

# Hawaiian Gazette

VOL. VI, NO. 111

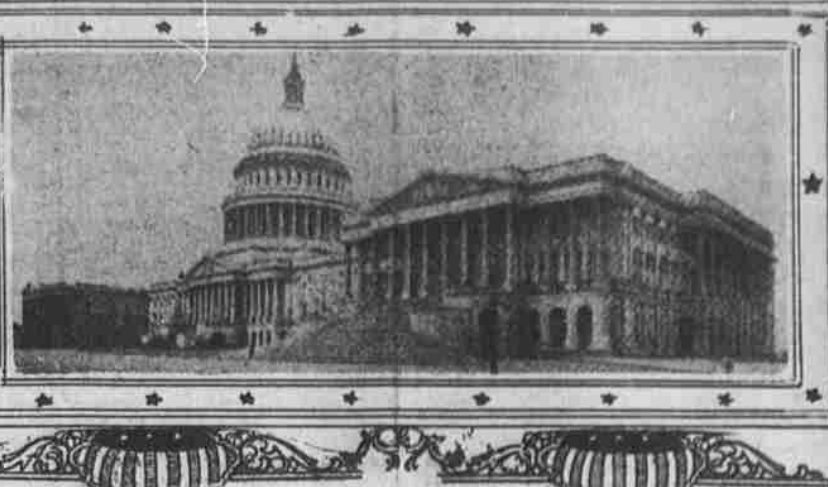
HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1913.—SEMI WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 3743

## WILSON CALLS UPON PATRIOTISM OF ALL GOOD MEN



PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.



### "No Mere Party Triumph"—Wilson Solemn Text of Inaugural Address

Yesterday's mail brought the advance copies of the inaugural address of President Wilson, who assumed his high office at half-past eleven o'clock this morning, Washington time, which is approximately six o'clock this morning Honolulu time. His address was delivered immediately after he took the oath of office, the Associated Press timing it at noon at Washington, or shortly after six o'clock here. The difference in time enables The Advertiser to lay upon the breakfast tables of Honolulu the complete address of the new President, which was delivered before an immense throng at Washington this morning.

Those who read this before seven o'clock this morning will be reading what was given out to the world within the past half hour.

#### PRESIDENT WILSON'S FIRST ADDRESS.

"There has been a change of government. It began two years ago, when the house of representatives became Democratic by a decisive majority. It has now been completed. The senate about to assemble will also be Democratic. The offices of President and Vice-President have been put into the hands of Democrats. What does the change mean? That is the question that is uppermost in our minds today. That is the question I am going to try to answer, in order, if I may, to interpret the occasion.

#### MORE THAN PARTY SUCCESS.

"It means much more than the mere success of a party. The success of a party means little except when the nation is using that party for a large and definite purpose. No one can mistake the purpose for which the nation now seeks to use the Democratic party. It seeks to use it to interpret a change in its own plans and point of view. Some old things with which we had grown familiar, and which had begun to creep into the very habit of our thought and of our lives, have altered their aspect as we have lately looked critically upon them, with fresh, awakened eyes; have dropped their disguises and shown themselves alien and sinister. Some new things, as we look frankly upon them, willing to comprehend their real character, have come to assume the aspect of things long believed in and familiar, staff of our own convictions. We have been refreshed by a new insight into our own life.

#### A GREAT GOVERNMENT.

"We see that in many things that life is very great. It is incomparably great in its material aspects, in its body of wealth, in the diversity and sweep of its energy, in the industries which have been conceived and built up by the genius of individual men and the limitless enterprise of groups of men. It is great, also, very great, in its moral force. Nowhere else in the world have noble men and women exhibited in more striking forms the beauty and the energy of sympathy and helpfulness and counsel in their efforts to rectify wrong, alleviate suffering, and set the weak in the way of strength and hope. We have built up, moreover, a great system of government, which has stood through a long age as in many respects a model for those who seek to set liberty upon foundations that will endure against fortuitous change, against storm and accident. Our life contains every great thing, and contains it in rich abundance.

#### EVIL WITH THE GOOD.

"But the evil has come with the good, and much fine gold has been corroded. With riches has come inextricable waste. We have squandered a great part of what we might have used, and have not stopped to conserve the exceeding bounty of nature, without which our genius for enterprise would have been worthless and impotent, according to the careful, shamefully prodigal as well as admirably efficient. We have been proud of our industrial achievements, but we have not hitherto stopped thoughtfully enough to count the human cost, the cost of lives snuffed out, of energies overtaxed and broken, the fearful physical and spiritual cost to the men and women and children upon whom the dead weight and burden of it all has fallen pitilessly the years through. The grossness and agony of it all had not yet reached our ears, the solemn, moving undertone of our life coming to us out of the mines and factories and out of every home where the struggle had its intimate and fearful part. With the great government went many deep-seated things which we too long delayed to look into and wrestle with calmly, fearlessly, bravely. The great government we loved, but too often have made use of for private and selfish purposes, and those who used it had forgotten the people.

#### JUST IS TO CLEANSE.

"At last a vision has been revealed to us of our life as a whole. We see the bad with the good, the selfish and the selfless, the good and the evil, and the vision has shown us the approach now of

fairness. Our duty is to cleanse, to reconsider, to restore, to correct the evil without impairing the good, to purify and humanize every process of our common life without weakening or sentimentalizing it. There has been something crude and heartless and unfeeling in our haste to succeed and be great. Our thought has been 'Let every man look out for himself, let every generation look out for itself,' while we reared giant machinery which made it impossible that any but those who stood at the levers of control should have a chance to look out for themselves. We had not forgotten our morals. We remembered well enough that we had set up a policy which was meant to serve the humblest as well as the most powerful, with an eye single to the standards of justice and fair play, and remembered it with pride. But we were very heedless and in a hurry to be great.

#### SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.

"We have come now to the sober second thought. The scales of heedlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up our minds to square every process of our national life again with the standards we so proudly set up at the beginning and have always carried at our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration.

#### DEMOCRATIC PROGRAM.

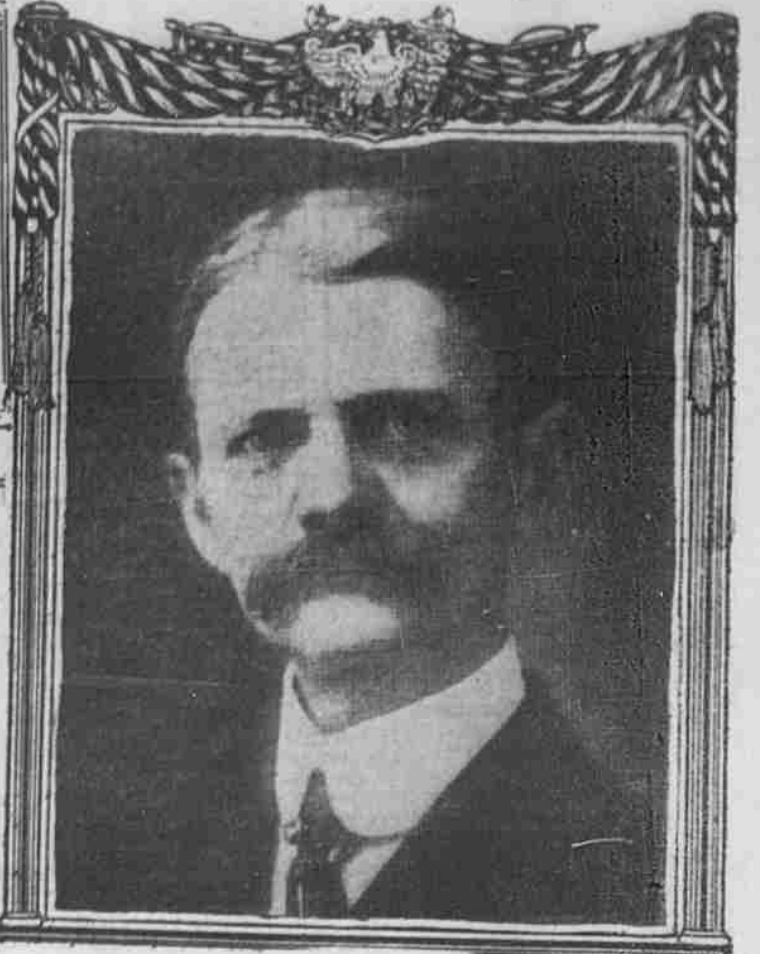
"We have itemized with some degree of particularity the things that ought to be altered and here are some of the chief items. A tariff which cuts us off from our proper part in the commerce of the world, violates the just principles of taxation, and makes the government a facile instrument in the hands of private interests; a banking and currency system based upon the necessity of the government to sell its bonds fifty years ago and perfectly adapted to concentrating cash and restricting credits; an industrial system which, take it on all its sides, financial as well as administrative, holds capital in leading strings, restricts the liberties and limits the opportunities of labor, and exploits without renewing or conserving the natural resources of the country; a body of agricultural activities never yet given the efficiency of great business undertakings or served as it should be through the instrumentality of science taken directly to the farm, or afforded the facilities of credit best suited to its practical needs; watercourses undeveloped, waste places unclaimed, forests untended, fast disappearing without plan or prospect of renewal, unregarded waste heaps at every mine. We have studied as perhaps no other nation has the most effective means of production, but we have not studied cost of economy as we should either as organizers of industry, as statesmen, or as individuals.

#### SERVICE OF HUMANITY.

"Nor have we studied and perfected the means by which government may be put at the service of humanity, in safeguarding the health of the nation, the health of the man and the woman, and the children, as well as their rights in the struggle for existence. This is no sentimental duty. The firm basis of government is justice, not pity. There are no equality or opportunity, the first essential of justice in the body politic, if men and women and children be not shielded in their lives, their very vitality, from the consequences of great industrial and social processes which they cannot enter, control, or modify with their hands. It is to be that in these days of our nation we are to change the old law to new, and have determined compelling of labor which individuals are powerless to determine for themselves and undertake work of the very nature of justice and social efficiency.

#### JUSTICE AND ONLY JUSTICE.

"These are some of the things we ought to do, and not leave the others undone. The old law, which is to be changed, is to be changed in the name of justice and only justice.



VICE-PRESIDENT THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL.

### Official Family of President Wilson Named With Bryan as Secretary of State— The Cabinet Complete

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, March 3.—(Special to The Advertiser)—There is every reason to believe that California will be represented in President-elect Woodrow Wilson's cabinet by Franklin K. Lane as secretary of the interior. Lane is the present chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Although the Californian today refused to deny or affirm the appointment it was learned from an authoritative source that Wilson already has received his acceptance. Close friends of Wilson say the cabinet is complete and that it will stand as follows:

Secretary of state, W. J. Bryan, Nebraska.

Secretary of the treasury, William G. McAdoo, New York.

Attorney general, James McReynolds, New York.

Secretary of commerce, W. C. Redfield, New Jersey.

Secretary of war, Charles Grant Garrison, New Jersey.

Secretary of the navy, Josephus Daniels, Virginia.

Secretary of the interior, Franklin K. Lane, California.

Secretary of agriculture, David Houston, Missouri.

Secretary of labor, W. B. Wilson, Pennsylvania.

Postmaster general, Albert Sidney Burleson, Texas.

### Suffragette Parade Broken by Crowd Over Three Hundred Hurt in Crush

WASHINGTON, March 4.—(By Associated Press Cable)—Disaster marked the suffragette parade on Pennsylvania avenue yesterday, when the army of women marched to the capitol with bands playing and banners flying as part of the campaign for women suffrage.

The immense crowds which have jammed this city to its fullest capacity turned out to see the marchers and in the ensuing crush over 200 spectators as well as some of the women marchers, were more or less seriously injured. The police with automobiles and on horseback, sought in vain to clear a way for the marchers and before the divisions reached the point for dispersal it had been broken up and fused into the great crowd which packed every available bit of room.

#### RUMOR OF PLOT FOLLOWS ACCIDENT TO ROYAL TRAIN

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

NAPLES, Italy, March 3.—(Special to The Advertiser)—An insignificant accident to the train on which King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena were traveling to Naples caused the spread of a rumor today that an attempt had been made against the royal train. The accident was so trivial that it was not

noticed by the sovereigns.

#### INSIST ON TWO SHIPS.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, March 2.—(By Associated Press Cable)—The house and senate conference committee on the battleship features of the naval appropriation bill have disagreed. The senate conference insisted upon appropriations for two battleships the house conference

for but one. (Additional Telegraph News in Page 4)

### Washington Packed with Visitors to Witness Inauguration of Wilson as President of These United States

When the majority of the citizens of Honolulu pick up The Advertiser at the breakfast table this morning, Woodrow Wilson will have been President of the United States for some hours. The inaugural address will have been made; William H. Taft will be a private citizen, and in the White House, President Wilson with the members of his cabinet, Vice-President Marshall and invited guests will be seated at the luncheon which follows the inauguration ceremonies.

Wilson and Marshall, according to schedule, will appear on the steps of the capitol to take the oath of office as administered by Chief Justice White, at half-past ten o'clock this morning, Eastern time. With five hours and twenty-seven minutes difference between the time here and that in Washington, the new President was sworn in when the clocks were chiming five o'clock in Honolulu, and the milkman was busy on his rounds.

This difference in time makes it possible for The Advertiser to publish the inaugural address of President Wilson as he delivered it this morning.

Honolulu was well represented during the ceremonies at Washington and Dewitt Gibson, son of T. H. Gibson, of the board of education of this city, was one of Vice-President Marshall's personal escorts during the inauguration parade. Young Gibson is a cadet at the Culver Military Academy and a member of the famous Black Horse Troop of that institution. The troop is composed of one hundred jet black horses, and has won fame through the wonderful horsemanship of the cadets.

Among other Honoluluans who witnessed the inauguration and the parade of 50,000 men which followed, were Gilbert J. Waller, candidate for the Governorship of Hawaii, and Bertram Rivenburgh, also a candidate. John Wilson, who went to Washington to promote Link McCandless' claims on the gubernatorial chair, was supposed to have arrived there yesterday.

#### CAPITOL DECKED IN ITS BEST DRESS.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, March 3.—(Special to The Advertiser)—All "done up" in its best trimmings Washington today is prepared for the inauguration here tomorrow of Woodrow Wilson as President of the United States. The last bit of decoration has been put in place, the hotels are jammed and hundreds are pouring in on every train.

President-elect Wilson arrived this afternoon. The police have orders to take every precaution to guard Wilson and hundreds of plain clothes men are mingling with the crowds at the Union Station.

President Taft spent the day saying farewell to friends and preparing the White House for the Wilsons.

The parade tomorrow will be the biggest in the history of Washington. It was predicted today that at least 500,000 persons will be jammed along the line of march. Most of the marching clubs are already here.

Sleeping space is at a premium and the task of taking care of visitors is an enormous one. As much as \$10 is being offered for cots in the corridors of hotels.

#### EMOTION OVERCOMES PRESIDENT.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

PRINCETON, New Jersey, March 3.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Giving away to his emotions Woodrow Wilson wept when he left for Washington today to be inaugurated President of the United States.

The farewell given New Jersey's foremost Governor by all Princeton today touched the President-elect and as the train pulled out Wilson stood on the platform of his observation car mopping his eyes with one hand and waving farewell with the other. A long line of students and townspeople including women and children stood at the station and sang "Old Nassau," the President-elect joining.

Included in the Wilson party were, Mrs. Wilson and daughters, Mrs. Wilson's brother, Stockton A. Azon, and her cousins, Fitzwilliams McManisters and Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow Bones, three servants and two secret service men.

#### PROGRAM FOR THE SPECIAL SESSION

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

THIRTEEN, New Jersey, February

24.—President-elect Wilson, after an

outing that an extra session of con-

gress would be called April 1, recessed

tonight the state of his mind with re-

spect to the formation of his cabinet

and recommendation for legislation.

"My thought at the moment of the pro-

clamation," explained the president-

elect, "is to get the best favor-

able and only this is so that it will

be a group of fellows that will do team

work."

Mr. Wilson said he had not yet been

able to complete his cabinet.

Currency, Reform and Tariff.

Mr. Wilson said that while congress

was not restricted to any specific

recommendations, he would want to

recommend public business in Washington

before determining finally what he

would specifically be doing tomorrow in

his message.

"I am thinking of a feasible method

(Continued on page 2.)



# Hawaiian Gazette

VOL. VI. NO. 111

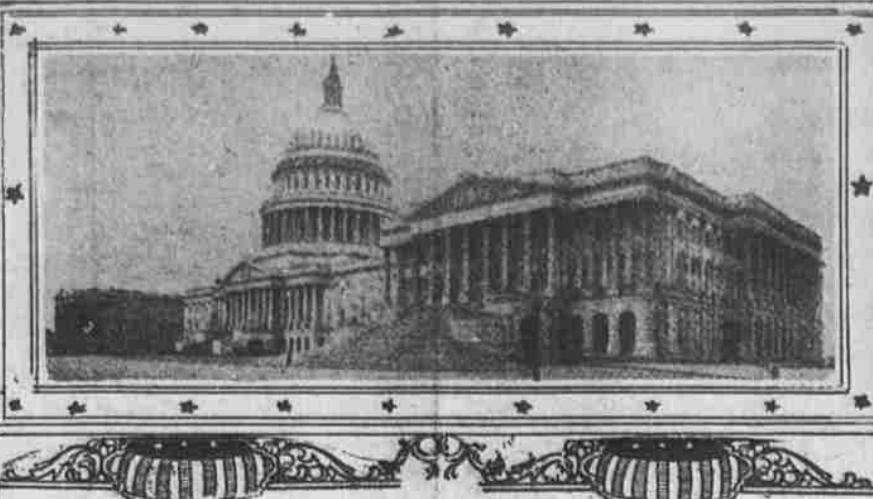
HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1913.—SEMI WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 3793

## WILSON CALLS UPON PATRIOTISM OF ALL GOOD MEN



PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.



### "No Mere Party Triumph"—Wilson Solemn Text of Inaugural Address

Yesterday's mail brought the advance copies of the inaugural address of President Wilson, who assumed his high office at half-past eleven o'clock this morning, Washington time, which is approximately six o'clock this morning Honolulu time. His address was delivered immediately after he took the oath of office, the Associated Press timing it at noon at Washington, or shortly after six o'clock here. The difference in time enables The Advertiser to lay upon the breakfast tables of Honolulu the complete address of the new President, which was delivered before an immense throng at Washington this morning.

Those who read this before seven o'clock this morning will be reading what was given out to the world within the past half hour.

#### PRESIDENT WILSON'S FIRST ADDRESS.

"There has been a change of government. It began two years ago, when the house of representatives became Democratic by a decisive majority. It has now been completed. The senate about to assemble will also be Democratic. The offices of President and Vice-President have been put into the hands of Democrats. What does the change mean? That is the question that is uppermost in our minds today. That is the question I am going to try to answer, in order, if I may, to interpret the occasion.

#### MORE THAN PARTY SUCCESS.

"It means much more than the mere success of a party. The success of a party means little except when the nation is using that party for a large and definite purpose. No one can mistake the purpose for which the nation now seeks to use the Democratic party. It seeks to use it to interpret a change in its own plans and point of view. Some old things with which we had grown familiar, and which had begun to creep into the very habit of our thought and of our lives, have altered their aspect as we have latterly looked critically upon them, with fresh awakened eyes, have dropped their disguises and shown themselves alien and sinister. Some new things, as we look frankly upon them, willing to comprehend their real character, have come to assume the aspect of things long believed in and familiar, stuff of our own convictions. We have been refreshed by a new insight into our own life.

#### A GREAT GOVERNMENT.

"We see that in many things that life is very great. It is incomparably great in its material aspects, in its body of wealth, in the diversity and sweep of its energy, in the industries which have been conceived and built up by the genius of individual men and the limitless enterprise of groups of men. It is great, also, very great, in its moral force. Nowhere else in the world have noble men and women exhibited in more striking forms the beauty and the energy of sympathy and helpfulness and counsel in their efforts to rectify wrong, alleviate suffering, and set the weak in the way of strength and hope. We have built up, moreover, a great system of government, which has stood through a long age as in many respects a model for those who seek to set liberty upon foundations that will endure against fortuitous change, against storm and accident. Our life contains every great thing, and contains it in rich abundance.

#### EVIL WITH THE GOOD.

"But the evil has come with the good, and much fine gold has been corroded. With riches has come incalculable waste. We have squandered a great part of what we might have used, and have not stopped to conserve the exceeding bounty of nature, without which our genius for enterprise would have been worthless and impotent, coming to be careful, shamefully prodigal as well as admirably efficient. We have been proud of our industrial achievements, but we have not hitherto stopped thoughtfully enough to count the human cost, the cost of lives snuffed out, of energies overtaxed and broken, the fearful physical and spiritual cost to the men and women and children upon whom the dead weight and burden of it all has fallen pitilessly the years through. The groans and agony of it all had not yet reached our ears, the solemn, moving undertone of our life, coming up out of the mines and factories and out of every home where the struggle had its intimate and familiar part. With the great government went many deep secret things which we too long delayed to look into and criticize with candid, fearless eyes. The great government we loved has too often been made use of for private and selfish purposes, and those who used it had forgotten the people.

#### DUTY IS TO CLEANSE.

"At last a vision has been vouchsafed to us of our life as a whole. We see the end with the end, the distance and demand with the end and what with this vision we approach now of

fairer. Our duty is to cleanse, to reconsider, to restore, to correct the evil without impairing the good, to purify and humanize every process of our common life without weakening or sentimentalizing it. There has been something crude and heartless and unfeeling in our haste to succeed and be great. Our thought has been 'Let every man look out for himself, let every generation look out for itself,' while we reared giant machinery which made it impossible that any but those who stood at the levers of control should have a chance to look out for themselves. We had not forgotten our morals. We remembered well enough that we had set up a policy which was meant to serve the humblest as well as the most powerful, with an eye single to the standards of justice and fair play, and remembered it with pride. But we were very heedless and in a hurry to be great.

#### SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.

"We have come now to the sober second thought. The scales of heedlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up our minds to square every process of our national life again with the standards we so proudly set up at the beginning and have always carried at our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration.

#### DEMOCRATIC PROGRAM.

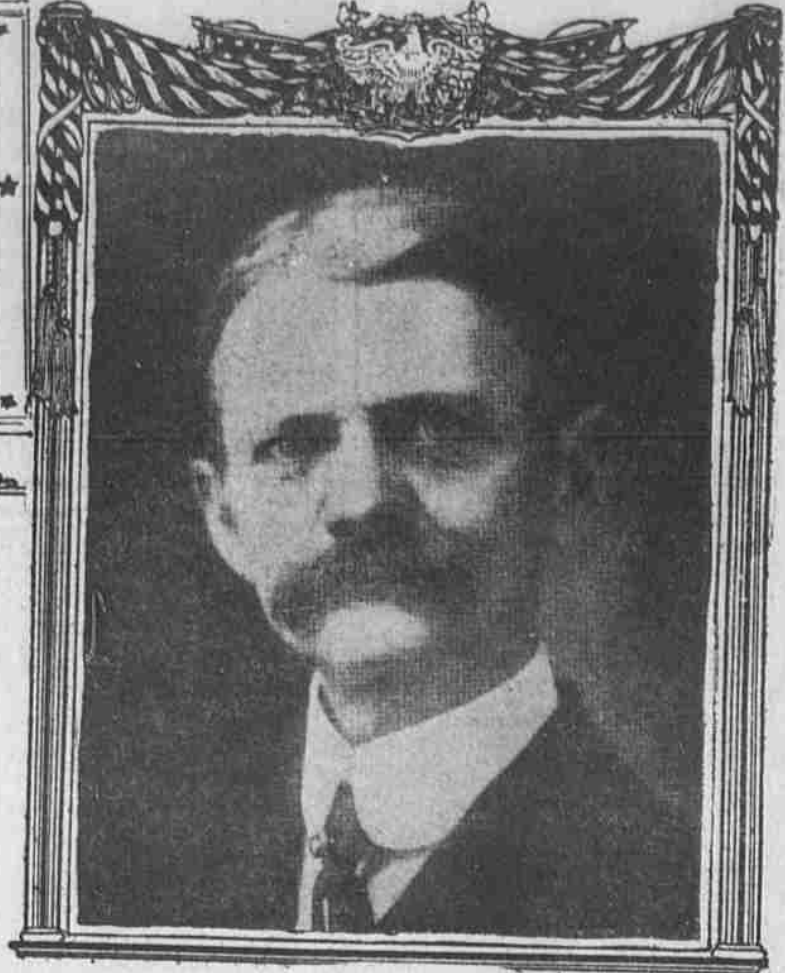
"We have itemized with some degree of particularity the things that ought to be altered and here are some of the chief items: A tariff which cuts us off from our proper part in the commerce of the world, violates the just principles of taxation, and makes the government a facile instrument in the hands of private interests; a banking and currency system based upon the necessity of the government to sell its bonds fifty years ago and perfectly adapted to concentrating cash and restricting credits; an industrial system which, take it on all its sides, financial, as well as administrative, holds capital in leading strings, restricts the liberties and limits the opportunities of labor, and exploits without renewing or conserving the natural resources of the country; a body of agricultural activities never yet given the efficiency of great business undertakings or served as it should be through the instrumentality of science taken directly to the farm, or afforded the facilities of credit best suited to its practical needs; watercourses undeveloped, waste places unreclaimed, forests untended, fast disappearing without plan or prospect of renewal, unregarded waste heaps at every mine. We have studied as perhaps no other nation has the most effective means of production, but we have not studied cost or economy as we should either as organizers of industry, as statesmen, or as individuals.

#### SERVICE OF HUMANITY.

"Nor have we studied and perfected the means by which government may be put at the service of humanity, in safeguarding the health of the nation, the health of its men and its women and its children, as well as their rights in the struggle for existence. This is no sentimental duty. The firm basis of government is justice, not pity. These are matters of justice. There can be no equality or opportunity, the first essential of justice in the body politic, if men and women and children be not shielded in their lives, their very vitality, from the consequences of great industrial and social processes which they cannot alter, control, or simply cope with. Society must see to it that it does not itself crush or weaken or damage its own constituent parts. The first duty of law is to keep sound the society it serves. Sanitary laws, pure food laws, and laws determining conditions of labor which individuals see no wisdom in determining for themselves are intimate parts of the very business of justice and legal equity.

#### JUSTICE AND ONLY JUSTICE.

"These are some of the things we ought to do, and not leave the nation, the old fashioned, good old-fashioned nation, as it is.



VICE-PRESIDENT THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL.

### Official Family of President Wilson Named With Bryan as Secretary of State— The Cabinet Complete

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, March 3.—(Special to The Advertiser)—There is every reason to believe that California will be represented in President-elect Woodrow Wilson's cabinet by Franklin K. Lane as secretary of the interior. Lane is the present chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Although the Californian today refused to deny or affirm the appointment it was learned from an authoritative source that Wilson already has received his acceptance. Close friends of Wilson say the cabinet is complete and that it will stand as follows:

- Secretary of state, W. J. Bryan, Nebraska.
- Secretary of the treasury, William G. McAdoo, New York.
- Attorney general, James McReynolds, New York.
- Secretary of commerce, W. C. Redfield, New Jersey.
- Secretary of war, Charles Grant Garrison, New Jersey.
- Secretary of the navy, Josephus Daniels, Virginia.
- Secretary of the interior, Franklin K. Lane, California.
- Secretary of agriculture, David Houston, Missouri.
- Secretary of labor, W. B. Wilson, Pennsylvania.
- Postmaster general, Albert Sidney Burleson, Texas.

### Suffragette Parade Broken by Crowd Over Three Hundred Hurt in Crush

WASHINGTON, March 4.—(By Associated Press Cable)—Disaster marked the suffragette parade on Pennsylvania avenue yesterday, when the army of women marched to the capitol with bands playing and banners flying as part of the campaign for women suffrage.

The immense crowds which have jammed this city to its fullest capacity turned out to see the marchers and in the ensuing crush over 300 spectators as well as some of the women marchers, were more or less seriously injured.

The police with automobiles and on horseback, sought in vain to clear a way for the marchers and before the divisions reached the point for disbanding it had been broken up and fused into the great crowd which packed every available bit of room.

#### RUMOR OF PLOT FOLLOWS ACCIDENT TO ROYAL TRAIN

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
NAPLES, Italy, March 3.—(Special to The Advertiser)—An insignificant accident to the train on which King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena were traveling in Naples caused the spread of a rumor today that an attempt had been made against the royal train. The accident was so trivial that it was not

noticed by the sovereigns.

#### INSIST ON TWO SHIPS.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—(By Associated Press Cable)—The house and senate conference committee on the battleship features of the naval appropriation bill have disagreed. The senate conferees insisted upon appropriations for two battleships; the house conferees for but one.

(Additional Telegraph News on Page 4)



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN  
Secretary of State in Wilson's Cabinet



ALBERT SIDNEY BURLISON  
the new Postmaster General

### Washington Packed with Visitors to Witness Inauguration of Wilson as President of These United States

When the majority of the citizens of Honolulu pick up The Advertiser at the breakfast table this morning, Woodrow Wilson will have been President of the United States for some hours. The inaugural address will have been made; William H. Taft will be a private citizen, and in the White House, President Wilson with the members of his cabinet, Vice-President Marshall and invited guests will be seated at the luncheon which follows the inauguration ceremonies.

Wilson and Marshall, according to schedule, will appear on the steps of the capitol to take the oath of office as administered by Chief Justice White, at half-past ten o'clock this morning, Eastern time. With five hours and twenty-seven minutes difference between the time here and that in Washington, the new President was sworn in when the clocks were chiming five o'clock in Honolulu, and the milkman was busy on his rounds.

This difference in time makes it possible for The Advertiser to publish the inaugural address of President Wilson as he delivered it this morning.

Honolulu was well represented during the ceremonies at Washington and Dewitt Gibson, son of T. H. Gibson, of the board of education of this city, was one of Vice-President Marshall's personal escorts during the inauguration parade. Young Gibson is a cadet at the Culver Military Academy and a member of the famous Black Horse Troop of that institution. The troop is composed of one hundred jet black horses, and has won fame through the wonderful horsemanship of the cadets.

Among other Honoluluans who witnessed the inauguration and the parade of 50,000 men which followed, were Gilbert J. Waller, candidate for the Governorship of Hawaii, and Bertram Rivenburgh, also a candidate. John Wilson, who went to Washington to promote Link McCandless' claims on the gubernatorial chair, was supposed to have arrived there yesterday.

#### CAPITOL DECKED IN ITS BEST DRESS.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, March 3.—(Special to The Advertiser)—All "done up" in its best trimmings Washington today is prepared for the inauguration here tomorrow of Woodrow Wilson as President of the United States. The last bit of decoration has been put in place, the hotels are jammed and hundreds are pouring in on every train.

President-elect Wilson arrived this afternoon. The police have orders to take every precaution to guard Wilson and hundreds of plain clothes men are mingling with the crowds at the Union Station.

President Taft spent the day saying farewell to friends and preparing the White House for the Wilsons.

The parade tomorrow will be the biggest in the history of Washington. It was predicted today that at least 500,000 persons will be jammed along the line of march. Most of the marching clubs are already here.

Sleeping space is at a premium and the task of taking care of visitors is an enormous one. As much as \$10 is being offered for cots in the corridors of hotels.

#### EMOTION OVERCOMES PRESIDENT.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

PRINCETON, New Jersey, March 3.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Giving away to his emotions Woodrow Wilson wept when he left for Washington today to be inaugurated President of the United States.

The farewell given New Jersey's foremost Governor by all Princeton today touched the President-elect and as the train pulled out Wilson stood on the platform of his observation car mopping his eyes with one hand and waving farewell with the other. A long line of students and townspeople including women and children stood at the station and sang "Old Nassau," the President-elect joining.

Included in the Wilson party were, Mrs. Wilson and daughters, Mrs. Wilson's brother, Stockton A. Axon, and her cousin, Fitzwilliams McMahers and Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow House, three servants and two secret service men.

#### PROGRAM FOR THE SPECIAL SESSION

THENTON, New Jersey, February 27.—President-elect Wilson, after announcing that an extra session of congress would be called April 1, revealed tonight the state of his mind with regard to the formation of his cabinet and recommendations for legislation. "I thought of the president of the administration," continued the (from last night) "in the last hour before the inauguration and I thought of the things that will do for the nation."

by a group of fellows that will do their work."

Mr. Wilson said he had not yet been able to complete his cabinet.

Currency, Reform and Tariff.

Mr. Wilson said that while congress was not constituted to say specific recommendations, he would well to suggest the formation of his cabinet and recommendations for legislation.

He thought of the president of the administration," continued the (from last night) "in the last hour before the inauguration and I thought of the things that will do for the nation."

I am thinking of a family method (Continued on page 3)



## SONORA REBELS ISSUE WAR CALL

Say Country Is Vast Jail and  
Will Soon Become Vast  
Cemetery.

### STATES RECOGNIZING HUERTA

Federals of Yesterday Executed  
as Rebels of Today—  
Cananea's Danger

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
DOWLING, Arizona, March 1.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Nearly sixty refugees, mostly Americans, arrived from Cananea during the night. They declared that the situation there is critical. Alarming conditions exist throughout the country between Cananea Springs, twenty miles southeast of Douglas, and the border.

Copies of a proclamation headed "A Call of War," and signed "The Second Volunteer Corps of the North," have been posted throughout that section. The manifesto declares, "Our country is one vast jail. It will soon be a vast cemetery."

Hoping For Old Dictator.  
(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
CITY OF MEXICO, March 1.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The last revolt against Provisional President Huerta, except that in Sonora, is believed here to have ended today with the surrender of Alberto Fuentes, the governor of Aguascalientes.

Sentiment throughout Mexico is rapidly turning to Porfirio Diaz as the coming savior of the nation. His return is eagerly awaited and it is predicted that he will again be President.

The conservative factions, however, are declaring for the election of Felix Diaz as President, and declare that it will be so arranged and that the former President will be chief adviser to his nephew in the regeneration.

In True Mexican Style.  
(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
EL PASO, Texas, March 1.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Augustine Labaret, inspector of police in Chihuahua, and other state officials, were executed by federal authorities after a hurried court-martial, according to refugees who arrived here today. They declare the execution of former Governor Gonzalez of Chihuahua is momentarily expected.

Followers of the Maderos have captured Cananea and federal reinforcements are hurrying there.

OMAHA, Nebraska, March 1.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Out of a mass of ice and ruins, which is all that remains here of the Dewey Hotel, destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, the body of a woman, burned to a cinder, was taken out early today.

This ghastly find makes a known total of six dead and estimates of those believed buried in the ruins still run from five to twenty.

Former employees of the hotel say that not more than five bodies are still unrecovered.

NEW YORK, March 1.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Insisting that any suggestion toward independence for the Philippines is "unwise, dangerous, ill-considered and inadvisable," President Taft, in an article in the New York Tribune today, strongly opposes freedom for the "Little Brown Brothers."

"I am glad," the President said, "to make one more appeal for the Little Brown Brother. It is not more possible to contemplate the proposition to grant independence to the Philippines now, or at any specific time, without suspicion of a selfish desire to escape responsibility, than it is to contemplate the conduct of a father who imposes a like responsibility on his immature son without distrust."

The President insists that the process of preparing the natives for self-government is slow.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—(Special to The Advertiser)—With President-elect Wilson slated to arrive Monday afternoon, Washington is arranging the final furbelows in her inauguration dress today. A gaudy, but harmonious, color scheme has turned Pennsylvania avenue into a carnival street, while most of the public buildings in the city and many private residences are hidden behind billows of flags and streamers.

Cavalrymen, infantrymen and crack cadet companies are fast equalling the civilian population. The entire country is pouring its prominent men and women into the capital and visitors of less importance are arriving in masses.

The suffrage parade Monday promises to vie with the inauguration spectacle. It will naturally be distinctive by feminine in its make-up and will include tiny maids, who hope some day to vote, as well as staid matrons who have already exercised their prerogative of the ballot.

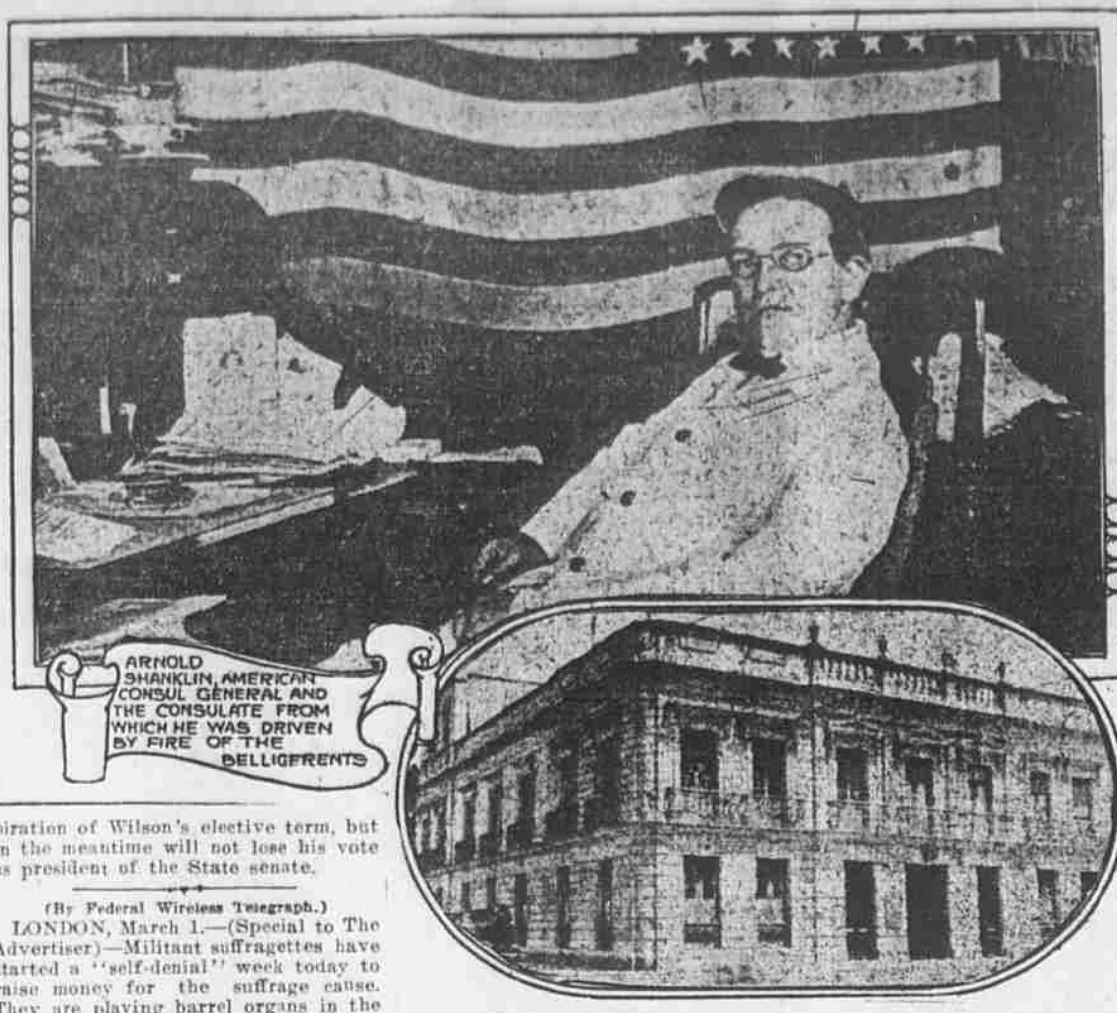
Marching clubs and riding clubs, all smartly uniformed, will form a line that will be bright with the colors of waving American and suffrage flags.

Troops of New Jersey cavalry will escort President-elect Wilson to the White House Monday night, and the William Jennings Bryan, who also arrives Monday, will be given a hearty reception.

Wilson Out of a Job.  
(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
THIRTON, New Jersey, March 1.—(Special to The Advertiser)—By term of election of President-elect Wilson to the White House, today at noon, the term of Governor Woodrow Wilson will expire.

Wilson Out of a Job.  
(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
THIRTON, New Jersey, March 1.—(Special to The Advertiser)—By term of election of President-elect Wilson to the White House, today at noon, the term of Governor Woodrow Wilson will expire.

## Representative of United States in Line of Fire



ARNOLD SHANKLIN, AMERICAN CONSUL GENERAL IN LONDON, STANDING IN THE LINE OF FIRE OF THE BELLIGERENTS

piration of Wilson's elective term, but in the meantime will not lose his vote as president of the State senate.

### CASTRO COMING BACK.

HAVANA, Cuba, March 1.—(By Associated Press Cable to Star-Bulletin)—Cypriano Castro, former president of Venezuela, sailed from this city today on board a Plant liner for Washington, where he expects to be present at the inauguration of President Wilson. He declined to make any statement. He will take a train at Tampa, Florida, for the Capital.

### BATTLESHIP OREGON AGAIN

SEATTLE, Washington, March 1.—(By Associated Press to Star-Bulletin)—The battleship Oregon will participate in the ceremonies of the dedication of the third drydock to the navy yard at Bremerton. It is planned to have the Oregon come through the Panama Canal for the ceremonies.

### AFTER ALLEGED TRUST.

NEW YORK, March 1.—(By Associated Press Cable to Star-Bulletin)—The United States government today began a suit against the Corn Products Refining Company. The charge is violation of the Sherman Anti-trust Act, and the government asks that the company be dissolved.

### HOUSE PASSES WEBB BILL OVER PRESIDENT'S VETO

WASHINGTON, March 1.—(By Associated Press Cable to Star-Bulletin)—By the large vote of 244 to ninety-five, the house of representatives today followed the example of the senate yesterday and passed the Webb liquor bill over the President's veto. This is the second time in fifteen years that a presidential veto has been overridden by both houses of congress. The bill now becomes a law, despite the opposition of the administration. It prohibits the interstate shipment of liquors into States where prohibition laws prevail.

### COLOMBIA SHUTS DOOR.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—(By Associated Press Cable to Star-Bulletin)—President Taft today sent a message to the senate declaring that the refusal of Colombia to agree to the proposals for a settlement of division of the Panama Canal territory under dispute, has closed the doors to overtures by the United States.

### DYNAMITERS GET BAIL.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, March 1.—(By Associated Press Cable to Star-Bulletin)—Olaf Treimoe and Eugene Clancy, of San Francisco, both "doing time" on a charge of being confederates in the dynamite outrages, will be released on bail tomorrow.

### MEDAL FOR HEROISM.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—(By Associated Press Cable to Star-Bulletin)—President Taft today presented to Captain Houston, of the steamer Caythya, the congressional medal for heroism for his conduct in saving the survivors of the White Star liner Titanic last year. The ceremony of presentation was brief and simple. The seaman asked the President to express his thanks for the honor done him to congress.

### STRIKERS START WORK.

NEW YORK, March 1.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The seventy-five thousand clothing workers who struck here on December 25 resumed work today, the unions having compromised their closed shop and wage demands, but having won their demands for better sanitary conditions and for the abolition of sweatshops.

### ANSWER TO THE QUESTION.

How to vote a cold is a question in which many are interested, but now Washington's rough weather has won the answer. The cold is not a question of how to vote, but of how to vote.

LONDON, March 1.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Bent on every strategic point, torn by internecine dissension, without funds and her capital menaced by the enemy, Turkey today sued for peace.

Through diplomatic channels, the Turkish government has placed itself in the hands of the European Powers with a request to conclude peace as advantageously as possible for her.

Immediately on receipt of the advice containing the admission that the "Sick Man of Europe" was too "ill" to hold his grip on his European possessions, Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs, called a consultation. Representatives of financial interests met at the same time that the ambassadors of the Powers in London were officially informed of the Moslem offer by Sir Edward.

\*\*\*\*\*  
(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Despite the fact that the "other woman" in the triangle is suing him for \$25,000 for breach of promise, Charles Bruce Potter, the wealthy civil and constructing engineer, lately of Honolulu, today took out a license to wed Miss Rebecca Mabel Ellingworth, who is noted as a beauty. Potter and Miss Ellingworth appeared together at the city hall. He gave his age as forty-two and she gave hers as thirty.

\*\*\*\*\*  
NEW YORK, March 2.—(By Associated Press Cable)—Authoritative announcements by those best situated to know the cabinet plans of President-elect Wilson yesterday evening mention the first probable ministers of the new administration.

William G. Redfield will become secretary of commerce; William Wilson is slated for the new proposed department of labor, while James McReynolds will hold the portfolio of the attorney general.

Two of the men whose appointments are now practically certain are congressmen. Redfield is a Progressive Democrat from New York. William Baughman Wilson was a member of the sixty-first and sixty-second congresses and is one of the most prominent labor leaders of Pennsylvania. If congress creates the new department according to present Democratic plans, Wilson will probably be its first secretary, making three Wilsons to be seated at the cabinet table, if "Uncle Jim" Wilson of the department of agriculture is retained.

McReynolds is the only Southerner mentioned. He is a gold Democrat, a native of Kentucky, although practicing in New York, and has been retained by the present administration in matters relating to its anti-trust prosecutions.

### MEXICO DANGEROUS TO MODERN WORLD

The reign of outlaws and anarchy in Mexico cannot continue much longer, declares the New York Times. European countries whose citizens have business in Mexico will, in view of the Monroe Doctrine, look to the United States for protection and relief. The expressed determination of President Taft not to intervene unless intervention is absolutely necessary is commendable. We may be confident that no rash action will be taken in the remaining weeks of Mr. Taft's administration, or under his successor. But we must remember that Mexico today is in precisely the same political position it was sixty years ago, that it is, in fact, in the way of becoming a dangerous snarl in the modern world.

### PROHIBITION.

(From Sunday Advertiser)  
The first gun in the second campaign to be waged locally in the interest of prohibition for Hawaii will be fired today, when in all the Protestant churches petitions will be circulated for signatures, asking congress to pass the Gronna Bill providing for federal prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in Hawaii.

The Anti-Saloon League has prepared the petitions which will be distributed widely over the Territory. This organization is expected to have a large number of signatures, and it is hoped that the prohibition cause will be strengthened by this action.

\*\*\*\*\*  
The Anti-Saloon League of Hawaii has prepared the petitions which will be distributed widely over the Territory. This organization is expected to have a large number of signatures, and it is hoped that the prohibition cause will be strengthened by this action.

\*\*\*\*\*  
The Anti-Saloon League of Hawaii has prepared the petitions which will be distributed widely over the Territory. This organization is expected to have a large number of signatures, and it is hoped that the prohibition cause will be strengthened by this action.

## FOR WEDDING OF INLAND WATERS

Plans to Join Honolulu Harbor  
and Kalihi Bay Rapidly  
Progressing.

With the announcement of an appropriation by congress of \$10,000 for the survey of a 600-foot channel to connect Honolulu harbor with Kalihi bay, it is made plain that the federal government has not buried the original plans for increasing the capacity of the harbor and so making ready for the opening of the Panama Canal.

The 600-foot channel as a connecting link between Honolulu harbor and Kalihi bay was planned some years ago, when the work of dredging the present harbor was undertaken by the government. At that time the material dredged was undertaken by the government. At that time the material dredged from the harbor was used to fill in lands Ewa of the harbor owned by private parties, who in return for the land so given them, conceded the government a right of way 600 feet wide for the proposed ship channel.

But it has been ascertained, even should the channel be made, the Territory will not have a foot of land either on Kalihi bay or on the channel for wharf sites inasmuch as all the land is owned by corporations or individuals.

To offset this, negotiations were begun by the harbor commission months ago, it is understood, whereby it was proposed that owners of channel and Kalihi bay frontage, give the Territory every other lot to be used for building government wharves. It was pointed out that as the property would be greatly enhanced in value by the building of these wharves, it was but proper that the owners of land created for them by the federal government should be willing to make this concession.

Nothing has been heard of the progress of the negotiations for months, but now that the federal government has again evinced its interest in the scheme, it is supposed that the negotiations will be renewed.

According to the plans, as first prepared, slips were to be cut in along each side of the channel to a depth which would permit of the biggest liners tying up at the wharves, and giving them plenty of room in which to get out and turn their noses seaward.

There is some dredging yet remaining to be done in Honolulu harbor in order to develop its extreme limits, and after this work is completed, it is said to be the intention of the government to move the quarantine wharf back from its present location to a point close to the entrance of the proposed channel.

The development of Kalihi bay as a harbor, it is said, will mean much to the federal government with its proposed big army post at Fort Shafter, and there is another project for the cutting of a channel from Kalihi bay to the entrance of Pearl harbor so providing an inland waterway between Honolulu and the naval station.

### WILL MEXICO COMMIT SUICIDE

Mr. Taft is dealing wisely and patriotically with the Mexican crisis, declares the New York World. It is the duty of every honest man to uphold the President's hands. This is no time for jingo demonstrations in behalf of American financial interests. If the United States is compelled to send its army into Mexico to conquer peace, the World fears that that army will never be withdrawn. But no other disaster than that now threatens this country is comparable with the conquest of Mexico.

Here is a population of 15,000,000, more than seventy-five percent of which is illiterate, and an equally large percent of which could never be absorbed into our civilization. These people have no understanding of American institutions, and for generations to come could not be governed under American institutions. We should have a Mexican problem for at least a century, with a huge standing army to police 700,000 square miles of territory, inhabited by a hostile and alien population.

All these facts are respectfully submitted to our jingo friends who prattle so light-heartedly about intervention.

### HALF MILLION DOLLARS FOR FAIR EXPLOITATION

NEW YORK, February 15.—One of the biggest newspaper advertising campaigns in history is planned here today by George Perry, exploitation director for the Panama-Pacific exposition. Perry will maintain offices here and in San Francisco and will spend \$500,000 in newspaper publicity.

### SHE KNEW THEM.

Izaak Walton—I see after the Panama Canal is completed experts expect the fish of the two oceans to mingle, eventually producing some new species. Mrs. Walton—Well, I'm glad that I'm on to all your old fish stories.

### A PEDESTRIAN NOW.

"Cheer up! I'll have you on your feet within a month," said Dr. Jill. He did—my car was sold to meet his monumental bill.

### TO COME A COLD IN ONE DAY

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

## UNCLE SAM PLANS OFFICE BUILDINGS

Monumental Structures No Longer favored for Use of Government Bureaus.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

By Ernest G. Walker.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—"Uncle Sam" is apparently going into the business of erecting modern office buildings. Supervising Architect Oscar Wenderoth, of the treasury department, favors it and the idea will be tried in a \$2,500,000 structure for the Geological Survey. It is argued that the modern office building is a development of the demand for up-to-date conveniences for the transaction of business and that it is not altogether proper for the government to confine its employees in monumental buildings. Of course, monumental buildings will continue to be erected at Washington, as well as at scores and hundreds of towns and cities throughout the country; but here and there will be exceptions. Mr. Wenderoth favors a modern office building for the custom house at Boston and has been suggesting that it would be far better if the government should tear the old custom house of historical associations down, simply because the walls have been so badly wrecked by repairs to the foundations that it is no longer feasible to attempt to preserve them.

Elaborate and spacious as a monumental building may be, there are many rooms and offices where the light is not of the best and where the government employee can not pursue his tasks to the highest advantage. If there be columns in front, these obscure the windows. On the other hand, the modern office building type meets the demands of business with facilities for the highest efficiency.

Some ten years ago a government printing office building of a monumental type was erected in Washington. It was supposed to be at the time almost the very last word for a mechanical plant and was a marvel to sightseers who came to Washington. But it can be improved upon materially now and is being improved upon in a new building for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing that the government is erecting down near the Potomac river. The Geological Survey building, however, as now proposed, will be an improvement over the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The survey has a great map printing plant, but much of the large space it requires is for the clerical and supervisory force, which comprise altogether the greatest geological survey concern in the world.

### No Hall of Records.

Years ago the idea of a hall of records, for the great volume of surplus papers that should not be destroyed, seized congress and it was voted to purchase a square of ground near the Corcoran Art Gallery, which is almost on the edge of the city, although but a short way from the White House. The square was acquired after long litigation, but the money was never provided for the building. The site is now to be used for the Geological Survey.

Just now, when the outcry against government extravagances is rising in congress, comment is revived about the carelessness of the legislators who draw the appropriation bills. The system of doing the work is open to criticism. Elders say much could be saved if there were concentration in the making of those bills and if each house had one large committee which did all the work. That was the way formerly, but the clamor for a division of the tasks so that more committees could have something to do became irresistible. It was first in the house and some years afterward in the senate. There have been natural increases in appropriations during more than thirty years but figures show these increases have been much less in the case of supply bills framed by the regular appropriation committee. The increase in totals there, has been 195 per cent since 1876 as against an increase of 343 per cent during the same period in appropriation bills, framed by "outside" committees.

### System Requires Change.

About half the work of preparing supply bills is done outside. The naval appropriation bill has been going for years to the naval affairs committees of senate and house; likewise the army bill to the military affairs committees; the consular and diplomatic bill to the foreign affairs committees; the agricultural bill to the agricultural committees; the Indian bill to the Indian committees; and the postoffice bill to the postroads committees. Having but one bill to prepare, each of these committees obtains a narrow official view of the demands upon the government's funds and for other reasons, as well, there is not the same energy at keeping expenses down as applies in the regular appropriations committee, whose members become experts at the business.

There is naturally considerable jealousy of the appropriations committee, because it exercises a great influence, alike in the house and in the senate. The "outside" committees that prepare appropriation bills rush to fight the regular committee at the slightest alarm and even take some pride at piling up appropriation totals that wrench the economy advocates (who are almost always members of the regular appropriation committees) and provoke shrieks about extravagance.

The remedy is really a legislative evil and some of the wisest heads of congress have sought a remedy. President Taft is proposing one in the budget system, which has been worked out for him by experts. There has been general indifference to any reform in recent years because for a long period there was an abundance of funds in the treasury and consequently no pressing need of economy.

The students of the Ball Lake High School are planning to send a team of athletes to California in April to compete in the national intercollegiate meet to be held at the University of California.



# WASHINGTON IS AMUSED AT HIKERS

Laughing Throngs Greet "Army" of Marching Suffragettes At Capitol.

PRESENT SORRY SPECTACLE.

Bedraggled and Blistered Women Jostled By Crowds at Journey's End.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
WASHINGTON, February 28.—(Special to The Advertiser)—With unkindly crowds jostling them, but with their eyes set straight ahead, the New York-to-Washington band of suffragettes arrived here at noon today and marched past the Capitol to the suffrage quarters. Bedraggled, tanned and blistered the marchers presented a sorry spectacle.

The battery of motion picture men in autos ran ahead of the "army" taking pictures of it as it walloped through the streets. Near the Capitol Building the streets were packed with a laughing, jostling throng and the mounted police had difficulty in clearing a pathway for the "army."

After reaching suffrage headquarters, the hikers dispersed to secure fresh clothing and other necessities.

Near Bladensburg, a band from the Colored Reform School of that place lined the road and played ragtime, until a number of the younger hikers making the march did a turkey trot in the mud.

Of the original "army" of sixteen leaving New York, but ten finished the jaunt here today.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
WASHINGTON, February 28.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Senator Poindexter today failed to have the senate call upon President Taft for a statement of what measures had been taken for the protection of Americans in Mexico.

Senator Poindexter asked for a consideration of such a resolution, but Senator Cullom, of the foreign relations committee, insisted that resolutions like this take the regular course of being referred to his committee.

Senator Poindexter protested that this meant the death of the resolution. The senate voted to follow the course suggested by Senator Cullom.

**Capitalists and Revolution.**  
(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
WASHINGTON, February 28.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Without commenting upon the meaning of the testimony set forth in its volume of nine hundred pages, the sub-committee of the senate foreign relations committee, which took testimony in Los Angeles and New Orleans on the Mexican revolution, filed its report today.

No recommendations are made. The report merely presents the statement of various leaders and complaints of American owners of property in Mexico, together with evidence collected by secret service men, which the committee hoped to establish was the promotion of warfare in Mexico by American capitalists.

Chairman Smith, and other members of the sub-committee are personally convinced that Wall Street interests actively assisted the Madero government in exchange for favors in connection with oil and railroad investments, but do not admit this officially.

**Rebels Out Railroads.**

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
CITY OF MEXICO, February 28.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The isolation of Mexico City from the United States by rail was complete today. Train service south of Aguas Calientes, on the Mexican Central, is at a halt, owing to the eruption into that city of rebels, while a similar condition at Saltillo prevents railroad operation to the north over the National line.

The roads to Tampico are also interrupted, although it is a detour by way of that port from the United States to this city.

**Everything Is "Serene."**

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
WASHINGTON, February 28.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Confirmation of the slaying of Emilio Madero, brother of the late President Madero of Mexico, was received here today in an official dispatch from American Ambassador Wilson at Mexico City. The dispatch did not disclose how Madero met death, but it is reported he was shot down while leading a rebel force in one of the northern States.

No mention was made of Raoul Madero, another brother, who also is reported dead. The death of Emilio Madero now brings the death list of the Maderos in the recent trouble up to three.

Ambassador Wilson continues to send optimistic reports of conditions in Southern Mexico. He says the situation is improving everywhere and that latest advices to the Huerta government tell of the submission of Tobasco, Oaxaca and Campeche to the present administration.

**Diaz Official Candidate.**

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
CITY OF MEXICO, February 28.—(Special to The Advertiser)—General Felix Diaz today formally accepted the candidacy for the Presidency, which was tendered to him by a committee representing a party organized for that purpose.

**Announces "Execution."**

CITY OF MEXICO, February 28.—(By Associated Press Cable)—General Huerta, the provisional president of the republic, today issued a formal statement in which he confirms the report of the "execution" of Emilio Madero, brother of the ex-president of Mexico.

## "Votes for Women" Marchers Show Pluck



SUFFRAGETTE ARMY AT THE ELKS' CLUB, ELIZABETH, N. J., "ON THE WAY."

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

OMAHA, Nebraska, February 28.—(Special to The Advertiser)—From twenty to thirty-five persons met death in a fire, which destroyed the Hotel Dewey here, early today. These estimates were made by survivors of the disaster, who insist that not more than sixteen of the fifty registered guests escaped. Five bodies have been recovered.

E. T. Conner, one of the survivors, said it seemed impossible that any of the frantic guests jammed in the hallways escaped. Firemen also believe the present death list will be increased.

Several members of the fire department had narrow escapes from death. They left the building just in time to escape falling walls. The firemen tell of hearing women screaming and seeing unconscious forms lying in hallways as they left the building.

The property loss is placed at \$230,000. A spark from a nearby chimney is said to have lighted the hotel. According to guests the first warning of the fire came when a woman awakened the sleepers by her screams. The building then was blazing furiously and thirty minutes later was in ruins. Stories of locked doors and inaccessible fire escapes are hinted at by the survivors. A score or more guests, they insist, were caught like rats in a trap.

\*\*\*\*\*  
(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
VIENNA, Austria, February 28.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Confidential reports received here from Sofia, Bulgaria, today, indicate that even in Bulgarian military quarters there is little hope that Adrianople will be taken under several weeks' bombardment. It is stated that General Savoff said it could be taken in three days' storm at the cost of fifty thousand men. King Ferdinand vetoed the plan, declaring it was too costly in human life. The terrific cannonade of the Bulgarian siegers is said to be not unlike the bombardment of Port Arthur by the Japanese.

\*\*\*\*\*

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, February 28.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Before President Taft left the White House today to attend the cabinet meeting, he took up his veto of the Webb bill, prohibiting the transportation of liquor into dry States.

The President, attorney general and most of the lawyers in the cabinet, and in the house and senate, have held that the bill is unconstitutional, and the veto message was written largely from that angle.

Immediately upon receipt by the senate of the President's veto message the Webb bill was called up and passed over the President's veto by a vote of sixty-three to twenty-one. The result of the vote was a general surprise.

The measure passed the house on February 8, and went to the senate on February 10, since which time it has been in committee, until passed and sent to the President.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

SAN FRANCISCO, February 28.—(Special to The Advertiser)—A local paper today says:

"Miss R. M. Ellingsworth, the woman who caused Charles Bruce Potter to forget that he was engaged to marry Mrs. Sadie K. Stewart, sailed serenely through the Golden Gate from Honolulu, yesterday, and announced that she and Potter were to be married as soon as she could see him and make the arrangements."

"That is exactly what Mrs. Stewart thought when she arrived in San Francisco from Honolulu, six months ago. She kept on thinking so until last month, when Potter returned from Honolulu. He had met Miss Ellingsworth in the meantime and his 'dear Violet' was forgotten."

"The fact that Mrs. Stewart has filed a suit asking \$25,000 for her blighted affections makes the situation doubly interesting."

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, February 28.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Flat refusal to leave a plumed day-coach on the Pennsylvania system to lunch in the private car of its president, was the jolt President-elect Wilson today handed to Samuel Rea, head of the great railroad corporation.

After visiting his dentist in Philadelphia today, Wilson took the Pennsylvania train for New York. Learning that Wilson was aboard in the day coach, Rea sent him an invitation to luncheon in his private car. Wilson declined and remained in the day coach, playing with two children.

Miss Rose Davidson who went to the Coast on the Lurline, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Albert P. Taylor, arrived in good health at San Francisco, and registered at the Stewart Hotel.

\*\*\*\*\*  
(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
VIENNA, Austria, February 26.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The shooting of numerous innocent civilians by military sentries during the last few days has resulted in an interpellation upon the subject in parliament. Herr Modracsek wanted to know from the minister of defence whether sentries were not unnecessarily quick on their trigger after challenging a civilian who, unknowningly, was approaching a forbidden military line. In numerous instances, it is declared, civilians did not know the meaning of "Halt," and were shot down.

\*\*\*\*\*

WASHINGTON, February 28.—(By Associated Press Cable to Star-Bulletin)

Secretary of State Knox today received from the British ambassador the note of the British government dealing with the canal toll tangle. It is understood that the secretary has decided to leave the question for his successor in office to deal with.

Reports from reliable sources declare that President-elect Wilson is in favor of the Root amendment of the canal law as it stands at present and would abolish the free tolls for American ships in strict accordance with the terms of the treaty with Great Britain.

**May Be Arbitration.**

WASHINGTON, February 28.—The note on canal tolls, sent to the state department by the British ambassador is said to contain a request that the issue between the two governments be threshed out under a special treaty, details of which are to be arranged later.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

ELBING, Germany, February 28.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Emperor William today lost a lawsuit brought against him by a tenant farmer named Sobst, of whom the Kaiser boasted in a recent speech that he had "thrown him out because he was no good."

The district court decided that the Emperor was not entitled to terminate the lease of his tenant until 1918.

**STRIKERS GIVE UP FIGHT AND RETURN TO WORK**

NEW YORK, March 1.—(By Associated Press Cable)—The striking garment workers, after weeks of hunger, hardships and effort, interspersed with more or less violence, gave up the contest and agreed to accept the terms of the manufacturers and return to work.

**INVESTIGATING CHARGES.**

LOS ANGELES, February 28.—(By Associated Press Cable)—The charges against Becker, accused of being the head of a gang of professional confidence men, engaged in a gigantic scheme to swindle tourists to Southern California are now under investigation.

**NEW DEMOCRATIC LEADER.**

WASHINGTON, February 28.—(By Associated Press Cable)—Senator Martin of Virginia, today announced his resignation of leadership of the senate Democrats, and the succession of Senator Kern of Indiana.

**FOR TWO BATTLESHIPS.**

WASHINGTON, February 28.—(By Associated Press Cable)—Overriding the apparent wishes of the house the senate today increased the allotment of battleships in the naval appropriation bill to two. The measure was passed by a nearly strict party vote.

## SPIRIT OF '76 WAS INVOKED

Act to Repeal Stamp Law Sets the Senate to Talking—Coke Saves His Bill.

(From Saturday Advertiser)

Visions of the famous historic Yankee frolic and tea fest in Boston harbor more than a century ago could be plainly seen during Senator Coke's eloquent plea for the repeal of the territorial stamp act when Senate Bill 12 came up for passage on second reading in the senate yesterday morning. Senator Coke's bill aims to repeal the stamp law, which now brings considerable revenue to the Territory.

Senators Rice and Baldwin of the judiciary committee, sent in a minority report against the passage of the bill. This is what brought the brilliant young Democratic war horse from Oahu to his feet.

It was to free ourselves from just such burdens as this stamp tax that our forefathers went to war and fought for the establishing of a new government, said the senator. The present law, he said, is so antiquated that there is no State in the Union where such a tax exists and, in the few instances where the country has resorted to a stamp tax to raise war funds or for other emergency purposes, the law has always been repealed when the purpose has been met. The poor home builder, said the senator, suffers most from this unjust tax. "We in Hawaii," he concluded, "are the only ones who inflict a penalty upon the homebuilder."

**Neither Equitable Nor Logical.**  
He had an able champion in Senator Metzger of Hawaii. Senator Metzger announced he was opposed to the stamp law in the first place, because it is inequitable. The argument that the law is necessary as a source of revenue for the Territory, he said, is not logical, for there are other means of taxation which will more fairly distribute the burden and these can be utilized if occasion arises.

Senator Brown urged the repeal of the stamp tax because under present conditions, he said, the law imposes an extra burden upon the poor.

Senators Rice and Baldwin did not attempt to argue against the passage of the bill and it went through second reading by a vote of nine to six.

**Only a Visitor Now.**

W. O. Smith, who was president of the senate four years ago, was a visitor in the upper house yesterday morning. President Knudsen invited the former president to a seat on the rostrum, but Mr. Smith remained only a few moments after pleasantly accepting the invitation.

Six bills, in all, were reported back from the printing committee. With the exception of senate bill No. 3 all these went to second reading. House bill 56 practically the same as the Chinese Fund claim bill in the senate, came into the senate for first reading. It will probably be tabled as the senate measure had already passed. Four bills came out of committee for passage on second reading. Two of these went through without amendment but one was contested. This was the stamp tax measure, which finally passed.

**Chopping Banana Bill.**

Chillingworth's bill tending to adjust the banana claims, came out of the judiciary committee, badly disfigured. With the exception of the word "an act" the committee recommended what is practically a substitute for Chillingworth's measure.

The expenses of the commission under the new measure will be cut down to \$6150. The sum of \$30,000 is appropriated to pay the claim, which may be adjusted. Senator Chillingworth joined with the committee in endorsing the amended act.

Senator Coke introduced the only bill of the day, a measure intended to regulate the hours of labor of female children under sixteen years of age. Senate bills No. 7 and 26 went to third reading.

\*\*\*\*\*

**NORTHERN REBELS SUBMIT TO HUERTA GOVERNMENT.**

LAREDO, Texas, March 1.—(By Associated Press Cable)—Reports received here, apparently authentic, state that the rebels in the northern States of Mexico have agreed to recognize the Huerta government.

\*\*\*\*\*

**COLLECTOR HANDS OVER TWO WARDROBES**

Although Charles Madsen and Irwin Berg, held for trial on the charge of smuggling opium into Honolulu, have announced their intention of pleading guilty, they found it necessary to engage the law firm of Thompson, Wilber, Watson & Lymer in order to secure their clothes, which Collector of Customs Stackable had taken charge of, together with their money and other effects.

The prisoners had previously given an order to Superintendent Larsen of the Reame's Institute for their clothes and money, but Stackable had declined to comply. When Attorney Lymer called on him, however, he willingly permitted the men to get their clothing and their other valuables were turned over to the attorney for safe keeping.

"Mr. Stackable treated me very courteously," said Lymer, yesterday, "and raised no difficulties in regard to the men getting their clothes. He gave me to understand that in withholding their effects he had acted only in the best interests of the men, and in protecting them from persons who were anxious to gain financial benefit from their misfortune."

It is understood that in the future, Collector Stackable will not insist on being the keeper of the wardrobe for federal prisoners.

**BORN**

STACKABLE, in Honolulu, February 28, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. R. C.

## DEATH PINS ON MAP STARTLING

Statistics of Tuberculosis in Honolulu Shown With Vividness.

With the exception of eleven cities in the United States, Honolulu has a highest percentage of tuberculosis cases, per one hundred thousand, than any municipality on the mainland. Statistics gathered by the board of health show Honolulu with an average of 321 cases to the one hundred thousand, while the average for the cities in the United States is but 204.9. Of the eleven cities which have a higher average than this city, two are Denver, Colorado, and Los Angeles, California, both cities which are mecca for sufferers from tuberculosis. The others, with the exception of Norristown, Pennsylvania, and Jeffersonville, Indiana, are still in the South, where the negroes who are peculiarly susceptible to the disease, are in the majority.

Portraying the board of health figures in a startling way, Superintendent Rath, of Palama Settlement, has completed a map of Honolulu on which black-headed pins mark the known cases of the disease and deaths due to it, during the year of 1912. There are just 236 of these somber sentinels standing guard on the map, and at a glance one may see the part that poverty, tenements, and unsanitary conditions play in the culture of the disease.

A circle on the map covers a radius of three-fourths of a mile from King and Liliha streets, and in this district the black-headed pins are so numerous as to cover the original color of the map underlying them, and visualize the plague spot as a black spot on the city.

**Death Rate Reduced.**

In 1911, according to Rath, sixty-four per cent. of the known cases of tuberculosis were found in this district. During 1912 this percentage has been reduced to forty-eight per cent., showing the benefit of the work performed by the Settlement and the board of health.

Scattered over the city, with Makiki the only portion in which no black pins appear.

The block in which the Queen's Hospital is located, shows quite a little group of pins and Kakaako comes second to the Palama district in the number of cases.

On another chart which Rath has prepared, the known cases are given by enumeration districts, divisions created to facilitate the keeping of records of all cases found. This chart shows that in the district between Asylum road and Liliha, and King and School streets, there are twenty-nine cases.

Between School and Beretania and Nuuanu and River streets, there are fourteen cases.

Between Alapai and Emma and Luso and King streets, there are nineteen cases, and between Kukui and King and Liliha and River street there are fifteen cases.

**Map Is Startling One.**

Rath points out that the cases shown on the map and chart are but those known to the board of health and that there are undoubtedly other sufferers from the white plague who have not been included in the enumeration.

Those who have seen Rath's map are of the opinion that it will prove a striking object lesson wherever it is displayed, and that it might well be used in showing the members of the legislature the need for radical action in cleaning up the plague localities.

**KAPIOLANI ESTATE WILL DISPOSE OF FINE PROPERTY**

Much of the property now held by the Kapiolani Estate will be offered for sale by Manager John F. Colburn, according to the information given out yesterday. The reason for this, says Mr. Colburn, is that at present this property is bringing in little income commensurate with the values. Among the places announced for sale is the home place of Delegate Kahio, at Waikeiki, which is one of the show places of this restricted section. It is proposed to cut it up into blocks, or sell it as a whole. It is partially improved with a new bungalow, the old residence of the Prince, and a grass house as well as servants' quarters.

Another place to be sold is that of the residence of the Prince at Kailua, Kona, Hawaii, which was once a royal residence during monarchy days. It is also stated that the Kapiolani Estate now holds the Kapiolani building at \$112,500, and has refused an offer of \$100,000 for it from a hoi of Chinese business men in this city.

**THE FARMER OF THE PAST.**

James J. Hill, who has demonstrated at St. Paul, by means of phosphorus, that the farms of the Northwest should produce twice the grain they do, said the other day:

"The farmers are now alive to the necessity of modern appliances. In the past, however, too many farmers were short-sighted, like Cornelius Husk. 'What are you feeding to those hogs, Mr. Husk?' a college professor once asked."

"Corn," Husk replied.

"Are you giving it wet or dry?"

"Dry, sir."

"But, don't you know, Mr. Husk, if you feed the corn wet the hogs will digest it in half the time?"

"Husk laughed sarcastically."

"What's a hog's time worth to me?" he said."

**PERSISTENT COLDS.**

There is no reason why a cold should hang on for weeks, or until some chronic throat or lung trouble is developed, and it will not if you take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. By its remarkable cures of colds that remedy has from a small beginning acquired a world-wide sale and use. You may know that a remedy that has constantly grown in favor and popularity for almost forty years has more than ordinary merit. For sale by Hanson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii. Advertisements.



## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

EDITOR: T. J. CRANE  
 OFFICE: 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

TUESDAY MARCH 4

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS.

To all honest men and to all patriotic men of the nation, not to all honest and to all patriotic Democrats alone, President Wilson call to aid him in carrying out the work he has taken up. "This is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication," he says in concluding his inaugural address, an effort that strikes a high note in its opening paragraph and sustains it to the last sentence, an address that calls the nation to its highest efforts for the best good of all the people. President Wilson's first official utterance is a disclaimer of all idea that his entry into the White House is to be the administration of national affairs for the benefit of Democratic politicians. The new President believes that with the new administration a new day has dawned and that the political partisanship of the past should play no further part.

This is the impression gathered from President Wilson's words, in which he no hint of the once Democratic doctrine of "to the victors belong the spoils."

The address leaves no doubt remaining of the Democratic program. The tariff is to be taken in hand at once, but the revision is to come with a view to its effect upon existing conditions. "A tariff which cuts us off from our proper part in the commerce of the world, violates the just principles of taxation, and makes the government a facile instrument in the hands of private interests" ought to be altered, he says, but, later on in his address he intimates that the alteration is not to be done ignorantly or in blind haste. "We shall restore, not destroy," he explains. "We shall deal with our economic system as it is and as it may be modified, not as it might be if we had a clean sheet of paper to write upon."

President Wilson's address shows that he believes the Nation to be upon the threshold of new things, with a recognition of the errors of the past as well as of the progress that has been made. "We have come now to the second sober thought," where the old principle of "Let every man look out for himself; let every generation look out for itself" has to give way to the principle of conserving for the generations to come what cannot be used most profitably and wisely for the generation at hand. We must face the facts with "candid, fearless eyes" and recognize that the building up of great fortunes, the creations of great industries and the carrying on of vast enterprises must not be done further at the expense of the great mass of the people. Human happiness, human health and human life must be taken in consideration and "the many deep, secret things" which have gone with great government must be uncovered and made plain that the remedies may be had. The people are to be considered now; the ones who have made use of the government "for private and selfish purposes" must give way.

President Wilson starts his presidential career with the highest possible motives, calling upon the Supreme Judge and Helper to guide him in that path which may be best for the Nation and for all mankind. His address is a solemn one, one that will be given the most earnest consideration by the people not only of the United States but of the world.

The new administration stands pledged to the Golden Rule of "Justice and only justice."

May the high hopes of those who read be not disappointed.

## EASILY PLEASED.

Our Delegate to Congress, by bringing a series of charges against the Republican head of the territorial administration which he could not in any instance substantiate, prevented the reappointment of the Republican Governor and opened the way for an early Democratic control in the Territory, and the Republicans in the local house of representatives heartily thank him for his efforts!

Our Delegate to Congress formally accuses the sugar planters of Hawaii with bribery and coercion in politics, with chicanery and double-dealing in business and with duplicity in their attitude towards the national government, and for this he receives the hearty thanks of the house majority, including that of Cooke of Oahu, Cooke of Maui and Spalding of Kauai!

Some people appear to be easily pleased.

## WHAT THE WEBB LAW WILL DO.

The publicity bureau of the liquor dealers' national association has supplied The Advertiser with a number of editorial quotations from mainland dailies commenting on the recently enacted Webb Bill, known sometimes as the Kenyon Bill, the measure which prevents shipments of intoxicants into States or Territories that have enacted prohibition laws. Many of the editors quoted take the ground that the effect of the new law will be to bring about the repeal in the various States of the prohibition measures. If this be so, we fail to understand why the liquor dealers fought the Webb Bill or why they are now displaying so much anxiety to create public sentiment against it as a law and to secure a Supreme Court ruling declaring it unconstitutional. If we were in the liquor business we would welcome any federal law that would turn "dry" territory into "wet."

The truth of the matter is, and the liquor dealers knew it better than any others, that the enforcement of the recently enacted law will do more to make prohibition prohibitory than anything that has yet been tried and will permit those communities which have voted against the trade in intoxicants adequately to enforce their laws. Up to the present, the argument most used by anti-prohibitionists against the passage of any prohibition measure has been that no State or territorial law could prevent the introduction of all the intoxicants the freight and express transportation companies could bring on orders, such intoxicants to be privately consumed or supplied to any blindpiggers who might care to take chances on the local law. The Webb Law, enforced as federal statutes generally are, would multiply many times the difficulties of law breakers and increase the penalties on those convicted. The new legislation is of tremendous importance in aid of prohibition. Even if it should result in some communities turning honest and favoring a legal license law instead of an illegal state of affairs, ostensibly prohibitory but actually "wide-open," no harm can come to the prohibition movement, the leaders in which must prefer to face conditions as they actually are than to have a situation in which the people vote one way and act another.

Anti-prohibitionists sneer at prohibition as a condition under which hypocrisy is bred. Prohibition with the Webb Law in force will be something of which this can not be said, which is another reason for congratulation that the bill has passed in congress over the President's veto.

## GET TOGETHER FOR GREATER HARBOR.

By appropriating \$10,000 for the survey of a ship channel to connect Honolulu harbor with Kailua bay, the government has shown its intention of carrying out the plans for a greater Honolulu harbor. It now behooves the civic and commercial organizations of the city to get behind and push. Hawaii boasts the title of the "Crossroads of the Pacific" but Honolulu harbor will be more like a way station than a place where the ships of the Seven Seas will meet, unless it is enlarged and improved by 1915.

Honolulu expects great things from the opening of the Panama Canal, but it must do great things in order to get these benefits.

The federal government stands ready to enlarge the harbor, but the Territory will be called upon to build the wharves, and the land-owners on the proposed channel and Kailua bay, will be expected to do their share by supplying the Territory with sites for wharves. They can well afford to do this, inasmuch as the land along the channel might be called "unearned," having been created by the government from the dredgings of the harbor. By ceding every other lot to the Territory, the owners of the land would greatly advance their own interests. Unless some such action is taken, the work is likely to be delayed indefinitely, for the legislature will not be inclined to make the necessary appropriations if it is led to believe that those who will receive the most direct benefit from the improvements are the least interested.

## UP AND AT 'EM' AT PEARL HARBOR.

With the true American spirit which has made the American engineer famous the world over, the men in charge of the construction of the great drydock at Pearl Harbor, here in public notice, "come up smiling," following the catastrophe of February 15, with other plans for the completion

of the work. There has been no useless repining on the part of the engineers in charge. On the contrary after learning the cause they set down to study out a method of overcoming it. A new plan of campaign has been mapped out, which it is believed, will be approved, and the attack on the forces of nature from a new angle, will soon be under way.

The present plan may fail, but it is safe to say that no report will ever go into Washington to the effect that the drydock can not be built. The American engineer is at his best when facing apparently unsurmountable difficulties. He has proved this the globe over by doing things that "can't be done." Goethals is demonstrating this in Panama. Recent slides in the Culebra Cut have been as disastrous to the plans of the engineers there as the destruction of the partially completed work at Pearl Harbor to the men here. But, as the Panama Canal will be constructed, and by Goethals, so will the drydock at Pearl Harbor be built, even if it takes ten years and ten million dollars to do it.

## TO REMOVE A PUBLIC SHAME.

Every reason of justice to the dependent children of the Territory, the majority of whom are necessarily found in Honolulu, calls for the passage of House Bill 30, providing for the placing in a house of detention of children awaiting trial for childish offenses or being held at the disposal of the court until suitable homes can be found wherein the little ones may be placed, and for the granting of the petition to be presented to the senate, asking for the appropriation of sufficient funds wherewith to erect and equip such a place of detention.

It is a public shame that today there is not an institution publicly supported where dependent children can be placed except in a place of correction, where boys and girls being punished for crimes are also detained. Today, in order that a child may be taken from evil surroundings, it is necessary that that child be charged with an offense against the law and regularly convicted and sentenced, such conviction standing forever against the good name of the little one. After sentence there remains the girls' reform school and the boys' industrial school for the child, in each institution being boys and girls verging on manhood and womanhood, with vicious habits already formed. With these the children of the unfortunate and the orphaned are thrown into intimate contact.

Such a condition is unfair upon the children and a shame upon the community.

Back of the bill in the house and the petition to be presented in the senate are a majority of the philanthropic ladies of the city, as represented by the membership of the Humane Society and the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association, and the experience of these ladies has convinced them that a house of detention, such as they ask, is an absolute necessity. They have carefully canvassed the situation, too, and are satisfied of the justice of asking that it be made a territorial and not municipal institution. Honolulu is the center to which the unfortunate come, where the poor from all the islands gather, and it is a territorial work which the institution must do.

MEXICAN TROOPS  
FIRE AT GUARD

MANY SHOTS ARE EXCHANGED  
BETWEEN FEDERALS AND  
CAVALRY ON BORDER.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
 DOUGLAS, Arizona, March 3.—(Special to The Advertiser)—All efforts to determine the identity of the Mexican troops who fired on American cavalrymen here, Sunday, have been unavailing.

General Ojeda, commander of the Mexican federal garrison at Agua Prieta, denied vehemently that any of his command had been connected with the affair, although it is known that one of the garrison was wounded in some manner yesterday. Ojeda accompanied his denial by a declaration that all Americans are liars.

Failure to identify the Mexicans also has made it impossible to confirm reports made by the American cavalrymen that several of their attackers were killed during the skirmish.

According to Lieutenant Nicholson, in command of the detachment that received the Mexican fire, there were about sixty men in the attacking party. The firing began without warning, one bullet tearing the mane off Nicholson's horse.

Many shots were exchanged while troops E and F of the Ninth Cavalry thundered through the streets of Douglas and deployed along the border where the clash occurred. After a final volley, the Mexicans fled upon the arrival of the troops.

Douglas spent an uneasy night and the guard on the border was doubled.

Investigation Is Ordered.  
 CITY OF MEXICO, March 3.—(Special to The Advertiser)—President Huerta today ordered a government investigation of the skirmish between a Mexican federal band and troops of the Ninth United States Cavalry, near Douglas, Arizona.

Fifty federal troops were killed in an attack on a military train by the Zapatista rebels, south of Aguasco, on the line of the Mexican Central to Cuernavaca, according to reports received here today.

All Ready For Battle.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
 CANANEA, Sonora, Mexico, March 3.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Business is practically at a standstill here today with loyal troops and Madero sympathizers armed and ready to fly at each others' throats at a moment's notice.

The federals are still in possession of the canton. On the roof, machine guns have been mounted commanding the principal business streets. Many American refugees have left here for Douglas.

AMERICANS CAPTURED  
BY STRANGE INDIANS

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
 MARACAIBO, Venezuela, Mar. 3.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Two American mining engineers, Guy N. Borge and William Lee, the Taylor of Duluth, Minnesota, were captured Saturday by wild Montevideo Indians, while making a petroleum exploration near Lake Maracaibo. The American consul, John A. Ray, left today for the Indian country.

## AN ORDER FOR BEANS.

This bashaw's slave girl which has made the American engineer famous the world over, the men in charge of the construction of the great drydock at Pearl Harbor, here in public notice, "come up smiling," following the catastrophe of February 15, with other plans for the completion

TAXI BANDITS LOSE  
BIG PART OF LOOT

ROB NEW YORK JEWELRY STORE  
AND FIGHT BATTLE WITH DE-  
TECTIVES, BUT ESCAPE.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
 NEW YORK, March 3.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Firing on clerks in a Broadway jewelry store near the business center of Forty-eighth street, just after midnight, three taxi bandits took \$90,000 in loot and fled.

As the robbers rushed out of the store four detectives on the opposite side of the street pulled their guns, and for a few seconds bullets whistled so thick about the ears of the bandits that they deserted their machine and scurried through the street with their slushes in full pursuit, their revelers spouting bullets with every step.

The bandits, however, dodged through a narrow alley, reached a second waiting taxi and made good their get-away. Apparently none of them were hit.

When the slushes returned to the first taxi they found in it about \$70,000 worth of jewelry, which the robbers had dropped when the bullets first began to fly.

HETCHHETCHY NOT  
FOR SAN FRANCISCO

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
 SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Flat refusal of the request of San Francisco for the privilege of using the water rights of the Hetch Hetchy valley for the city's water supply was made today by Secretary of the Interior Fisher.

Mr. Fisher took the position that he could not grant the permit, because of the act of February 15, 1901, which, he said, did not give him the right to act. Secretary Fisher declared that before federal action could be taken congress must pass a new law to cover the Hetch Hetchy valley.

SENATE ACTS UPON  
THREE NOMINATIONS

WASHINGTON, March 4.—(By Associated Press Cable)—At least three nominations sent to the senate by President Taft were confirmed at the last moment yesterday when the nomination of Colonels Devoil, Parker and Liggett to be brigadier generals were taken up and passed.

There are still 1400 vacancies left for President Wilson to fill at his leisure.

JAPANESE PRINCE IS  
WHITE PLAGUE VICTIM

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
 TOKIO, Japan, March 3.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Prince Takekito, head of a collateral branch of the imperial family, is critically ill from typhoid at his country residence near Kobe.

The Emperor today ordered his own chief physician to proceed there. Prince Takekito is an admiral in the Japanese navy and served with distinction in the wars between Japan and China, and Japan and Russia.

MILITANT WOMEN  
SUFFRAGETTES FLY  
FOR THEIR LIVES

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
 LONDON, March 3.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Storming the doors and refusing to admit prominent suffrage leaders, a mob of 100,000 anti-suffrage men and women broke up a mass meeting of militant suffragettes in the Pavilion Theatre here today.

Despite the presence of scores of police, when the demonstration was at its height, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst appeared and, breaking her promise to the authorities that she would refrain from violence, attempted to direct the police in their pitched battle with the mob.

The appearance of Mrs. Pankhurst so excited the mob that it swarmed into the theatre and raised such a disturbance there that the speakers fled for fear of their lives.

## HOUSE ECONOMY HITS HAWAII.

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, February 19.—Several paragraphs of Hawaiian interest appear in appropriation bills recently reported to one or the other of the two houses of congress. These will be disposed of before it should happen that some of the appropriation bills fail.

The Omnibus Public Building Bill, which passed the house yesterday and is now before the senate committee on public buildings, contained an item for the Honolulu public building. Delegate Kalaniana'ole went to the senate today to see if he could persuade senators to increase the additional appropriation of \$75,000 which the house voted.

He says the committee of the house had an additional sum of \$200,000 in the bill for Honolulu at one time, but that this was cut down when the house leaders raised a cry for economy. There is talk that the President will veto alike the Omnibus Public Building Bill and the Rivers and Harbors Bill. It can not be stated positively that he will do so, but the claim is advanced that he would be making a ten strike politically. The Omnibus Public Building Bill is undoubtedly a bad bill but if the President should veto it, there is likelihood that congress would pass it over his veto, unless there should rise up champions who would filibuster and prevent a vote. The house clause for Honolulu reads as follows:

Section 27. That section 30 of the Act of Congress approved June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. U. S. 696), authorizing the enlargement of the site for the new postoffice, court-house and customhouse at Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, be, and the same is hereby, amended insofar as to provide that, in addition to the limit of cost fixed for such enlargement of site by said act, the unexpended balance of the original appropriation for site shall be available for the acquisition of said additional land, together with the further sum of \$75,000, which is hereby authorized to be expended from the amount heretofore authorized for the construction of said building, and the limit of cost for such additional land is hereby increased accordingly.

## Pago Pago Mail Boat.

The Postoffice Appropriation Bill, as just reported to the senate, carries this amendment: "Special mail facilities from the United States Naval Station at Pago Pago, Island of Tutuila, via Honolulu, in connection with route No. 80 for service from San Francisco to Sydney, Australia, thirteen trips a year, \$40,000." The fate of this amendment will not be known till after the senate has passed the postoffice bill and the amendments have been adjusted in conference.

Item for Schofield.  
 The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, just reported to the house, carries an item of \$250,000, made immediately available for constructing the cavalry post in Hawaii, to complete headquarters, barracks and storehouses for two squadrons.

## Places for Democrats.

The certainty now that pending nominations for federal officers will not be confirmed by the senate by March 4 leaves quite a lot of Hawaiian patronage immediately available for Democrats. The most important place, of course, is that of Walter E. Frear, renominated for Governor last December, although his term of four years had expired December 18, 1911. But there is also the nomination of Ernest A. Mott-Smith to be secretary to the Territory, which will fail of confirmation along with the name of Governor Frear.

There can be no question apparently that President Wilson will name Democrats to both these places, but his course with reference to three circuit judges for the Territory may be more uncertain. Whether Mr. Wilson will choose to renominate Judges Selden B. Kingsbury, John A. Matthewman and

FISHING BILL IS  
REASON FOR RUCTION

Kupieha Could Not Stand Idly by  
and See His Pet Bill  
Calmly Killed.

"After careful consideration, your committee recommends that this bill be tabled," was the short manner in which the house committee on agriculture and kindred subjects tried to dismiss Kupieha's H. B. 42, entitled, "An Act granting to all citizens of the United States the free usage and taking of fish and other sea products in all fisheries of the sea waters of the Territory of Hawaii," Saturday.

It did not work, however, and after the first real hot and spirited debate heard since the house started the 1913 session, both the report and bill went over to today for final consideration and disposition.

Chairman G. P. Cooke's motion that his committee's report be adopted brought Kupieha to his feet with a loud protest and he moved the report be referred to the committee of the whole. "Foxy" Sheldon talked some and endeavored to pour oil on the troubled and ruffled waters, but he wisely ceased when he saw a rumour was likely to occur and Sheldon is not of the kind who will antagonize the opposition when the same end may be otherwise gained.



# ALL READY FOR INAUGURATION CEREMONIES

Washington Filled With Visitors  
From All Parts of the  
Civilized World.

WALLER REPRESENTS HAWAII

Police and Secret Service Men  
Take Precautions to Bar An-  
archists and Cranks

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph)

WASHINGTON, March 2.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Already Washington is filled with visitors from all parts of the world to witness the inauguration of President Wilson. It is calculated that the population of the national capital will increase by at least 300,000 on Tuesday and that at least 50,000 will take part in the official parade. The previous record attendance from outside the capital was 101,000 for the inauguration of President Roosevelt in 1906.

Among those here from the Pacific territories of the United States are Major Thomas L. Hartigan and Judge James Amos of Manila, and Gilbert J. Waller of Hawaii.

The cold snap in the air tonight threatens to overturn the prophecies that this will be a fair weather inauguration. Four years ago thousands attending were chilled by ice and snow, and Taft's induction into office was remembered in a multitude of bad colds. Wilson and his family will leave Princeton tomorrow for the capital, accompanied by one thousand two hundred students of Princeton, on two special trains. Wilson and Marshall will put up at the Shoreham, from which they will be escorted by members of the congressional committee to the White House at half-past ten o'clock Tuesday morning.

Taft will acknowledge the cheers of the crowds on the drive to the Capitol, sitting on the right-hand side of his successor. After the administration of the oath by Chief Justice White, on the drive back to the executive mansion they will reverse places and the new President will respond to the expected ovations.

Ample precautions have been taken to bar known anarchists or cranks from Washington, and the route of the outgoing and incoming administrations will be carefully guarded. There is no fear of any outrage being perpetrated, but the Capitol police and United States secret service are taking no chances.

Among the most interesting promised features of the big quadrennial show, apart from "Suffrage Day" tomorrow will be the presence of over one hundred real Redskins in full war paint, and of the famous Company B, Confederate Veterans, of Nashville, Tennessee, all of whom voted for Wilson. The "Johnny Rebs" will wear the Confederate uniform and carry the rifles and side arms used in the Civil War.

After March Fourth, with a Southern President at last, Mason and Dixon's line will be obliterated politically.

## WHERE THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES WILL BE HELD



CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON ON STEPS OF WHICH WILSON WILL TAKE THE OATH OF OFFICE.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph)

NEW YORK, March 2.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Detectives who have been investigating a succession of bomb outrages recently are convinced that a band of desperate anarchists had been formed in New York out of the worst elements driven from France and England by the activity of the European police.

It is suspected that several of the more dangerous outlaws gained entrance over the Canadian border, despite the vigilance of the immigration authorities and secret service.

A crowd of men, women and children in a moving-picture theater on the Bowery had a miraculous escape today when one of the anarchists exploded a bomb in the vestibule of the building. The doors and ticket booth were shattered a panic ensued but fortunately no lives were lost.

\*\*\*\*\*  
A cable received by Doctor Baldwin last night from his brother Frank Baldwin of the Hawaiian Polo team states that the Hawaiians defeated the Canadian Cracks at Coronado by a score of 13 to 4.  
This was the first championship match played in the present tournament at Coronado and there was no handicap.  
The Canadian team is considered one of the best in the world and their overthrow at the hands of the Hawaiians is a big feather in the caps of our local poloists.  
\*\*\*\*\*

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph)

PARIS, March 2.—(Special to The Advertiser)—An interesting and delightful woman is Mme. Poincaré. At the fetes to be given next week at the Elysee she will meet many Americans for the first time. Mme. Poincaré is the youngest first lady France has been blessed with.  
Until quite recently she lived comparatively in seclusion, receiving only the intimates and more distinguished friends of her husband, chiefly foreign statesmen and their wives. She is a remarkably handsome woman of a strong Italian type, a fine figure and beautiful eyes, indeed her eyes are childlike in their expression of innocence in repose.  
She is devoted to domestic pets and has a Siamese cat and diminutive toy terrier, both of which would win all kinds of prizes if they were exhibited at the international shows. Her favorites, however, are her songbirds, of which she has quite an aviary.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Great Britain's final word to the Taft administration on the Panama Canal tolls dispute, made public today, insisted that a case for settlement under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty had risen, but suggested in effect that there would not be time to discuss the subject further before the United States government changed hands.

Secretary of State Knox acknowledged receipt of this communication, without committing the state department to an answer, reserving to his successor the decision of the question of whether it is proper to make such answer at all or await another communication from the British government continuing the argument.

The latest British note, which was submitted to Secretary Knox yesterday, instead of being a communication from Sir Edward Grey, the foreign minister, was a series of "observations" by Ambassador Bryce.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph)

BERLIN, March 2.—(Special to The Advertiser)—In a semi-official article the Cologne Gazette condemns the airship panic in England, where persons in many parts of the country are reported to have seen the lights of an alleged German air cruiser. The paper says it would be impossible for any German airship to travel to England and back without detection. Even the long winter nights would not be sufficient for such a task.

The fastest trip of a Zeppelin airship from Friedrichshafen to the north sea coast would take twelve hours. If, indeed, an air cruiser would undertake a secret visit to England, it would not show lights.

It was most regrettable that the English government and the experts knowing the facts should not try to uproot these monstrous assumptions and leave, say the article.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph)

WASHINGTON, March 2.—(Special to The Advertiser)—President Taft made "Father Confessions" of several hundred newspapermen last night when he

\*\*\*\*\*  
said farewell to the National Press Club and delivered the last speech on his list. He said that he would be nothing but a "kicker and a squarer" if he regretted what fortune and the country had given him, and declared that he expected to return to Washington to sit and chat with his newspaper friends.  
"I have never wanted office, but I have been in office since I was twenty-one," said Mr. Taft. "I have served on the bench in the Philippines, in the war department and in the presidency. There has never been a time that I didn't have my plate up at the right time and that office didn't fall on the plate, and I held it as long as I properly could."  
\*\*\*\*\*

### BAREFOOT SUFFRAGETTES SHIVER IN COLD WIND

\*\*\*\*\*  
(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
WASHINGTON, March 2.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Barefooted suffragettes and others wearing sandals, all clad in classic greekish garb, shivered in a 45-mile gale today while they stood on the portals of the treasury building to go through with the dress rehearsals of one of the tableaux in their pageant here in connection with the inaugural festivities. An immense crowd gathered and cheered their hardihood of the principals who uncomplainingly endured another sacrifice in the cause of "Votes for Women."  
\*\*\*\*\*

### AJAX SAILS FOR CAVITE WITH TWO BABY WARSHIPS

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
PORTSMOUTH, Virginia, March 2.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The naval auxiliary steamship Ajax, Captain J. H. Briggs, left here today with two baby warships in tow. These are the submarines B1 and B2, which the Ajax will take out to Cavite, via Suez, for service on the Philippine station.

### WYOMING DAMAGED DURING BIG GUN TEST

\*\*\*\*\*  
(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
NORFOLK, Virginia, March 2.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Wireless reports relayed from the fleet in Cuban waters say that the battleship Wyoming, the most powerful ship in the navy, is on her way north to be docked following an accident which occurred during the testing of her big guns against a floating target.  
Rear Admiral Badger, commanding the Atlantic fleet, has shifted his flag from the Wyoming to the Connecticut.  
\*\*\*\*\*

### AUSTRIA LAUDS GERMANY AS HER STRONG FRIEND

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
VIENNA, March 2.—(Special to The Advertiser)—In a semi-official article the Neue Wiener Tagblatt, an organ of the foreign office, praises Germany's late of peace. The paper says, "Germany stands by us when Austria is the object of unjustified attacks and never let us feel her superiority. She was always our powerful and strong friend upon whom we could depend on every occasion. The present perfect tranquility of Germany is not due to any quality on her side or to any weakness on our side. This we know and this adds to our strength."  
\*\*\*\*\*

## CLARK OPPOSES IMMIGRATION OF FILIPINOS

Socialists heard Dr. Victor Clark explain last night the meaning of the immigration measures before the present congress and their effect upon immigration to Hawaii. One or two uninvited ones charged that the whole scheme of immigration permitting Europeans to enter the United States was merely to create a confusion of tongues and peoples and prevent organizations. One member stated, after hearing Doctor Clark read from a work by Roosevelt, the New York socialist leader, who favored unlimited immigration, that socialists, after all, were not opposed to immigrants from any one country because they recognized no countries.

Doctor Clark stated unequivocally that he was opposed to the present Asiatic immigration into Hawaii, and referred particularly to the large influx of Filipinos, asserting that it should continue.

Doctor Clark traced the history of immigration to the United States from the time of the landing of the Pilgrims to the present day. He told how Benjamin Franklin at one time got uneasy over the influx of poor Germans into Pennsylvania, believing it would be harmful to the State. In the early New England days more people went back to England than came to it, but this was balanced by the birth rate. Even today there are often more people leaving New York and returning to Italy than coming from Italy, depending on the working season in the United States. He stated that the departure of immigrants from Hawaii to the Coast was strangely dependent on the influx of Japanese and Filipinos. In the years when the Asiatic immigration was larger, the departure of Portuguese and Spanish to the Coast was correspondingly large. When Asiatic immigration was small, the departures were also small.

Beginning of Restriction.

New York was the first to commence to urge a restriction of immigration, largely because of the paupers who were coming into the port of New York. After the Civil War the immigration question again became acute and laws were passed in 1872 and 1875 providing for the examination of immigrants to keep out paupers and criminals. It was 1888 before laws were passed to protect the American laborers. The Chinese Exclusion Act came in 1882, and in 1897 the present immigration law went into effect. The literacy test in a bill during Cleveland's first administration was vetoed by that executive. When the bill of 1897 was up, the commission reported that the immigration as then conducted tended to reduce the wages of the American laborers. The majority believed that all male immigrants should be able to read and write. The minority wanted to keep out all single men. Doctor Clark expressed the opinion that it was wise to favor the immigration of men with families. Arguments were made that were made against the literacy test were that it might exclude people of industry and character, really desirable as citizens. The peasants, whom the literacy test affected, were agricultural laborers, such as were needed, and would make better citizens than many immigrants from the cities who could read and write. Some inspectors stated that some of the worst immigrants were those who could read and write and who came from the cities.

Wilson's Supposed Policy.

The speaker said it was generally believed that President-elect Wilson is an immigration restrictionist. This is said to be found in his published works, expressing himself as opposed to the immigration from Southern Europe, particularly mentioning Italy.

The whole question now comes to the query as to whether Hawaii wants any more immigrants or not.

It was the opinion of Doctor Clark that the transportation committee should provide better statistics regarding the immigration. There would certainly be a place for class of immigrants and particularly those with families and immigrants with families were preferred. It is the class men with families and on this side the speaker. He mentioned the average percentage of immigrants who are married to be 40 per cent. How would it all affect Hawaii? asked Doctor Clark. He mentioned by stating that from the point of view of

providing a voting and industrious class, the Portuguese were the best. They seem best adapted to the islands. They are already well established and their children are growing up in a promising way. They seemed, climatologically, suited for any kind of work here. He could not yet tell very much about the Spanish. The Portuguese immigrants can first be seen in their own homes in the mother country. This was prohibited in Spain so that a proper selection cannot be made. That immigration is desired by the local population is evidenced by the hundreds of letters received at the local, or territorial immigration office, from immigrants already established who want their friends and relatives to come. He said he would like to keep out all male immigrants without families. They are not satisfied in a country where there is already an abnormal population and without any ties or associations, drift away.

Prone to Depart.

That immigrants are prone to depart for other places is true, not only in Hawaii, but in all parts of the United States. Forty per cent probably return to their own country from New York, or through New York. It is too far from Hawaii to return to their homes, so they go to the Coast. Not more than fifteen to twenty per cent of the Spanish and Portuguese immigrants brought here in the last few years could read and write. It was a question whether the illiterate class would prove good immigrants. If their children go to schools and learn he did not believe this would be a harm to Hawaii.

The original purpose of immigration was to bring laborers into the islands to diversify the force on the plantations and get in as many nationalities as possible to prevent labor difficulties. He said the federal government is anxious to see in the islands a larger number of people who can vote and also be available, if necessary, for national defense. Hawaii was annexed, he said, for strategic reasons. The same government also depends very largely upon the people here to provision themselves. It would be a great burden in time of war for the government to send provisions here. The federal government wants a larger population here.

In answer to a question as to why the local government did not bring "our American paupers" as agricultural laborers, Doctor Clark said it would be difficult to persuade "our well-to-do American paupers" to leave the cities of the mainland, to which the city and the moving-picture shows. The tendency on the mainland is for those of the country to migrate to the cities, and very few from the cities go back to the soil.

## LAME EVERY MORNING

A Bad Back Is Always Worse in the Morning—Honolulu People Are Finding Relief.

A back that aches all day and causes discomfort at night is usually worse in the morning. Makes you feel as if you hadn't slept at all.  
Can't cure a bad back until you cure the kidneys. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills relieve sick kidneys—make you feel better, work better, rest better and sleep better.

The following statement proves the merit of Doan's.

E. A. Stevens, 1611 Twenty-third Ave., Oakland, Cal., says: "For thirty years I was afflicted with kidney complaint. It came on suddenly, a sharp twinge in my back threw me from my chair to the floor. I constantly grew worse and I was sure to suffer if I attempted to lift anything heavy. The kidney secretions passed too frequently both day and night. I felt weak and tired, could not rest well and had a poor appetite. My flesh became flabby and doctors did not help me. Seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised, I decided to try them. In three days after I began their use, I passed a gravel stone and as I continued taking this remedy, I steadily improved. I am today free from kidney complaint."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and purveyors of household necessities. (See boxes for full directions.) They will be mailed on receipt of price by the HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU.

## PEARL HARBOR'S SPONSOR OUT OF CONGRESS

The complete destruction of the Pearl Harbor drydock in February 17 following the reduction of the water level in crib section two, is closely associated with the retirement from congress of the man who was largely responsible for the commencement of work on the great naval station. The Pittsburgh Gazette-Times of February 8, publishes the following from its Washington correspondent, relative to the services of the father of "The Gibraltar of the Pacific."

Arthur L. Bates of Meadville who, with the adjournment of this session of congress will have represented the twenty-fifth district of Pennsylvania in the house of representatives for twelve years, retires from public life with the honor of having brought about the fortification of Pearl Harbor, the Gibraltar of the Pacific. To Mr. Bates more than to any other member of the house is due the great fortifications undertaken by the United States in the Hawaiian Islands, upon which the government has already expended \$10,000,000 and will go to even greater lengths to make them impregnable to hostile fleets.

Mr. Bates introduced the bill as a member of the house committee on naval affairs establishing the naval base. It became a law in 1908 and carried a direct appropriation of \$1,000,000. A like amount was appropriated the following year and during the years 1910-11-12 over \$7,000,000 additional has been appropriated for furthering the work.

When the Pearl Harbor bill was before the house in 1907 President Roosevelt wrote him as follows:

"My Dear Mr. Bates:—Good for you. When you engage in a service like this you rise above the ordinary work of a member of congress in obtaining something for his district. You are doing something for the whole country which will be appreciated in the coming years."

Mr. Bates, who visited the Hawaiian Islands prior to 1908 as a member of the military committee and as chairman of the sub-committee on naval yards, in discussing our base in the Pacific Ocean, said:

"The water in Pearl Harbor is over sixty feet in depth and has an area of ten square miles and capable of floating the combined navies of the world. It is not only land locked, but by reason of topography of surrounding ground, ships lying in this harbor are out of view from a ship in the open sea would have to be dropped by guesswork. The streams of fresh water running into this harbor are sufficient to clean all barnacles from the bottom of the ships."

Key to Naval Supremacy.

"Its location is such as to render it the only practical site for a naval base in the Pacific Ocean. It is the recognized key to naval supremacy in those waters. Whether our fleet is to operate on the offensive or defensive, the equipment of this harbor as an operating base is a prerequisite to successful operation in those waters."

"Back in 1842 President Tyler gave notice to all European nations that the United States would never consent to their occupying Hawaii or establishing any naval base there. This 'Monroe Doctrine of the Pacific' was reiterated by Daniel Webster when secretary of state in 1851, and by William L. Marcy, the great Democratic secretary of state, by James G. Blaine and by William McKinley."

In 1893 that naval expert, Captain

Mahan, stated as follows: "The Sandwich Islands form the center of a large circle whose radius is approximately the distance from Honolulu to San Francisco. To have a central position such as this, and to be alone, having no rival, and admitting no rival, are conditions that at once fix the attention of the strategist. But to this striking combination is to be added the remarkable relations borne to the great commercial routes traversing this vast expanse."

"Twenty-five years ago, by the reciprocity treaty with King Kalakaua, the United States acquired the right to establish a naval base on Pearl Harbor. The only objection to the bill which I introduced was the usual one, to-wit: a matter of expense. The more, however, that the naval committee investigated the matter the more it became apparent that the development of Pearl Harbor is a matter of national prudence and not of extravagance. While primarily designed for the protection of Hawaii, its main purpose is to form a buffer of defense for our entire Pacific Coast and to make possible our naval supremacy upon the Pacific."

Protection from Orient.

"An enemy in possession of Hawaii could harass and threaten our entire Western coast. On the other hand, with our own fleet operating from a well-equipped base at Pearl Harbor, no fleet from the Orient would find it practicable to threaten our coast, because of the prohibitive distance from their coaling base."

Hawaii is 2100 miles southwest of San Francisco, 3300 miles from Acapulco, 4600 miles from Panama, 5000 from Callao, 4800 miles north of Sydney, 4700 miles east of Manila, 3400 miles southeast of Yokohama and about 2400 miles southwest of Victoria, Seattle and Portland."

"The dredging of the channel has been completed and the drydock nearly half built. The machine shops, buildings, sea wall, wharves, changes of grade, etc., are all well under way. With a portion of our navy lying at Pearl Harbor, as it is now intended to be, with sufficient smaller craft such as torpedo boats and submarines to protect the immediate coast, any fleet leaving on a hostile mission from the far East could be intercepted near this naval base and the battle taking place there would give the enemy an unequal chance because of our base of supplies, ammunition, fuel, drydock for repairs, hospital, etc. It is a buffer not only for our entire Western coast from Seattle to San Diego, but for the Western entrance to the Panama Canal as well."

Wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

Adv.



## Sidelights on Lawmaking

By an Innocent Spectator.

Oldtimers in the capitol corridors have been enjoying themselves immensely during the past several days watching the antics of unsophisticated visitors from the outlying districts who have been visiting their senators and representatives and getting in touch with the manner in which the laws of the Territory are made. Scarcely a day passes but something happens which causes the "wise ones" to smile and often harken back to the days when they too, were new to the ways and customs in the big building. Three times since the session started the morning routine in the senate has been disturbed by a knocking at one of the closed doors leading to the sacred precincts of the upper house. On each occasion business came to a brief stop while either the messenger or the sergeant-at-arms opened the portal to find a bashful, polite and inexperienced Hawaiian seeking admission. And each time the visitor has been courteously escorted to one of the commodious chairs in the visitors' gallery. As time passed, however, the visiting ruralites have learned that there is always an open door to the senate and they have given up their morning practice of knocking for admission.

One of these former strangers is a taro grower from Hana on the island of Maui, it is said. When he arrived ten days or more ago he found it necessary to be guided to the capitol grounds. Today he is a clerk on one of the numerous committees, drawing down five dollars per day for his services and knows every member of both houses by his first name.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Duties of a Sergeant-at-Arms.

President Knudsen is a stickler for form in the senate. Yesterday morning he asked Chaplain Akina to defer for a few moments the finishing of the opening prayer while the sergeant-at-arms was requested to ask several of the visitors in the spectators' section to arise and at least assume a reverent attitude while the blessing was asked. Four matrons, well along in middle life, were among those who at first refused to stand up. But the sergeant-at-arms, whose knowledge of English is rather limited, asserted his authority. Standing in front of the belligerents the officer, using his hands as if he were heaving a sack of sugar to a second-story window, motioned the strangers that prayer is compulsory in the senate at least once a day. Three times he went through this performance and was about to gently rise one of the staid matrons to her feet by force when they realized what was wanted and Chaplain Akina's prayer proceeded with everyone standing.

\*\*\*\*\*

### By the Sweat of Their Brows.

There is one noticeable feature which stands out prominently in the efforts of the senate attaches this session—all of them are regular demons for work. John Noble, whose willingness and ability to serve faithfully brought him an increase of two dollars per day in his wages, of course leads the others, but Sergeant-at-Arms Arahim Kaleihoa is the one of the most best-intentioned of the crowd. They call him "Honest Abe, the Raisplitter," first, because he does not resemble the country's martyred president and never heard of him, and second because he does not know how to split rails. But Abe showed his assistants how to work one day this week when the printing committee reported back ten bills ready for distribution. By actual count it took Abe twenty minutes to distribute those ten bills to the desks of the members and press representatives of the senate. Each bill necessitated a special trip to the filing room of the sergeant-at-arms. Carefully, slowly, but surely the journey was made and as carefully, slowly and surely he would return, and with measured step make his way around the fourteen senate desks, two press seats and President's rostrum laying one copy at each place. Ten times this course was followed and when it was finished a Democratic member from Hawaii moved a recess until two o'clock in the afternoon. That task represented a half-day's labor on the part of the sergeant-at-arms if you count the fact that the total length of time the senate has been in session each day during the past week has been about forty minutes. But Kaleihoa did his work well, and that counts for something.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Kidnaping a Viking.

There was a time, many years ago when Denmark was sending its sturdy sons to this country that it was not necessary for the immigrants to carry the danebrog on their shoulder to tell from whence they came. "You can always tell a Dane or a Swede or a Scandinavian by his flaxen hair, his siberian accent, and last but not least, his big-hearted generosity and trusting disposition," they would say. President Knudsen is a native of Hawaii and but has inherited all the good qualities of his Viking ancestors. However, his trusting disposition was somewhat dulled when he came back to the islands about a dozen years ago and allowed his friends to shove him into politics. They needed good men just as much in those days as they do now and a half dozen got together in Kauai and induced Knudsen to become a candidate for the senate. Knudsen protested that he did not have time to get away from business cares, that he knew nothing about the manner in which laws should be made and had no experience in politics.

"Never mind, Eric," they told the trusting youngster. "You allow us to take care of that. We will put your name up, make your campaign and elect you easily. You won't have to ask anyone to vote for you." That sounded so simple to the coming republican leader that he finally consented to the arrangements. Then as the campaign advanced dozens of candidates for the senate were announced from all sections of Kauai. In the trading and scheming which followed Knudsen, for some reason was entirely forgotten and when the votes were counted it was found that he was about sixth in the list.

Rev. J. K. Akina, present chaplain of the senate, is the man who beat Knudsen that time. The chaplain and the president spoke of that campaign while exchanging reminiscences last week and both laughed heartily over the affair. But that was the last time Senator Knudsen trusted everything to his friends in politics. He does the planning himself now, goes personally among his constituents, learns their wants, fights for them and the result is he has been coming back to the senate regularly for the past ten years. He rather likes the work, too. He has a good natured smile and a pleasant word for every one in the senate and his stewardship thus far in the present session has made that body one of the most harmonious in the history of the Territory.

But cross your fingers! Don't trifle with that trusting disposition of Eric!

\*\*\*\*\*

### Evidence of Theft.

A thrifty spectator who has been a daily visitor at the senate sessions during the past week, has unconsciously been aiding the janitor in his work. The ice water tank is supplied with sanitary paper cups. As these are used they are thrown into a basket near by. Each afternoon after adjournment this unknown stranger has been gathering up these used paper cups and carrying them away. One of the attaches discovered the stranger at work Friday afternoon. The unknown immediately began pleading not to be arrested, and seemed greatly relieved when told that he could have all the paper containers he found in the waste basket. It developed that the thrifty fellow is the father of a large family and lives in one of the settlements near Honolulu. He has been taking the cups home adding them to a collection of drinking and eating utensils which his frugal wife carefully hoards for use during special social events in that household.

It was at first suspected that the pilferer was a house member from the fifth, but his indignant denial soon convinced the senate attaches that he, at least, was not as bad as he looked.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Marked for the Slaughter.

It is to be hoped that this is not a state secret which will be used by the members of the house of representatives but it must be told. Certain members of the senate, powerful enough to swing the support of a strong republican majority if they so wished, are engaged in passively supporting senate bills in their journey through the upper house, knowing that deals have already been made in the lower house by which they will be tabled or defeated on final passage. Only a few measures have gone through to final passage in the senate since the opening of the session, but with one or two exceptions, it is said, nearly every one is marked for slaughter in the house. Failing there, these secret plotters feel that they will eventually win in convincing the Governor to refuse his approval.

"This is all in the interest of peace and harmony," said one of the silent but week. "It will be much easier to kill these measures in the house than here, so what is the use of fighting them?"

\*\*\*\*\*

### Immense for Time Being.

A crowd of practical jokers had planned to make Senator Judd a victim of one of their pranks this last week. Judd, probably has not heard of the plot yet. The senate and learned chairman of the senate judiciary committee, who

had only a few minutes to reach the senate chamber early in the week, forgot all about speed laws, and sent his automobile toward the capitol at the rate of about thirty miles an hour. A vigilant policeman witnessed the infraction of the law, reported to his chief and sought a warrant for Judd's arrest. Friends of the senator aided in the work, hoping that the city prosecutor would fail to remember that the law prevents the arrest of a legislator while that body is in session. It was planned to have the policeman visit the senate while the session was in progress, to read the warrant to Judd and then place that solemn under arrest. The sergeant-at-arms was to be called upon to resist the arrest and a lively time was promised. But the city prosecutor, wise in the law, recalled the protection which is thrown about lawbreakers for sixty days every two years, refused to issue the warrant, and the scheme failed. Senator Judd will not be arrested for speeding for the next month or six weeks at least.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Manuahi Smokes.

Senator Chillingworth, chairman of the senate committee on health has discovered a new brand of cigars. He calls them the "Fumigators." So jealously does he prize this find that since the session opened he has kept them under lock and key in his desk in the senate. Only the most favored of his admiring constituents and connoisseurs in what constitutes a fragrant weed have been fortunate enough to be favored with one of the handsome senator's treasures. But one day this week Chillingworth, in an unguarded moment, left his desk drawer unlocked. Senator Iaukea, who enjoys a joke as well as any one, discovered the fact, and within ten minutes every person in the senate chamber who uses tobacco was puffing away at a "Fumigator." It was after adjournment and Chillingworth had returned to attend a committee meeting. He immediately recognized the fragrant odor of his favorite cigar, made a hasty examination at his desk drawer and realized that vandals had been at work. The "Fumigator" box was empty! Chillingworth has since laid in a new supply, placed it under double lock and key and has borrowed Harry Lake to search for the man who treated the senate at his expense. This is another senate secret which perhaps I should not have told.

**JACK CONEY.**—Beside having produced the "Big Four" for some years, Kauai is now turning out a fine grade of onions and I brought along two crates which have been on exhibition in the house of representatives all week. Charlie Rice may send home for some pumpkins for the senate as it would not do to let me get ahead of him.

**JOHN FALCONER.**—Hawaiian delegates who have attended conventions of the Ancient Order of Foresters on the Coast made me think often times that Hawaii had attractions to offer to the stranger—malihini I'm told you call us here—but they certainly underrate the beauties of your island home. All I wish is that the high court of the order would move the secretary's office to Honolulu if they want to make me happy.

## Small Talks

**DR. VICTOR S. CLARK.**—I intend to give the Socialists some pointers on immigration this evening.

**SECRETARY H. P. WOOD.**—Now is the time to begin preparations for the Carnival next February.

**W. P. FENNEL.**—Booze is a mighty good thing—for a blind pigger to quit selling. Otherwise I'll get him someday, sure.

**GEORGE DUISENBERG.**—Some of the most interesting literature lately published is contained in the reports of the big sugar plantations.

**E. L. SCHWARZBERG.**—Only one who has kept tabs on the prices of city real estate can realize the advance in values within the past two years and what it means.

**GEORGE P. COOKE.**—I am the man who took "fish" from "fish pond" and got ducks "tame," in Kalakia's bill. It was too bad, but I had to do it to save the country.

**CHARLES G. HEISER JR.**—The ups and downs on the local stock exchange rival the experiences of the elevator boy with the exception that it is mostly down, just now.

**J. M. CAMARA.**—All this interpreter talk is getting tiresome. Some of the dual-language artists insist on judging their own merits in the premises instead of leaving that to others who are, naturally, unbiased.

**SAM HARDESTY.**—It is true that I moved my residence to Kalihi where Pacheco, my friend and fellow-supervisor, lives. I have not deserted Kaimuki, Palolo and Waialae and expect to return there before the next election.

**JOHN H. WISE.**—I was sorry to hear the house tabled Paele's bill to exempt fathers of five or more children from the payment of personal taxes. I have only nine young ones at home, but I would not mind saving some tax money.

**SPEAKER HOLSTEIN.**—There is absolutely nothing to all the afternoon press talk that the old Frear-Kuhio dispute would be ventilated in the house. At least there is no disposition among the Republicans to bring the question up.

**J. A. RATH.**—Such a work as is being undertaken by the Palama Settlement could not be done by those who are receiving remuneration for the work they do. It must receive the personal help of a large number of those who are willing to give of their time.

**NORMAN WATKINS.**—Have you noticed how often Charlie Rice runs across from the senate to the house. He simply can't keep away, still he has his hands full with the ways and means committee up above. I am doing pretty well with the finance committee of the house, thank you.

**W. J. SHELDON.**—They are trying to make out that I am mixed up in the story which started in the senate hall in reference to a resolution of want of confidence in the administration. I am a Republican and even if there have been slips now and then, taken on the whole, the Republican administration has been an able and wise one.

**MANUEL ANDRADE.**—There are quite a number of Portuguese in Hawaii who trace their lineage to some of the oldest royal families of Europe, some of us even bearing now the name of a few of the reigning sovereigns of Europe. I am a direct lineal descendant of King Adam who reigned when there were no other claimants to any throne on earth.

## McMurray's Nemesis Due Today

\*\*\*\*\*

## Miss Gardiner Is on Shinyo Maru

(From Monday Advertiser.)

Miss Gardiner, who is pursuing Walter McMurray of San Francisco across the Pacific, will arrive in Honolulu today, it is reported, on the Shinyo Maru from Yokohama. McMurray has just a week's start of her and will reach San Francisco today.

There is romance and other little features connected with this wild pursuit across the Pacific. The two were fellow passengers on the trip from San Francisco to the Orient. They were together most of the time. It is said that Miss Gardiner became deeply in love with McMurray.

For just what reason they separated in the Orient is not known, but at any rate McMurray seemed anxious to put as many miles of ocean between himself and Miss Gardiner as possible. He did so, and then the lady used the wireless and cable. She wirelessly to the local police to hold McMurray, stating that he had money that belonged to her. The police did not know how to act in such a case. There was no warrant, no statement of misuse of funds, and McMurray was permitted to go on to San Francisco. He had an attorney for the day he was in port, but even then he did not leave the Korea.

## ESCAPED CONVICT DISCARDS HIS PRISON CLOTHES; STEALS BEDDING

Two days have elapsed since the escape of Antonio Rodriguez, the convict from the prison gang in Makiki Valley, and two thefts have already been tentatively placed in his credit, one at least, with considerable probability.

Yesterday morning, a comforter and bed spread in the yard of a resident of Thurston and Spencer streets was stolen and in the middle of the street, directly back of the Doctor Woods home, a pair of prison trousers were found rolled up in a bundle. Part of them had been torn off but along one edge were several signs of blood. Guards at the prison identified them by the blood as belonging to Rodriguez, stating that he had a wound on his leg, in about a position to cover the stains.



Plays Made to Order.  
Wray's One Mistake.  
A Strange Silence in a Nasty Affair.  
The Wise King Edward.

The Bystander has been mistaken for the author of "The Tourist," or someone else equally gifted, because my mail during the week brought this request:

Dear Bystander—Please write out a play for us. We have got some costumes. They are Spanish, Greek, a King's Suit and two Indian suits. What would be a good name for the play?

P. S. We want a pretty long play, please.  
Now, if someone will only suggest to me a plot in which I can introduce an early-period Greek to two North American Indians, with a King and a Spanish dancing girl for a background, I would be much obliged, because I am flattered to think that there is anyone who has sufficient confidence in me to request a play, and a pretty long play at that.

Since writing the above, I have received some alterations in the specifications. Another note reaches me to this effect:

Dear Bystander—Mamma has cut up the skirt of the Spanish costume, so please make the play without her. We think we can get a nigger suit, though. We are going to give it in the barn, so please put in a cow and some music to sing to the fonograph. We have got a trapeze up and are almost ready, so please let us have the play soon.

\*\*\*\*\*

Manager Wray, of the World's Fair Stock Company, who is his own leading man, made only one mistake in his recent appearance in this city. He doesn't know of it yet, therefore I will break the news to him as gently as I know how, because Wray, however insouciant and dashing he may appear in buckram, is after all a very sensitive chap and criticism, however kindly meant, cuts him keenly.

My actor friend, it appears, managed to make himself almost a matinee idol among Bijou patrons and so strongly did his masculine beauty appeal to one fair lady that she resolved to meet him personally and tell him to his face just how much he was admired—as an actor, of course. The young lady wanted to be perfectly correct about all that she did and made up her mind that the proper course would be to invite Mr. Wray to dinner, where mother could chaperone. So, taking her pen in hand, she wrote:

"Miss — requests your company at dinner," etc., etc.  
There was nothing whatever out of the way with that, was there? But she almost dropped dead when the reply came, like this:

"Your kind invitation extended to my company is accepted. Eighteen of us will be promptly on hand."  
And the eighteen came.

\*\*\*\*\*

What kind of a house of representatives have we, anyhow?  
It has been freely and openly charged that one member, the Hon. Jack Kalakia, is sitting in his seat with promises of remuneration in his pocket if certain claims against the government are successfully acted upon by the legislature, and yet there has not been a move made by his colleagues either to clear Kalakia of the nasty charges in circulation or to administer to him the treatment usually accorded legislative grafters. It seems to me that the house has a mighty low opinion of itself if it can afford to leave charges such as have been made against "Too Bad" Jack unanswered and uninvestigated.

Haven't our house of representatives any regard at all for its own good name? Is there not one member with enough appreciation of legislative decency to raise the question of Kalakia and his banana claim graft? Are there any more members tarred with the same stick as the honorable gentleman from the fifth, and is it because there are that neither from the majority or the minority arises one note of protest against the apparent selling of his vote on the claims bill? The house members may be under the impression that the matter can be best ended by being forgotten, but there are a number in Honolulu who do not intend to let the matter be dropped.

Two sessions ago, at the very first whisper of the word "graft," a special investigation committee was named and the matter was gone into with thoroughness, resulting in a translation abuse being summarily brought to an end. The present house seems quite content to have a charge of graft made against a member and let it go with a grin, but if one honorable member has a grafting privilege, what do the rest get?

Isn't it about time something was done about it?

\*\*\*\*\*

Everyone in Hawaii knows what an excellent judge of all that is good was the late Edward of England, but until I ran across an old copy of T. P. O'Connor's London Weekly the other day and noted what His Majesty had to say concerning Honolulu as a place of residence I did not have the really correct idea of his discernment. The London Weekly, it appears, was running a symposium of opinions of noted persons as to their ideas on "best things" of various kinds, in which King Edward replied to the question: "What is your choice of residence," by saying:

"Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, if I could have my way."  
The worst about being King of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India and of the Dominions Beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith and a few other things was that he could not have his own way and had to stay in London.

## ALLEGED TONG GUN MAN FACES JUDGE TODAY ON A CHARGE OF MURDER

(From Monday Advertiser.)

Lee Yin Jou, charged with the murder of another Chinese on the Korea while that vessel was on the high seas on the way from San Francisco to Honolulu, will be placed on trial for his life in the federal court this morning. District Attorney Breckons has secured a number of witnesses, the majority of whom are Chinese who have been held in jail here ever since the commission of the crime.

Saturday morning the house of a Portuguese on Metcalf street, lower Maunaloa, was entered and all the canned goods stolen as well as a pot full of coffee which was taken across the lane and drunk, the thief leaving the kettle there, where it was found in the morning. The police hesitate, however, in ascribing that theft to the escaped convict as the only other indications of him have been found in the Punahoa district. Among these is not only the Punahoa street theft reported yesterday, but the report of several children saying they saw him making his way across the Punahoa late Friday night, the day that he escaped.

One important witness, is Purser Eaton, who, it is said, was the only white man to witness the killing. He was subpoenaed in San Francisco and will arrive here today to testify. Despite the formidable array of accusers, Lee Yin Jou seems entirely unconcerned, and does not seem to have the slightest doubt but that he will go free.

The prisoner has apparently been left to his fate by the tong to which he belonged and by his family. His father wrote to Lorris Andrews, Lee's attorney, that he had no money and suggested that a Chinese firm here would help defray the expense of the trial. The latter, however, said that nothing could be done.

While it was at first supposed that Lee Yin Jou was a gun man for a high-brow tong, the father of the tong to help him in any way is taken as indication that the youth is not a professional killer, but merely a boy gone wrong.











