

# Hawaiian Gazette

VOL. VI, NO. 115

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1913—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 3805.

## LOCAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST RUINOUS REDUCTION IN THE SUGAR TARIFF SHOULD GO ON

### Success to Date Should Encourage All in Persisting Says Head of Local Sugar Protection Committee.

#### Near the Spotlight Center

HAWAII IS NEARER THE CENTER OF THE "NATIONAL SPOTLIGHT" NOW THAN SHE HAS BEEN FOR MANY YEARS, AS A RESULT OF HER WIDESPREAD CAMPAIGN FOR THE SUGAR TARIFF. IT HAS BEEN BROADENED INTO A CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION ABOUT THE ISLANDS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

REPLIES FROM THE EARLY LETTERS ARE POURING INTO HONOLULU IN SUCH NUMBERS AS TO SHOW THAT AT ABOUT THE PRESENT TIME, WHEN THE FULL VOLUME OF HAWAII'S MAIL IS REACHING THE EASTERN CENTERS, HAWAII'S AFFAIRS AND HER POSITION MUST BE SUBJECTS OF ATTENTION AND TOPICS OF DISCUSSION AMONG LEADING BUSINESS MEN IN ALL LINES. SOME OF THE REPLIES ARE FULL OF ENCOURAGEMENT, AND FRIENDS OF HAWAII URGE THAT THE CAMPAIGN BE KEPT UP.

THE SUGAR PROTECTION COMMITTEE HAS DECIDED UPON A "FOLLOW-UP" CAMPAIGN, AND ALL THE LEADERS IN THE FIGHT ARE AGREED THAT SECOND AND THIRD LETTERS WILL PROVE AN EFFECTIVE MEANS OF WORKING.

NEW CAMPAIGN LITERATURE HAS BEEN PREPARED AND IS READY FOR DISTRIBUTION AT THE HEADQUARTERS, 403 JUDD BUILDING, AND AT BENSON, SMITH & CO., THE HOLLISTER DRUG CO., CHAMBERS DRUG CO., HONOLULU DRUG CO., AND THE LOCAL BANKS.

"Now that returns have begun to show what Hawaii can do in Washington," said Fred L. Waldron yesterday, "I hope this campaign will double its efforts to get a just consideration of its rights in congress."

Since the departure of ex-Governor Carter for Washington, Mr. Waldron has become the head of the Sugar Protection Committee, an vice-chairman, and he says the reports the committee is receiving mean that it is worth while for Honolulu to get a "second wind" and fight harder than ever.

"One thing we have utterly disproved," continued Waldron, "and that is the statement of those who hold back because, as they think, we can't get a hearing. Many a resident has neglected to write because he thinks Hawaii is too small to matter in the great national controversy. Congress will do what it wants," say these people, "and it isn't going to be influenced by little Hawaii."

"Already it has been shown that this idea is a wrong one. From our very first volley of letters came back answers, as quickly as return mails could bring them, showing congressional responses to our appeals. By this time almost everyone who wrote many letters has received encouraging replies, many of them right from the

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#### GROSSLY INEQUITABLE.

From second telegram sent, after hearing from Hawaii, to President Wilson, by San Francisco Chamber of Commerce: "We again desire to repeat our objections to the abolition or radical reduction of the tariff on sugar. Such action would severely cripple, if it did not annihilate, the beet sugar industries and the Hawaiian sugar plantations. If the present price of raw sugar, namely, \$3.45 per hundred pounds, were reduced by the amount of the present tariff on Cuban sugar, the price of sugar would fall far below the cost of production and marketing by both the Hawaiian plantations and the beet sugar industries. The disproportion between the very small benefits to the ultimate consumer, which might come from putting sugar on the free list, as compared to the widespread injury which would be done to the large numbers of people in the prosperity are dependent on the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, whose communities and sugar industry, make the proposal of abolition of the duty on sugar appear grossly inadequate to us."

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#### WOULD BE BANK INJUSTICE.

From a 1209 word night telegram sent by a large San Francisco wholesale house to the eleven Representatives and two Senators from California, result of letter from E. H. Paris: "The United States government for many years has maintained its policy of protection over the sugar industry and has had concerns like ours to believe that it would be safe to devote our lives and our all in lines of endeavor directly dependent upon the beet sugar business. We believe that we and thousands of others would be done a rank injustice if the foundations of our parent industry were kicked out from under us. We believe that we have the right to ask of our government that which we could demand of an individual in a court of justice, basing our claims on a question of usage. We want you to fight for a cause that involves directly and indirectly the well-being of thousands of people. It has been said that taking of the duty from sugar will reduce the cost of living. Statistics show in SUGAR AT A GLANCE that the saving would be extremely small. The cost of living is high at any price to the man out of a job."

men who will vote on our fate in congress. Only yesterday came a cable showing that Senator Worris of California, one of the leaders among the Progressive Republicans, who probably hold the balance of power, has openly espoused our cause to the full limit, giving his endorsement to a letter in which Bishop Restarick ably set forth Hawaii's case.

#### Our Arguments Diferent.

Besides those who think it not worth while to write because of their smallness, there are some who think that the argument is being made anyhow by the more influential businessmen and the Louisiana cane sugar men. But it should be remembered that Hawaii has a set of arguments that are exclusively her own. Our country is one with a very keen and easily aroused sentiment of justice. Hawaii's isolation, her peculiar difficulties, the fact that she gave herself to the Union, and has paid taxes instead of being an expense, as other Territories were, appeal to the great sense of the West and Middle West were at expense to the national treasury, an even after they became States, many of them got help in emergencies and as epidemics, etc. Hawaii paid her way and a good deal more.

Letters from here can bring these arguments home, adding to the general economic arguments. Now that we have actually demonstrated that letter-

(Continued on Page Two.)

## Conflicting Reports Concerning Condition of Pope Cardinal Notified to Prepare for Sacred College

### Last Bulletin Says Pontiff May Yet Recover.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
ROME, April 17.—(Special to The Advertiser)—After several hours of refreshing sleep, the Pope awoke this morning greatly refreshed. Although his condition is grave, the Papal physicians refuse to abandon hope for his ultimate recovery.

Doctors Marchisiani and Amel this morning issued the following bulletin: "The Holy Father passed a quiet night and his condition is improved. He has no fever and the bronchial affection is abated."

Rebels at Censorship.  
Cardinal Oreglia, dean of the cardinals, this afternoon rebelled at the illegal censorship instituted by Cardinal Merry Del Val, the Papal Secretary, and Doctors Marchisiani and



LATEST PHOTOGRAPH OF POPE PIUS X. HE HAS FINISHED HIS FORMER DAILY DRIVE THROUGH THE VATICAN GARDENS.

Amel. He is angry, saying it is impossible under the present conditions for the cardinals to learn the Pope's true condition.

Cardinal Oreglia today formally invited all cardinals here to join him in asserting their right to assist in the ministrations to the Pontiff.

Alarm Was Felt.  
The Pope's condition last night was alarming, but gradually developed into one of hopefulness and this morning it was believed that if the Pontiff survives several days longer he has a chance to recover.

At midnight he was restless and tormented by a cough. He was permitted to sit up, this partially alleviating the discomfort.

The Pope insisted on talking, however, and his temperature rose. At an early hour this morning the Pontiff suffered another coughing fit, after which he slept until dawn and stirred.

## KAIHUKI WANTS ITS DRINKING WATER PURE

### Will Address Legislature on the Subject at an Early Date.

Kaihuki's water question loomed up large and seriously last night at the meeting of the Kaihuki Improvement Club and, as a result, a protest will be filed with the authorities against mixing the Palolo Valley water with the artesian liquid supplied by the Kapahulu pumping station.

An official communication may also be addressed today or tomorrow to the Speaker and members of the house of representatives and an attempt will be made to attach a rider to the proposed additional appropriation of \$15,000 for the Palolo water scheme, so that this supply will not be turned into the same mains or the reservoir on "Red Hill," which are fed by the pure supply from Kapahulu.

The Kaihukites have ample assurances that the surface water of the valley is not at all free from deleterious matter than to a certain extent has been assured by the department that this water will not be utilized at all. Professor Gilmore of the College of Hawaii has analyzed the surface water and pronounced it not the best for drinking purposes.

The department now claims there is a spring just in the rear of the first falls in Palolo Valley and that the water from this source is absolutely pure and can be piped out so that surface water will not mix with it. Should this be so Kaihukites will probably withdraw their objections, but a separate stake from that at the foot of the first falls, will have to be provided to feed the pipe line which is now being laid.

## I. W. W.'s Go On Hunger Strike in Denver Bull Pen

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(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
DENVER, April 17.—(Special to The Advertiser)—In emulation of the jail tactics espoused by the militant suffragettes in England, the sixty Industrial Workers of the World who were cast into the "bull pen" here, after a threat to "show up" the Denver police, started a hunger strike today.

## SPECIAL LAW FOR DOCTOR FRIEDMANN

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
WASHINGTON, April 17.—(Special to The Advertiser)—A bill granting Doctor Friedmann, discoverer of an alleged tuberculosis cure, license to practice in the District of Columbia was introduced in the senate today. Doctor Friedmann is anxious to open headquarters here.

## INFAMOUS CASE IS AT LAST IN COURT

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
WASHINGTON, April 17.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The appeal of Porter Charlton to the Supreme Court from the action of the New Jersey courts and the state department in holding him over for extradition to Italy to answer to the charge of murdering his wife at Lake Como, on June 7, 1910, was on call for argument today before the court, but because of several cases ahead there was a possibility it might not be reached until tomorrow.

## GEORGIAN WILL MAKE NEXT CENSUS COUNT

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
WASHINGTON, April 17.—(Special to The Advertiser)—President Wilson today sent to the senate the nomination of William Harris of Georgia to be census director.

## SOUTHERNERS GET TOGETHER IN A CLUB

### Banquet and Organize With gubernatorial Candidate as First President.

The Southern Society of Hawaii was born last night at the organization banquet, with a hundred charter members, of whom fifty and more were present when Kani's boys began singing Southern songs at six o'clock.

As early as half past five the Southerners began gathering from every quarter of the city, for an hour they chatted and exchanged reminiscences then sat down to dine and organize. There were many surprises in store for the men south of Mason and Dixon's line, friends and relatives who did not dream of each other's residence in Hawaii were introduced, lone Texans discovered that there is a Texan colony in Honolulu, and the three South Carolinians who began the movement of bringing the Southerners together, found that they had located twenty from the South State alone, to say nothing of the Carolina army officers on duty in Hawaii.

Judge Quirk started the ball rolling by urging the immediate organization of a Southern Society of Hawaii. This was unanimously agreed to, and Judge Edings moved that work begin without further delay.

Alexander Hume Ford was elected chairman of the meeting, and the following ticket was unanimously elected: E. M. Watson, president; Wm. E. (Continued on Page Six.)

## ST. PETER'S AND THE VATICAN

### Prepared for Death.

The Vatican had prepared for the Pope's death. Cardinal Domenico notified Cardinal Oreglia that the end was near and the latter was in constant readiness to assist in administering the last sacraments.

It was reported that Cardinal Merry Del Val had requested all apostolic delegates to notify the cardinals abroad to be ready for a convocation of the Sacred College. Newspaper correspondents also heard a rumor that the government had agreed to hold up all telegraphic and cable communications in the event of the Pontiff's death in order to give precedence to messages to church dignitaries.

### Family Near at Hand.

Angelo Sarto, the Pontiff's brother, has not left the sick room since he arrived in the city.

His sisters also were summoned to the Vatican last night and told to prepare for the worst. The Pope's married sisters, living outside of Italy, also have been summoned.

The King of Italy is receiving four bulletins concerning the Pontiff's condition.

## TARIFF BILL TO THE HOUSE MONDAY

### Will Be Reported Without Radical Changes, Is Prediction.

### Republican Report Goes to Caucus--Scores the Measures.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
WASHINGTON, April 17.—(Special to The Advertiser)—When the house Democratic caucus resumes its consideration of the Tariff Bill tomorrow afternoon an early conclusion is predicted. It is expected that the Tariff Bill, in practically the same shape as it was framed by the ways and means committee, will be presented to the house on Monday.

The Republican members of the house are to meet in caucus and it is certain that they will approve of the minority report of the ways and means committee, which excoriates the bill.

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## RESIDENTS ONLY FOR TERRITORIAL POSTS

(Associated Press Cable to the Star-Bulletin)

Secretary of the Interior Lane will appoint no more President the appointments of any man to a territorial office who is not a bona fide resident of the Territory in which the office is situated.

This important statement of policy was enunciated today when the secretary announced the appointment of Maj. J. F. A. Strong as Governor of Alaska to succeed Walter E. Clark. Clark, who is a former Washington newspaperman, is to be succeeded by the well-known Alaskan, also a newspaperman.

In giving out the news of the appointment, the secretary also declared that he will not recommend for appointment to any important office a man with whom he is personally unacquainted. He desires to get men who are thoroughly familiar with the conditions they will be called upon to handle and in whom he has personal confidence.

## NO PROHIBITION FOR BIG WORLD'S FAIR

SACRAMENTO, April 17.—(Associated Press Cable to Star-Bulletin)—The senate today, after a hard fight and bitter debate, after some days, killed the bill prohibiting the sale of liquor on the grounds of the Panama-Pacific exposition, and that exposition consequently will be "wet."

## COMMONER GIVES WELCOME TO CHINA

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
LINCOLN, Nebraska, April 17.—(Special to The Advertiser)—A welcome to the Republic of China is voiced today in an editorial appearing in "The Commoner," the paper edited by Secretary of State Bryan here.

The editorial says in part: "The people of America will rejoice at China's entrance into her new career. It is a momentous hour when the citizens of a great nation, becoming conscious of their rights and capacities, secure participation in the government wherever they live."

## ALL IS QUIET ON THE MEXICAN BORDER

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
DOUGLAS, Arizona, April 17.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Following the departure for Guaymas of Colonel Obregon and his 1400 constitutionalists, quiet prevailed on the Arizona border today for the first time in many weeks. Obregon expects the surrender of the Federalists at Guaymas upon his appearance.

## SLUSH FUND LOCATOR COMMITS SUICIDE

(Associated Press Cable)—John Wayman, who as state attorney uncovered the Lorimer slush fund in the Illinois legislature and prosecuted for bribery a number of the members in connection with the election of Lorimer to the United States Senate, committed suicide here yesterday by blowing out his brains.

## Stop Fighting Only to Bury the Many Dead

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(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
LONDON, April 17.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Peace in the Balkans is as far away as ever, according to a dispatch received here today from Sofia. It said the reported armistice between Turkey and Bulgaria was merely an agreement between the opposing generals and was only made to permit the burial of the dead.

## THIS COULD NEVER HAPPEN IN HAWAII

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
WASHINGTON, April 17.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Charges on which Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, from office rested today in the department of justice, where the agents of the bureau of investigation were at work upon them.

The general allegation against Moore is that employes of the weather bureau, while out on government business, were utilized in addressing organizations and meetings in furtherance of Moore's candidacy for secretary of agriculture.

## MEET DEATH WHILE RESCUING OTHERS

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
MALONE, New York, April 17.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Six are known to be dead, one is missing and five are seriously injured, following a fire which destroyed the Hotel De Wilton here early today. Albert Robe-deau, after arousing the occupants of the place and saving many of them, was caught in the flames and perished.

Senate Proceedings.

Sen. B. 132—Relating to Lord Young Kewala contract.—Chillingworth. DEFERRED.

Sen. B. 122—Relating to Lord Young Kewala contract.—Chillingworth. DEFERRED.

WATERFRONT NEWS. DRYDOCK BOTTOM MAY NOT RESIST. Dock Basin Believed to Be Shattered—Ventura to Arrive Here Tonight.

Marine Tidings. Thursday, April 17, 1913. Victoria—Sailed, April 16, S. S. Marana, for Honolulu.

Business Cards. Honolulu Iron Works Co.—Machinery of every description made to order.

Local Campaign Against Tariff Cut Should Go On. Arguments are good. From personal letter to Fred L. Waldron, by President and Manager Western Pacific Railway Company.

Another Aide Planned. Order makes changes in present system. Army headquarters yesterday received orders giving details of the composition of the courtmartial, there being a number of changes in the existing system.

JAPAN PLANNING TO BOYCOTT AMERICA

HITTING NOW AT THE JAPANESE FISHERS... SACRAMENTO, April 17.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Frank declaration that the California Anti-Alien Land Bill is aimed directly at the Japanese...

JOHNSON NOT DECIDED

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) SACRAMENTO, April 16.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Governor Johnson today said he has received no communication from President Wilson...

JAPAN RAISES LARGE LOAN FROM FRENCHMEN

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) TOKIO, April 16.—(Special to The Advertiser)—It was officially announced today that arrangements have been concluded for the issue in Paris of a Japanese loan of \$35,000,000 at five per cent...

ICEBERGS DRIFTING INTO STEAMER LANES

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) WASHINGTON, April 16.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Two great icebergs, one hundred miles north of the Hawaiian Islands, are drifting southward...

JAPANESE HORSE THIEF QUICKLY CAPTURED ON STREETS OF HONOLULU

Charged with horse stealing, a crime ranking with murder on the mainland during the days of the "wild and woolly West" and for which many a man was forced to reckon with old "Judge Lynch," Yogi Misata, a Japanese vegetable vendor...

CRANE MAY BE AMBASSADOR YET

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) WASHINGTON, April 16.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Moving picture films are placed by the interstate commerce commission in the category of dangerous and inflammable articles...

PICTURE FILMS ARE IN DANGEROUS CLASS

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BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN

During the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention...

House Proceeding

BILLS

Introduced and Passed First Reading. H. B. 259.—To amend Section 1203, R. L. H., as amended.—Tavares. H. B. 260.—To amend Section 1951, R. L. H., relating to evidence in criminal cases.—Silva.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

H. R. 264.—Authorizing and directing the superintendent of public works to construct a road through homestead lots in Pukele, Palolo Valley, Honolulu, and making an appropriation therefor.—Kinsler.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Education, recommends H. B. 175 and 270 pass; H. B. 167 tabled. Adopted. Finance, recommends H. B. 265, 266 and 274 pass; H. B. 222 and 272 tabled. Adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS

Notifications, conference committee reports on H. B. 64 and 154 had been adopted in the senate.

BILLS

Introduced and Passed First Reading. H. B. 265.—To prevent treating in licensed rooms.—Sheldon. H. B. 266.—Relating to the issuance of licenses.—Wirtz.

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CARRIES SECRET TO HIS GRAVE

JOHN ADLER, "MAN OF MYSTERY," FOUND DEAD IN BED

John Adler, assistant timekeeper at Pain, Maui, was found dead in his bed on Monday. An inquest is being held, there being some theories about on Maui that his was a case of suicide. Adler was a mysterious character and the news of his death has sharpened curiosity as to his life prior to his arrival in the islands.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

REFERRED TO COMMITTEES

THIRD READING—APRIL 18

SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR

COMMITTEE REPORTS

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NINE MONTHS' RECORD OF TUBERCULOSIS WORK

Figures Show That Death Rate is Increased by Patients Coming to City

Figures showing the number of new cases of tuberculosis as well as the number of deaths from that disease in Honolulu each month for the nine months ending March 31 have just been completed under the direction of Dr. A. N. Sinclair of the board of health.

CLARK FOR PRIMARIES

NEW YORK, March 29.—The nomination of President and Vice President at primary elections instead of by conventions was advocated by Speaker Champ Clark of the house of representatives in an address at the annual banquet of the Missouri Society of New York here tonight.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. Money refunded.—Made by PARKS MEDICINE CO., Saint Louis, U. S. A.

THE Pacific Commercial Advertiser A MORNING PAPER

RODRECK O. MATHESON, EDITOR

FRIDAY APRIL 18

FOREIGN VOTE IN JAPAN.

It is more than significant that just at the time California is enacting laws to deprive the Japanese residents of that State of privileges they have heretofore enjoyed undisturbed, in Japan they are extending to foreigners the right of the franchise in certain municipal elections.

A talk which a representative of the Japan Advertiser had yesterday with Mr. Tsunashima the chief of the revenue section of the Yokohama City Office, elicited information of no small interest and importance to foreigners in connection with the franchise in certain public utilities and at the same time of withholding from them the right to have a voice in the expenditure of the funds thus raised, has for many years served as the theme of heated polemic in the local press.

TOO FINE A POINT.

Some of the members of the house of representatives are said to have discovered "another technical objection" to the Kaulani Park Bill, a careful reading having shown that by the will of Governor Cleghorn the proposed park shall be under the "control of the Territory," while it is the purpose to place the park, if the bill passes, under the city supervisors, and some keen legislative minds are said to fear that "under the city" is not "under the Territory."

To relieve the minds of those worrying ones it may be pointed out that the legislators are not acting in the capacity of judges of the supreme court and need not unduly distress themselves over matters of legal hair-splitting. It is their duty to pass the bill if they are satisfied that the general project is a good one and not attempt to prejudice the legality of an extremely fine point by voting against accepting the device on any such grounds as those quoted above.

The contention that arouses the legal suspicions of the members is a ridiculous one anyhow. Some mean person might be tempted to say that it was simply an excuse to vote against the bill and a cover for some real reason.

DISARMING THE CAVALRY.

The United States cavalry is peeved. Some time ago when the Cavalry Board was engaged at the task of changing the equipment of the cavalry soldier to meet what they conceived to be the requirements of a modern cavalryman, it was proposed that the saber, that time-honored and all-important weapon of the mounted soldier be taken from him altogether.

This was bad enough to cause the trooper to lose all his esprit de corps, but it was finally gotten around by abandoning the bayonet proposal, and straightening out the saber until it became a straight sword. Thus the trooper, through the evolution of his equipment, became a lancer, which, for the sake of peace, he was willing to endure for the present, having in mind that the last congress wanted to abolish five regiments of him altogether, and being somewhat uncertain as to the temper of its successor.

Now, just as he is settled down and resigned to his new status, along comes another evolution in his equipment which really peeves him to the point where he is moved to express his disapproval through the medium of the service journals, and to any and all who will listen to a tale of woe. For he it known that the Army has a new side arm, the automatic Colt forty-five, which the military experts announce superior to any other small arm. Since the reign of Henry VIII, says the Army and Navy Journal, some form of pistol, or revolver, has been a part of the equipment of the cavalryman, and now, just when our government has adopted the best pistol that can be had, the powers that be have about decided that the cavalry does not need any pistol at all.

The cavalryman can no longer juggle his spurs. For

Hypocrisy Discussed by Col. Watterson

(From an address before a gathering of Kentucky citizens.)

I protest against that religion which sands the sugar and waters the milk before it goes to its prayers. I protest against that morality which poses as a saint in public to do as it pleases in private. As the old woman said of the old man's swearing, "If there's anything I do hybominate, it is hypocrisy." In my opinion what threatens Kentucky are not the gentlemanly vices, but perfidy and plutocracy in public and in private life.

The men who made the Bluegrass famous, who put the brand of glory upon its women, its horses and its vintage, were not ashamed to take a drink now and then, and were not ashamed to lose their losses and understand where to draw the line. They marked the distinction between moderation and intemperance. They did not need to be told what honor is. They believe, as I believe, that there is such a thing as pretending to more virtue than honest mortals can hope to attain.

I know very well how I shall be rated for saying this; how my words will be misrepresented and misquoted and misconstrued. I told you not to ask me to come here, but being here, I am bound to speak as I am given the mind to think and the light to see, and to warn our people against the intrusion of certain "isms" which describe themselves as "progress" and muster under the standards of what they call "God and Morality," but which fifty years ago went by a very different name: "isms" which take their spirit from Cotton Mather, not from Jesus Christ; "isms" which where they cannot rule would burn at the stake; "isms" which embrace the sum of all fanaticism and intolerance, proposing that instead of the rich, red blood of Virginia ice water shall flow through the veins of the people; "isms" which, in one word, would blot Kentucky out of the galaxy of stars

and recreate her in the dread image of Maine and Kansas. I do not care to live in a world that is too good to be genial; too ascetic to be honest; too proscriptive to be happy. I do not believe that men can be legislated into angels—even red nose angels. The "blue laws" of New England—dead letters for the most part—did more harm to the people while they lasted than all other agencies united. I would leave them in the cold storage, to which the execration of some and the neglect of all consigned them long ago, not enshrine them and import them to Kentucky to poison the meal and drink and character of the people.

I shall leave my home life, my professional career and my familiar associates to say whether I do not place, and have not always placed, the integrity of man, the purity of woman and the sanctity of religion above all earthly things, but I hope never to grow too old to make merry with my friends and forget for a little that I am no longer one and twenty! When the time arrives for me to go to my account I mean to go shouting; to go with my flag flying, and as I have never lied to the people of Kentucky, please God I never shall. I have told them a great many unpalatable things. I have met their disapproval full in the face. I have lived to see most of my admonitions against this, that and the other, vain hope vindicated by events.

I want to live yet a little longer still to tell the truth and shame the devil; but if obscurity and adversity and neglect shall overtake me it will be a comfort even in the valley of the shadow of death that from first to last I fought, not for the speckled gospels of the short haired men of Babylon, but for the simple manhood and lovely womanhood of Old Kentucky—never New Kentucky, but always and forever Old Kentucky—your birthright and mine.

A SUFFRAGETTE EXCEPTION.

In these days of militant strenuosity, when the ardent suffragette cheerfully exchanges brickbats with the oppressor man and audaciously admits that she was the lady who planted the dynamite it is worthy of note that here in the wicked East such things are not, says a Chinese exchange.

Upon the complaint of one Cheung Sium Ying that a member of the Kwangtung branch of the Suffragette Association had been the scold and disgrace of the association, the executive committee of that body has summoned the said Cheung to appear before it forthwith and prove the allegation. If the said Cheung does not appear within three days the charges will be declared baseless and consigned with the contempt they deserve to the waste paper basket. On the other hand, should the charges be substantiated, the association will proceed to discipline the delinquent member and correct her conduct. The findings should be reported to London.

BANKING AND CURRENCY NEXT.

It is very certain that about as soon as an Underwood-Wilson Tariff Bill is well started along in the house, we shall begin to hear about an Administration Banking and Currency Bill and, after a while, about an administration bill for the amendment of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. Indeed the administration bill appears to be an advance upon the house caucus and is in line with President Wilson's idea about team work.

The President's message emphasized this idea of making the tariff revision paramount for the time being. But the President set forth that while he is not making any special mention of aught but tariff revision he feels free to take up other matters later and expects to do so.

This means that the house banking and currency committee will go ahead (as soon as it is designated as a committee) to draw up a tentative Banking and Currency Bill. Something has been done in that direction already. But as a senate banking and currency committee has already been named and is fit for work, the task of drawing a bill may have already begun at the north end of the Capitol. Indeed it would be no surprise if the senate banking committee takes the lead in trying to get a bill ready, with the result ultimately that there will be consultation with the house committee and possibly something like a joint measure promulgated.

Republicans worked that way some years ago when they enacted the gold standard measure. It was a joint commission of senate and house then, but the Democrats will apparently work through their general committees. President Wilson's message is in line with the idea of administration bills for important matters, affecting the party platform. He believes in everybody getting down to hard work and grinding out a product that will approximate the general opinion as to what should be.

In such a program, of course, everybody stands up for whatever credit or punishment a given matter of legislation brings. The theory of the politicians is that no other proceeding will be so satisfactory in the long run. It finds much acceptance with the house Democrats, because they have faced so well with their caucus government plan. There is a discipline about such methods that appeals to the public, interested in results rather than in wrangles and dissensions. It takes a long time to prepare measures that are to become administration bills. Especial care must be exercised to avoid errors but, after all, the outcome may be expedition.

Chairman Watkins, of the house committee on ways and means, is quoted as saying that the expenses to the public of the Kadishevsky investigations into the charges made public against the U. S. Advertiser amount to

Reaching the Higher-Ups

Ashtland Tidings.—The California legislature has passed the "Red Light Injunction and Abatement Bill," which is patterned after the Iowa law. Iowa nearly a generation ago conceived the idea of making it unprofitable to rent buildings for blind pigs or other immoral purposes by not only holding the owners for the penalties for violations of law, but by closing the buildings under seal of the court for violation of the law. It has worked well there. The man who secures inordinate rental for a building because it is used for unlawful purposes only too often is the man higher up, whose unseemly influence balks the attempt to enforce the laws.

In Iowa all that is necessary is for anyone to serve written notice upon a landlord that his building is being used for these unlawful purposes and any subsequent conviction not only holds the property for the fine imposed but compels the court to close and seal the building for one year, during which it cannot be used for any purpose whatever.

The law seems drastic, but it has proven successful there and has made the property owner think twice before permitting his buildings to be unlawfully used.

approximately one thousand dollars. If this be so, someone has grafted worse than the man who was investigated. The expense of that investigation should not have been more than one hundred dollars, even allowing for the absurdly swollen fees and salaries allowed by the legislature to those who loaf for it. The committee has its regular clerk. The only extra assistance it required was a stenographer, and it is extremely doubtful if the stenographer ever transcribed his notes.

THE HERMIT OF VESUVIUS.

Prof. Frank A. Perret, the famous volcanologist, who spent several months at the crater of Kilauea studying its activity, and who by his charming courtesy made many friends in this part of the world, has sent many of these copies of a poem, entitled "The Hermit of Vesuvius," of which he is the composer, says the Hilo Tribune. The poem is a noble and dignified one, and is splendidly gotten up with many illustrations. It was published in Naples.

Surprisingly little news has reached the outside world of the situation in and around Constantinople since the army of the Allies poured through the Tehaltaldja gap, but the fact that an armistice has been signed to allow the combatting forces to bury their dead shows that it is not a dearth of happenings that has resulted in the lull. It should be no great surprise when the news comes that the Allies have entered Constantinople. The suggestion that Salonika be handed over by the Greeks to the Bulgars has evidently not had the effect intended, for the Allies are still allies.

If betting were not against the law, The Advertiser would wager that there has been enough public money wasted by the Honolulu road department since the first of the year to pay for a bitulithic pavement from Hotel to Beretania on Fort street. The supervisors on the present board have not yet learned that when politicians are given first consideration in the department the road work suffers. By the end of another three months the incompetents foisted upon the departmental heads will have been weeded out, but it is a most expensive as well as a most unnecessary thing to have to do.

Is there not some newspaper man to become a candidate for the governorship? Secretary Lane, who is handling the patronage, is one and he has just named another for the governorship of Alaska. Another is going to the Court of St. James and the Ambassador to Berlin was, until very recently, a newspaper owner.

Speaker Holtzin is to be commended on the fact that he is big enough publicly to change his mind. The Big Island seems to have sent the legislature a pretty fair bunch of representatives and senators this time. In looking over the collection from the fifth district we feel all the more reason to be glad about it, too.

If the supervisors object to Alexander Young as superintendent of Kapiolani Park, why not come out openly and say so! They will have plenty of backers.

SOCIALIST TOILERS ON STRIKE IN BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, April 15.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Several thousand more socialist toilers struck in Belgium today. Socialist leader Vandervelde declared he planned to bring a general strike on gradually in order that the industries of the country might not be paralyzed too suddenly.

LIVELY SCENES AT D. A. R. MEETING

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) WASHINGTON, April 15.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Today's session of the convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution here heard reports of the organization's historian, treasurer and secretary general. The insurgent faction charged that the administration has packed the new credentials committee.

ANOTHER ARMISTICE.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) PARIS, April 15.—(Special to The Advertiser)—An armistice of three days has been arranged between Turkey and the Balkan Allies says a semi-official dispatch from Constantinople.

SACRAMENTO, April 15.—(By Associated Press Cable)—By a vote of sixty to fifteen, the members of the assembly today passed the Land Bill. With the immense chamber of the lower house filled from pit to gallery, reaching down stairs to the main corridor where stands the marble statue of Columbus kneeling to receive the jewels of Queen Elizabeth, a cheering mass of people thronged, hundreds clamoring for the passage of the measure, a few protesting against its enactment.

Governor Hiram Johnson, adding encouragement to those who faltered in their support of the measure, occupied a seat in assembly-room. From all parts of the country, and even from Washington, messages came, urging caution before enacting such radical legislation. But the slogan of the supporters of the measure was that the very life of the great State of California is at stake if the Asiatic hordes are allowed to continue acquiring property.

Governor Johnson some days ago announced his intention of signing the bill in the event of its passage. The measure prohibits the ownership of land or property or the leasing of the same in California by all aliens unless they first declare their intention of becoming citizens.

As Japanese cannot become citizens, the enactment of the bill means that property now held by Japanese, comprising some of the best in California and valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars, must pass from their control within a stated period.

Confers With President.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) WASHINGTON, April 15.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Japanese Ambassador Chinda today conferred with President Wilson regarding the anti-alien land bill now pending in the California legislature. It was stated no announcement would be made concerning the conference.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) DENVER, Colorado, April 15.—(Special to The Advertiser)—After declaring they would "show up" the Denver police, sixty-six members of the I. W. W. are in the bull pen on a bread and water diet here today. The industrialists declare they will fill the jails unless they are allowed to speak on the streets.

Chief of Police O'Neill ordered all persons speaking without the necessary permits arrested at once. The sixty-six were arrested in Englewood and suburbs of the city and brought here.

MONTE CARLO, April 15.—(Special to The Advertiser)—A Frenchman, fell into the bay here today and was drowned when his aeroplane turned turtle.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) WASHINGTON, April 15.—(Special to The Advertiser)—James Lynch of Indianapolis, President of the International Typographical Union, is to be appointed United States public printer, according to a report here.

ST. LEONARIS, England, April 15.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Suffragettes today burned the costly seaside residence of Arthur Du Cros, a member of parliament. Militant literature was found scattered about the grounds. The house was not occupied. Several explosions were heard while the house was burning.

It is not known how the fire started. Many works of art were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

The Bank of England was surrounded by Scotland Yard detectives today to prevent any further attempt to wreck that institution. Experts who today examined the chain of dynamite used in the bank's raising found several hairpins and an electric battery with wire attached to a time fuse.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Secretary of State Bryan got over a good one on President Wilson and the other members of the official family at today's cabinet meeting.

"Gentlemen," he solemnly declared, "I have an announcement of international importance to make." Every cabinet member straightened in his chair, the California anti-alien land bill and Japan simultaneously popping into every mind. Then Bryan grinned and read a cable announcing the birth of a son to his daughter Ruth.

ROME, April 15.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Pope Pius X continued to improve today. The physicians are greatly encouraged although they admit the unseasonable weather may cause a relapse. At noon the following bulletin was issued:

The Pope rested fairly all last night. Dr. Amici remained in an ante-room throughout the night. His pulse was normal and his temperature did not exceed 99. The doctors found this morning that the Pope's bronchial trouble was perceptibly receding and there is no present likelihood of its invading the lungs. After yesterday's fever had subsided, the Pope slept for several hours and awoke this morning greatly refreshed.

The fact that the tombstone of Pope Sylvester in the basilica of St. John Lateran is still dry is believed to mean by optimists that the Pope will recover. The Pope's marble slab bears a prophetic epigraph and it is always believed when the Pope is dying.

While the improvement in the Pope's condition continues this afternoon the Vatican's preparations for his death "in absentia" on following the customs of centuries, a new noble guard was formed today which will guard the Pope's body in the event of death.

The doctors are preparing for a bacteriological analysis of the Pontiff's sputum to guard against tuberculosis and other infections.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) WASHINGTON, April 15.—(Special to The Advertiser)—To take a resounding "swat" at the seekers of jobs from the postoffice department, Postmaster General Barleson, borrowed the "big stick" from President Wilson today and with the announcement that "all good republican postmasters" are to be retained and later it was stated that a big majority of them will be kept. This applies principally to the smaller offices, where business efficiency instead of politics will be considered in making appointments.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) LONDON, April 15.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The report sent by James Bryce, British ambassador to the United States, of the results of a recent conversation with President Wilson, forebodes, it is understood, a favorable termination of the controversy between the two countries over the question of the Panama Canal tolls. The Manchester Guardian understands that President Wilson will shortly make an important statement on the question.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—(Special to The Advertiser)—While President Wilson has never expressed himself publicly on the question of Panama Canal tolls, he has informally indicated to his friends that he believes in an interpretation of the treaty which would make it impractical for the United States to exempt its vessels from the costwise traffic from paying tolls. He is also understood to take the position that the exemption as now proposed is to effect a subsidy and he has always been opposed to subsidies.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana, April 15.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Following a bloody fight between the two men, after her husband, Jesse Stroud had caught her horseback riding with Edward Beeler on a County Road, Mrs. Stroud shot and killed the former near here today. Stroud who is vice president of the Vivian Oil Company, first pulled Beeler off his horse and began thrashing him. Mrs. Stroud then drew a revolver and shot Stroud in the side.

Maddened by pain Stroud continued to pound his opponent's face into a bloody mass when Mrs. Stroud fired again, this time she broke Beeler's leg. Her face livid with rage at the result of her own act, the woman got off her horse and approaching the struggling man awaited an opportunity to place the pistol against her husband's head. It came and the shot blew out his brains.

The two men one dead and the other exhausted then sank into a pool of their own blood and lay there until the authorities came. Pistol in hand the woman waited near them.

"After I am acquitted I am going to marry Beeler," she declared following her arrest.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) SHREVEPORT, Louisiana, April 16.—(Special to The Advertiser)—With the intention of lynching Edward Beeler and Mrs. Jesse Stroud, following the killing of Stroud by the latter after he had found Beeler in her company, a mob stormed the jail at Vivian, near here, last night.

Anticipating the demonstration the authorities had brought the prisoners to this city. It is reported the woman recently insured her husband for \$5000. "I was out riding with Ed when I saw that brute Stroud," Mrs. Stroud declared today. "I knew I must kill him. He told me that if I would dismount he would kill Ed and me. I dismounted for no other purpose than to kill the fiend. I am not sorry in the least. There isn't a chance to convict me."

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) BOSTON, April 16.—(Special to The Advertiser)—John J. Mitchell, a Democrat, was elected to congress from the thirteenth district today, after a three-cornered contest, in which tariff reform discussion figured prominently.

CHAUFFEUR PICKED THE WRONG GIRL

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) CHICO, California, April 16.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Calvin Teeling how she held up William Lundale, a chauffeur, with a big revolver while joy-riding with him near here, Myrtle Collins, a pretty Chico girl, created a sensation in the juvenile court room here today. The girl was captured in Oakland, after jumping from the speeding auto and, swinging aboard a moving passenger train, bound for that city.

SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.

Remedy is world wide. It is good for the deep seated cough of the adult or the croup and whooping cough of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by Watson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.—Advertisement.

The fame of Chamberlain's Cough

**SPEAKER HOLSTEIN**

Whose support Means much for success of Iaukea Bill



Speaker Holstein declared himself in favor of Ainaahu yesterday. Two years ago he opposed the bill and up to yesterday's public meeting he had found no reason to change his mind. But the arguments brought forth in support of Senator Iaukea's measure caused him to come out openly now in support of the bill. Failure of the Honolulu supervisors to oppose the measure and the fact that in refusing Ainaahu the legislature would tacitly approve the argument that estates should only go to heirs thereby preventing public gifts, as have been made by the Cooks, Baldwins, Athertons, Wilcoxes and others, convinced the speaker the only proper course to pursue now would be to pass Senator Iaukea's measure.

Chairman George H. Hudby of the house public lands and interior committee was highly elated yesterday over the now favorable outlook for the passage of the Iaukea bill and the acceptance of Ainaahu by the Territory as a public park.

"The public hearing made all the difference in the world to the members of the committee and a majority of the other members who are really sincere in their support of the proposition," said Doctor Hudby yesterday.

When an influential member like Speaker Holstein saw fit to change his views in the matter and turn from one opposing the bill to one now strongly in its favor, I think the meeting accomplished a good deal. Speaker Holstein is a man of very determined and fixed views and he only changes his 'manua' in any public matter when he becomes convinced such a change is proper and just. He has changed and with him there are other members of the house who, more or less, follow his lead in such matters.

**Hope For Favorable Report.**

I expect the committee will report on the bill Saturday and I hope for a favorable report. Ainaahu has been on my brain for some time and I did really begin to worry over its fate when it appeared a majority in the house was opposed to the Territory accepting it. We are here to represent the public and when there is such a strong feeling and sentiment in favor of certain legislation, as has been shown lately over the Ainaahu matter, the members are bound to change their personal views when these run opposite to the wishes of the majority, and accede to the voice of the people.

This very proper objection often made by the Honolulu supervisors, that while the board appropriated money for the upkeep of parks, mainly Kapiolani Park, still the members of the board have no voice as to the manner in which the money shall be spent, has or is going to bear early fruit. Speaker Holstein announced yesterday the proper bills were now in course of preparation and would be introduced in the house on Friday, or so, placing the board and its members of all parks under the direction and supervision of the board of supervisors.

The fact that the city fathers now have under consideration a resolution withdrawing all aid to Kapiolani Park from and after July 1, this year, will force the hands of the legislature and cause the legislators to see the justice of the claims that the board should be represented in the government of the parks when it appropriates money for their upkeep and maintenance," said a well-known member yesterday.

This step, taken by the board, does not appear to be in any way indicative any opposition to the acceptance of Ainaahu. In fact, it is taken as a sign of approval.

Declaring that from conversations he has had with many citizens, Judge Humphrey, in a letter to Representative Huddy, says he has good reason to believe that the majority of the public, particularly the Hawaiians, are opposed to the acceptance of Governor Cleghorn's proposal for a public park of Ainaahu for two reasons: first, because of the condition that the park shall be closed at sunset; second, because the property should go to the children and grandchildren of the deviser.

The judge's letter, addressed yesterday to the chairman of the public lands committee of the house in his official capacity, says:

"I desire to submit in this wise and to elaborate somewhat upon the objections orally urged by me before your committee, to the acceptance by the Territory, for use as a public park, of the property commonly called 'Ainaahu,' devised to the Territory by the will of the late A. S. Cleghorn, on condition that the premises be closed to the public from sunset to sunrise.

**Opposed to Sound Policy.**  
"In view of the unsatisfactory condition which is attached to this devise, it seems to me that its acceptance would be opposed to sound public policy.

"There resides in every government what is termed 'the police power.' It is the power, by suitable laws, to promote and conserve the public health and the public morals, in a large sense the public good.

"It is a power which, in the last decade, with our increased knowledge of the laws of sanitation and hygiene, has been largely developed.  
"The sands of the hour glass have run at a new speed, the clock has quickened its tick; we stride at a new pace. We reap the terraced layers of the gorge, and translate from the gnawed-out hills the diary of the aeons. We know the schedule of the comet and the ages of the stars. Nature is no longer Mother of Mystery: her veil is rent, her soul is exposed. We are not her slaves, but her competitors: we breed her forces and her riches in our test tubes and our furnaces. We know wherein lies the rose-breath and the iridescence of the pearl; the river and the waterfall are vagrants trained and tamed to obedient service. The bacterial and chemical obstructions of plague and pestilence no longer slip within our

"With microscope and antiseptic,

science is devastating the borders which once played a great havoc on the spear and the sword. We scrutinize a mass of fat, and see a thousand dyes and drugs and perfumes lurking in its depths. We press a button and a city lazaretto is light; we turn a screw and we hear a master voice burst into song. Magic has become a unionized trade, and wizardry punches the clock and stops at the cashier's window every Saturday night.

"With the habit of men to aggregate into communities, with the things which we now know and the things which we are learning from day to day, imagination can hardly fix a limit to the police power; it is still in the forest blazing trees; but it is a dangerous power—it does not belong to the individual; it is an attribute of sovereignty and should be exercised only after great deliberation, by the government.

"It inheres in the nation for national purposes, in the State for state purposes, and in the municipality as a government for municipal purposes. A king may abdicate his throne, but the legislature cannot abdicate, barter or delegate to another the police power. See Stone, etc., 101 U. S. 814; Butcher, etc., 111 U. S. 752.

"If it be true, and as a constitutional principle it cannot be denied, that the exercise of the police power may not be delegated to another body, why should the right to call it into play be conceded to a testator; why should he be permitted to swap land for posthumous fame, plus the right to stretch out the dead hand for generations to come and exclude the public from property at sunset, which if it is to be theirs at all, should be theirs and under their control at all times?"

**Cites Shaw Case.**  
"I am advised that a number of years ago a wealthy gentleman by the name of Shaw, devised to the State of Missouri his botanical garden in the suburbs of the city of St. Louis, for the use of the people of St. Louis, but on condition that the garden should be closed on Sundays. The Shaw property was divided into several hundred acres, was one of the most beautiful spots in the world. It was attractively laid out; it contained lakes, living streams and waterfalls, grand old trees, and greenhouses filled with rare plants from all parts of the world; it rivalled in beauty the wonderful valley in the Kingdom of Amhar, of which Doctor Johnson, in 'Rasselas,' has given us a glimpse, and it was of immense value.

"It was argued that the gift of Mr. Shaw should be accepted, that he was inspired to make it from public spirit and patriotic motives, and that it would be better for the people of St. Louis to have the use of the garden for six days in the week, rather than to deny its employment altogether, but the legislature of Missouri took the position that the acceptance of the gift, with the condition attached, would not be compatible with the dignity of the State, and that it had no right to surrender for testamentary disposition the exercise of the police power to an individual, and that it could not be held that in this principle involved, whether the power was exercised by the individual reasonably or unreasonably, the question not being one as to the reasonable exercise of power, but the broad one of its delegation.

"Here we have a testator, not only attempting to exercise the police power, but attempting to do so unreasonably. It is contended that in this tropical country it is unreasonable to close a park or recreation ground at sunset. To do so, would be to exclude from its use the very many who toil before sunset, 'common soldiers,' as was said by Mrs. Nakima, 'low people,' as was said by Mr. Petrie, just as if it were the business of the legislature to provide for the enjoyment of the idle rich a park, when others, toil and sweat and sweat and toil, in the presence of company, I would have to scratch it until I had the blood running down my face. I simply cannot describe my suffering during those seven years. The pain, irritation, loss of sleep, both to myself and wife is simply indescribable on paper and one has to experience it to know what it is.

"I tried all kinds of doctors and remedies but I might as well have thrown my money away as to have been induced by my wife to give the Cuticura Remedies a trial. After taking the Cuticura Remedies for a little while I began to see a change and after taking a dozen bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, in conjunction with the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, the trouble had entirely disappeared and my leg was as fine as the day I was born. Now after a lapse of six months with no signs of a recurrence I feel perfectly safe in recommending to you my friend, Dr. H. C. White, 212 E. Canal St., Philadelphia, Pa., Red 4 and Apr. 13, 1909."

**Dislikes Aporisms.**  
"It has been said on the street that Ainaahu is a gift, and a gift horse should not be looked in the mouth." This aporism furnishes an exception to what I believe to be the rule, that aporisms are the rotten driftwood of human speech. I can illustrate this in a dozen ways; take one: we use to hang in the school room the aporism that 'honesty is the best policy,' every man who has a conscientious sense of morality must know that he degrades himself and is merely teaching his child not to get caught when he

tells it to be honest as a matter of policy. Aporisms merely furnish us with a convenient excuse for doing what we should not do, or for not doing what we should do.

"No man hesitates to 'look a gift horse in the mouth' when its acceptance involves a loss of the acceptor's dignity or self-respect. It is as if it were attached an unreasonable condition.

"I remember a few years ago, when Judge Dole, then President of Hawaii, made a trip to the mainland. As the President was without an overcoat, he accepted from Mr. W. O. Smith his coat. The President did not 'look the gift horse in the mouth.' He wore and doubtless enjoyed the garment. But suppose Mr. Smith had said, 'Mr. President, I give you this coat, but do so on condition that you wear it wrong side out, and decorate yourself with a lot of sharks' teeth.' The condition would not have impaired in the slightest degree the utility of the coat, and yet it does not require any stretch of the imagination to say that, with such a condition attached to the 'gift horse in the mouth,' 'Fancy the President of Hawaii landing at San Francisco wearing an overcoat wrong side out, and decorated with a lot of sharks' teeth!'"

**Unreasonable, He Says.**  
"It is the easiest thing in the world to test the reasonableness of any condition attached to the gift of Ainaahu. If the condition is not unreasonable, if it is proper, why not enact a law closing all of the other parks at sunset?"

"Could such a law pass the house? Would it have the sanction of public sentiment?"

"If not, why not? The answer is obvious. Such a law could not pass the house, publicly, and would be concrete in its opposition to it, simply because such a law would be unreasonable.

"If a law closing any other park at sunset is not reasonable, why and how does it become reasonable when applied exclusively to Ainaahu?"

"The only way to answer this is to say that the gift of Ainaahu cannot be accepted without observing the condition; in other words, to secure the property, it must be accepted upon an unreasonable condition. This, of course, involves an admission of my argument against accepting the gift.

"I do not believe there is a public park anywhere which is closed to the public at sunset, and I speak with precise knowledge as to two of the largest, namely, Central Park, New York, and Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. Again, from the standpoint of dollars and cents, it is unwise to accept Ainaahu. It is situated approximately five hundred feet above sea level, and is only reached by a narrow lane. With the exception of a very small area, it is swampy lowland, which will require an immense amount of money to fill, and just as soon as the gift is accepted, the same influences that are working to have the Territory accept the property, will be set on foot for making for a large appropriation with which to acquire the valuable property between Ainaahu and Kapiolani avenue, so that it may be no longer a backyard, but may have a frontage on the boulevard and furnish a proper outlook for the fashionable tourist resort, the Moana Hotel.

**Offers a Suggestion.**  
"Why spend money on Ainaahu which is to be closed at sunset, when one may stand in the center of those premises and knock a baseball into Kapiolani Park? Why have two very large parks so close together? Why not spend one half of the money which it will take to develop Ainaahu, and employ it in beautifying Kapiolani Park, which like every other park in Honolulu, is neglected to a disgraceful extent?"

"If their argument means anything, it means just this—though the proponents would never have put it so: The legislature should not countenance such a gift when it deprives 'the natural objects of the testator's bounty' (oral and law court 'sub-obj' by the way) of what they would otherwise receive. The legislares should not lend its aid to providing for the living rather than honoring the memory of the dead.

"Very well. But who are the natural objects of the testator's bounty? Are we to say that because Mr. Cleghorn did not give his last cent to 'fifteen grandchildren' and to the close of his life, he intended another grandchild (though presently shut out by the grateful and forceful tact of the presiding officer, Doctor ...), but chose to give some of it, a good share of it, to unnamed and uncertain hundreds and probably thousands who would directly enjoy Ainaahu and get inspiration, good health, and even good morals (so it is the power or benefit of nature), and who would indirectly benefit them from the employment given to probably more than 'fifteen grandchildren' of somebody, that therefore he is to be thus provided for making his will as he did, or that the legislature is to be criticized in advance for not giving the will as I believe they will see the wisdom and the fairness and justice of doing.

"If Mr. Cleghorn had left descendants who were in need, or likely to be, who had not parents to provide for them, and if he had not done something for them (how much, will be pointed out below), then there might be some call for an argument such as is advanced against this bill. But such is not the case, or if it is the case, no one has been heard to say so.

**Unsound Argument Answered.**  
"The members of the house should not be misled by any such plausible, spacious, and altogether unsound argument. It is all very well to drag small children before a jury, but to sensible men who are looking to the future as well as to the present, who appreciate the merit of the Hawaiian bill and desire to erect to the memory of something more than a conven-

tional monument of brass and stone, these attempts to 'move the jury to tears' will not be heeded. As pointed out, this land came to Mr. Cleghorn from one who deserves well from us, and had Kaulaani arrived, would have gone to her in whose memory it is desired to preserve it, as a monument more enduring than bronze, a monument unique, whose fame will reach around the world and bring countless hundreds to Hawaii, to the good of those hundreds, for many years to come. In this way, will it not do vastly more good than if parcelled out among the testator's descendants?"

"And what would the place amount to if thus parcelled out? It is not a readily saleable place, as it stands, nor is it so very valuable 'knocked down.' It is a place that can only endure as a public park. No one who could afford to buy it would want it for a residence; for such purposes Judge Humphreys has completely established its 'miasmatic,' 'miasmatic-infested' state 'knocked' for ever. Divided, cut up, it would be like a lot without strings.

"Fortunately the gift of prophecy has been denied to all but a few of us and we cannot say that the devise is to do more moral good, 'the greater good to the greater number,' if the plans of the donor, given the benefit of his closest thought for years, are carried out, or if the plans of the donor are defeated in the interests of particular persons.

"We are not prepared to say that the good of the heirs to be desired that the good of the countless persons of all ages and conditions who are to be directly benefited by the preservation of this beautiful park and the probably more than fifteen who are sure to be indirectly benefited, perhaps supported, by the employment which the maintenance of this park will give—and such employment should, and would naturally, go to more needy members of the Hawaiian race, whose all are by this gift held in honored remembrance.

**Held Ainaahu as Trust.**  
"Mr. Cleghorn, as I understand, felt that he held Ainaahu in a sort of trust, to preserve it for the memory of Kaulaani and indirectly also of Likelike. His wishes should be respected. And the descendants who will be incidentally benefited which would otherwise come to them, may feel more than satisfaction, more than pride, in the thought that they have really contributed each one his share to that noble monument (and nature's monuments are the most durable) which will live forever (as we mortals know the word forever) and not only here but everywhere.

"Edgewood, kept intact as a park near New Haven, will do more honor to Donald G. Mitchell ('The Marvel') than a whole graveyard of monuments carved by man.  
"The giver did not cut out any dependent on this. So the argument is out of the case. And it could only have been dragged in to work on the sympathies of those who should be given more credit for foresight, sense of justice, common sense. It is only a phase of the old idea that the state owes every man a living; it simply means that a grandfather owes every grandchild a living, and that he must first absolutely insure their futures before he can do one single thing with his own property. Such is not the law, such is not liberty under the constitution, and such is not justice in any but a very narrow, short-sighted sense.

"The reports of appraisers of the Cleghorn estate show assets of \$197,430 real property, only about one-third of which is made up of Ainaahu, and \$27,710 of personal property, largely (\$17,456.81) stocks and cash, the grand total being \$225,140.06. Though the residuary estate, i. e. outside of the Ainaahu trust, had to give some \$20,000 to pay a mortgage and through a further mortgage of \$7500 yet remains to be paid, an aggregate of \$27,500 which has or will be absolutely insured their futures before he can do one single thing with his own property. Such is not the law, such is not liberty under the constitution, and such is not justice in any but a very narrow, short-sighted sense.

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tion. But its unfairness may be shown more directly. Now, the gift of Ainaahu on condition of its being closed to the public at sundown, may be more fairly compared with the gift of a coat on condition that it be not worn, or strong side out, than that the donee would probably observe any way without its imposition; the same as the sundown provision is practically self-imposed.

"Let it be argued that the Territory should not take over something peculiarly for the benefit of Honolulu; it may be noted that the mayor and two supervisors were at the meeting, and the county be given more authority over local parks, and pointing out that the county was already contributing both in money and the use of prison labor toward their upkeep. But, of course, what benefits Honolulu locally and what attracts visitors to Honolulu, and so to the volcano, to Hanalei, to Hana, to Honolulu, and so on, are the things which the legislature gives to other places and which are in no direct benefit to Honolulu. Yet, most of all, the place is to honor a princess of all the Hawaiian people throughout the islands, throughout the world. Honolulu only happens to be the place of the monument.

**Approved by Hawaiians.**  
"Considerable was said against 'the dead hand of Cleghorn' speaking through the years to deny them the enjoyment of Ainaahu by night. Her was another argumentum ad hominem addressed to men's prejudices and not to their reason. 'Dead hands' are a source of terror or revulsion, so long as they are beneficent dead hands. W might just as well vent our wrath against the dead hands of Kamehameha the Great and of Kamehameha III, the Hawaiian political history and liberty the dead hand of Benjamin Elijah Bishop, in education and other good works, of Lualaba, J. B. Atherton and Mother Castle in charity, all hands still felt here in Hawaii. The Lualaba Trust provisions may also be mentioned in this connection. No Hawaiians that I know of—and they are the people who I should be mainly interested in—have been heard to oppose this gift of Ainaahu for reason of any 'dead hand,' or otherwise, while the leading Hawaiians of the country, the Queen and the Delegate, are strongly for its acceptance.

"As to the acceptance of the gift being unconstitutional, as 'inconsistent' with the legislature's prerogative, as police power, some of us do not agree with Judge Humphreys, and so long as we can never have the gift without trying to accept it and then testing any question of power by means of the only branch of government that should have that right—the judiciary, we should not urge the legislature to be both lawmaker and court and jury in advance. It would seem, however, that the legislature, which, by its police power may make 'reasonable' restrictions as to the use of property, should also have the right to accept property with reasonable restrictions attached. At all events, so far as the power of a future legislature is concerned, my argument on that phase may be disposed of by resort to the former legislature which, by its police power, may make 'reasonable' restrictions as to the use of property, as by resort to the fact that the acceptance of this gift may be viewed practically as a gift of the use of Ainaahu by daylight, and as such may properly be accepted without any technical liability.

"The writer (being an eye-witness) due for the post of Ainaahu, or two hours' ride, or otherwise, known as 'the village post,' but despite his official position reserves the right of every man to say what he believes needs to be said, without seeking too often through the 'rubbish press' the most wide-reaching forum of our day. It would hurt no one's feelings, and particular persons with whom he sympathizes are only the occasion of his remarks and not the object of them. The object of them, in essence, is Governor Cleghorn, Likelike, Kaulaani, and the unnamed thousands who will profit in pleasure, in health, and in morals, in the world's larger sense, from the use of Ainaahu.

**"CHARLES E. CLEMONS."**

**May Confiscate Dusky Princess' Rope of Pearls**  
When Father Rougier, accompanied by his ward Ceile, the reigning princess of Washington Island, arrives in Honolulu from San Francisco this morning on the Manuara, it is probable that he and the South Sea beauty who is with him, will be requested to grant an interview to Governor of Customs, Stackeable. This official, it is said, is extremely anxious to inspect a rope of pearls of fabulous value which the princess is said to have brought with her from Washington Island to Honolulu, while on her way to the mainland.

If Princess Ceile possesses such pearls, Collector Stackeable will doubtless confiscate them inasmuch as she brought them into the port of Honolulu from a foreign country without declaring them. If this action is taken the pearls would probably be sold at auction here.

It is thought possible, however, that if the princess owned a rope of pearls of the royal family of Washington Island, she would have sold them in San Francisco or left them in a safety deposit vault in that city, pending her return.

The pearls, according to the story told by a sailor on the Kestrel constitute the finest collection in the world, and were collected by different generations of the royal family of Washington Island, finally descending to the Princess Ceile as the last of her line.

**THE AUTOMOBILE TROUBLE.**  
"She's a clever girl, all right."  
"How so?"  
"She can comb her hair to look as if she never rode in anything slower than a sixty-horse-power car."  
—Kansas City Journal.

**INCOMPETENCY IS LAID BARE**

**House Committee Unprising in Condemnation of Public Works Department.**

After having the Kaiana resolution, instructing it to make a thorough investigation of the department of public works, in hand for the past forty-eight days, the 'house public lands and interior improvements committee' filed its long expected report yesterday.

The report covers twenty-three sheets of typewritten matter and is considered a strong criticism of Aarstan Campbell who until recently was superintendent of the department. This comes in near the end of the report and reads as follows:

**Wheeler Jack's Ability.**  
"Though this committee believes in the policy of promotion in public offices, we cannot, in view of all the evidence given before us in this investigation by A. C. Wheeler, conscientiously recommend his appointment to the office of superintendent of public works, since we feel that through lack of experience he does not possess that exceptional ability or mature responsibility called for in the exercise of that office."

**Recommendations Made.**  
Seven recommendations are made by the committee. It recommends the segregation of the Honolulu water works and the sewers; creating a separate department for the water system; enforcement by the attorney general of the law relating to the calling for bids on work or supplies for the government in excess of \$1000; inserting effective penalty clauses in contracts, for failure to complete in the time specified in the contracts; the absence of a franchise of making one bureau bear the expense of another with reference to automobiles; replacing worn-out antiquated appliances and apparatus, with a view of cutting down repair bills, and changing the law relative to the collection of water rates, so the meter system may become workable.

The committee stated it found that Werton Campbell conducted the affairs of his department without due consideration being given to the interests of the Territory, particularly with reference to the stability and durability of the work undertaken and the adaptability of the structure to the use intended, and also the spending of public money on the same.

**Carelessness Pointed Out.**  
Plans and specifications for wharves were prepared without thorough investigation having been made as to weather and other conditions, both past and present, existing at points where wharves were to be constructed. Wharves, by those in a position to know better, were ignored entirely and only warnings foretelling disaster which would happen, and in fact did actually occur, were practically unheeded, says the report.

The construction of wharves comes upon a special notice; one was constructed upon plans and specifications so faulty and inadequate that it would not hold water when completed. Among the public works investigated were the Alewa reservoir, Mahukona wharf and Kapiolani wharf.

"In all these, faulty plans and specifications, approved by the superintendent, were much in evidence. Alewa reservoir was absolutely useless, not being able to hold water; Mahukona wharf was destroyed completely and Kapiolani wharf is worse than useless as high tide covers the structure and makes its use impracticable, says the report.

The report was ordered to print, which will add another large item of expense to what several members of the house consider the most costly public document of the present session. The three separate investigations made were attended to by the sub-committee, consisting of Chairman E. de Silva, Robertson and Loti. Chairman Silva and Robertson visited Hilo, being accompanied by a special clerk and an attorney, while the clerk and attorney of the sub-committee visited Hanalei, Kaula.

"There is no question but that this report is a valuable one," stated a prominent member of the house yesterday, "but it arrived altogether too late this session for any good to come from it. There is now no time for legislation of a remedial nature, such as is recommended by the committee."

**SCHOFIELD PREPARES TO RECEIVE SOLONS**  
Colonel McMunnaggle, commandant of Schofield Barracks, has invited the members of both houses of the legislature to visit his post and witness a review of the troops. The review will take place Saturday afternoon at two o'clock.

Governor Freat and military staff will also attend. Every member of the military committee of the senate and house will be present and it is expected that most of the other members will also be on hand. The trip from Honolulu to Schofield may be made in motor cars.

The troops to be turned out in honor of 'General' Kawewehi of the house military committee, and 'Colonel' Chilhworth of the senate, will be the Fourth Cavalry, First Field Artillery, First and Twenty-fifth Infantry regiments.

**THE FRUIT SEASON.**  
Dowel complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. He says to keep a little of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy on hand. It may save a life

### FIGHTING FOR HAWAII'S SUGAR INDUSTRY.



U. S. SENATOR WORKS, Who read Bishop Restarick's letter in Upper House.

### BISHOP RESTARICK'S PLEA FOR SUGAR READ U. S. SENATE

(From Thursday Advertiser)

A strong argument in favor of retaining the present tariff on sugar was read in the United States Senate at Washington yesterday by United States Senator Works of California. News of this reading sent a thrill of interest to the sugar plantations in Honolulu. Judge Hallon is directing the fight for Hawaii in the national capital. In his address yesterday he announced that the argument of the California senator was contained in a letter written from Honolulu by Bishop Restarick.

In reading the communication, Senator Works announced that he fully endorsed the claim of Bishop Restarick and asked that the letter be published in full in the Congressional Record. This request was granted, and the letter now becomes public property.

Bishop Restarick yesterday stated that while he felt that his letter should come first from Washington, good might be accomplished by consenting to its publication in The Advertiser at this time. It is accordingly published herewith in full.

"Honolulu, H. I., March 26, 1913. The Honorable James D. Works, Senator from California, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir:—You will remember me as pastor of St. Paul's Church, San Diego, and my relations with you have always been pleasant. I wish to write you in regard to the proposed reduction or abolition of the duty on raw sugar.

"I have been a resident of the Islands nearly eleven years. I know every one of the sugar plantations by personal inspection. I know all the intricacies of the industry and the condition of the laborers in the Islands.

"I hope, therefore, that you will bear with me for a statement in regard to the matter, because a large reduction in the tariff would absolutely ruin these Islands. The sugar industry was built up owing to the Honorable Treaty with the United States. Many of the sugar plantations were sold on the condition of planting raw sugar. The amount known to me, Oba and McBratley, have never paid in the twelve or fifteen years of their existence, one cent on the stock, and have had difficulty in meeting the interest on their bonds. There is no other crop which can be raised on the Hawaiian Islands on the same land occupied by sugar. Most of the land planted to the sugar industry was comparatively barren, and much of it would be lost to the sea. It was covered with brush and weeds and cane grass.

"Fortunes For Irrigation. "Immense sums of money have been spent by the corporations for irrigation purposes. Many of the irrigation systems have cost half a million dollars. Take one plantation—Kawa. A few years ago they put in from thirteen wells and had about one thousand dollars a day. That has been reduced since 1907 to next to nothing. In many of the large plantations, when there is drought, they are forced to buy water from other plantations. I know of one plantation, Kahala on the island of Hawaii, where the bishop had destroyed the entire crop when they expected 22,000 tons, yet got less than 2,000. Other plantations were affected by the loss of a third of the crop.

"It must be remembered also, that the plantations are not owned by individuals. I need army officers and navy officers to manage them. I still think that it is the duty of the government to protect the interests of the plantations in the Islands. As a matter of fact, there are no specialists interested here in the plantation. That is why the sugar industry is so weak. Free sugar, to the extent that you buy Java and Philippine sugar for \$10 a ton. The stocks in the sugar companies are widely distributed. There is hardly a teacher or a clerk in the Islands that does not own shares in one of these companies. With these large interests in the plantations, there are no other crops which can be raised on the same land occupied by sugar. Most of the land planted to the sugar industry was comparatively barren, and much of it would be lost to the sea. It was covered with brush and weeds and cane grass.

"It must not be thought that we have cheap labor here. I consider that on the whole it is a high paid labor, far higher than it is in most States of the Union. The lowest paid of any foreigner, Spanish or Russian laborer, is \$22.00 a month, house rent free, water free, doctor and hospital free, fuel free. They usually have a plot of land for a garden free. The Japanese and other workers on the plantations have large sums of money home. I have said that the lowest wages are \$22.00 a month, but most of the labor is done now on the contract system, and a great many men in cutting cane or planting make from \$25.00 to \$40.00 a month, in addition to the free house and the other things mentioned above.

"There is another thing to be remembered. That is, that the Orientals who have come here have come in touch with Western civilization, and while the Westerners are coming now, yet those who are here are learning Western ways and being enlightened with Western ideas. We, of our church, have nearly fifty boys studying in universities in China and the United States. The late Provisional President of China was five years in one of our church schools. The chief justice under the empire was also from our school here, afterward a graduate of Cambridge, England. The mining engineer of a province in China is also another of our boys, after graduating at Columbia. A Chinese woman of great intelligence told me that our Honolulu boys had revolutionized the University of Shanghai, not only by teaching them English and giving them Western ideas, but by teaching them patriotism. The late revolution in China really sprang from Honolulu.

"No Substitute For Sugar. "I have gone into details in rather a rambling way that you may judge of the importance of this 'crisis of the Pacific.' As I said before, no crop can be substituted for sugar. We can and do produce pineapples, but there is only a limited demand for them. We can and do produce coffee, but we cannot compete with Brazil. We can send a certain number of bunches of bananas to San Francisco, but we cannot compete with Central America. If the duty on sugar is materially reduced, most of the white people will have to leave the Islands and Hawaii will be ruined as Jamaica was by the action of the British government in the early part of the last century. I have no financial interests whatever in sugar. I do not own and share of sugar stock, and I am independent for my salary upon the people here, but I know the United States thoroughly and know the situation here.

"Hawaii a Melting Pot. "Hawaii is a melting pot for the nations and races, and as Professor Bingham of Yale says, possibly the finest mix of living together in Hawaii on terms of greater intimacy and kindly relationship than anywhere else in the world. It is a serious thing not only for Colorado and California and other places in regard to the best sugar industry, but it would simply paralyze the industry in the Islands of every kind.

"It seems to me that because of the Treaty of Restarick and annexation that the United States owes something to these Islands. We imported twenty-eight millions of dollars worth of goods from California last year—horses, grain, mules and general supplies. It would be a considerable loss to California if these were stopped. The Hawaiian-American steamship line depends entirely for its returns on sugar upon Hawaiian sugar, and with free sugar this line would have to go out of business. So would the Matson line. In fact, American citizenship I may be counted as those which do business.

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FOR SKIN AND SCALP For every use in preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands of infants, children and adults, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have no rivals worth mentioning. For affections of the skin and scalp of young and old that torture, disfigure, itch, burn, crust and scale, they succeed when all else fails.

with the Hawaiian Islands, as there are very few which go elsewhere on the deep sea. "It will be interesting for you to know that there is no poor house or county farm in the Islands. The poor are taken care of by private benevolence. There is a splendid hospital free to all who need it, and a large orphanage. There is a home for old people and incurables, all at expense to the Territory. There are homes for old women and old men, created and endowed by private benevolence. You may live in Honolulu a long time without seeing a beggar. The Americans who have made money here are democratic, generous, and patriotic. To destroy the industry of the Islands would be a far-reaching calamity, because the 'Crisis of the Pacific,' our civilization, our educational institutions, and our Americanizing influences go far and wide.

"Let me give you one point. Two men who had been in Cuba told me in 1907 that they would wager anything that Cuba would be annexed in five years. They told me that they had been all over Cuba and the American Sugar Company was buying up every piece of available land and that they were so anxious for free sugar that they would seek to bring about a revolution that would necessitate annexation. I told them that I did not believe it; that the people of the United States would not stand for the annexation of that 'miserable old Spain,' American and negroes. They were quite positive that it was going to be done.

"Benefit of Sugar Trust. "The American Sugar Company is now back of this movement for free sugar because they know positively that they would make the profit and that the consumer would have to pay just as much as he does now, and that the revenues of over fifty millions of dollars a year would be lost to the treasury of the United States.

"I believe that if the friends of the American Sugar Company had not been exposed that they would have endeavored to have carried out their scheme for the annexation of Cuba. "As soon as the best sugar industry and the Hawaiian and Louisiana sugar industries are knocked out by taking off the tariff, the world's sugar supply would be so affected that in my opinion sugar would go up in price, instead of down.

"Asking your pardon for this long letter, and with kindest regards, "Faithfully yours, "HENRY B. RESTARICK, Bishop of Honolulu."

"I would add to the above that in accordance with the desires of the authorities at Washington, the planters and sugar men have agreed to meet in Hawaii in May to get white labor. All incomes above a certain amount are taxed on by an income tax for the bringing in of white labor. But of course under the laws of the United States any contract with such labor is impossible and many of them take a free trip from Portugal, Spain, or Russia to the Hawaiian Islands and some of them before they have done a stroke of work, go on to San Francisco, and many more, when they have worked here a few months. They have used the assistance of the territorial government, given through the money derived from the tariff tax to get this far on their way to California.

"Again, Alaska miners and others have had frequent agents here to get the labor away. Filipino, Portuguese, Spanish and Russian. "Unless Point of Labor. "If people would only consider that the tropics produce staple articles, such as sugar, coffee, and so on, and that the production of these articles need a certain class of labor, and that the Hawaiian Islands are in the tropics and have to compete in the production of sugar with Java, Cuba, and other countries, which could increase their production indefinitely and which have no restrictions as to labor, it would readily be seen that the tariff taken off would mean the ruin of these Islands from a commercial point of view.

"Two congressmen here on separate occasions, have said to me, 'these large holdings must be broken up, and the people must have the land. One of the men was from Kansas. I said to him, 'why do you want your big farms?' and besides, I asked, 'what do you produce on these lands if divided?' Of course he could not tell, nor can anyone else. I have been all over these Islands and know all about horse-raising and small holdings, but there is not a white man living who could make his living expenses from the land. Many have tried, and all have failed. When a homestead is taken up, the man works on the plantation for a living and uses his small homestead as a side issue. There is not much to be made of the lands, anyway, for they are all mountainous in the middle and the strips around the sea are the fertile parts.

"In speaking of wages, I did not mean that the Japanese got \$22 a month. They get about \$18 with room or house, fuel, doctor, etc. "Bonus for Laborers. "In addition to their wages the 'Planters' Association have an agreement that each year they will give to all employees a certain percentage of the earnings of the plantation. Last year being a good one with large crops and high prices, this addition was thirteen per cent, which increased the wages of all considerably.

"A man from California recently said to me, 'I saw women working on the plantations and they told me they only got \$14 or \$15 a month.' I said to him, 'did you ever hear of the women in Pennsylvania working on the coal mines for less money when you think that free sugar would do many things for them?' 'Moreover,' I said, 'these Japanese women are married, and they are working simply because they like work and to add to the family income so that they can send more money home to Japan or save it for investments here. If the wages of laborers were cut in halves, but this would mean that the greater part of the white people (except United States troops) and a large part of the Americanized Hawaiians would have to leave the Islands to make a home. That is, that free sugar would absolutely destroy the policy which the government has insisted upon and make the Hawaiian Islands an oriental colony.

## SUPPRESS VICE, URGE SPEAKERS

### GOV. FREAR AND OTHERS ENDORSE RED LIGHT BILL AT PUBLIC MEETING.

(From Thursday Advertiser)

With several hundred present to urge its passage and but one or two to speak against it, one of the largest recent representative assemblies of local men appeared last night at the public meeting held in the senate chamber by the senate health committee on the Red Light Bill.

The principal speakers of the evening were Governor Frear, Dr. W. C. Hobdy, James A. Rata and Dr. Doran. Mrs. J. M. Dowsett, president of the Suffrage Association of Hawaii, presided at the meeting, while Mrs. J. J. King, secretary of the same association, acted as secretary. The petition, which was read to the assembly, was enthusiastically signed by those attending. The petition will be left at J. H. I. Ister & Co.'s store for signature.

Among those present was Mrs. W. P. Frear, Mr. U. Thompson, of Kimehameha School, and Judge H. H. Judge. He spoke briefly, but encouragingly, of the prospects for suffrage here. He pointed out its growing popularity and adoption by various States in the Union. The silent workers for the movement in America, he said, were more successful than its strenuous advocates in England. Mrs. Dowsett introduced to the meeting Mrs. E. M. Rhodes of Seattle, who outlined the history of the movement and its success in her native State. Mrs. Rhodes contended that workers for the movement lost none of their femininity thereby, that their motherly spirit was needed in the government of the country. Miss Ernie Cross and Mr. Alton Herbert also spoke interestingly.

"I think I must plead guilty to being partly responsible for the bill," said Governor Frear. "It is intended as one of the many remedies that have been offered for the social evil and I think the best one. I helped this bill up and it was introduced into the senate at my request.

"It was first tried in Iowa twelve years ago and proved an effective remedy. The International Reform Bureau took it up and is now attempting to have it passed through a dozen legislatures including the United States Congress for the District of Columbia. It has become law recently in Nebraska, Washington and California.

"The governor described the bill at length and also spoke upon the bad features of the regimentation system, which is offered as the only other effective substitute. Senator Judd of the health committee called his attention to the differences existing between Iowa and Honolulu, which is both a seaport and a garrison town.

"I think the peculiar qualities of Honolulu are too much dwelt upon," the Governor answered. "The evil is as prevalent on the mainland as it is here. The bill will not scatter the houses of prostitution which it places in the red light district for it places in the hands of everyone the weapon with which to stop it as it appears in other districts of the city."

Doctor Hobdy spoke from the medical point of view, outlining forcibly and clearly the nature of the ravages of diseases and the impossibility of preventing their spread by segregation and examination. "Endorsed by Rath. Probably the most emphatic speaker in favor of the bill last night was Headworker J. A. Rath of the Palms Settlement.

Speaking from the moral side and upon the injustice of segregating the women without inflicting the same expense upon the men, Doctor Sessler, pastor of the Central Union Church, was another speaker in favor of the bill.

The first to speak against it was a formerly practicing physician and a member of the San Francisco clinic, who did not declare his name, preferring to back up his arguments against the bill with personal experiences.

## WOMEN OF HAWAII INTENT ON SUFFRAGE

### Association Decides to Again Ask Legislature to Pass on Question.

A mass meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the Liberty theater to consider the advisability of again submitting to the legislature a bill asking for equal suffrage. It was believed that its failure to interest the legislature the first time it was submitted was not so much due to opposition as to an excess of other legislative matter on hand.

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## TOOK UP KNIFE IN DEFENSE OF COUNTRY

### Prisoner's Explanation of War-Like Conduct Brings Him a Two Months' Sentence.

Fear held Andre Dickerson, in his power as he stood at the judgment corner of Judge Monsarrat's desk yesterday morning.

It was a tense moment! A heavy fine with the alternative of imprisonment seemed certain. Dickerson was charged with brandishing a long knife with deadly intention about the head of Ah Chong, a Chinese, and had been asked by the magistrate if he had anything to say before judgment was passed.

He arose trembling and poured into the judicial ear, a tale seldom heard outside the cover of one of the six best sellers. Dick, he said, was the cause of his downfall. According to his story, he was forced by several friends, to partake freely of the flowing bowl. His friends told him that the emperor of China had designs on Honolulu. Being a good patriot, he said, and not wishing to see his home taken, he armed himself with the knife and started in pursuit of the alleged asiatic army.

Ah Chong was the first man he met, but before he could carry out his scheme he was arrested. After hearing the story, Judge Monsarrat gave the man a lecture and ordered him to the rock pile for two months.

Thomas Morse arrested on the charge of assault and battery on the person of another Chinese, was forced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and then allowed to go his way.

Joe Greenland, J. Highton and Peter Koonan were convicted on charges of drunkenness and fined in sums ranging from three to five dollars each. Patrick McGuinn, Chung and Yee Sun who were arrested Wednesday night in a street brawl, will be brought before Judge Monsarrat today.

There will be a junket of the house and senate members tomorrow afternoon to Uncle Sam's fortifications on this island, the tour extending as far out as Leleha. The legislators will be commanded by "General" Kawewehi and "Colonel" Chillingworth.

Koney introduced a bill yesterday in the house granting a franchise to Hans Isenberg for an electric plant in the districts of Lihue and Koloa, Kauai. The franchise is to run for fifty years and two and a half per cent of the annual gross receipts to be paid annually to the County of Kauai. No exemption from taxation is asked. The bill was made the special order of the day for second reading today and will be up for third reading tomorrow.

Representative Watkins introduced the expected bill yesterday providing for \$200,000 more for legislative expenses for this session. Among the important house bills passed yesterday on third reading and sent to the senate was Representative C. H. Cooke's civil service measure for the territorial board of health. There were only four votes against it.

With five new bills introduced yesterday the total for the house this session reached the three hundred mark. Up to Tuesday Silva had introduced 31, Sheldon 26, Lyman 26 and Watkins 21. Magellan is the only member who has not introduced any measure this term. Early in the session Representative C. H. Cooke introduced a bill for the opening day of the session, and Spaulding H. B. 264 on April 8.

## ASK FOR THE Gaviota Brand Fertilizers



### GIVE THE FERTILIZER A SHOW AND IT WILL SHOW YOU.

You need to give our FERTILIZERS but one opportunity to make good. They are carefully compounded of High Grade Material, and are sold on Merit. We leave it to you to be the judge.

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"EMPIRE LINE OF STEAMERS" FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL via the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY The Famous Tourist Route of the World In connection with the Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD General Agents Canadian Pacific Rly. Co. Castle & Cooke Co., Ltd Honolulu T. H. Commission Merchants Sugar Factors

Ewa Plantation Co. Waihu Agricultural Co., Ltd. Apakaa Sugar Co., Ltd. Filton Iron Works of St. Louis. Blake Steam Pumps. Western's Centrifugals. Babcock & Wilcox Boilers. Green's Fuel Economizers. Marsh Steam Pumps. Matson Navigation Co. Planters' Line Shipping Co. Koolala Sugar Co.

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Castle & Cooke Co., Ltd Life and Fire Insurance Agents General Insurance Agents, representing New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston. Actua Fire Insurance Co. We have just accepted the Agency for the The Protector Underwriters of the Phoenix of Hartford. These are also among the Roll or A PARENT'S DUTY. Your boy is always getting scratched or cut or bruised. Because these wounds have healed all right is no sign they always will. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and see that every injury is cared for immediately. You can do nothing better, and blood poison is too dangerous a disease to risk. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.—Advertisement.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Luxative Druggo Quinine Tablets. All druggists round the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. "MIS MEDICINE CO. & LOOK U. S. A."



DELINQUENT TAXES, 1912

Table listing delinquent taxes for 1912, including names and amounts. Includes sub-sections like 'ANNIVERSARY OF DARING RIDE OF PAUL REVERE' and 'A DIAGNOSIS'.

Advertisement for 'Hair Growth' featuring an illustration of a woman's face and text describing hair care products.

Advertisement for 'Ayer's Hair Vigor' with an illustration of a woman's face and text describing the product's benefits for hair.

Advertisement for 'Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup' with an illustration of a baby and text describing the medicine for children.

Advertisement for 'SEALS TURN TABLES ON CHAMBERLAIN OARS' with text describing a rowing event.

Advertisement for 'HAIN IS BUILT FALLING AROUND BIG LEAGUE TEAMS' with text describing baseball news.

Advertisement for 'THE TIME TEST' with text describing a time-related event or product.

Advertisement for 'ANNIVERSARY OF DARING RIDE OF PAUL REVERE' with text describing the historical event.

Advertisement for 'A DIAGNOSIS' with text describing a medical or health-related article.

CATHCART PUTS CITY PAID SLEUTH ON TRAIL

Article about Cathcart's investigation into the city's financial situation and the role of a sleuth.

Continuation of the article about Cathcart's investigation, discussing the city's financial state.

Continuation of the article about Cathcart's investigation, mentioning the city's financial challenges.

Continuation of the article about Cathcart's investigation, focusing on the city's financial recovery.

Continuation of the article about Cathcart's investigation, discussing the city's future prospects.

COMMERCIAL

CHEERFUL OUTLOOK IN EASTERN MARKETS

Article discussing the commercial outlook in eastern markets, mentioning improved financial and political situations.

Continuation of the commercial outlook article, discussing market trends and investor sentiment.

Continuation of the commercial outlook article, focusing on specific market indicators.

Continuation of the commercial outlook article, discussing the impact of international events.

Continuation of the commercial outlook article, providing a summary of market conditions.

Large advertisement for 'ROYAL BAKING POWDER' with the slogan 'Absolutely Pure' and 'Absolutely has no substitute'.

Text describing the benefits of Royal Baking Powder, emphasizing its purity and quality.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Table showing stock exchange data for Honolulu, including names of stocks and their prices.

Text discussing the state of the Honolulu stock market and the impact of various factors.

Text discussing the state of the Honolulu stock market, mentioning specific stock prices.

Text discussing the state of the Honolulu stock market, providing a summary of market activity.

OHIO FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE ENDS WORK

Article reporting that the Ohio Flood Relief Committee has ended its work, having raised \$11,237.

SUGAR STOCKS ON MAINLAND BOARDS

Article discussing the performance of sugar stocks on mainland boards, mentioning price fluctuations.

PRESIDENT HACKFELD MAY COME TO HONOLULU

Article reporting that President Hackfeld may visit Honolulu, discussing the implications for the city.

THE FORTY YEAR TEST

Article discussing the forty-year test, likely related to a historical event or anniversary.

SUGAR REMAINS DULL

Article discussing the state of the sugar market, noting that it remains dull.

EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE SWEEP SAN FRANCISCO 7 YEARS AGO TODAY

Article commemorating the anniversary of the earthquake and fire in San Francisco, seven years ago.