 695-696, 697-698, 699-700, 701-702, 703-704, 705-706, 707-708, 709-710, 711-712, 713-714, 715-716, 717-718, 719-720, 721-722, 723-724, 725-726, 727-728, 729-730, 731-732, 733-734, 735-736, 737-738, 739-740, 741-742, 743-744, 745-746, 747-748, 749-750, 751-752, 753-754, 755-756, 757-758, 759-760, 761-762, 763-764, 765-766, 767-768, 769-770, 771-772, 773-774, 775-776, 777-778, 779-780, 781-782, 783-784, 785-786, 787-788, 789-790, 791-792, 793-794, 795-796, 797-798, 799-800, 801-802, 803-804, 805-806, 807-808, 809-810, 811-812, 813-814, 815-816, 817-818, 819-820, 821-822, 823-824, 825-826, 827-828, 829-830, 831-832, 833-834, 835-836, 837-838, 839-840, 841-842, 843-844, 845-846, 847-848, 849-850, 851-852, 853-854, 855-856, 857-858, 859-860, 861-862, 863-864, 865-866, 867-868, 869-870, 871-872, 873-874, 875-876, 877-878, 879-880, 881-882, 883-884, 885-886, 887-888, 889-890, 891-892, 893-894, 895-896, 897-898, 899-900, 901-902, 903-904, 905-906, 907-908, 909-910, 911-912, 913-914, 915-916, 917-918, 919-920, 921-922, 923-924, 925-926, 927-928, 929-930, 931-932, 933-934, 935-936, 937-938, 939-940, 941-942, 943-944, 945-946, 947-948, 949-950, 951-952, 953-954, 955-956, 957-958, 959-960, 961-962, 963-964, 965-966, 967-968, 969-970, 971-972, 973-974, 975-976, 977-978, 979-980, 981-982, 983-984, 985-986, 987-988, 989-990, 991-992, 993-994, 995-996, 997-998, 999-1000, 1001-1002, 1003-1004, 1005-1006, 1007-1008, 1009-1010, 1011-1012, 1013-1014, 1015-1016, 1017-1018, 1019-1020, 1021-1022, 1023-1024, 1025-1026, 1027-1028, 1029-1030, 1031-1032, 1033-1034, 1035-1036, 1037-1038, 1039-1040, 1041-1042, 1043-1044, 1045-1046, 1047-1048, 1049-1050, 1051-1052, 1053-1054, 1055-1056, 1057-1058, 1059-1060, 1061-1062, 1063-1064, 1065-1066, 1067-1068, 1069-1070, 1071-1072, 1073-1074, 1075-1076, 1077-1078, 1079-1080, 1081-1082, 1083-1084, 1085-1086, 1087-1088, 1089-1090, 1091-1092, 1093-1094, 1095-1096, 1097-1098, 1099-1100, 1101-1102, 1103-1104, 1105-1106, 1107-1108, 1109-1110, 1111-1112, 1113-1114, 1115-1116, 1117-1118, 1119-1120, 1121-1122, 1123-1124, 1125-1126, 1127-1128, 1129-1130, 1131-1132, 1133-1134, 1135-1136, 1137-1138, 1139-1140, 1141-1142, 1143-1144, 1145-1146, 1147-1148, 1149-1150, 1151-1152, 1153-1154, 1155-1156, 1157-1158, 1159-1160, 1161-1162, 1163-1164, 1165-1166, 1167-1168, 1169-1170, 1171-1172, 1173-1174, 1175-1176, 1177-1178, 1179-1180, 1181-1182, 1183-1184, 1185-1186, 1187-1188, 1189-1190, 1191-1192, 1193-1194, 1195-1196, 1197-1198, 1199-1200, 1201-1202, 1203-1204, 1205-1206, 1207-1208, 1209-1210, 1211-1212, 1213-1214, 1215-1216, 1217-1218, 1219-1220, 1221-1222, 1223-1224, 1225-1226, 1227-1228, 1229-1230, 1231-1232, 1233-1234, 1235-1236, 1237-1238, 1239-1240, 1241-1242, 1243-1244, 1245-1246, 1247-1248, 1249-1250, 1251-1252, 1253-1254, 1255-1256, 1257-1258, 1259-1260, 1261-1262, 1263-1264, 1265-1266, 1267-1268, 1269-1270, 1271-1272, 1273-1274, 1275-1276, 1277-1278, 1279-1280, 1281-1282, 1283-1284, 1285-1286, 1287-1288, 1289-1290, 1291-1292, 1293-1294, 1295-1296, 1297-1298, 1299-1300, 1301-1302, 1303-1304, 1305-1306, 1307-1308, 1309-1310, 1311-1312, 1313-1314, 1315-1316, 1317-1318, 1319-1320, 1321-1322, 1323-1324, 1325-1326, 1327-1328, 1329-1330, 1331-1332, 1333-1334, 1335-1336, 1337-1338, 1339-1340, 1341-1342, 1343-1344, 1345-1346, 1347-1348, 1349-1350, 1351-1352, 1353-1354, 1355-1356, 1357-1358, 1359-1360, 1361-1362, 1363-1364, 1365-1366, 1367-1368, 1369-1370, 1371-1372, 1373-1374, 1375-1376, 1377-1378, 1379-1380, 1381-1382, 1383-1384, 1385-1386, 1387-1388, 1389-1390, 1391-1392, 1393-1394, 1395-1396, 1397-1398, 1399-1400, 1401-1402, 1403-1404, 1405-1406, 1407-1408, 1409-1410, 1411-1412, 1413-1414, 1415-1416, 1417-1418, 1419-1420, 1421-1422, 1423-1424, 1425-1426, 1427-1428, 1429-1430, 1431-1432, 1433-1434, 1435-1436, 1437-1438, 1439-1440, 1441-1442, 1443-1444, 1445-1446, 1447-1448, 1449-1450, 1451-1452, 1453-1454, 1455-1456, 1457-1458, 1459-1460, 1461-1462, 1463-1464, 1465-1466, 1467-1468, 1469-1470, 1471-1472, 1473-1474, 1475-1476, 1477-1478, 1479-1480, 1481-1482, 1483-1484, 1485-1486, 1487-1488, 1489-1490, 1491-1492, 1493-1494, 1495-1496, 1497-1498, 1499-1500, 1501-1502, 1503-1504, 1505-1506, 1507-1508, 1509-1510, 1511-1512, 1513-1514, 1515-1516, 1517-1518, 1519-1520, 1521-1522, 1523-1524, 1525-1526, 1527-1528, 1529-1530, 1531-1532, 1533-1534, 1535-1536, 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1719-1720, 1721-1722, 1723-1724, 1725-1726, 1727-1728, 1729-1730, 1731-1732, 1733-1734, 1735-1736, 1737-1738, 1739-1740, 1741-1742, 1743-1744, 1745-1746, 1747-1748, 1749-1750, 1751-1752, 1753-1754, 1755-1756, 1757-1758, 1759-1760, 1761-1762, 1763-1764, 1765-1766, 1767-1768, 1769-1770, 1771-1772, 1773-1774, 1775-1776, 1777-1778, 1779-1780, 1781-1782, 1783-1784, 1785-1786, 1787-1788, 1789-1790, 1791-1792, 1793-1794, 1795-1796, 1797-1798, 1799-1800, 1801-1802, 1803-1804, 1805-1806, 1807-1808, 1809-1810, 1811-1812, 1813-1814, 1815-1816, 1817-1818, 1819-1820, 1821-1822, 1823-1824, 1825-1826, 1827-1828, 1829-1830, 1831-1832, 1833-1834, 1835-1836, 1837-1838, 1839-1840, 1841-1842, 1843-1844, 1845-1846, 1847-1848, 1849-1850, 1851-1852, 1853-1854, 1855-1856, 1857-1858, 1859-1860, 1861-1862, 1863-1864, 1865-1866, 1867-1868, 1869-1870, 1871-1872, 1873-1874, 1875-1876, 1877-1878, 1879-1880, 1881-1882, 1883-1884, 1885-1886, 1887-1888, 1889-1890, 1891-1892, 1893-1894, 1895-1896, 1897-1898, 1899-1900, 1901-1902, 1903-1904, 1905-1906, 1907-1908, 1909-1910, 1911-1912, 1913-1914, 1915-1916, 1917-1918, 1919-1920, 1921-1922, 1923-1924, 1925-1926, 1927-1928, 1929-1930, 1931-1932, 1933-1934, 1935-1936, 1937-1938, 1939-1940, 1941-1942, 1943-1944, 1945-1946, 1947-1948, 1949-1950, 1951-1952, 1953-1954, 1955-1956, 1957-1958, 1959-1960, 1961-1962, 1963-1964, 1965-1966, 1967-1968, 1969-1970, 1971-1972, 1973-1974, 1975-1976, 1977-1978, 1979-1980, 1981-1982, 1983-1984, 1985-1986, 1987-1988, 1989-1990, 1991-1992, 1993-1994, 1995-1996, 1997-1998, 1999-2000, 2001-2002, 2003-2004, 2005-2006, 2007-2008, 2009-2010, 2011-2012, 2013-2014, 2015-2016, 2017-2018, 2019-2020, 2021-2022, 2023-2024, 2025-2026, 2027-2028, 2029-2030, 2031-2032, 2033-2034, 2035-2036, 2037-2038, 2039-2040, 2041-2042, 2043-2044, 2045-2046, 2047-2048, 2049-2050, 2051-2052, 2053-2054, 2055-2056, 2057-2058, 2059-2060, 2061-2062, 2063-2064, 2065-2066, 2067-2068, 2069-2070, 2071-2072, 2073-2074, 2075-2076, 2077-2078, 2079-2080, 2081-2082, 2083-2084, 2085-2086, 2087-2088, 2089-2090, 2091-2092, 2093-2094, 2095-2096, 2097-2098, 2099-2100, 2101-2102, 2103-2104, 2105-2106, 2107-2108

## Kaimuki's Climatic Value

\$15.00

Cash Prizes

We will give \$15.00, divided into three cash prizes, for the three best letters from people who have, or have not, been benefited in health by the CLIMATE of KAIMUKI

**CONDITIONS:**

Your composition must be written in the form of a letter addressed to us, contain not more than 100 words, and clearly state in simple language in what manner the climate of KAIMUKI has affected your health. It will not be necessary to tell what your sickness was, or is, but you should give a general idea of your physical condition, and describe in what way the climate helped you or hurt you. If the climate has not helped you we want to know why. We are not seeking a one-sided opinion. Our prizes will be given for the BEST LETTER—regardless of the opinion expressed. We want only your true opinion—good or bad. It's up to you.

Your letter must be mailed to us on or before February 15, and we will award the prizes February 20.

There are hundreds of people now living who have lived in Kaimuki. We want to know from them whether our belief in the health-giving character of the CLIMATE of KAIMUKI is well founded. From the result of our last prize contest we found that so many people vouched for the RESIDENTIAL VALUE OF KAIMUKI that we now want to learn what is thought of

First Prize, \$7.50

Second Prize, 5.00

Third Prize, 2.50

Kaimuki's Climatic Value

Address:

Kaimuki Land Co., Ltd.

P. O. Box 420  
Honolulu, T. H.

## PARADE MATTERS SHAPING UP

### Limits of Size of Floats Are Given By Director Wall.

Director Wall of the Floral Parade Monday spent some time looking over the Capitol grounds, where the Floral Parade will assemble on Washington's Birthday morning. Measurements were made of the width of the gates leading into the grounds, and as these are only a few inches over thirteen feet, notice has been given to all who are decorating floats to keep within this width. The overhead trolley lines, which vary from seventeen to eighteen feet above the street, will fix the height to which any of the floats can be built.

It is planned to give each section of the parade a special position in the grounds for the assembly. Each car will be previously supplied with numbered cards to be hung on either side of the entry, and it is by these numbers that the attendants will be able to place the cars in their proper position without confusion.

As the parade this year will doubtless be a good deal larger than any heretofore, it will be very important for all who have entries to have them in the grounds not later than 9 o'clock on the morning of the parade.

It is the intention to keep the crowds off the driveways of the Capitol grounds entirely. Last year there was much complaint on the part of the judges, that they were unable to get a good view of the cars on account of the crowds which assembled there almost continuously.

Within a few days a reviewing stand will be erected upon the golf lot adjoining the Hawaiian Electric building, on which the judges, members of the Legislature and a few of the Territorial and Federal officials will have seats reserved. Director Wall received an acknowledgment of his invitation to Queen Liliuokalani. As she is not strong, it is probable that arrangements will be made for her to occupy her automobile close to the reviewing stand.

## Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure



**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS** never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Genuine must bear Signature

Beutelschlag

CORPORATION NOTICES.

### HONOLULU RAPID TRANSIT AND LAND COMPANY.

Notice.

Beginning with Wednesday morning, the 15th instant, and continuing until further notice, the following changes will be made in the routing of the cars of this company:

A through car service will be instituted between Liliha and Wylie streets and Paoua, via Liliha, King, Alakea, Emma and Luau streets, and vice versa.

The Punahou car service will be extended to the Honolulu Iron Works on Ala Moana.

The passenger car service on Alakea street north of King street will be discontinued.

C. G. HALLENTYNE,  
Manager, H. R. T. & L. Co.  
4850-94

ANNUAL MEETING.

Kaliainui Plantation Co., Ltd.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Kaliainui Plantation Co., Ltd., will be held at the office and principal place of business of the company, 208 Stangenwald building, Honolulu, T. H., on Thursday, the 16th day of February, 1911, at 10:50 a. m.

E. E. PAXTON,  
Secretary, Kaliainui Plantation Co., Ltd.  
Honolulu, T. H., February 3, 1911.  
4843-101

ANNUAL MEETING.

Pulehu Plantation Co., Ltd.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Pulehu Plantation Co., Ltd., will be held at the office and principal place of business of the company, No. 208 Stangenwald building, Honolulu, T. H., on Thursday, the 16th day of February, 1911, at 11 a. m.

E. E. PAXTON,  
Secretary, Pulehu Plantation Co., Ltd.  
Honolulu, T. H., February 3, 1911.  
4843-101

NOTICE OF MEETING.

Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., will be held at the office of the company, 39 Queen street, Honolulu, on Tuesday, February 21, 1911, at 10 o'clock a. m.

NORMAN E. GEDGE,  
Secretary.  
4844-151

ANNUAL MEETING.

Alexander & Baldwin, Limited.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Alexander & Baldwin, Limited, will be held at the office and principal place of business of the company, 208 Stangenwald building, Honolulu, T. H., at 9 a. m., on Monday, the 27th day of February, 1911.

E. E. PAXTON,  
Secretary, Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.  
Honolulu, February 3, 1911.  
4842-201

ANNUAL MEETING.

Waianae Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Waianae Company will be held at the office of J. M. Dowsett, Merchant street, Thursday, February 23, 1911, at 10 o'clock a. m.

M. R. COOMBS,  
Secretary, Waianae Co.  
4850-94

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.

By order of the Board of Directors, the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Waimea Sugar Mill Company will be held at the office of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., on Thursday, February 23, 1911, at 10:30 a. m., for the purpose of electing officers and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

F. KLAMP,  
Secretary.  
4846—Feb. 5, 15, 22.

P. H. BURNETTE  
Com'r. of Deeds for California and New York; NOTARY PUBLIC; Grant Marriage Licenses; Draws Mortgages, Deeds, Bills of Sale, Leases, Wills, Etc. Attorney for the District Courts. 79 MERCHANT ST HONOLULU, PHONE 1310.

Blank books of all sorts, ledgers etc., manufactured by the Bulletin Publishing Company.

### LEGAL NOTICES.

#### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES IN AND FOR THE TERRITORY OF AND DISTRICT OF HAWAII.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff and Petitioner, vs. AUGUSTUS F. KNUDSEN; ERIC A. KNUDSEN; ANNIE S. KNUDSEN; ARTHUR S. KNUDSEN; ARTHUR S. KNUDSEN; IDA E. VON HOLT; HENRY M. VON HOLT; MAUD K. GARSTIN; KEKAHA SUGAR COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii; THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII; BISHOP TRUST COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii; and SAMUEL ALGARROBA, JANE GUAVA, MARY MANGO and JOHN BANYAN, unknown owners and claimants, Defendants and Respondents.

You are hereby directed to appear, and answer the Petition in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the District Court of the United States, in and for the Territory of Hawaii, within twenty days from and after service upon you of a certified copy of Plaintiff's Petition herein, together with a certified copy of this Summons.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment of condemnation of the lands described in the Petition herein and for any other relief demanded in the Petition.

WITNESS THE HONORABLE SANFORD B. DOLE and THE HONORABLE A. G. M. ROBERTSON, Judges of said District Court, this 5th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

(Sgd.) A. E. MURPHY,  
Clerk.  
(Endorsed)

No. 72. DISTRICT COURT OF THE U. S. for the Territory of Hawaii. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA vs. AUGUSTUS F. KNUDSEN, et al. SUMMONS. ROBERT W. BRECKONS and WILLIAM T. RAWLINS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Hawaii—ss.

I, A. E. MURPHY, Clerk of the District Court of the United States of America, in and for the Territory and District of Hawaii, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of the original Summons in the case of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA vs. AUGUSTUS F. KNUDSEN, et al., as the same remains of record and on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said District Court this 17th day of January, A. D. 1911.

(Seal) A. E. MURPHY,  
Clerk of the United States District Court, Territory of Hawaii.  
By F. L. DAVIS, Deputy Clerk.  
4828-3m

CORPORATION NOTICES.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Kailua Plantation Co., Ltd.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Kailua Plantation Co., Ltd., will be held at the office and principal place of business of the company, No. 208 Stangenwald building, Honolulu, T. H., on Thursday, the 16th day of February, 1911, at 11:20 a. m.

E. E. PAXTON,  
Secretary, Kailua Plantation Co., Ltd.  
Honolulu, T. H., February 3, 1911.  
4843-101

ANNUAL MEETING.

Maui Agricultural Company.

The annual meeting of the partners of the Maui Agricultural Company will be held at the office and principal place of business of the company, No. 208 Stangenwald building, Honolulu, T. H., on Thursday, the 16th day of February, 1911, at 11:40 a. m.

W. O. SMITH,  
Secretary, Maui Agricultural Co.  
Honolulu, T. H., February 3, 1911.  
4843-101

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A. A. O. N. M. S.

All Nobles of Aloha Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and all visiting Nobles of the Order, intending to make the trip to Hilo, by the S. S. Wilhelmina, February 22, 1911, will please leave their names with the Recorder, Chas. F. Murray, Telephone 1109.  
4846-6t

NOTICE.

Persons preparing floats or other decorated entries for the Floral Parade are hereby advised that no entry should be over 13 feet in width, or over 17 feet high. Cars wider than this can not pass through the gates of the Capitol grounds, and trolley wires limit the height as just noted.

A. F. WALL,  
General Director, 1911 Floral Parade.  
4851-3t

Inter-island and O. R. & L. Shipping books for sale at the Bulletin office, 50c each.

### CORPORATION NOTICES.

#### ANNUAL MEETING.

Ewa Plantation Company.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Ewa Plantation Company will be held at the office of Castle & Cooke, Limited, at the corner of Fort and Merchant streets, in the city and county of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, on Thursday, February 23, 1911, at 10 o'clock a. m.

T. H. PETRIE,  
Secretary, Ewa Plantation Company.  
Honolulu, February 7, 1911.  
4845-14t

#### ANNUAL MEETING.

Apokaa Sugar Company, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Apokaa Sugar Company, Limited, will be held at the office of Castle & Cooke, Limited, at the corner of Fort and Merchant streets, in the city and county of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, on Thursday, February 23, 1911, at 1:30 o'clock p. m.

T. H. PETRIE,  
Secretary, Apokaa Sugar Company, Limited.  
Honolulu, February 7, 1911.  
4845-14t

#### ANNUAL MEETING.

Waialua Agricultural Company, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Waialua Agricultural Company, Limited, will be held at the office of Castle & Cooke, Limited, at the corner of Fort and Merchant streets, in the city and county of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, on Friday, February 24, 1911, at 10 o'clock a. m.

T. H. PETRIE,  
Secretary, Waialua Agricultural Company, Limited.  
Honolulu, February 7, 1911.  
4845-15t

#### ANNUAL MEETING.

Wahiawa Water Company, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Wahiawa Water Company, Limited, will be held at the office of Castle & Cooke, Limited, at the corner of Fort and Merchant streets, in the city and county of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, on Friday, February 24, 1911, at 1:30 o'clock p. m.

T. H. PETRIE,  
Secretary, Wahiawa Water Company, Limited.  
Honolulu, February 7, 1911.  
4845-15t

#### ANNUAL MEETING.

Kohala Sugar Company.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Kohala Sugar Company will be held at the office of Castle & Cooke, Limited, at the corner of Fort and Merchant streets, in the city and county of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, on Monday, February 27, 1911, at 10 o'clock a. m.

T. H. PETRIE,  
Secretary, Kohala Sugar Company.  
Honolulu, February 7, 1911.  
4845-18t

#### DIVIDEND NOTICE.

### THE GERMAN SAVING AND LOAN SOCIETY.

(Member of Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco)

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

For the half year ending December 31, 1910, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after January 3, 1911. Dividends not drawn are added to the deposit account and earn dividends from January 1, 1911.

GEORGE TOURNY, Manager.  
12t

#### BY AUTHORITY.

Office of the Board of Health.  
Honolulu, Hawaii, February 4, 1911.

#### TENDERS FOR FURNISHING AND EQUIPMENT, GENERAL HOSPITAL, KALAUPAPA, MOLOKAI

Sealed tenders, in duplicate, endorsed "Tenders for Furnishing and Equipment, General Hospital, Kalaupapa, Molokai," for furnishing and equipping the General Hospital at Kalaupapa, Molokai, will be received at the office of the Board of Health until 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, February 16, 1911.

Specifications and a list of articles required, and other information, may be had upon application at the office of the Board of Health.

Tenders must be accompanied by a certified check equal in amount to 5 per cent. of the tender.

All bids must be made on forms furnished by the Board of Health and must be submitted in accordance with, and be subject to, the provisions and requirements of Act 63, Session Laws, 1909.

The Board of Health does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any bid or tender.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.  
By Its Acting President,  
J. S. B. PRATT.  
4845—Feb. 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15.

## Delays Are Dangerous

especially in the chicken business, so don't put off getting that

# Cyphers Incubator

It is too late in the year to get good results. When you come in to get the Incubator, we will show you the complete Cyphers line, for you will likely want a Brooder or a Hoyer, and will also need some of the Chick Food and Water and Food Containers that are so useful.

We will be glad to send you a Cyphers Catalogue. It will interest you.

## E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

### CORPORATION NOTICES.

Territory of Hawaii, )  
City and County of ) ss.  
Honolulu, )

Cecil Brown and L. T. Peck, each being duly sworn, depose and say that they are respectively the President and Cashier of The First American Savings & Trust Co. of Hawaii, Ltd., and that the following schedule is a full, true, just and accurate statement of the affairs of the said The First American Savings & Trust Co. of Hawaii, Ltd., as including the 31st day of December, 1910, such schedule being required by Section 2588 of the Revised Laws of the Territory of Hawaii.

The authorized capital of the company is \$200,000, divided into 2000 shares of the par value of \$100 each. The number of shares issued is 2000, fifty per cent. equal to \$100,000 has been paid in on the stock, leaving \$100,000 subject to be called in.

The liabilities of the company on the first day of January, 1911, were as follows:

Capital paid up.....	\$100,000.00
Deposits.....	699,026.16
Shorts and overs.....	111.99
Undivided profits.....	24,619.71
	\$823,757.77

The Assets of the Company on the first day of January, 1911, were:

Bills receivable.....	\$591,492.11
Bonds.....	261,422.00
Real estate.....	41,300.00
Cash on hand and in bank.....	10,578.54
Interest accrued.....	8,965.12
	\$823,757.77

(Sgd.) CECIL BROWN,  
President.  
L. T. PECK,  
Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of February, 1911.  
(Sic) FRANK F. FERNANDEZ,  
Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit, T. H.

I hereby certify the above to be a true and correct copy of the original schedule filed in the office of the Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii.

FRANK F. FERNANDEZ,  
Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit,  
T. H.  
4851-6t

## MAINLAND CITIES WILL LISTEN

### Arrangements Perfected for President Taft to Open Elks' Carnival.

The United States mainland is likely to sit up and take notice for a few moments around about the beginning of Washington's birthday, and great cities on the mainland will be aware of the fact that Honolulu is on the map of America and the world.

The arrangements made for President Taft to wire the opening message for the Elks' Carnival here are such that one of the greatest demonstrative bits of promotion work for Hawaii will be eventuated.

Monday J. Walter Jones, chairman of the Honolulu Elks' Carnival committee, wired the Exalted Elder, Horruan, Cincinnati, Ohio, to this effect: "Notify secretary to President that closing circuit Washington at 1 a. m., February 22, opens carnival 7:29 p. m. February 21. After circuit ask President send few words."

It will be noted that the President has been asked to send a few words by way of greeting, in addition to the signal for the opening of the celebration. No greater distance was ever covered uninterruptedly for such a purpose and Honolulu will hold a record, thanks to the courtesy of the Chief Executive and the cable and telegraph companies, that all the world may envy.

From the White House to Alakea wharf is a feat to be talked about in the life of electric communication—five thousand miles direct.

The Commercial Pacific Cable Company have arranged with the Postal Telegraph Co. and one of two routes will be used for the long traveling message, and in either case the cities through which the spark flashes will realize that a vast system is being held up for the sake of doings in Honolulu, an advertisement which they cannot lose sight of. The cities of the world are made to wait while Taft talks to the people of Honolulu and greets them with the wish of success and happiness.

### YOUR OPPORTUNITY

If Lakeview No. 2 Oil Company makes good you may order your automobile. This is no dream. It is a good fifty-to-one chance in your favor. Everybody should strive to better his condition in life, and this is your opportunity. Lakeview No. 2 is a high-class oil investment, managed by men of honor and ability, who refer you to any bank in Los Angeles regarding their financial standing. I am leaving for the Coast. Phone 3929. During my absence Geo. H. Paul will receive subscriptions for stock. I will be, on my return, glad to furnish information on any oil property in that neighborhood to those interested. J. Oswald Lutted, 1139 Forts street.

BORN.

GERNER—At Puunene, Maui, Feb. 13, 1911, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Gerner, a son.

Bulletin Editorial Room Phone 2185. Bulletin Business Office Phone 2256.

## J. A. GILMAN,

### Shipping and Commission

Agent for

Arthur Sewall & Co., Bath, Me.  
Parrott & Co., San Francisco  
Badger's Fire Extinguisher Co.  
General Fire Extinguisher Co.  
(BRINELL AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER)  
Neuman Clock Co.  
(WATCHMAN'S CLOCK)  
Royal Standard Typewriter  
Aachen & Munich Fire Ins. Co.

FORT STREET, NEAR MERCHANT

## AUDIT COMPANY OF HAWAII

924 BETHEL STREET

P. O. Box 646 - Telephone 2035

Conducts all classes of Audits and investigations, and furnishes Reports on all kinds of financial work

Suggestions given for simplifying or systematizing office work. All business confidential.

## CRYSTAL SPRINGS

Back in California there is a dairy famed for the excellence of its products. The fame extends to Honolulu, where thousands of pounds of butter are eaten every month—and most of it comes from Crystal Springs. It has the pure butter flavor.

## Metropolitan Meat Market

HEILBRON & LOUIS, Proprietors TELEPHONE 1814

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