

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. LIV. NO. 50.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1911.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 3554

THE ADVERTISER AND PEOPLE OF HAWAII ARE THANKED FOR ASSISTANCE TO FLOOD VICTIMS



MARQUIS MATSUKATA.

The official thanks of Marquis Matsukata, president of the Flood Relief Fund Association of Japan; of Baron Shibusawa and Hon. Haseba, member of the Imperial Diet, vice-presidents, has been received by The Advertiser, in a letter from the secretary of the association, for the lead taken by this paper in soliciting assistance for the Japanese flood sufferers last December, while The Advertiser is requested by the association to thank the people of Hawaii for responding so liberally to the appeal.

The letter of thanks, which arrived in the last mail from the Orient, has been translated into English by S. Sheba, editor of the Hawaii Shimpo, and is given below. From it it will be seen how thoroughly the relief fund was distributed and how systematically every yen has been accounted for. The flood damage throughout Central Japan was extreme and many thousands of people were in want for the actual necessities of life.

It will be gratifying to the many who subscribed to The Advertiser fund for the sufferers to know that their generosity resulted in feeding and clothing a large number of destitute people and in saving the lives of many of them.

Letter of Thanks.

Tokio, Japan, June 12, 1911.

Editor, The Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.

Dear Sir:—Marquis Matsukata, Baron Shibusawa and Hon. Haseba, M. P., the president and vice-presidents of the Flood Relief Fund Association respectively, instruct me to express to you their gratitude for your assistance rendered to the work of the association and they also hope that you would kindly express through your esteemed paper their hearty thanks to all the contributors to the fund in Hawaii.

The great flood that occurred in Japan during the months of August and September in 1910 was so disastrous as was never heard of in Japan for the last several centuries. The area covered by the flood, as you may see in the map in the report which is being forwarded to you under separate cover, extended to the cities of Osaka and Kyoto and the other twenty-eight Prefectures, to make no mention of the great city of Tokio. The extent of damages wrought over these various districts was dreadful and the suffering of the people beyond any means of description.

This association was therefore established to give all possible relief to the calamity-stricken multitude in those districts and appealed to benevolent-hearted and philanthropic people regardless of color and nationality. To our appeal you have responded by raising a fund of something over Y.10,000 in a very short time for which the association wishes to tender its many thanks. President Marquis Matsukata and Vice-Presidents Baron Shibusawa and Hon. Haseba wish me to extend their hearty thanks particularly to those benevolent people of Hawaii who have so readily and willingly responded to their appeal and have shown great sympathy for the suffering relatives and families of their countrymen in Hawaii, who, by the way, are contributing to the welfare and prosperity of your Territory in cooperation with those benevolent citizens.

By the order of the president of this association, I wish to ask you the liberty of informing the contributors, through your paper, of the outline of the work accomplished by the association as follows:

The total sum of contributions received by the association amounted approximately Y.600,000 (more exactly Y.599,488) in which is included Y.47,800, the cost of advertisements in newspapers. The actual amount of cash in estimated as cash received and expended. The actual amount of cash received by this association was Y.571,628 which after deducting the expenses of running our head office in Tokio and the branches at Osaka, Kyoto, and other districts left the balance of Y.559,893 which amount was distributed throughout the flood districts. In this respect I am happy to state that the expense was everywhere reduced to minimum in every branch of the work.

As to the manner of distribution of the above sum the reports of the departments of interior and finance in reference to the damages suffered by the respective districts were carefully considered, and the fund was divided according to the extent of damages suffered. For instance, the Province of Mito received Y.125,533, the Pro-

THANKS PEOPLE OF HAWAII.

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BARON SHIBUSAWA.

SEVERAL OFFICERS ARE UNDER DETAIL

SHERIDAN WILL TAKE AWAY SOME FROM FIFTH HOBBES AND SECOND FOOT.

When the transport Sheridan sails for the Coast on July 5 there will be several officers on board leaving Honolulu for details on the mainland, both the Fifth Cavalry and Second Infantry furnishing those who go for periods of from two months to one year.

Maj. George B. Duncan, Second Infantry, goes to Washington for a course at the War College, and Capt. W. A. Kent of the same regiment goes to the School of Musketry at Presidio of Monterey.

Lieut. E. J. Ely and W. C. Christy of the Fifth Cavalry go to the Musketry School, as does Lieutenant Ball. The course at the War College is for one year and at the Musketry School the instruction lasts for two months.

Mrs. Christy accompanies her husband to the Coast.

Besides the officers named who will leave for work on the mainland, Major and Mrs. Charles C. Walcott of the Fifth Cavalry are departing passengers, as is Mrs. Hanson, wife of Lieutenant Hanson, Fifth Cavalry, and her sister, Miss Hart.

Lieut. C. S. Caffery, Second Infantry, sails for the Coast on the Sheridan.

According to cable advices from Nagasaki, the Sheridan sailed from the Japanese port on June 22, and is expected to arrive here on July 4, departing the following day.

There is room for eleven cabin passengers on the transport and the number already expecting to leave from here is in excess of the accommodations available.

MORE CRIMINAL TO SLEEP THAN TO STEAL LOCKS

A remarkable illustration of proportional justice was recorded on the minutes of the police court yesterday when Joe Miller and Henry Meine departed hand-in-hand to serve sentences at the county jail.

Both men were arrested by Chief McDuffie, Miller, who was once fairly well known here, but is rapidly sliding down the scale of badness, was arrested for being unlawfully on the opera-house premises by night. His arrest was made on complaint, but his only desire was to sleep some other place besides in the gutter.

Meine, who has served time for larceny before, staged his offense at the same place, but he had no desire to sleep there and so far from desiring actually be uncovered all the locks in

the place, about \$3.50 worth, and sold them for thirty cents.

Miller, unfortunate bum, was given thirty days on the reef. When Meine came up for sentence Judge Monsarrat remarked that he thought larceny in the second degree ought to be punished by nothing more than a money fine and accordingly sentenced him to ten days in Jailor Asch's gang.

This morning, however, when poor old wine-soaked Miller starts in to serve his thirty days, the debonaire Meine will again appear in police court to face the charge of embezzlement of carpenter's tools from John Brown. Brown lent them to him to do some work with and he sold everything from the apron down.

PUBLIC MEETING TO DISCUSS FRUIT FLY

An open meeting of the board of agriculture and forestry will be held this afternoon at three o'clock at the board room of the bureau on King street, at which the question of the Mediterranean fruit fly and the methods to hold it in check will be discussed. This meeting will be an important one and should be well attended by the horticulturists of Oahu.

The result of the city saving the \$2100 and being enabled to pay \$105 dividends on the garbage department was that the citizens had to dig down in their pockets to the tune of \$2600 to collect the accumulated filth and destroy it and it was only by the unprecendented cooperation manifested on Clean-up Day by everybody that any of this was saved.

The commission is of the opinion that in saving \$2100, which doubtless went for road purposes, the city fathers who devised the scheme cost the city a fortune in damaged health and reputation that it will cost a fortune more to build up again.

The chairman showed that when the city was collecting garbage under the old rate system, which was in 1909, the city was out just \$2100 for that year.

The year following that, according to the figures secured by Mr. Carter from the garbage department, the city cleared \$195, although Supervisor Murray is quoted as saying that the city was losing eight hundred or so dollars a month.

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COMMISSION IS SITTING AGAIN

IS DEBATING ADVISABILITY OF SOME EXTRA HEALTH LEGISLATION.

In another month the sanitation commission will attempt to settle the question of whether the sanitary condition of Honolulu warrants the calling of an extra session of the legislature to enact complete laws for the protection and preservation of general health. The question was brought up at an informal meeting yesterday afternoon and a postscriptal statement afterwards added to the effect that such an event hardly seems probable at this time. The work of the commission for the next one or two months is to be devoted to the question's consideration.

Aside from the condition of the city, which the commission is now thoroughly acquainted with and which it realizes must be improved, particularly in reference to the habitation of the poorer classes, the question of an extra session of the legislature, in the opinion of the members, depends on whether the new health laws, which go into effect on July 1, are sufficient to meet conditions and whether they can stand the court test, if they are.

It is very probable that if any of these laws are knocked out in the courts through technicalities or through being improperly drawn, that the commission will recommend that Governor Peary call an extra session for the purpose.

Picture Evidence.

Yesterday's meeting was to be a regular one, but failure to secure a map for which it was waiting resulted in an adjournment before it had commenced. All of the members have been investigating individually with a great deal of success and Chairman Carter exhibited a number of descriptive pictures which he had taken of the most common conditions in a way that was highly illustrative.

He also presented figures relating to garbage, which, with further data, may form a basis for a recommendation for "free garbage collection," and it looks very much as if the commission was willing to get in the campaign for this highly desirable object, which is slated to be started soon.

Chairman Carter exhibited figures which he had gathered which put the matter in a clear light and elaboration upon them, if made, should settle the complaints of the chief opponent of the board of health which is trying to place upon it the blame for conditions revealed by Clean-up Day, which it formerly had accepted with doubt.

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WILL ESTABLISH TORPEDO STATION

CHANNEL TO BE DREDGED FOR THE LITTLE WARSHIPS—CALL FOR CONTRACTS.

Another dredging contract is to be entered into between the war department and dredging contractors for dredging about 35,000 yards of material between the Fort Armstrong seawall and the channel leading to Honolulu harbor for the purpose of preparing a twenty-foot clearway in front of a proposed wharf for the torpedo station. Captain Putnam, corps of engineers, has advertised for bids for dredging out this area. The bids are to be opened on July 25.

The torpedo station is to be established on the Fort Armstrong reservation, with a wharf extending from the seawall to the harbor line. It will be solidly built, reinforced concrete being used in the construction wherever possible, the piers to be of concrete. It will be fitted with rails and all materials will be trucked on the rails. The wharf is to project out to the channel line and the dredged section will be from the present channel to the wharf line.

The guns of Fort Armstrong are for the purpose of protecting the torpedo and mine station. Buildings will be erected for the uses of the torpedo and mine parts of the station and it will be equipped with machinery. A mine-planting steamer will be sent to Honolulu and will make its headquarters at the new wharf.

Dredging of the main channel is to be started about July 1, an agreement having been entered into between the war department and the contractors to postpone the commencement of the work from April to July. The entire channel is to be cleaned up and rid of accumulated debris so that the depth will be uniform.

The naval slips are also to be dredged, but this is a small job compared to that in the channel.

The Hawaiian Dredging Company is now completing its harbor contract, and by the middle of August the dredger or Governor will be taken off the work.

Captain Putnam states that the future harbor plans contemplate a very extensive series of dredgings, involving the removal of the quarantine wharf to a location further back, and practically placing it at the edge of Sand Island on which the lighthouse is located.

It is hoped that Congress will be liberal in its appropriations for harbor work in the islands. If big enough the harbor can be enlarged and all the section in the vicinity of the quarantine wharf can be dredged and made available for anchoring large steamers far out from the route of vessels entering and leaving the harbor.

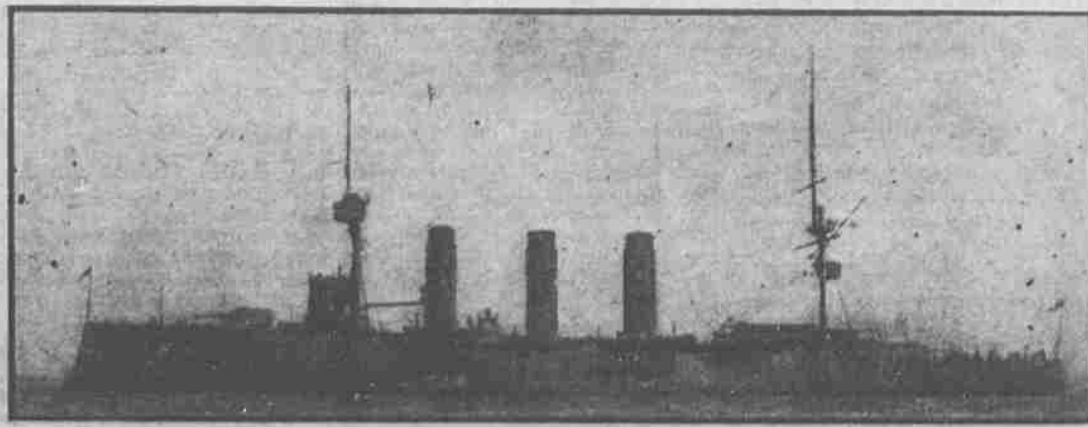
MUST ANSWER TO CONTEMPT, CHARGES

WASHINGTON, June 26.—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, Morrison and John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers, have been ordered to answer for contempt of court before Justice Wright of the district Supreme Court on July 17.

BATTLESHIP UTAH IS SPEEDY.

ROCKLAND, Maine, June 27.—The battleship Utah in her speed trials off the measured course yesterday exceeded her speed contract and will be ready for commission in August.

CRUISER KENT MAY BECOME HISTORIC SHIP



H. M. S. KENT.

British cruiser which arrived in port last evening.

The British cruiser Kent, Captain days ago, fraternized with insurgent Farragut, arrived in the harbor of Honolulu last evening and may transmit the crew made good friends with the here over the Fourth of July. If this peak-crowned, straw-hatted insurgent is done and she fires a national salute soldiers, the men of Madero.

on that day to the American flag, she will become a historic ship, as for near a hundred years such an incident the Kent at Caldera, along the South has been carefully avoided by the British. But the two nations are on more cordial terms now than ever before.

It was with the aid of electric search lights that the cruiser Kent was moored alongside the Naval wharf, yesterday evening, having arrived late in the afternoon from Acapulco, Mexico, where the officers, only ten or eleven celebration was held. This celebration

was about a year late, and had been postponed on account of the death of King Edward. The Valparaisians turned themselves loose to show their high regard for the English. The officers and men alike had a splendid time there and were feted and fêted until it seemed opportune for them to put to sea to brace up again.

Cruisers Part Company.

From Valparaiso the vessels steamed north and put into various ports, and a stop was made at one port in each of the Central American republics, but the Kent was obliged to cut ahead of the Challenger owing to the serious illness of the gunnery lieutenant, who was landed at one of the ports and placed in a hospital. The Kent sailed (Continued on Page Eight.)

SENATE REJECTS AMENDMENT BY ROOT

Canadian Reciprocity Is Advanced Toward Adoption.

VICTORY FOR TAFT

Provincial Export Duty Too Small to Delay Agreement.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The senate yesterday rejected Senator Root's amendment to the Canadian Reciprocity agreement regarding the wood pulp print paper schedule. This is a distinct victory for the President, who threatened to veto the agreement if the amendment was adopted.

The amendment provided that the wood pulp schedule in the agreement should not become operative so long as the provinces of Quebec and Ontario placed an export duty upon all pulp woods, over which duties the dominion parliament has no jurisdiction. It is believed now that action upon the reciprocity agreement as a whole will be quickly reached by the senate.

SPRECKELS MAKES TWO SENSATIONAL SUGAR STATEMENTS

WASHINGTON, June 27.—John D. Spreckels, president of the Western Sugar Refining Company and the Spreckels Sugar Company, declared before the congressional investigation committee yesterday that he believes the removal of the tariff on sugar will result in the ruin of the beet sugar industry in this country.

Mr. Spreckels created something of a sensation by prophesying that with the tariff left alone California will furnish enough beet sugar, eventually, to supply the United States.

His testimony formed one of the most interesting chapters in the present investigation of the alleged sugar trust. He testified that the Western Sugar Refining Company in 1903 paid \$150,000 annually for the plant of the California-Hawaiian company, which was losing money, with the proviso that the Western Sugar Company get all of its sugar. The plant was closed for three years.

He said he was advised the transaction was perfectly legal, and upon questioning stated that he thought the lease was destroyed in the San Francisco fire. He said that factory could have been used if necessary.

LIVES AND PROPERTY DESTROYED BY FIRE

PORT ARTHUR, Texas, June 27.—During a disastrous waterfront fire here yesterday, two men lost their lives and a dozen others were more or less seriously injured.

Three oil barges, a tug, 10,000 barrels of oil and two warehouses were destroyed by fire and explosion. The damage is estimated at over \$200,000.

AUSTRIA'S NEW PREMIER.

VIENNA, June 27.—Emperor Francis Josef has appointed Baron Gautsch von Frankenthurn premier as the successor of former Premier von Biernath, who resigned yesterday.

CHICAGO FOR 1914.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—The National Sunday School Association, at its triennial convention here yesterday, selected Chicago as the next convention city in 1914.

SUBMARINE MEN INJURED.

SAN DIEGO, June 27.—Three men were seriously burned here yesterday by a backfire explosion on the submarine torpedo boat Pike. It is believed they will recover.

ITALIANS SUFFER IN RACE WAR.

ELKINS, West Virginia, June 27.—In a race war here yesterday, which took on almost the importance of a battle, four Italians were fatally wounded and several seriously injured by their American opponents.

MORE MONEY FOR THE VOLUNTEERS

SENATOR WOULD GIVE TRAVEL PAY TO THOSE WHO SERVED IN PHILIPPINES.

L. E. Twomey of this city, who served in the Philippines with the famous First California regiment, of which James P. Smith, afterward governor-general of the Philippines, was colonel, has recently received a letter from Washington telling of extra money coming to volunteer officers and soldiers.

Senator Wesley L. Jones, chairman of the committee on fisheries and member of the committee on military affairs, on May 15, introduced into the senate his bill entitled, "A bill for the relief of volunteer officers and soldiers who served in the Philippine Islands beyond the period of their enlistment."

The bill provides that all officers and soldiers who served in the islands beyond their period of enlistment shall be entitled to travel pay and commutation of subsistence from their port of embarkation in the Philippines to the place in the United States where their muster out took place.

Seven Millions.

Estimates by the war department are that this bill will call for the disbursement of seven million dollars, and this is an objection it makes to the passage.

The war department claims that as transportation and subsistence were furnished these soldiers there is no special merit in the contention that they should receive travel pay.

Senator Jones has written a personal letter to the former officers and non-coms now alive and to many of the soldiers who would be affected by the passage of the bill asking for suggestions.

Besides the large number of men who served in the volunteers and are now in civil life, a great many who after muster out joined the regular establishment would be affected by the bill, and it has an interest for practically the whole army as well as a large number of civilians.

As presented in the senate and read twice before being referred to the committee on military affairs the bill reads:

"A bill for the relief of volunteer officers and soldiers who served in the Philippine Islands beyond the period of their enlistment."

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

"That all officers and soldiers in the volunteer service of the United States who were serving in the Philippine Islands at the time they were entitled under the law to muster out of service, and who continued in the service in said islands after said period and were thereafter transported at the expense of the United States to their country and here were mustered out, shall be entitled to receive travel pay and commutation of subsistence from the port of embarkation in the Philippine Islands to the place in the United States where their muster out took place at the same rate and to the same extent that officers and soldiers of the regular army would receive such allowance if discharged in the Philippine Islands by reason of the expiration of their term of service of their office;

"Provided, That the actual cost to the government of conveying and subsisting such volunteer officers and soldiers on government transports from the said Philippine Islands and the monthly pay allowed them for the period while in transit shall be deducted from the allowance provided by this act.

"Sec. 2. That the proper accounting officers of the government shall determine the cost of conveying and subsisting the several volunteer organizations affected by this act from the Philippine Islands to this country, and shall provide equitably between the members of said organizations, and on the basis of the amount of travel pay and subsistence due to each person, the cost of such transportation and subsistence, and charge the same against the amount due each individual, and shall ascertain and find all other facts necessary to determine the amount due the several individuals in said organizations under this act, so that the same may be paid to them directly on their own application on forms to be furnished by said accounting officers.

"Sec. 3. That there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sufficient sum of money to carry out the provisions of this act."

CONSUL GRACEY OF NANKING IS COMING

W. T. Gracey, United States consul at Nanking, is a passenger on the Siberia from Yokohama, and will arrive in Honolulu on June 29.

The information that Mr. Gracey was en route to Honolulu was contained in a cablegram from Consul-General Sammons at Yokohama, which was received by Secretary Wood of the promotion committee yesterday.

On a former occasion Consul Gracey spoke before the chamber of commerce, and he will be the guest of the same body while the Siberia is in port next week.

All the schools of the Territory closed yesterday for the summer vacation.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Lakative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. "BARK MEDICINE CO., St. Louis 1, U. S. A."

COUNTY FACES MONEY FAMINE FOR MONTHS

WARRANTS MAY HAVE TO BE REGISTERED UNTIL NEW TAXES COME IN.

County warrants may have to be registered after January 1, owing to the new tax bill, which the last legislature passed, preventing money from being turned over to the counties until it is actually known just how much money may be apportioned out to the counties. In addition, the law requires that the counties pay the expenses of the circuit courts, and this again will cause a drain, although to meet these expenses and others the counties may use the liquor license moneys and the special merchandise license fees.

Supervisor Murray believes that with these difficulties ahead the county will have to register warrants. This is not because the county will run short of money, but merely because, under the new tax law, the auditor will not turn over the money as heretofore. The county has gone ahead with the preparation of its appropriation bills on the basis of an allowance of \$35,000 per month. The auditor will now allow the county \$20,000 a month until the taxes are all collected in November, a reduction of \$15,000 per month. In November the county will get the bulk of the taxes.

However, as the same condition of things will again crop up next year for the first six months, it will be necessary for the county to have a reserve in order to meet its monthly expenses, and for this reason about \$80,000 will be set aside. When the full taxes come in the auditor will pay over what the county is to be allowed, but minus the \$80,000. Practically, after January 1, the county will have to paddle its own canoe, as far as having any actual money is concerned, save what has been laid by in reserve for current expenses, and between the first of the year and June warrants may have to be registered, but all can be redeemed.

Another important item which the supervisors are figuring over is the question of pavements. It is a question whether any permanent paving can be done, unless all other patchwork is stopped. It is a question whether the board shall continue patchwork on many of the streets which are in need of permanent repairs, and thus put aside a sum for permanent pavements, or whether the work of laying permanent pavements shall be started in the near future, and leaving even all patchwork out of consideration.

The supervisors recognize that all the expense put on the King street road from Alakea to Waikiki turn has been wasted, and that the road must be relaid. It is still full of oil hummocks, and is a disagreeable street to ride over from the standpoint of an auto driver. The road was built about two years ago and had the promise of being a splendid thoroughfare, but in a few months showed signs of being one of the most wretched pieces of road work ever attempted here.

Waikiki road was also rebuilt, or at least a long portion of it, and the residents of Waikiki are now demanding that some attention be given that thoroughfare, at least considering it from the standpoint of the tourist. It is full of holes, which road workers are vainly attempting to fill and tamp in.

Supervisors Murray and Kruger express the hope of putting in a permanent pavement on King street from Fort street to the river, particularly as such a pavement would go far toward increasing the sanitary conditions in the vicinity of the fishmarket.

The matter of permanent pavements will be considered at an early meeting of the board.

FIRE DESTROYS KALIKI HOME OF SHIP'S OFFICER

A serious fire last night destroyed the home of Chief Steward Pangelinan of the S. S. Mauna Loa, at Kaliki, in spite of the efforts of the fire department, which felt the handicap of its out-of-date equipment and a poor water service. The alarm was turned in about ten o'clock, when Chief Thurston was attending a supervisors' meeting, he being picked up by his buggy in front of the city hall. He later got in the police auto, which whirled him to the fire ahead of his company.

There was only one hydrant available, which was not enough to subdue the fire at the stage it had reached. To make matters worse, the firemen were unable to get water into their hose for five minutes after they had it connected. From the moment the stream was turned on the fire began to subside, although the entire house was ablaze. The neighbors had saved the piano and most of the balance of the furniture, but there is little timber in the house that can be recovered.

Pangelinan was asleep at the time the fire started, and the blaze seemed to have originated in the room of the Japanese servant, who was sleeping with a lamp burning. The daughter was at the Holy Ghost Festival in Kaliki, and upon returning and seeing her home ablaze was seized with hysteria and had to be rushed from the scene in the police auto.

Pangelinan had \$1200 insurance on the house in one of the companies for which the Waterhouse Trust Company is agent. Automobiles getting in front of the fire and police apparatus hindered them all the way to the fire, and the police will arrest the drivers the next time it occurs.

SECRETARIES INDICTED.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The secretaries of fourteen retail lumber dealers' associations have been indicted for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

EX-GOVERNOR FORT DEALS WITH PERTINENT QUESTIONS

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Direct voting for United States senators, as well as for State governors; commission government for municipalities; direct primary as a means of placing competent men in public office; advocacy of ship subsidy for the enlargement of the American merchant marine that America may secure and carry commerce from and to foreign countries, and lack of belief in any warlike demonstration on the part of Japan toward the United States, were features of the strong and patriotic address delivered by ex-Governor John Franklin Fort of New Jersey before the members of the Commercial Club at the luncheon hour yesterday.

Following so closely upon the splendid address made by General Macomb, U. S. A., the club members were gratified that the club has been so fortunate in the selection of able speakers, for both men left an impression which will be remembered.

Ex-Governor Fort is an unusually able speaker, an orator, but using simple, strong language to convey his meaning. His familiarity with details of government and commerce were amply illustrated by his strong references to many of the most important factors, political and industrial, which the American people are today facing. He was not chary of words to express himself and spoke directly when favoring reforms in the government, national, state and territory and municipal.

Only Friendly Feelings.

His reference to the relations between Japan and the United States was uttered with emphasis, particularly when he said that all Japan entertains only the most friendly feeling toward the United States, and that the emperor, cabinet and high officials look back to the day when Commodore Perry made possible her entrance into the political and commercial world.

That Japan is a great nation was instanced by a remark at a state dinner in Japan, made to him by a diplomat of a nation which he said would be unnamed, but that diplomat in an aside, said: "This nation (Japan) is a nation to be reckoned with in the future." He said that Japan could put a million men under arms into the field in thirty days. "The people who talk about war between the United States and Japan are not friends of either country," he stated emphatically, and amid applause.

As to municipal affairs, he stated he did not wish to discuss those of Honolulu. He spoke of the commission governments being tried out in Des Moines and Galveston, and these were opening the eyes of the public. They are being tested. What shall become of them, he said, would be determined in time.

Brings Greeting.

"It is a very great compliment which you pay me today, and let me assure you of my appreciation," said Governor Fort. "I bring you a greeting from the oldest established State in the union to the newest possible State. We came in the front door, and please God, we do not mean to go out of any door in this Republic."

"Judge Gary, president of the Steel Corporation, which by the way was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, and we are not ashamed of our incorporation laws, under which we have 11,000 corporations, only thirty-seven of which went into the hands of a receiver during the panic, before a committee at Washington the other day, is quoted as saying that he would like to see some governmental authority to which he could go to state the cost of production and have it fix the price of sale. "Just how far the people of the country have made up their minds to go on lines of paternalism is not very clear. If the government is to fix the selling price, how long before it will be asked to fix wages of labor? Then how far are we from socialism?"

"The desire on the part of the business men, if it becomes extensive, must lead to the creation of commissions for regulating interstate business, as railways are regulated under the commerce laws of the Constitution. The Supreme Court has just decided that the Standard Oil and the tobacco trusts are conducting business in restraint of trade and have reached this result under what is called the 'rule of reason,' and we are informed that hereafter that rule will be applied to all interstate business transactions. What the people are determined is that all forms of monopoly shall cease, and that the courts are equally determined to defeat every attempt at combination in restraint of trade, is apparent, and must be accepted by everyone. That we may regulate, these matters by legislation is probably now sufficiently settled in many minds."

Important Questions.

"About political matters, the power is clear. About business in interstate commerce, we are rapidly reaching a point where it is also becoming clear. The great political questions now before the people are: first, the direct primary with popular selection of the United States senators; secondly, stringent, practical acts to eliminate the purchase of the voter; thirdly, careful but specific employers' liability acts; fourthly, modification of municipal government."

"New Jersey is a conservative State, and yet for the past four years we have been in constant controversy on these questions. The last legislature enacted laws governing all these questions of which I have just spoken. About the power, there could be no doubt. It is just as much the duty of the State to protect the lives and limbs of employees in factories under its police power as it is their health and the sanitation of the community. The Des Moines and Galveston systems of government have been demonstrated by success, and the ten-

dency is to get from under common council through various boards of commission, and my State, I perceive, has adopted a statute permitting any city by vote of the people to abolish any council and adopt the commission form of government.

The tendency in modern times has been to too much government. Too many public officials, too much division of authority, too little concentration of responsibility.

"In a republic, as in a democracy, the ruling must be by the people themselves, and whatever kind of government they want they can have it if they will assert themselves."

Executive Power.

"There is criticism nowadays at what is called the tendency to executive interference. During my term as governor I heard much of this in my state, and I see that Governor Wilson, my successor, is meeting with the same criticism. But if good legislation is to come, this cannot be avoided. The President of the country and the governor of a State are the only persons who represent all the people in the respective territories. The executive makes promises in the campaign. It must do so. It tries to carry them out. The legislature is usually willing to comply, but the influences behind it frequently try to prevent, and succeed many times."

"Nothing but a strong hand on the part of the executive can do any good, and what Governor Wilson calls the pitiless publicity by exposing these subterranean influences will result in securing good legislation. If the executive can be truthfully said to be interfering, it is largely the fault of the people, because they are demanding that of him, and placing upon him more responsibility than has ever been the case in the previous history of the republic."

"We are seeing this in Washington in the present controversy on the tariff, and Canadian reciprocity. President Taft finds himself in a position where his own party in a large part are opposing what he proposes, and what I have no doubt is the will of the people."

"I have always been an advocate of the tariff—a protectionist of the aggressive type, but we must recognize the facts. The revision of the tariff should never take place as a whole. It has led to inequities, schedules and bargaining by one interest with another—it is a most unsatisfactory way of revision. Two methods only are open, and those are: first by reciprocity agreements with other countries, and secondly revision by schedule through reports of commissions after careful study of the particular subject."

"If it were possible under our constitution to have a tariff commission with power to fix rates, I should be strongly in favor of it, and thus remove the whole subject from the field of political contest. I am not sure whether the power to fix a tariff by the constitution is broad enough, or whether any other method could be found to do this."

"Those who are interested in the tariff, and I believe almost every American business man is, would recognize the fact that it is high on most articles, and that modifications must be made if the tariff is to be preserved and the pendulum is not to swing backwards and the people rise in their might and make the mistake of giving us practical free trade through an alleged tariff for revenue only."

American Commerce.

As to commerce and the lack of American ships in foreign waters the Governor said:

"Two facts were evident, first, that Great Britain was everywhere with her war fleet and her ships of commerce, and that Germany and France were rapidly coming along to the same position. It was a lamentable fact that notwithstanding the enormous trade that passed through the Suez Canal last year not a single merchant ship carrying any freight under the American flag had gone through that canal. We have been so engrossed with our domestic controversies that we have neglected the foreign situation. The most thoughtful man in America who has never visited the Orient is not in my judgment, well-informed on trade conditions there or the great possibilities, if we could secure that trade."

"There is great objection to the word subsidy in our country, but if it is necessary to put our flag in these countries, and our ships of commerce there, so that we may carry our products there, and bring theirs from there to us, I am in favor of subsidies. Many think that free trade would accomplish this result. That is an experiment that I would dislike to see tried. It is questionable whether it would accomplish the result. The merchant marine under the flag of the United States is of prime importance to the business interests of the country, and it is a question commanding most careful consideration of our most thoughtful statesmen."

A World Power.

"The United States has become a world power whether we will or not. We are in and will continue to be in the international controversies incident to the day. We are a nation of great wealth and power and the average morals and public spirit of our people are not to be excelled by any other nation. We can be of great use in the world. We can not escape our responsibilities in this regard even if we would; we should not even if we could. We must stand for most advanced position in government; for peace and for commerce. During my stay abroad I visited Japan, spending a longer time there than at any other place. I met the representative men of the nation, its public officials, its prime minister, its foreign minister; in fact, I had the honor and privilege of an interview with the emperor."

"Those who would suggest war with Japan are not friends of either country. There is no reason for war or talk of war. It is time to turn

IN AMBUSH ON BLIND TRAIL BEHIND TRUNK

FEDERAL OFFICER'S MYSTERIOUS MANNER PUZZLES CLERKS IN STORE.

When a Federal officer conceals himself inside the doorway of a downtown store and remains there for three or four hours with his eyes focused on the doors and windows of a store just on the opposite side of the street, it causes some little comment among passersby and the employs in the store, and naturally the question arose as to whether the officer was on the trail of contraband opium.

On Friday afternoon a Federal officer, attached to one of Uncle Sam's departments here, stationed himself just within the doorway of one of the large wholesale houses on King street and behind a pile of trunks. From this position he could see and not be seen, at least by those across the street. Naturally the employees in the store wondered and each happened to have business which took him to that section of the store. They sized up the direction his eyes were looking and figured it out that he was narrowly watching the windows of the second story of a Chinese store just opposite.

Opium? That is the only thing they could think of. Some thought it was a customs inspector, but the Japanese in the store were of the opinion that the watcher was a secret service agent from Washington, merely because his size suggested that of the secret service man now here under orders of Ch. of Wilkie, who is assisting Collector Stackable.

After watching for three hours the officer left the store and is presumed to have returned to his office to report "progress."

RAILROAD MERGER NOT IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Missouri, June 24.—The United States Circuit Court here has decided against the government in the suit to dissolve the merger of the Southern and Union Pacific railroad systems, holding that the combination is not in restraint of trade. The merger was the work of E. H. Harriman.

RUMOR REPORTS THE DELEGATE AS HUFFED

When Delegate Kuhio arrives back in Honolulu, which will be early next month, he is to be offered the Home Rule endorsement as Governor, a petition addressed to the President and asking for Kuhio's nomination being now in circulation. Rumor has it that this little attention on the part of the Nottleyites will not be received with very good grace by the Delegate, as it will bring back to him too vividly what recently happened at the White House. The rumor that has wafted across the Pacific is to the effect that Kuhio called upon the President and demanded the scalp of Walter F. Frear and that the reception his request met with was so decidedly arctic that the Delegate hurried to his hotel, threw his clothes in his suitcase and sent McClellan out to buy him a ticket home.

It is definite that Kuhio is on his way back to Honolulu and practically certain that President Taft's attitude in the Frear matter is the cause of the trip. Achilles intends to rest in his tent awhile.

TALKED HAWAIIAN WITH THE MAORIS

Native Hawaiians talking to Maoris in Hawaii, the others answering in their tongue, and each being able to understand the other, is the news that comes from Christchurch, New Zealand, in a letter from Ernest Kaai to Secretary H. P. Wood of the Promotion Committee.

Kaai says that they all went to a native village and the headman gave an address of welcome in Maori. The Hawaiians understood it all, and Kaai made a reply in Hawaiian, which was understood by the people of the village. The quiet club is making good in the Southern continent and playing to packed houses everywhere. Flaming posters featuring "The Royal Hawaiians," are used for advertising purposes and take well.

At the time the letter was written the club had opened shows in twenty-one towns, and gone from Australia to New Zealand.

Aloha buttons and folders are distributed in every place the club plays, and supplies of these are forwarded from time to time by Secretary Wood.

upon such suggestions. There is nothing that Japan has that the United States wants, and I do not believe that there is anything that we have that Japan wants. She is a great nation. Her Power are proud. They have advanced more in forty years in civilization and national life than was every known in the history of the world of any people. They could put an army of 1,000,000 men in the field in thirty days, and a nation that can do this is not to be despised, but there should be no reason for their ever having to do this, as between the United States and Japan.

"I heard the addresses, and I made one, at the American Friends Society, on the treaty with Japan, and I can not but believe that the whole tendency of the Japanese officials and people today, is for peace and friendship with the United States."

ABSENT STUDENT ON HONOR ROLL

GRADUATION EXERCISES OF OAHU COLLEGE—A SPLENDID SHOWING.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.) An unusual feature of the graduation exercises of Oahu College last evening was that the award of the Punahou roll of honor and presentation of the trustees' loving cup went to a student now far on his way to Scotland—James Albert Gibb.

A large audience gathered in Charles R. Bishop hall at the graduation exercises of the class of 1911 of Oahu College. The stage was attractively decorated in the class colors, yellow and green, and the young ladies carried bouquets of golden shower and maidenhair fern to harmonize with this setting.

The Rev. W. C. Merritt, former president of the college, opened the program with a fitting invocation. The Oahu College Glee Club furnished three musical numbers, "Silent Now the Drowsy Bird," "Merry Lark With Thee I'd Wander," and "Song of the Triton." Miss Doris Benton Taylor read a paper entitled "The History of the Violin," a subject into which she put much personal interest and feeling, for she is an enthusiastic student of the violin. The second article, "Heroism in the Medical Profession," was presented with vigor by Cyril Francis Damon, who touched upon many illustrations of the devotion exhibited by doctors in their trying professional work.

Following these two numbers a member of the graduating class, Miss Marjorie Chapin, rendered very skillfully on the piano Mendelssohn's "Rondo Capriccioso."

Miss Helen Miranda Peterson, who won second honors in scholarship, as well as a place on the program, gave an element of liveliness to the exercises by reading a clever original story entitled "Julie Ann."

The commencement address was given by Theodore Richards. It has been the custom for several years to call upon the father of some member of the graduating class to speak, but it is a unique occurrence to have as speaker the father of two graduates. Mr. Richards chose as his subject, "By Elimination." He presented as his theory of the best method of eliminating the negative values of life the substitution of positive values.

At the conclusion of the address Lowthian Williams, president of the class of 1911, and also the first honor student, presented to Oahu College, as a token of appreciation, a marble clock, to be placed in Cooke library. The gift was accepted by President Griffiths with a brief comment on the symbolism of the clock.

He then announced the winners of the Damon rhetorical prizes, awarded by a committee consisting of Paul Super, Dr. A. L. Andrews and Miss Margaret Peterson. Miss Hazel Buckland was the winner of the first prize, a fine set of Shakespeare, and Miss Doris Taylor received the second prize, a group of selected English novels. Miss Margaret Forrest was given honorable mention.

A place on the Punahou Roll of Honor and a silver loving cup from the trustees was awarded to James Albert Gibb, who is on his way to Scotland, and so could not appear to accept his honors in person.

Rev. W. C. Merritt was called upon to say a few words to the class. He spoke of his former connection with Punahou and of its wonderful progress in recent years, and closed with a few words of personal encouragement to the young graduates.

In presenting the diplomas President Griffiths called attention to the large number of the class of 1911 who are going away to institutions of higher learning. He spoke also of the long history of Punahou and of the religious feeling which has inspired its founders and chief supporters during the past seventy years.

Following is a list of the students who received diplomas: First honors, William Lowthian Spencer Williams. Second honors, Helen Miranda Peterson.

College Preparatory Course—Laura Ann Atherton, Alice Renton Bond, Herriek Crosby Brown, Marjorie Kulamann Chapin, Ellen Rachael Churchill, Cyril Francis Damon, Francis Alward Eames, James Albert Gibb, William Robert Ouderkirch, Helen Miranda Peterson, Joseph Atherton Richards, Ruth Richards, Doris Renton Taylor and William Lowthian Spencer Williams.

General Course—Catherine Tuxon Choy, Edith Christophersen, Marjorie Gilman, Christopher Holt, Fanny Isabelle Hoogs, Alice Winona Smith and Samuel So Wong.

Commercial Course—Choy Zane. In response to a general request the class song was sung by the class. Both the music and the words were written by James Albert Gibb.

The exercises were concluded by a benediction by Rev. W. C. Merritt, following which the class assembled in front of the platform to receive the congratulations of their friends.

SENTENCED TO PRISON.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—Mrs. Helen Seale, who claimed to be the common law wife of Charles R. Bishop, formerly of Honolulu, was today sentenced to two years in San Quentin penitentiary for defrauding an attorney of \$200. She claimed that she had a fortune coming to her from Bishop.

JUST WHAT ITS NAME IMPLIES.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is all that its name implies. There has never been a case reported of cramp colic, cholera morbus or dysentery where this remedy was used that it did not give prompt relief. It is as good for the child as for the adult and all danger from cholera infantum will be avoided if this medicine is promptly administered. For sale by all dealers. Beware, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

NO AMENDMENT CLEANEST CITY MOST POWERFUL WARSHIP REVIEWED BY KING BEET COMPANIES WILL SUIT IN WORLD NEXT ON THE THEM TODAY LIST

Democratic Senators in Honolulu Scrubbed from
Line for Straight One End to Other
Reciprocity. Shines

ARE READY TO VOTE WORK IS THOROUGH

Constitutions of Near Thousands of Loads of
States Must Be Rubbish Removed
Revised. ---Surprises.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—At an informal conference of twelve Democratic senators yesterday it developed that the Democrats are in favor of the Canadian reciprocity agreement as it came from the house.
It was asserted last evening that the Democratic senators who took part in this informal caucus are willing to vote down any amendments to the agreement and are solid for straight reciprocity.
Resubmit Constitutions.
It is announced that the senate committee on Territories will probably recommend favorably today the house resolution resubmitting the constitutions of Arizona and New Mexico to the people of those Territories.
The principal change desired by congress in these constitutions is in regard to the recall feature in connection with the judiciary. It is insisted that this feature be eliminated.

ROYAL GUESTS AT OFFICIAL DINNER AND TEMPLE BAR

LONDON, June 24.—As a part of the coronation festivities yesterday Sir Edward Grey entertained last night at a great dinner in the foreign office the royal family and special representatives of the nations.
During the pageant yesterday the streets were crowded with cheering thousands who greeted the King and Queen enthusiastically.
King George V. and Queen Mary were the central figures in a procession through the streets and took part in the historic ceremonies at Temple Bar, receiving the sword of the city from the lord mayor.

CUTLER TESTIFIES IN SUGAR INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Ex-Governor John C. Cutler of Utah, who is vice president of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, was today a witness before the special committee investigating the alleged sugar trust.
He declared that Henry Havemeyer was never named an officer of the company, and, further, that thirty per cent of the stock is owned by Mormons.

LEGAL FIGHT BEGINS FOR RICH COAL LAND

SEATTLE, June 24.—Forty claimants to the Stracey coal lands, in Alaska, with an estimated value of \$100,000,000, have been ordered to show cause within thirty days why their claims should not be recommended for cancellation. It is charged that an unlawful agreement existed between the claimants.
Capt. D. Henry Jarvis, former head of the Northwestern Fisheries Company and a prominent northern operator, has committed suicide in the Arctic by shooting himself, according to reports received here.

MEXICAN WOMEN AS CUTE POLITICIANS

MEXICO CITY, June 25.—Prominent women in this city have started a suffragette movement and are circulating a petition to the minister of the interior to grant women the right to vote and hold office.
The Mexican suffragettes have shown their political wisdom by starting off with a strong endorsement of Gen. Francisco Madero as their candidate for president.

A GOOD FRIEND.

No one can have a better friend than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Ever since the middle aged man of today was a child it has been going about doing good work until its fame has spread to nearly all parts of the civilized world and stands unrivalled for its prompt cures. It never fails to give relief. For sale by all dealers. Beware, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.



THE U. S. S. DELAWARE.
The most powerful fighting ship which appeared in the grand naval review at Spithead yesterday where the best ships of every navy gathered to do honor to the British King and nation.

PORTSMOUTH, England, June 24.—The coronation naval review was held here today. King George and Queen Mary seeing the largest and most powerful fleet ever assembled under any flag. Many notable people were present at the review.

mandeered wagons going further out to help them, thus leaving their brother chiefs without adequate transportation facilities.

Women Workers.

Sol Mahelona, in district eight, back of the pumping station at Kalihi, was out of luck on account of laborers. He had been promised thirty-six men, and when ten o'clock arrived he had but thirty in all, and so he pressed a number of women into service, getting eighteen in all, and he reported early in the afternoon that the women were doing better work than the men.

Much of the rubbish was taken to temporary dumping grounds in the districts in which it originated, as had an attempt been made to take it the whole distance to the regular grounds there would have been but little cleared away.

Hundreds of loads are now on these temporary grounds, at Moiliili, School street, upper Fort street and the Kalihi pumping station, where there are many loads of refuse.

Continue Tomorrow.

The Clean-up Day committee has done the best it can and will continue on Monday with the city and county teams, all of which have been promised by the city fathers for that day to complete the great work already half done.

There were many laughable instances during the course of the work, but the educational value of the day to the citizens of the city who thought Honolulu was clean is beyond dispute.

All classes took to the idea in great shape, and in only one district was there a report of anyone holding back. This was in Senator Judd's bailiwick on Waikahala lane, where people sat back and let the laborers go ahead and clean their premises.

In several parts of the city there was an apathy among the owners of large tracts of land, one such in Kalihi failing to take any measures to clean up its land, which was covered with tin cans and other refuse. Another one was in the city, where a lot in the hands of one of the trust companies was cleaned up by the committee's laborers, grass cut and debris taken away.

All Worked Well.

It would be useless to attempt to tell of the good work done by the men who had charge of districts or divisions in the work yesterday.

All did their work well and from every district chief came warm words of praise for the men under them, especially those who had the hardest sections to handle.

The most surprised man in town yesterday was Ed Towse, who thought he had an easy job in cleaning up the downtown section. He only wanted a few teams and laborers, but as the morning advanced requisition after requisition came into headquarters from him for more men and more teams.

By three in the afternoon five hundred and fifty loads had been taken to Iwilei from that district and the estimate at that time was that there would be fully that number more before everything was cleaned up.

The Japanese in Colonel McCarthy's district beyond Piikoi street had such a cleaning fit that they even took up their old matting from the floors and had new ones ready to put down as soon as the old had been taken away.

Hundreds of Loads Yet.

In district number two there are over two hundred loads of refuse on a lot in Moiliili which will have to be taken to the regular dump on Monday; there are about the same number on Fort street, and on the dumping ground of Puhonohu on School street.

At Kalihi pumping station there are unknown hundreds of loads which are to be taken to Iwilei, the whole of the cleanup not being finished in district number eight last evening.

Mayor Fern had a big proposition in Waikiki and Moiliili and he said last night that the Japanese must have been saving up their rubbish for the day during a number of years.

In Kaimuki, Daniel Logan established a dumping ground on the vacant lot next to his home and the rubbish from his district was deposited there. In Chinatown there was a great cleaning, and for blocks the sidewalks were filled with boxes of rubbish awaiting the arrival of the teams.

Says Chinatown Is Fine.

Later in the afternoon President Mott-Smith of the board of health, with Chairman Emil Berndt of the cleanup committee, and Doctor Pratt, made a tour of inspection, and they were especially pleased with the condition the Chinese quarter was found in.

They went all through the tenements and stores and reported that never had that section of the city been in as good shape as at present.

The Japanese, too, did a lot of house-cleaning, throwing out all their old furniture and rubbish. Whether this was due to the fact that the Japanese papers threatened to publish the names of all householders who had dirty premises last night, or to what means it was

The United States battleship Delaware, 20,300 tons, was the most powerful warship in the Spithead review. The other nations represented by warships included Argentina, Austria-Hungary, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Turkey.

due, the fact remains that the Orientals of Honolulu entered into the spirit of the cleaning of the city in such shape as to make it a huge success in their sections.

Seeking Treasures.

On the big dumps there was a scene which will long be remembered by those who were in that section of the city during the day.

Hundreds of cartloads of stuff was carried down to Iwilei and these loads consisted of almost everything imaginable. Drivers of the carts and thrifty Japanese and Chinese were busy looking over the contents of the wagons as they were dumped and many articles which had been thrown away by their owners were pulled to one side to serve some other person for another period.

"It is all up to the city and county now," said one of the leaders in the cleanup movement last night. "The teams of the government will have to be used to take the rubbish from the temporary dumps to the regular grounds, for we can not get private teams for another day."

Incidents of the Day

Mattresses by the score were loaded into dump-wagons and carted to the dumps, where an army of scavengers pounced upon them. None was permitted to be taken away, but all were put into the flames.

A box of rubbish stood on the sidewalk on Lunalilo street in the vicinity of Captain Marix' home, and rising Phoenixlike from the ruins was a champagne bottle, looking very lonesome. Car patrons were much amused at the sight.

That present of human bones Mott-Smith received from Senator Judd yesterday afternoon made him sit up and take notice for a few moments.

The Gunat wagon made the rounds early in the day and twenty-five hundred Owls were left at district headquarters, where they were distributed to the workers as they came in for work.

The cleanup committee in Manoa struck some places so far out that they had never been inspected by the board of health.

DEATH ROLL NOW SEVENTEEN FROM BOILER EXPLOSION

MEMPHIS, Tennessee, June 26.—Seventeen deaths have so far resulted from the explosion of the boilers of the packet boat St. Joseph City. Six were killed outright when the explosion took place Saturday and eleven have died since of their injuries. The fifteen others wounded will probably recover.

It was stated here last evening that a searching investigation will be made into the cause and responsibility for the explosion by the federal authorities.

SCHOOLS PUBLISH AMBITIOUS ISSUES

Two noteworthy school publications are incidental to the close of the school year, Oahu College and McKinley High School, both issuing their commencement numbers simultaneously from the press of the Hawaiian Gazette Company.

"The Oahuian," the ambitious publication of Oahu College, is a bright number given greatly to fiction with the usual class histories, wills and testaments, and prophecies so dear to the heart of graduates. The best of the fiction is anonymous, which reflects credit for modesty, but leaves the reader curious. Claude R. King contributes an article on "Hawaii's Defenses" and poetry is greatly in evidence. The prophecy of the Class of 1911 appears in metre, which is an innovation, but is also anonymous. It appears to come, however, from the same versatile pen that was responsible for other poetry in the same number which was signed.

Ivna Graham, who is now mapping out a plan of campaign for an admiral's capulet at Annapolis, contributes a short story "and there are others." The Black and Gold, the McKinley High publication, reflects as much credit on that institution, running even more to fiction, all of which is unsigned, even that noted as being the first prize story. A new arrangement in the "cute" of the graduating class also lends tone to the issue and the jubilee's column shows signs of commendable originality.

During the time the king passed through the great fleet on review no vessel of any kind was allowed to cross the lines nor pass between the columns. This evening the entire fleet was illuminated and the play of searchlights made a scene never to be forgotten by those witnessing the display.

WIDE DISCUSSION OF SCHOOL QUESTIONS

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS ARE
NEEDED—NORMAL GRAD-
UATES GET JOBS.

One of the interesting questions raised last week, during the closing exercises of the different schools, was why should an entrance examination to the high school be necessary? An expression of opinion on this matter was sought from Acting Superintendent of Public Instruction W. T. Gibson. He answered:

"As a rule students pass an examination to go from one grade to another, why shouldn't they pass an examination to go into the high school? It is as fair for one as the other. Moreover, it is customary in most places, I believe, to have high school entrance examinations. In many places they have certain commercial schools which are accredited to high schools and pupils pass on the recommendation of the principals of those schools. We may have the same system here after a few years, when they settle down to it. This year we had uniform examinations all over the Territory for entrance to the high school for the first time."

Normal Graduates Appointed.

Another subject spoken of was as to the provision made to employ graduates of the normal school. As the list of assignments to the various schools on the different islands were made up before the graduates received their diplomas some people were afraid the graduates might have to wait for a year before being given positions. This is not the case.

"They have all been appointed to positions," said Acting Superintendent Gibson, "except one, who does not want any appointment until after Christmas. Moreover, we know where the graduates are from and we try and give them appointments near their homes, if possible. Of course the majority of them live in Honolulu and we can not give them all places here."

"We have teachers' cottages in many country sections. In making the appointments that is taken into consideration, so that, as a rule, we do not appoint a person to a place where it is not possible for her to be accommodated."

"If there is not a teacher's cottage we take into consideration the class of people at the place where the school is. Thus, if a majority of the people are Portuguese, we know that if we send a Portuguese girl there she can easily find accommodations."

Doubt Disappears

No One in Honolulu Who Has a Bad
Back Can Ignore This Double Proof.

Does your back ever ache?
Have you suspected your kidneys?
Backache is kidney ache.
With it comes dizzy spells,
Sleepless nights, tired, dull days,
Distressing urinary disorders.
Cure the kidneys to cure it all.
Doan's Backache Kidney Pills bring quick relief.
Bring thorough, lasting cures.
That's what Honolulu sufferers want.
Prove by another's testimony.
Twice-told and well confirmed.

Mrs. William Stillwagner, 6060 Marquette avenue, St. Louis, Mo., says: "Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are not a new remedy to me, as I have known of them for at least ten or twelve years. I first used them when living in Mt. Carmel, Pa. They cured me of a severe attack of kidney complaint, which had clung to me for a long time, although I had taken all kinds of remedies without relief. I suffered from a steady ache in the small of my back and a dull, grinding pain if I stooped. My hands swelled and I felt miserable in every way. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cured me in a short time, and I am happy to say that the cure has been permanent."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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

Committee Will Tackle
Sugar Combinations
in West.

SMALLPOX IN YUKON

Two Territories Nearer
Statehood---Taft
Is Firm.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The inquiry before the special investigating committee of the house into the methods of the Colorado branch of the sugar trust was concluded yesterday, and on Monday will begin the investigation of the California and Utah beet sugar companies.

The feature of this investigation will be the examination of John Spreckels and Joseph Smith, head of the Idaho Utah Beet Sugar Refining Company and chief of the Mormon Church, who are expected to take the stand this week.

Alaska Appeals for Help.
An appeal has been received from Governor Clark of Alaska for government help to prevent the spread of smallpox from Dawson City, capital of the Yukon Territory, across the border to the United States territory.

It is hoped that a strict quarantine will be maintained by federal officers in the Territory against the Yukon, where there is an epidemic.

Nearer Statehood.
The senate committee on Territories yesterday favorably reported upon the admission of Arizona and New Mexico to statehood, with the provision that Arizona shall resubmit to the people the question of the recall of judges.

Will Veto Amended Treaty.
President Taft announced today that he will veto the Canadian reciprocity bill if it amended and passed with the changes that he has already branded undesirable.

MORE UNION PROTESTS

NEW YORK, June 25.—At a mass meeting in this city last evening 2000 union men passed resolutions protesting against the kidnapping of the McNamara by Detective Burns on charges of being implicated in blowing up the Los Angeles Times, and also adopted a resolution to ask Congressman Berger to read a copy of the resolution in the house. A copy will also be sent to President Taft.

RIVER PACKET BLOWS UP.

MEMPHIS, Tennessee, June 25.—Six persons were killed and twenty-four seriously injured yesterday when the river packet St. Joseph City blew up. The explosion of the boilers tore the vessel to pieces.

NAVAJO IS COMING.

MARE ISLAND, California, June 24.—The tug Navajo has been ordered ready on July 10 to replace the Iroquois as station ship at Pearl Harbor.

CYCLONE SINKS SHIP.

IQUIQUE, Chile, June 23.—A cyclone here has done much damage to harbor and shipping. The ship Cavallero Campa was sunk.

SUPERVISORS WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHY

PAYMENT OF ROAD LABORERS IS
MADE IN ROAD OFFICE—
KICK REGISTERED.

How did it happen that at the last payday the road laborers received their pay at the office of the road supervisor in the McIntyre building, instead of at the office of the treasurer?

The supervisors, who were pouring over the appropriation budget for the coming six months Friday night were astonished to learn that this had happened.

"I don't know that this is true," commented Mayor Fern, "but the law distinctly says that the men shall receive their warrants from the auditor and those warrants shall be cashed at the office of the treasurer. How about it?"

No one seemed to be able to enlighten the mayor or the other wondering supervisors, except that someone offered the statement that Mr. Hopkins of the auditor's staff went over to the road supervisor's office and passed the warrants out to the men there.

The fact that the road laborers had to stand in line in the hallways of the Kaplan building, where the road supervisor's offices are located, has caused another little row. It was stated that John Colburn, manager of the Kaplan estate, from which the road supervisor rents the offices, has lodged a kick against the laborers using the hallway, as they have made a fair start toward ruining the flooring, probably from spitting upon it and otherwise maltreating it, and he has intimated that he would like to have the road supervisor move out.

The supervisors may try to squeeze the road supervisor into the McIntyre building along with the rest of the municipal employees, as the supervisors propose to merge the road supervisor's job into the department of the county engineer.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODNEY C. MATTHEWSON

EDITOR

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY

JUNE 27

THOSE HORRID REPORTERS.

It is most annoying to read accounts in mainland papers about these islands. Very often they are the effusions of young reporters anxious to write a good "story," who read into a brief interview their own ideas of the islands, which are usually ridiculous. When the story appears in print, the one who was interviewed is exasperated, but can obtain no correction, because a newspaper can not acknowledge itself in error in regard to news.

The Hawaiian Church Chronicle, which leads its leading editorial of its June number with the words above quoted, evidently knows less about reporters, young or old, than it does about Mr. Max Nodaway, the supposed victim of the "young reporters," referred to, and knows apparently nothing about him. For the benefit of the Anglican Church Chronicle it may be said that no reporter, sane or insane, drunk or sober, fresh or experienced, young or old, condenser or embellisher, even wrote in his worse delirium anything so wild about the Hawaiian Islands as Mr. Max Nodaway in his great classic "Hollo in Hawaii." Judging from the things written in that volume and placed in the Sunday school libraries of the mainland among the "books of travel and information," Mr. Max Nodaway needs no reporter to embellish or dress up his fantasies.

It might be opportune at this time to remind the Anglican Church Chronicle, which has frequently gone out of its way to sling slights at newspaper reporters, that all embellishing is not found in newspaper columns. We have seen reports from the mission field that no yellow journalist could improve upon except in the matter of grammar; we have heard statements from the pulpit showing such wild guesswork that any "cub" reporter would be discharged for incompetence if he included like statements in his stories.

Returning to Mr. Max Nodaway and the report of his lecture on Hawaii. Until one has read the romance Mr. Nodaway has written about the islands it can be only anxiety "to make a good story" and head an "effusion" with a statement that must "exasperate" every reporter that reads it that could induce the Chronicle to make so bad a break. Reporters may not carry any sanctimonious air, but we can assure the Chronicle that they very frequently tell the truth—as a good many have found out to their sorrow.

Some two years ago The Advertiser began a campaign for a proper building ordinance for Honolulu and after being laughed at, cursed and dubbed a "knocker" during the intervening months will now have the pleasure of publishing as law the official ordinance so long advocated. About the same time as the campaign for the building ordinance was launched, this paper conducted a subsidiary campaign for sanitation. It told the public week after week of the pest holes of the city, of the stinking tenements and of the utter lack for sanitation that prevailed in many quarters. The cholera arrived as a justification of what had been told and today The Advertiser photographer will have the pleasure of snapshotting some of the evidence of the result of the sanitary campaign. It has been a long wait, but time has justified both campaigns and the good aimed at is accomplished.

TOO MANY FAIR-MINDED DEMOCRATS.

It is with a certain sadness that we take our trusty typewriter in hand to comment on the uncertainty of Democratic journalism in this Republic. Yet, take it altogether, what else can really be expected other than what now threatens to overwhelm The Honolulu Record—discontinuance. Partisanship is good for republics, such as this one of ours, and legitimate differences of opinion along party lines are to be looked for. But when a paper acquires such a grouch that it has to attack a man's character to make political capital, where there is no real ground for such mud-slinging, its usefulness as a moulder of public opinion is a negative quality. Here is a sample of the way the Record compares Governor Peary with the former graft mayor of San Francisco:

The columns of the Record are open to any of the parties concerned who desire to speak or write in further explanation or defense of the Peary-Hemenway graft. Come, Governor, your former "explanation" does not explain. Schmitz is in exile, and Rueff is in convict stripes, for grafting of a character no whit worse than the little enterprise, by which our Governor, of such pious pretensions, opened the doors of the treasury to his pal, Hemenway, who is now elbow deep in the treasure. In fact the Schmitz-Rueff combine possessed a merit which is lacking in the Peary-Hemenway combination, namely, that of confining their looting depredations to the pockets of outsiders. None of the money the San Francisco artists stole was taken from the public treasury.

No wonder that the Record is moved to make the following "weep" in its editorial column:

It ought to readily occur to Democrats that it takes money to establish and publish a newspaper; that if subscribers do not promptly come forward with cash our efforts to give the party what it most needs will be in vain. The outcome of delay will only mean that we must discontinue the publication of the Record and pay back the money which has thus far been remitted to us. It is plainly "up to you." What are you going to do about it? There are a few fair-minded Democrats left.

THE SPIRIT OF ACCOMPLISHMENT.

Clean-up Day taught the citizens of Honolulu more than one useful lesson, also some of them were surprised. But there is one happy fact which should be accentuated, which is that in this cosmopolitan city no question of racial lines were drawn and there was no discussion as to what nationality did or did not do its duty in the premises, but all turned to and helped to the best of their ability. Another salient feature was the active cooperation between the board of health and the city officials as well as with the people generally, who took an active part in the campaign for a cleaner town.

One of these lessons teaches the people of Honolulu that much can be accomplished along the best lines for their beautiful city when they are of one mind and get together. The splendid example of cooperation on Saturday among all classes and all races is an instance of the value of public spirit as applied to a practical effort. It is the sort of spirit that helps more to advance the prosperity and reputation of a city than almost anything else which can be done for it where a controversy attends the action.

Incidentally the city is clean, cleaner, probably, than it has ever before been, and the chances are that every resident of Honolulu today is taking a greater pride in what has been done simply because he and she feel that they have been a factor in accomplishment. But because this is a clean city now it is all the more reason that it shall be kept so. A standard has been established for this city from a cleanly point of view and it will not do to fall below this standard. But though to establish such a standard is commendable, it is necessary to maintain it to make it worth while, and to this end continual supervision and readiness for action is one of the obligations.

However, with the start given, it is probable that the board of health will be able to keep on with the good work, along certain lines, especially as it will be clothed with extra powers, beginning with July 1, to enforce its edicts.

POETIC JUSTICE.

Reports of what is being found out of the graft in the Mexican government show that Madero did not arrive upon the scene too soon. It is stated, for one thing, that the cartridges turned out at the government factories and used by the federal troops were so deficient in powder that the explosion was not strong enough to throw the bullets more than a few hundred feet. As those who grafted on the government in the manufacture of these cartridges are now out of a job because of them, a fair example of poetic justice has been shown.

It is scarcely to be doubted that these grafters were among the most "loyal" of the followers of Diaz and the ones loudest among the shouters of their love for their country and their flag.

Up to date there appears no chance for a holiday the whole of next week.

FREE GARBAGE POSSIBILITIES.

A combination of the politicians who threatened to do up the board of health in all its proposed legislation if the "free garbage" bill be insisted on and those who were fighting the board of health without knowing why resulted in the withdrawal of the free garbage proposal and the recent legislature adjourned leaving the matter of garbage collection in this city where they had found it, in the hands of the supervisors. Just how shortsighted that was is now demonstrated to the satisfaction of the entire community. Today practically every man in the city is certain that without a free garbage system there is little hope of preserving the state of cleanliness that some hundreds of volunteers and the expenditure of over one thousand dollars in one day made possible.

The supervisors declare that it will be impossible for the board to inaugurate any free garbage system, because the revenues of the city will not permit the expenditure. At the present time, according to the statement of Supervisor Murray, of the sanitation and health committee, the city is losing several hundred dollars a month in the garbage work, and the work is not being satisfactorily done—as evidenced by the twenty-one hundred loads of extra garbage collected on Saturday.

It is probably too late now to do anything in the matter and the city must get along as best it can with an insufficient collection until the next legislature, when it will be seen whether the threats of the politicians and the ignorance of their allies are again able to block the demand that the garbage system be made a part of the work of those responsible for the sanitary conditions.

Let it not be forgotten just what were the circumstances regarding the fight of the politicians against the board of health, the following is quoted from a report of the meeting of the chamber of commerce on April 12 last, a few hours after the legislature had killed the "Poi Bill" just as the second epidemic of cholera appeared:

Mr. Mott-Smith said that he desired to see county government developed as far as it could be, but the health of the community demanded that the laws be enforced by a trained organization and that supreme power be placed with the territorial rather than with the county organization. "I have been informed that the poi bill was defeated because the territorial board of health wished to take over the garbage and excavator departments," said Mr. Mott-Smith. "I was asked to withhold any effort to take over those departments, otherwise the city officials would see that the bill was defeated."

"I was informed that they could not let the garbage and excavator departments go, for political reasons. They needed the jobs for political workers and must retain those departments, they say. I had hoped not to bring this matter into the open fight. * * * What a condition this is to be brought down to, to get sufficient and adequate protection for the health of this community! This thing is not being considered from the standpoint of the health of the community but from political preference. This should not be tolerated in this Territory."

"Yet it had to be tolerated because of senseless opposition from those who should have been the first to assist the board of health and from those studied opposition of those who sought to gain politically and who cared nothing about public health or anything else. And today, those who linked hands with the plotters have the triple-plated gall to want to make it appear that the board of health is responsible for the dirt found on Saturday!"

SMALLPOX AND ANNEXATION.

Decidedly interesting to Hawaii was the cable announcement on Sunday morning that Governor Clark of Alaska had appealed to Washington for aid for his Territory in establishing a strict quarantine against the Yukon Territory, in the capital city of which an epidemic of smallpox is raging. Alaska and Hawaii are now the only two Territories of the United States—Arizona and New Mexico being so nearly on the admission line as States that they may well be regarded as outside the Territory class from now on. Alaska is closer to the federal commission rule than Hawaii ever was, yet this fact is not considered, apparently, when the question of guarding the health of the people of the Territory is concerned.

Alaska, evidently, is more afraid of the smallpox than of any possible commission government, but it might be argued that the people of the north are not as good Americans as they might be. The fact that there is a decided sentiment among them in favor of annexation to Canada, as a means of escaping from the clutches of the trusts, seems to show something of the kind. An Alaskan official, in a recent interview in Vancouver, is quoted in the matter of annexation as follows:

In the early days the majority of gold seekers in the Yukon were American citizens who have since drifted into Alaska. Now let me assure you that there is no joke about the report that various meetings of miners had declared for the annexation of Alaska to the Dominion. Those men are in dead earnest. I feel certain that if a vote on the question could be taken, ninety-five per cent. of the people of Alaska would favor the proposition. They are sick and tired over the administration of law and feel that a white man can not get a square deal when their interests conflict with powerful corporations. The feeling against the Washington government is really bitter, and unfavorable comparisons with the administration of law in the Yukon are made.

VERIFICATION DAY.

A hopeful contemporary, in some way, believes that it is scoring tremendously against The Advertiser by announcing that everything this paper has been saying concerning the insanitary condition of the city was true. There were no discoveries on Clean-up Day. A large number of those working found conditions that were revelations to them, simply because they had never taken the trouble to verify by personal inspection that to which The Advertiser has been drawing attention. This paper many times notified the public that the insanitary conditions of Honolulu were becoming worse and worse and urged that legislation be enacted returning to the board of health the powers taken away from it in the various legislatures up to that of 1911. Clean-up Day was a complete verification of The Advertiser's stand for the past many months.

One contemporary woke up for the moment and glimpsed the piles of dirt through sleepy eyes. Then it rolled over and has been having a dreadful nightmare since, sufficient to induce a great deal of talking in its sleep. Among other things, it is rambling in a conversational way about certain acts of the legislature long since repealed and certain powers of the board of health of which it helped rob that body. As usual it talks about laws that do not exist and things that have ceased to be.

One of the first things the president of the board of health should do, after drying up the Waipilopilo cesspool, is to present our afternoon friend with a copy of the codified laws regarding health. That may dry up another nuisance.

The Advertiser has off and on during the past two years called the attention of the community to the fact that Honolulu has long outgrown its fire department and that, with the apparatus afforded him, even as capable a chief as Thurston and as well trained men as he has under him are able to do little in most cases. The Atherton fire wasted the price of a chemical auto-truck. Last night's fire was not so bad, but it found the fire-fighters helpless, watching a building burn to the ground because of a lack of fire-fighting facilities. In the meanwhile the Mayor requires a chauffeur for his automobile!

On the threshold of a useful life, liked by all who knew him, an athlete and member of the Honolulu Iron Works soccer football team, young Edward Schleber met death in the waves outside the harbor yesterday in a deplorable accident, when his little sailboat capsized. His companion, Shirley Bush, reached the reef in safety, yet Schleber was supposed to be the stronger swimmer. It is to be hoped that the body of the young man will be found that his father and brother and sister may have the consolation of giving it a proper resting place. They have the sympathy of the entire community.

It is a most significant message the cable brings, that for the first time in two hundred years the English Catholics have officially taken part in the coronation thanksgiving services for a king of Great Britain. It is an indication that the old religious bitterness is wearing away and that a broader minded feeling of Christian brotherhood is permeating all denominations. Yet King George, like his predecessors, took the oath to maintain the Protestant religion.

Mayor Fern is to be congratulated on signing the new building ordinance and that relating to sanitation. As His Honor is to have his Hawaiianian looks shaved next week, he can be forgiven his little exhibition of delay in affixing his signature. It was, so to speak, his last fling of independence and his last opportunity to keep some folks dangling in suspense.

LAWYER WAS LAX,
SO LAW IS VOIDPLUMBING ORDINANCE INVALID
THROUGH CITY ATTORNEY'S
CARELESSNESS.

Because the city attorney's office didn't take the trouble to put a proper title on the plumbing ordinance the supreme court was obliged to decide, yesterday, that three vital sections are invalid. The court made known this decision in the opinion it handed down in the case of the Territory versus Farubayashi.

The opinion is written by Chief Justice Robertson and concurred in by Justices Perry and De Bolt. It holds that sections two, three and four of the ordinance are void because the provisions for the registering, licensing and bonding of persons to do "any plumbing work" are not expressed in or suggested by the title.

The title of the ordinance is "An ordinance providing for the appointment of a plumbing inspector of the city and county of Honolulu, prescribing the powers and duties of such plumbing inspector, establishing rules and regulations for the plumbing and drainage of buildings and the construction of house sewers in the City and County of Honolulu, and prescribing penalties for the violation of the ordinance."

The ordinance consists of thirty-one sections, all but the three sections objected to by Attorney J. Alfred Magoon in behalf of the defendant provisions of the title. The result of the decision is that the three sections giving the city and county control Japanese presumably coming within the over plumbing work are held to be void and the authority of the city and county practically ceases until such time as the ordinance is amended to conform to the decision of the supreme court.

Farubayashi was charged with doing plumbing work in premises on Emma street without first registering in the office of the plumbing inspector. Attorney Magoon filed a demurrer in his behalf, and the circuit judge reserved the question to the supreme court as to whether the demurrer should be sustained, the supreme court answering in the affirmative after citing the objections mentioned. The syllabus of opinion is as follows:

"It is sufficient if the title of an ordinance fairly indicates to the ordinary mind the general subject of the act, is comprehensive enough to reasonably cover all its provisions, and is not calculated to mislead; but an act which contains provisions neither suggested by the title, nor germane to the matter expressed therein, is to that extent void."

Sections Inoperative.

"Section 2, 3 and 4 of ordinance No. 6 of the City and County of Honolulu, held to be inoperative for the reason that the provisions therein contained for the registering, licensing and bonding of persons to do 'any plumbing work' are not expressed in or suggested by the title of the ordinance."

Defendant was charged with unlawfully and willfully doing plumbing work without having first registered at the office of the plumbing inspector contrary to the provisions of Ordinance No. 6 of the City and County of Honolulu.

It is deemed necessary by the court to deal with only one of the several contentions urged by the defendant's counsel, namely the contention that the provisions of the ordinance under which the defendant is being prosecuted are null and void because they constitute a subject which is not expressed or included in the title of the ordinance.

"The body of the ordinance, which comprises thirty-one sections," the opinion says, "includes provisions which clearly fall within the several elements embraced in the title." But it is found that the title is misleading in its omission to make reference to the subject matter of the three sections in question which are declared void.

F. W. Milverton, deputy city and county attorney, for plaintiff; J. A. Magoon and N. W. Aluli for defendant.

McCandless Appeals.

W. S. Edings, for L. L. McCandless, filed a bill of exceptions in the supreme court yesterday to Judge W. L. Whitney's decision in the case of McCandless versus the Sing Tai Wai Company. McCandless claimed \$450 from the Chinese company for money advanced. Judge Whitney consulted him on the ground that it appeared from the evidence that the action was prematurely brought. The money involved was advanced to enable defendants to harvest and bring to maturity the rice crop for 1911, from lands cultivated by the Chinese at Waiakole, Koolau. As the crop has not been harvested the judge found that the Chinese have not, so far, failed to carry out their part of the contract. McCandless claims defendants agreed to repay him when they should be requested to do so.

The Maui tax cases were submitted to the supreme court yesterday on brief filed by the government. The defendants did not appear nor did they file a brief.

Confirms Award.

Judge Robinson yesterday granted the motion of C. Brewer and Co., Ltd., that the award filed May 10, 1909, by an arbitration board in the case of W. W. Bruner against the company be entered up as a judgment of the court. Kinney, Prosser, Anderson and Marx represented C. Brewer and Co., while C. W. Ashford was attorney for plaintiff.

Attorney Ashford wanted the award set aside on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction to appoint A. H. Garrey, L. Tenney Peck and John M. Dowsett as arbitrators. He also urged that Peck was disqualified to act as he is a stockholder in Castle & Cooke, Ltd., which owns the controlling interest in Welch & Co., a California corporation interested in the award. Also because the arbitrators did not allow

interest on \$3,585.70, paid by defendant to plaintiff.

Judge Robinson will hear, July 2, the petition of Mrs. Maria Luisa de Silveira for probate of the will of the late Manuel Bettencourt de Silveira of San Francisco. The latter left his wife a life estate in two lots and buildings thereon on King and Hotel streets, valued at \$2000, owned jointly by himself and Francisco de Silveira Borges which, after her death, is to go to his brother Antonio. He bequeathed the residue of his property to a wife, who is appointed executrix. The personal property consists of securities worth \$14,000.

Final Account Allowed.

According to the papers filed in connection with the petition for allowance of accounts, which was approved by Judge Robinson yesterday, the late Joe Kukiha owed Thomas Clark, of Waiman, \$1033.60. His estate consisted of a life insurance policy for \$533 paid by the Germania Company. Clark received \$385.55 while \$100 went to E. M. Watson for professional services. Clark advanced \$133.00, at request of deceased, in payment of two annual premiums on the life insurance policy, the amount by agreement to be repaid out of the policy, on Kukiha's death. Clark also put in a bill for \$720 for board, lodging and maintenance of Kukiha, including medical attendance, for six years prior to his death. The Trent Trust Co., Ltd., was administrator of the estate.

A fight over \$11.80 was started in the circuit court yesterday. Kapohihi (w), by her attorney, James Paikai, objects to the order of Judge Robinson allowing that sum to defendants, as attorney's commission to be included in the bill of costs against plaintiff in the action of Kapohihi (w) against P. E. R. Strauch and W. Paokalani. The cost bill, as presented by C. K. Quinn, attorney for defendants, amounted to \$22.60 but, when taxed by Judge Robinson, it was cut to \$19.60.

Flooded with Documents.

Judge Whitney's court was flooded with documents and maps, yesterday, when the case of Sing Chong Co. against Peter Nahalua, an action to quiet title to land at Kaalaea, was started. In the course of the taking of evidence it came to light that the real fight is over a rice floor and a large building at Kaalaea, the actual place of land being only small in area. William R. Lymer, of Thompson & Wilder, appeared for the Chinese, and Attorney Peters for defendant. The latter objected to an ancient map of 1880 going in, on which one of the Chinese had marked where the building and rice floor are supposed to be situated. He asserted that in a previous action the claim had been made that the boundary to Nahalua's land ran through the building and floor; now, however, the plaintiffs claimed the whole thing. The case will be resumed this morning.

Shibata Tomati was found guilty by a jury in Judge Cooper's court yesterday, of assault with a weapon dangerous to life. He was sentenced to two years hard labor, without costs.

POWDER SCANT IN
DIAZ CARTRIDGES

MEXICO CITY, June 14.—When General Navarro is placed on trial before a military tribunal and asked to explain why he surrendered Juarez, it is not improbable that evidence may show a lamentable weakness in the Diaz military machine.

In almost all of the engagements during the late revolution it was notable that the casualties in the ranks of the rebels was small in proportion to the number of shots fired. Ordinarily this was ascribed to poor marksmanship on the part of the federals, but according to Manuel Ugido, one of the advisers of Madero at Juarez, captured armament which has been tested goes far to explain the apparent weakness of the federal defense.

Bullets Harmless in Battle.

Ugido said that when an inventory was taken of the armament used by Navarro, it was found that five boxes, containing 105,000 rounds of ammunition, showed that these cartridges contained such a small amount of powder that the projectiles were carried not more than twenty meters. What appears to be boxes of this same composition are in Chihuahua, as well as in Juarez, and the number of cartridges is estimated at half a million. The ammunition was manufactured at the government cartridge factory. It is expected the General will be vindicated. It may also be assumed that none will be punished for the apparent conspiracy in stocking the garrison of Juarez with useless armament since the party benefited is that now in power.

Troops Cheer Commander.

At Iguala, today, Ambrosio Figueroa, chief of the 72,000 men composing the insurgent army of the south, this morning bade farewell to Francisco Madero, the victorious leader of the revolution. He left for Chilpancingo. The two men were unknown personally to each other until today, but Figueroa was given the reward of profound gratitude for the loyalty he had displayed.

Arm in arm they stood on the platform of the observation car before the train pulled out, while thousands of well-dressed and well-disciplined troops cheered and immense crowds shouted "adios." The cries of "viva Figueroa," and "viva Madero" blended as Figueroa, in a brief speech, assured Madero of his continued loyalty.

PASSENGERS SAVED.

HELENSFORTH, Finland, June 27.—The steamer Bori with 500 excursionists on board was wrecked yesterday on Korpo Island. The passengers were all saved.

Miss Ramona Morgan and Miss Edith August will leave in the Mauna Kea today for Hilo and the volcano, and will afterwards go to Kona, where the former will visit with the Augusts for the summer.

BOY DROWNS OFF THE KEWALO COAST

Young Schieber Sinks as
Companion Reaches
Shore.

SWIM IS TOO HARD

Wren Capsizes Mile Off
Shore With Two
Occupants.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Upset almost a mile off shore, Edward Schieber, an apprentice at the Honolulu Iron Works, yesterday lost his life in the breakers opposite the animal quarantine station, his companion, Shirley Bush, son of G. Fred Bush, 1655 Kewalo street, successfully reaching the reef after a hard swim.

The boys were sailing W. H. McInerney's Sea Wren from the Myrtle Boat House and after cruising around for some time beyond the reef toward Waikiki turned back toward the harbor and were on their way home when the fatal accident occurred. It was witnessed from the boat house by Charlie Crozier, who happened to be watching the boys through a glass from the lanai.

The body of the dead boy has not yet been discovered, although parties were searching for it all day yesterday. The Myrtle Boat Club has offered a reward of \$25 for its discovery and the search will be taken up again this morning.

Companion's Story.

"We left the harbor a little after eleven o'clock," said young Bush yesterday, after the accident, "and went to Waikiki in the Sea Wren, belonging to William McInerney. On our way back, off Kewalo and outside the reef, we were a mile off shore and a half mile Waikiki of the bell buoy.

"Schieber was sailing the boat and we upset to windward. We climbed on the boat and I suggested that we swim for shore to keep from being blown out to sea.

"During the swim I was a little ahead and kept encouraging Ed and telling him to take it easy. When I reached the reef I clambered up and could not see him."

Hasten to Rescue.

Crozier, on witnessing the accident, at once got in a rowboat and went to the scene as fast as he could, but unfortunately not fast enough. John Young and assistants in the launch Waterwheel cruised repeatedly over the course the boys had covered, Bush himself directing it.

There was no sign of the body, although a few things that were in the boat when it capsized were recovered floating on the surface. The Wren itself was taken in tow by a Japanese sampan and brought back to the club anchorage. Three or four sailboats, the Waterwheel and the police launch, cruised around all the afternoon, but without success. It was high tide when the accident occurred and the ebb must have carried the body out.

Schieber was nineteen years old, brother of a motorman on the Rapid Transit lines and of Mrs. Henry Gehring. His father is resident on Kauai, his mother being dead.

AN APPRECIATION OF RECENT EXCURSION

HANALEI, June 16.—With few exceptions, the crowd of excursionists which overran this place on the recent Maui-Kauai trip was composed of a gang of hoodlums whose every action and speech denoted cheapness and an extenuated opinion of themselves, says a special dispatch to the Garden Island. As an illustration of this, one of the first remarks one of them made to a clerk in the Hanalei hotel, was "Have you got anything to drink?" When answered in the negative, a howl went up which was echoed throughout the crowd, which proceeded to express its disgust at such a "slow old place."

Cheap excursions are all right, but cheap people are not wanted. They are much more welcome in their own domain on the sunny slopes of Punchbowl and in "odoriferous" Chinatown.

WILL BORE A TUNNEL.

The Lihue plantation has Surveyor Hunt working on a survey line which extends from the mill to the beach, the purpose for which the refuse water will be conveyed out to sea, says the Garden Island. The construction of the ditch is to begin soon, and will necessitate tunneling aggregating one mile in length. The water has heretofore passed out to the ocean in an open ditch, but owing to the disagreeable odor arising therefrom, Manager Weber has decided to put in a new system.

BORN.

O'CONNOR.—In Honolulu, June 25, 1911, to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. O'Connor, a daughter.

TALKS ABOUT OLD DAYS AT COLLEGE

FORMER PRESIDENT MERRITT
HAS INTERESTING REUNION
ON OAHU CAMPUS.

Recalling the older days of Oahu College, when, from 1883 to 1890, he was its president, the Rev. William Carter Merritt spoke, Friday afternoon on the Punahou campus, to many of his old friends and those who passed their student days under his guidance. In his address, he said:

"I would not conceal the pleasure I feel in this privilege of once more meeting and greeting you here in this our beautiful home—growing more beautiful with the years. I appreciate as never before the words of the aged apostle when he wrote—

"I have no greater joy than to hear that my children walk in the truth." (III John 4.) The joy I feel in this splendid growth of Punahou—in the knowledge that so many of the boys and girls of my day have 'made good,' I can not fully express, but I do thank you, Mr. President of the alumni, for this privilege of meeting so many of you here today. In all this Mrs. Merritt would join me. In the very few minutes allotted to me, I shall group what I want to say, as I come back, after these twenty-one years and scrutinize this school and its opportunities as well as its achievements, under three general heads:

"First. The place and influence of Oahu College.

"Second. The significance of the individual life in Hawaii; and

"Third. My own boys and girls and their work.

The Influence.

"The place and influence of Oahu College. Punahou was fortunate in its founding—by the missionary fathers. It was fortunate in its spirit from its inception. The spirit of growth and of the greatest good to the greatest number, that led to its first charter, then to its second charter and enlarged life as Oahu College. It is not saying too much to say that the influence of the students of this school has been registered in a large way upon the character and development of these islands. In an exceptional sense the boys and girls of Punahou have made Hawaii what she is. For the last thirty-five years they have been practically guiding her development and destiny.

"Look at these names and see how true it is: First of all must stand the name of Sanford B. Dole, the intrepid, fearless leader in all that pertained to the best for these islands. Born here, he has been loyal to Hawaii nei, and the Hawaiian people and principles in a most conspicuous way. He has written his name large in Hawaiian history by his spirit as well as his deeds. I name alphabetically a few of the other students who have done great service: The Alexanders, the Athertons, the Baldwins, the Castles, the Cookes, the Damons, Governor Frear, the Judds, the Rices, the Smiths, the Wilcoxes and many others. The glory of Punahou shines out in the splendid contribution of these men and women to the life and character of Hawaii nei. In another matter I am inclined to think that the history of this school is absolutely unique, viz.: Where is there another body of alumni and alumnae who have given pro bono publico as those of Punahou? I do not know them—and 'the quality of their philanthropy is not strained.' These islands and this college are safe in your hands.

The Old Spirit.

"And this leads me to say, II. Individual life counts for more in the smaller community, hence the individual life is the more important. This is true in the home—in the small city—in the small State.

"And strong character is developed under and in the stress of conflict. The hardships of the old days helped to make men and women of real character and power. In the United States the element of community life that is contributing the largest number of leaders to business, to the professions, to state and national political life—in that of the small farmer who owns his land, but whose boys and girls work as well as study. Strength of character and the ability to do things develop under these conditions.

"I am afraid of luxury; I am not afraid of hardships! When we were at Punahou in the '80s the limitations and the hardships were real. It was plain living in those days, but I believe it was conducive to high thinking and character building.

Tribute.

"III. And so I pass to the Punahou of '83 to '90, during which 446 boys and girls came here to school—to the college and preparatory school. And first I want to pay a tribute to the teachers of those days, the faculties of the two schools over which I presided. There were royal men and women among them. Edmund B. Sanford, Worcester, Massachusetts, an educational leader. Walter F. Frear has helped in splendid fashion to make history here, as chief justice and now as governor. A. D. Bissell has been for twenty years a professor of Pomona College, California. Miss Cushman was professor in the University of Idaho until she retired for rest. I name a few others alphabetically: Margaret Brewster, Carrie Castle, Mrs. Hanford; Professor Lyons, Miss Malone, Miss Snow, Miss Spooner, Prof. Van Dyke, and I think I should not omit Mrs. Merritt's name, all of them choice workers, as were others I can not take time to name. But when I turn to this student list, and go over the 446 names, and learn of their work, I feel that the Punahou of my day had some splendid material in it. The manhood and womanhood these boys and girls have developed are a source of pride and joy to me. There were 252 boys and 194 girls. Up to 96 thirty-four had died—twenty-one boys and thirteen girls, leaving a total of 256 years after I went to America, ninety-two per cent of the boys and ninety-three per cent of the girls still living.

In Memoriam.

"It is said (Death leaves a shining mark), and he certainly did with us.

I name just a few: Henry Alexander, Joseph Atherton, Eddie Damon, Horace Hall, Harry Waterhouse. Let us stand for a silent moment in memory of our departed—those who have gone on before. Of the beautiful history the great body of our girls have made as home-makers, mothers and teachers only the records of heaven will ever fully reveal.

"Rose Davidson, I am told, has made a name for herself as the defender and protector of the defenseless, ameliorating suffering by her efficient ministrations. History, like eulogy, prefers to deal with successes, not failures. There have been some failures among the 446 who studied together here, but they have been few compared with the successes. Moral failures are always saddest of all, and I am delighted that these have been very few indeed. Successes have been many and some of them have been great.

"It is remarkable that of the 332 names of the boys living in 1906, so many should have written their names, through good work, upon the honor roll of citizenship. As I have scanned and studied these names and their records as I could learn them, it seemed to me that the great majority have inscribed themselves as worthy citizens, while a large per cent have achieved real and some distinguished success. Six of these boys have been made judges, and acquitted themselves with honor. Perry and Wilder as justices of the supreme court, Whitney as circuit judge, Christian Conrad, Charles Dole and Walter Hayselden as magistrates.

A Roll of Honor.

"Four are now trustees of Oahu College, Clarence Cooke, Walter Dillingham, Albert Judd and William Whitney. They call themselves 'The old trustees'—but I note their advent coincides with the beginnings of some of these later and splendid developments, making Beautiful Punahou more beautiful, attractive and effective. Four are distinguishing themselves in the field of education, Hiram Bingham III, professor of Spanish American History in Yale College, is not only an authority in his department, an author of repute, but is the father of six boys. Prof. Wm. E. Castle Jr. is now an assistant dean in Harvard College. Prof. Chas. Montague Cooke has chosen the field of science for his work and is here in that fine institution The Bishop Museum. Prof. Levi O. Lyman is doing a great work as principal of the Hilo Boys' Boarding School, while some ten or twelve others have chosen the profession of the pedagogy and are making good.

"Two of the Dole boys are leaders in their callings in the United States mainland. Walter is a skilled water engineer and specialist at Portland, Oregon. Herbert as an architect in New York City. Six are physicians of high standing. James Judd, Ferdinand Hedeman, Archie Sinclair, Ernest Waterhouse, Herbert Waterhouse, George Burgess and Henry Bicknell, D.D.S.

"Three are ministers of the gospel, Horace Chamberlain, Henry Judd and Arthur Logan, and all, I am told, doing choice service in the kingdom of God. Our financiers are a long list—from Clarence Cooke as bank president through cashiers and treasurers galore.

Others.

"And the railroad men are here too—doing fine work in developing the business and commerce of the islands. Little did I dream I had such a list of coming managers when I was here. I wonder that they did not manage me in those days! It is high art for children to manage parents—though some do it—it may be a higher for students to manage their teachers. Here is the list as I have it of those who are or have been managers of plantations, businesses or departments (alphabetical):

"George Angus, Davies & Co.; Frank Atherton, Sugar Factors; George Cooke, Molokai Ranch; Jas. P. Cooke, Alexander & Baldwin, Honolulu; Wm. G. Cooke, Alexander & Baldwin, New York City; Ben. D. Baldwin, Makaweli Co.; Harry A. Baldwin, Paila Co.; Wm. A. Baldwin, Makaweli Co., Haiku P. A. & Fruit Co.; John F. Low, Lind & Rolph; Alex. Lytle, drydock; Hugh Hobson Walker, Hawaiian Trust Company; Rolph Wilcox, Grove Ranch. Twelve of them.

"But in matters of the government is where the boys shine most. Four have been members of the legislature, and have done fine there. I am told. Hon. A. F. Judd, Hon. David K. Baker, senators; Hon. Ella E. Long, and Hon. Chas. A. Rice, representatives.

And Still Others.

"At the present time the Hon. Henry C. S. Hapai is acting treasurer of the Territory—being registrar. Three are assistant tax assessors: Lui S. Ke-kumano, James Keola, Henry Lyman.

"Wm. H. Rice is sheriff of Kauai. Wm. Rickard deputy sheriff of Hawaii. Wm. T. Rawlins is assistant United States attorney. Arthur Brown is assistant county attorney. Jas. Bicknell is auditor Oahu county. Arthur H. Rice, is treasurer Kauai county. Walter E. Wall, surveyor general of the Territory. And there are many others in places of trust and special service—at home and abroad.

"Some of our girls are running (by marriage) both the army and the navy, and doing it well. And to cap it all I learn I am 'grandfather' to a Gould! At least one of the girls has a Gould for a son-in-law!

"But do you wonder that I am proud to have been in any way related to this record of splendid achievement? Indeed I am! And now may this delightful past be but stepping stones to larger and better things. Emerson wrote: 'Great men have lived that there may be greater.' A great past should assure a greater future. This school was founded to educate the youth of Hawaii for the largest and best service. Intelligence and character. Learning and goodness. These are the essentials of true greatness.

The New Era.

"The fine equipment of today should mean better work, better men and women, better citizens, a better government. I ask you to join hands with the president of the college, the principal of the preparatory, the faculties of these schools to realize it. I congratulate the trustees, the president and all his fellow-workers upon the splendid opportunities of the present. May your harvest and your harvest joys be correspondingly greater and richer."

SAILORS ON STRIKE.

LONDON, June 26.—The strike of the International Seamen's Union was resumed today at many ports.

IT MAY HAVE TO BE MODIFIED

KAPAA LAND ARRANGEMENT
MUST BE MADE TO CON-
FORM WITH LAW.

"I do not know that it can be carried out as a matter of law," remarked Governor Frear, Saturday, when asked for his opinion as to the arrangement which the land board is willing to make with George Fairchild, manager of the Mahee Sugar Company, in regard to the 750 acres of land at Kapa. In a letter to the special committee of the land board, to which this subject was referred, Mr. Fairchild states that he will urge on his company the acceptance of the board's terms.

Governor Frear stated that while he had been sent a copy of the report the proposition had not been put up to him since the board took the action reported in Friday's Advertiser. He added: "Whether it is in such shape that we can go ahead now, or whether we shall have to submit it to the board for some modification, in order to conform with the requirements of the law, I can not say yet. I have not gone into it so far."

Is Up to Fairchild.

The striking out of the clause relating to water is not considered of great importance by the Governor, who said: "We will reserve all the water necessary for homesteaders. There will not be any difficulty on that line because there is plenty of water there and only 750 acres are to be leased to the plantation."

Spoken to in regard to the attitude of the plantations toward homesteaders, concerning which some forcible remarks were made by Chairman Alfred Carter and his fellow committeemen, W. A. Kihney, the Governor said:

"It goes without saying that the attitude of the plantation would naturally have a great deal to do with the success or failure of homesteading in the immediate vicinity."

Asked if he thought the carrying out of the proposed plan at Kapa would be of benefit to homesteaders the Governor answered: "It all depends on Mr. Fairchild. I understand he is going ahead and intends to enter into cane planting contracts with the homesteaders. I have no doubt the homesteading can be made a success there if he goes into it heartily."

NO HITCH IN SCHOOL TEACHERS' SALARIES

As one result of the conference between Governor Frear and the tax assessors of the Territory, which was held at the capitol at noon yesterday, in regard to the new tax laws, the school teachers will be glad to know that their salaries are provided for and there is no ground for the statement made in an afternoon paper some time back that the salaries will be held up for awhile. Governor Frear, when spoken to concerning the conference and its results, said:

"There was a little talk a while ago, I believe, that the new law did not provide for the payment of school teachers after the first of July for several months, but examination of the law shows that that was fully covered and that there will be no difficulty in that respect."

The tax assessors are here from all the other islands. They held a meeting yesterday morning with Acting Treasurer Henry Hapai and Auditor Fisher at which they went over the new forms which are necessary to comply with the new tax laws, and discussed the situation generally. Then they all went over to see the Governor and another meeting was held in his office.

They went over matters generally with me," said Governor Frear when requested to state what was done at the gathering. "The assessment and collection of taxes will be a little more complicated hereafter than has been the case hitherto, and fuller forms will have to be prepared. The division of the taxes is such that we shall have to keep more detailed accounts."

"There are a great many details to be worked out under the new tax law and other fiscal laws, but thus far, I believe, no omissions or oversights have been detected, which is very gratifying considering how complicated the matter was and how many things had to be provided for in the new laws."

KOREANS HERE DIRECT FROM YUCATAN COLONY.

Six Koreans, members of the Korean colony in Mexico, passed through on Sunday as passengers aboard the Japanese S. S. Kiyu Maru, being sent to their homes by the others of their countrymen in the con carne land. To local Koreans, who managed to reach them despite the prohibition of the local customs officers, these wayfarers told a tale of the great suffering the Koreans in Mexico are undergoing. Tales of want and oppression, wanton cruelty and starvation pay were related, which tales have fired anew the desire of the Honolulu Koreans to rescue their brethren in Yucatan.

The six passengers from the south were old and worn out, with the exception of one young man acting as escort and one babe in arms. To secure money for their passage back to Korea, they received help from all the other Koreans in the Yucatan colony and it took about all the cash of the thousands of men and women there to make up enough for the six steerage tickets.

GRAVE CRIME IS CHARGED TO LOW

COUNTY EMPLOYEE IS ACCUSED OF
THREATENING TO KILL A
FEDERAL WITNESS.

Charged with intimidating a federal witness in the Hilo opium inquiry by threatening to kill him, George Lowe, timekeeper for the county road department, was arrested last night by one of Marshal Hendry's deputies and will come up before United States Commissioner Davis for a hearing. The man he is accused of intimidating is Kaimi Ioken, a former policeman of Hilo, who gave evidence before Commissioner Davis in the case of Fred Low, who was charged with perjury, but who was discharged by Mr. Davis.

When Kaimi Ioken was on the witness stand yesterday he did not appear to know very much about the Fred Low case. His evidence was very indefinite, in fact, and was interlarded with "I don't remember" and "I don't know." George Lowe lives at 1765 Lusitana street.

At the same time that Fred Low was discharged by the United States Commissioner, F. K. Keomaki and Charles Kaina, Hilo policemen, were bound over to the next term of the federal grand jury. The former is accused of perjury in connection with the bringing ashore of opium by Engineer Barker of the Matson liner Wilhelmina, while Charles Kaina was committed on a charge of concealing and facilitating the unlawful landing of opium from the steamer. Attorney Prosser appeared for Fred Low, Kaina and Keomaki. The two men who were bound over were released on bonds.

In the case of Fred Low, Commissioner Davis informed United States Assistant District Attorney Rawlins that he would have to establish perjury outside of the testimony of the kind of witnesses he put on the stand, such witnesses being only the policemen above mentioned.

Mr. Rawlins, however, provided no new witnesses, so Mr. Prosser asked that defendant be discharged. He claimed that the prosecution had failed to show that Low was ever sworn or that he had made a false statement. Commissioner Davis held that there was no evidence against Fred Low and discharged him.

Albert Howard, former second steward on the Manahuri, will have a hearing today before the commissioner. He is charged with perjury in connection with the trial of Chris Snyder, who was found not guilty of facilitating the unlawful landing and sale of opium.

CATCHES HIMSELF FOR THE POLICE

The kahuna reputation acquired by Chief McDuffie sticks. His luck was forcibly illustrated again yesterday in such a manner that those who aspire to the honors falling to the head of the special staff are inclined to lay back in disgust and exclaim sorrowfully: "Aw, what's the use of working!"

Yesterday morning during the session of the police court, a Korean by the name of Choy Chai Young wandered up the stairs to the temple of justice. He was recognized by Special Officer John Woo as the man upon whom suspicion of the Manoa clothes robbery has fastened itself. He had been hunted for in many places and the special staff absorbed him joyfully and blessed his lucky star.

He explained that he thought there was a trial on and maybe he "look see." The chief explained to him his supposed connection with the clothes theft and he tearfully denied that he had ever stolen any clothes, especially in Manoa. As the Japanese second hand dealer who bought them did not identify him the staff had reason to believe that it had gone off on the wrong scent. But as he had lied about his lodging, the chief still had his suspicions and took him to the place where it was known that he lived.

There they found a great quantity of clothes of better quality than is usually worn by a Korean plantation hand. These clothes were taken down to the police station and compared with the recent reports of odd thefts of trousers coats and other clothes. A remarkably large lot of them tallied with the descriptions, and investigations were set on foot at once. By the afternoon about six Japanese had identified stolen garments and Choy now faces a varied assortment of charges that will keep him in the cooler for some time to come, if proved.

PRISONERS ARE TO GO ON EXHIBITION

A new procedure was instituted yesterday at the police station when the idea of familiarizing all police officers with all convicted petty thieves was put into practice. A Korean who had been serving time for stealing a revolver from Mrs. Taylor, the florist, and whose term has just expired, was brought over to the police station yesterday and all officers of the regular and special forces introduced to him. Hereafter all men serving time in the county jail for similar offenses will have to go through the same procedure. Following this introduction, Mrs. Taylor telephoned to Chief McDuffie last night that someone had broken into her servants' quarters and stolen a lot of clothes. It may be that the value of the identification precautions will be shown at once.

CATHOLICS TAKE PART IN THE SERVICE

All Subjects Join in
the Coronation
Praises.

MARKS A NEW ERA

Ambassador Hammond
Center of Social
Whirl.

LONDON, June 26.—All Englishmen are greatly interested in the fact that for the first time in two hundred years the Catholics have participated in the general thanksgiving services attendant upon the coronation.

Heretofore the coronation oath by the king that he will maintain the Protestant religion has, in conjunction with the old laws militating against Catholics holding office, prevented any demonstration of thanksgiving.

In Center of Whirl.

The diplomatic exchange of entertainments following the coronation festivities continues without any let-up and in them all John Hays Hammond, the special ambassador of the United States to the coronation of King George, is a prominent figure.

LIVES LOST AND SHIPS FOUNDER IN FIERCE CYCLONE

VALPARAISO, Chile, June 26.—A story of death and destruction caused by two mighty natural forces comes from Iquique, the northern city, where a cyclone and inundation has devastated the place.

Last Friday there was a hurricane in which many vessels in the harbor foundered and it is estimated that two hundred persons were killed and injured.

Subsequent to the storm the rains have been torrential and the city is reported to be inundated, causing a great destruction of property and some deaths.

EIGHT INJURED BY EXPLOSION OF GAS

ESTES PARK, Colorado, June 26.—The Stanley Hotel, the principal hotel in this section, was partially wrecked by a terrific explosion of gas yesterday. One person was seriously injured and may die, and seven others were also injured, but not seriously. The method by which the gas became ignited and so caused the explosion is still a mystery.

GERMANY NOW MAKES DEMAND ON MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, June 26.—While China is insistent upon damages and apology for the massacre of hundreds of her subjects, Germany is now making a demand through its resident minister for reparation. The demand is made that because the revolutionists exacted a menial service from a German engineer Mexico must make proper apology and full reparation to the person aggrieved.

FRANCE MUST GET ANOTHER MINISTRY

PARIS, June 26.—Uncertainty still prevails in regard to the reorganization of the new cabinet. It is announced that Finance Minister Caillaux is expected to form the new ministry, half of the old cabinet having resigned on Saturday.

NOTHING UNPLEASANT.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy not only cures promptly but produces no unpleasant after effects. It is the world's most successful medicine for cramps in the stomach, and for bowel complaints. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

WIRELESS MONEYLESS?

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—Stockholders of the United Wireless Telegraph Company yesterday made an application before the superior court for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the California business of the company.



Clean-up Day and Other Garbage.
Out Out the Rough Stuff.
The Latest Styles on View.

A great deal depends upon the point of view. I notice that one of the daily journals of the city, having been told that the board of health was bad, had been floundering around in a puddle of misinformation ever since to find some foothold from which to land a kick against the board. Cholera, pol, reclamation, each was tried in turn, and in each a simple statement of fact and law made the vehicle of thought more or less of a joke. Now, "Clean-up Day" and its results are seized upon as the last hope and the board of health is to be held responsible for the presence of the tons of debris dug up.

If the particular moulder of public opinion in question were as well informed as it is persistent it might accomplish a great deal toward a Better Honolulu, but it will help neither itself nor the city so long as it squirts mud on its own face and surveys the world through a layer of muck.

Only a few weeks ago, when the board of health was fighting to get back what the legislature of 1907 had taken from it and attempting to regain other powers of which it had been deprived in former legislatures, it had to fight not only against the entrenched spoilsmen of the city and Territory but against this particular section of the Honolulu press, running amok on a high gear and seeing everything red—which mixed metaphor is perhaps excusable under the circumstances. The board of health wanted, among other things, to take over the collection of garbage in Honolulu and inaugurate a system of free collection, as a health measure. By reason of the unholy alliance of those who professed not to believe in cholera germs and those who didn't give a cuss except to keep the garbage work because "the party needed the patronage," the board had to abandon its fight for this free collection of garbage.

Honolulu needs a garbage department to serve every section of the city without cost to individual householders. The present system is run in the first place to help the machine and as a secondary consideration to make money, or at least to split even, in order that the employees may be given their bit of the joys of victory and still not cut in on what is coming to anyone else. The consequences are as might be expected. The average citizen comes through with his four bits a month and his yard boy sees that the garbage is put out and carted off. The poor resident, to whom fifty cents means something, fails to dig and the garbage man fails to call. Naturally the dirt piles up in the poorest quarters and the board of health inspectors have to contend with it. For many months the board of health has been using a portion of its money from the shippers' wharf tax to carry on a free garbage system in some sections of the city, using mosquito funds to preserve a semblance of cleanliness because the city garbage department must be made to pay, even though sanitation suffer.

Those who have been senselessly fighting the board of health and preventing a free garbage system, now fling their sneers against the board and blame upon it conditions against which it has been fighting.

If critics can not be fair, at least they should make an attempt at being informed.

As I remarked, in my beginning, a good deal depends upon the point of view. If one prefers to wear yellow goggles, naturally a dyspeptic tinge shadows the universe. A father of twins, out Kaimuki way, is now so accustomed to the fact that he was heard to remark last week: "Doesn't it look queer to see a woman with only one baby?" Therefore, if one prefers to tie up to the city garbage wagons in order to secure ammunition to splatter the board of health, let him. He has possibly plugged his nostrils and made bearable his viewpoint.

The suggestion that the opening of a great preserving plant in Honolulu is going to solve the question of the Mediterranean fruit fly is another reminder of that wise remark that if you put a little cream and sugar on a fly it tastes very much like a black raspberry.

It ill behooves a mere man to make captious remarks about the styles or to attempt any criticism of what women, lovely women, wish for their adornment, but I want to put myself right with those men to whom I have been transmitting the information that many of the ladies at the coronation ball wore stockings with holes in them. I want to take that statement back, in fairness to the ladies, because I have learned since the night that George was crowned that what I mistook for holes are in reality lace motifs.

Under ordinary circumstances I would never think of discussing hosiery in public, but fortunately this is public hosiery and eligible for discussion anywhere at any old time. If you attended the coronation ball the subject was forced upon you, not only in all the shades of red, white and blue, but in varied lavenders and rose and Nile greens and heliotropes. You couldn't get away from it, unless you were blind, which would have been a double misfortune.

I couldn't understand it, especially when I noticed that there was nothing accidental about the hosiery on display. Some of the ladies, and not the ones who wore trains, had cute little straps on the bottom of their hosiery to loop over their arms, and if their partners insisted on holding that arm away up, why whose fault was it? Anyhow, isn't King George a Knight of the Garter? And, if it is the style to go without petticoats and one has to keep one's skirts from dragging, what's the odds? At any rate, as one suffragette has remarked, petticoats have been too long the badge of servitude and the harem skirt isn't becoming. Perhaps, instead of being merely a la mode, the ladies have taken this way of asserting their independence.

For countless ages brutal man,
With unexampled knavery,
Has kept, as only tyrants can,
His womenkind in slavery.
He arrogates the right to wear
Both trousers and a jetty coat,
But foreca maid and wife to bear
The burden of the petticoat.

The day of wrath has dawned at last
On man's obtuse brutality;
Means, that were hidden in the past,
Stand forth in grim reality.
Hark! Hark! It is the tocsin's sound
(Not merely women's mockings),
The badge of freedom has been found
In—lace motifs and stockings.

At a recent gathering in Honolulu, composed of a number of very worthy men, a report was presented on the conduct of the various vaudeville and moving picture shows of the city. The report commented on the decided improvement in the moving picture subjects and congratulated the Honolulu showmen on the evident supervision they exercised to prevent objectionable and suggestive films being exhibited.

Unfortunately, the report could not say as much in regard to the performance of the various vaudeville personages appearing in the cheap shows. With a few important exceptions, it was stated, the songs were vulgar and poorly rendered and the "turns" devoid of wit and dependent upon their suggestiveness in securing approval.

One member of the committee, in explanation of what he had heard with his own ears, stated after the report had been read: "I was present when

SIDELIGHTS

AFTER YOU, MY DEAR MADAM.

Ladies have so many peculiar angles from which they look at things that a mere male can never pretend, nor hope, to obtain the sidelights that come to the brilliant eyes of the fair sex. We all know, since a certain poet has made his "affidavit" on the subject, that the light which lies in woman's eyes has proved many hearts undoing. Let me immediately subscribe also to the generally agreed statement that woman can sling some fetching sidelights also.

These few remarks are called forth by the fact that this corner of the Sunday Advertiser has lost the services of a brilliant woman whose snappy but never spiteful remarks have attracted island-wide attention during the last few months. Madam Sidelights having—only temporarily let us hope—laid aside her Remington, it has devolved upon one of the weaker sex to take her place. No male person can be expected to present so splendid a company of finely dressed thoughts as Madam Sidelights placed on review. They were modestly expressed evidences of her fine mind, and were wonderful creations in words, through which she justly obtained the admiration of the Islands, both female and trouser-wearing. Brilliant word paintings marked her artistic work and Honolulu will welcome the day when she feels able to again express herself through the medium of this paper.

In the mean time an ordinary man must do a little typewriting on the bias, gore into anything that needs it, and put a few plants in public nuisances.

NEXT TO GODLINESS.

There's no necessity to ask Honolulu the onetime familiar query, "Good morning, have you used Apple's soap?" She bears on her beautiful face this morning the outward and visible signs of a thorough scrubbing. She has been cleaned up. Now your real lady of fashion, after having thoroughly washed her face, softens the somewhat raw effect with delicately scented powder, applied with chambré leather, and perhaps she gives a little arching to her eyebrows and uses the tweezers to extract a blackhead or two which not all the vigorous soaping in the world will remove.

This suggests the fact that Honolulu, having had a good wash and brush up, still needs some extra touches in order to fully and adequately bring out her voluptuous beauty. There are blackheads still existing out Waikiki way and there is a mole at Waipiole which mars the fair face of the city. There are other blemishes which need to be eradicated.

It is also highly advisable that Honolulu should keep on washing herself, should keep on applying the tweezers of sanitation to the pimples caused by dirt, and should continue to use the hoe and the rake, not only once in a while but all the time. A vigorous indulgence in "elbow grease," also is a thing not to be neglected. Above all let war be waged on the mosquito so that Honolulu be not compelled to scratch the fair face which presents so cleanly an appearance this Sunday morning after yesterday's most valuable clean-up.

While on this subject let a word be said in praise of the man who first suggested Clean-up Day. I don't know who he is but anyhow I, in the words of the London coterie, "takes off my 'at and bows ter 'im."

THE REPUBLIC OF GREAT BRITAIN. WHY NOT?

To King George, with the burden of the crown still fresh upon him, I extend the assurance of my deep commiseration. He was unhappy in being born to the purple for he would have made an ideal business man. King George is just the kind of a chap who would get down to business precisely at nine o'clock in the morning and return home, with the beefsteak for wifey to cook, exactly as the cuckoo clock was announcing the witching hour of six p. m.

But cruel fate—fate is always supposed to be cruel especially in ladylike novels—thrust him upon that relic of barbarism, a throne. A throne is something which has no excuse for existence in these days, unless to be displayed in a museum, along with the stocks, the rack, and other curiosities of a by-gone age. The only reason that there are crowned heads nowadays is that the people hate to give the kings and queens notice to quit for fear that, being unused to any other job but presiding over courts, they may starve.

King George is a sensible man and he is perfectly aware that when it comes to doing the actual governing of Great Britain he has no more real share in it than the grocer who sells him his tea. In fact he hasn't as much, because the grocer can vote at parliamentary and other elections while King George is not supposed to. It's only a matter of time before Great Britain will conclude that it has had enough of the king business. Wouldn't it be a graceful idea, as commemorative of the most magnificent coronation in Europe's history, to make the United Kingdom a republic right away and offer George the first chance at the presidency?

GIVING YOURSELF AWAY.

The gentle art of giving yourself away was peculiarly displayed by a preacher on a downtown street corner the other night. Persons who had not received invitations to the coronation ball but who had enjoyed Nature's free and finer show of the night-blooming cereus, were going home when their attention was called to a crowd gathered about a preacher on King street.

With all the enthusiasm of a new convert the man held himself up to the crowd as a miserable sinner. He told of all the awful deeds he had performed and of the frightful and carnal life he had led before he became converted. And then he went on to draw a picture of what happens to the man who gives up his life and becomes a true believer. Among other things he remarked that you could see by the face of a man whether he was a real Christian or not. The face, he averred, would take on a saintlike expression and the complexion become clear and beautiful.

Nearly everybody in the crowd immediately concentrated their gaze upon the face of the speaker. Sad to relate there was nothing saint-like about it while, as for the complexion, it was as muddy as the water of the harbor after a couple of ocean liners had churned up the bottom. That face unmistakably showed that the owner thereof still had a vast deal of the old Adam in him and it also indicated, by the purple hue on the nose, that the man and the bottle had not long since been parted.

AN UNJUSTIFIABLE HOWL.

It's all very well to howl about the quarantine law which caused the Toyo Kisen Kaisha liner Nippon Maru to ride at anchor all last Thursday night and so prevented the cabin passengers from coming ashore and having a good time in Honolulu. For my part I congratulate the federal quarantine officers on having firmness enough to stick to the rules. Too much care can not be exercised in examining steerage passengers who come from the Orient. The matter can not be disposed of in a few minutes. The quarantine officials could have earned for themselves the title of good fellows by going out to the liner and hurrying through the duties imposed on them. But if "disease should slip past them in the darkness," as one writer put it, everybody in town would come down on those officials like a ton of bricks.

It must be remembered that the Orient is the breeding place of many a queer ailment and that great watchfulness has to be observed at Honolulu in order to prevent afflicted persons coming into this Territory and endangering not only life but business. Suppose there had been a case of contagious disease on the Nippon Maru and the quarantine officers, in order to allow the cabin passengers to get ashore quickly, had overlooked it, they would not only have come in for severe criticism but they would probably have lost their jobs.

Let's be fair to the men who have a far from pleasant duty to accomplish and who, in detaining the Nippon Maru outside the harbor all of coronation night, simply acted as they were instructed to do and in the best interests of Honolulu, as they saw it.

one young lady sang a song entitled: "I wonder who she'll be kissing next?" or something like that."

I wonder what the committeemen would have thought if they had attended a recent performance at the Bijou, at which two young ladies, purporting to be twins, and a young man with purple socks appeared as the headliners. This trio is clever, but their performance is about as rotten in its effect as anything that has been locally staged. It would have been coarse in a beer hall, with only men to listen; in a theater patronized by women and children it should not have been tolerated. Haven't the Honolulu impresarios learned yet that smut doesn't pay? The people of Honolulu want clean amusements and patronize such liberally, and it should be as easy to get that kind as the other.

"She must be a very clever card player." "What makes you think so?" "She has so much hand-painted china."—Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Newsome—Does keeping boarders pay? Mrs. Haskleigh—It doesn't pay unless they do.—Boston Transcript.

Small Talks

A. L. C. ATEINSON.—Just wait until Cupid gets back!
"LINK" MCCANDLESS.—It's a sad proposition to be kept in the dark.
MARSHAL HENDRY.—We didn't have to clean up; we were already clean.

JAMES F. MORGAN.—The chamber of commerce is a force for progress and progress is a force in itself.

"POP" SPITEER.—I never could see any of the humor in Mark Twain but I certainly enjoy Clem Quinn.

J. L. DANIELS.—The best tobacco comes from Hawaii, where the best volcano is. Both are good smokers.

R. A. JORDAN.—Cricket is a fine game and it is good to see that a number of new men are joining the Honolulu club.

JOSHUA TUCKER.—I have no objection to whoever the Governor appoints as the new land commissioner. It is up to him.

FRANK SULLIVAN.—Talk about clean-up days; as fast as we get cleaned up in the postoffice we have to begin all over again.

JOHN SMITH.—I see the Star states that it is not an authority on "Beef Eaters." I should say not. Eating grow is the Star specialty.

SEELY I. SHAW.—The worst thing I ever saw was a worm of this Mediterranean fruit fly. It just puts its tail in its mouth and gives a jump.

ED TOWSE.—In 1900 we had a Clean-up Day and took out thirty-nine loads of rubbish. We thought we were doing something great then—but holy smoke!

DISTRICT ATTORNEY BREEKONS.—Among the Chinese you will very rarely find one who is not good at figures. Heredity will show up in matters like this.

DANIEL LOGAN.—When, in addition to his newspaper work, a man is captain of a district for the Clean-up Day work, let me tell you that life is not all one grand, sweet song.

W. T. GIBSON.—Of course, W. T. Pope is coming back to resume his position as superintendent of public instruction. You must take that Hilo report with the proverbial grain of salt.

ALEC ASAM.—The Kelos will have to hustle if they are to beat the Chinese baseball team; I think we will have a fine strong nine on the diamond for the first game of the midweek series.

RALPH JOHNSTONE.—I am glad The Advertiser has drawn public attention to the corporation and special taxes which are due the United States government. That kind of publicity helps.

VICTOR M. SMITH (from Spokane by mail).—I gave Percy Hunter two days in Seattle, one in North Yakima and three in Spokane, startling him with what had been done in the last decade. Honolulu is on the map here as well as Australia. "He's a prince" and the liveliest kind of a wire.

A. H. DAY.—We are not bothered much with mosquitoes during the evening at the rapid transit office, but it is a strange thing when the cars begin to come in around midnight. Then the office fairly swarms with them. I suppose they follow the cars and after an evening's joy riding come to our barn to rest up for the remainder of the night.

H. M. AYRES.—I am forwarding his majesty, King George V. a marked copy of the Star in order to prove to him that we published the cable he so kindly sent about his coronation without elimination or additional details. George is a dashed fine chap, you know, and it would be highly infra dig, and all that sort of thing, you know, to add an extra "a" or "the" to his fine story. What?

E. A. MOTT-SMITH.—Clean-up Day was an excellent thing because it stimulated public interest in sanitation. It will be easier for us hereafter and will also give the public an idea of what is involved. While we are keeping steadily at it with our campaign to make Honolulu a fine example of how clean a city can be, the people, after the experience of yesterday, will appreciate some of the difficulties we constantly have to face and will have some idea of the magnitude of the work.

DEMOSTHENES LYCURGUS.—I am sorry to hear that the volcano and Hilo trip is still being knocked here. Why this is done I don't know. Tourists who come down to the Islands and stay around Honolulu for a few weeks remaining here all that time simply because somebody told them the Hilo and volcano trips are very hard, find it monotonous. They should be told the truth that it is one of the easiest trips in the world to go over to the volcano. The break in their stay in the Islands will be one of the pleasantest and on their return to Honolulu they will appreciate what you have here, all the more. The trip to the crater is really a "high-heeled slipper" trip, as it can be made in an auto almost to the crater's brink.

E. M. CHEATHAM.—There would never be any occasion for a Clean-up Day if our supervisors could forget politics long enough to establish and maintain a free garbage removing service; thousands of tin cans and loads of other refuse are daily piled in back yards, under houses, etc., which the owners would just as quickly put out in front for the garbage man if his coming was not going to cost them part of their scanty and hard-earned means. It will be a grand day for Honolulu when we can elect a board of supervisors of a caliber who will say, "The politicians be damned, we are going to run this community in a common-sense, business-like way for two years, even though we have every yellow dog in the community yelling at our heels."

HAWAII BETTER KNOWN ON COAST

ZENO MYERS SAYS THAT PUBLICITY WAVE IS SWEEPING OVER CALIFORNIA.

That Hawaii is known more than ever before is the news brought back from the Coast by Zeno K. Myers, who was to have reported at the promotion committee meeting Friday afternoon. As there was no quorum present, owing to the work the members were doing for Clean-up Day, Mr. Myers will make his talk at the meeting this week.

"All along the Coast," said Mr. Myers, speaking informally of his trip, "I found the greatest interest in Hawaii. People there are well informed on the Islands, their attractions and the trip down here. I heard several speak of the conditions whereby they could come down on the Wilhelmina and take only their hand baggage ashore here, making the trip to Hilo on the same vessel and then returning to the Coast."

This courtesy of the Matson Company seems to be a point well taken.

"I think the promotion committee is doing excellent work and that the work is bearing fruit. In the future, however, I believe that here we have to spend more money in promotion work."

"There seems to be a wave of publicity sweeping the Coast and especially California. When I was in Fresno the merchants of the city ran a special train from Los Angeles and took all the people who cared to come to Fresno free of charge."

"It was no land scheme either, just promotion work to show outsiders the advantages of Fresno."

"In all the cities in California they are making extra efforts to get in settlers and business men, and although the publicity campaign carried on from here by lectures and literature has done much, in the future more will have to be done."

HEAT WAVE HITS KANSAS.

KANSAS CITY, June 26.—The heat wave which is prevailing here has shattered all heat records, so far as known for the State of Kansas. To date there are five prostrations and one death due to the heat.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—At a meeting of the teamsters' union here yesterday the question of calling a general strike of all teamsters in this city was discussed. The final decision, however, was postponed for one week.

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CHIEF McDUFFIE GETS WELL-EARNED RAISE

The supervisors have decided to raise the salary of the chief of detectives from \$170 to \$190 per month. This would have been done before, had it not been that the salary of the deputy sheriff was less than that figure until the legislature amended the pay of both the sheriff and deputy in Honolulu to higher figures. The salary of \$190 is little enough for a chief of detectives.

For a few minutes last night it looked as if the item of \$250 a month for the promotion committee was in danger, the mayor stating that he could not see where the promotion committee was doing anything to warrant receiving the amount, and he favored giving it to the band. The supervisors, however, looked at the matter in the large way, and voted to keep the \$250 a month for the promotionists.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Gay plan to return to their home at Waimea, Kauai, on the Tuesday boat.

STARTLING ARE HOLT'S CHARGES

HE ACCUSES BROKER HARRY ARMITAGE OF FRAUD AND CONSPIRACY.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Charging Harry Armitage with fraud and violation of trust, also with entering into a conspiracy with Arthur H. Armitage to defraud, and with applying trust funds to his own use, Robert William Holt of Waialua, a large property owner, has started an action in the circuit court against the broker. He asks for a bill to declare a trust, for an accounting, and that the court order a reconveyance of much valuable property.

As a first step in this sensational suit Judge W. J. Robinson yesterday issued a temporary injunction against Harry Armitage disposing, or attempting to dispose, or in any way incumber, any of the property mentioned in the complaint. This includes land at Wahiawa, Kalaepa, Kalia, Waikiki, Mokuauia and Klamath, Oregon.

Armitage claims that Holt is indebted to him in the sum of \$5000 and that such indebtedness constitutes a lien on the property.

Confidential Relations. Holt alleges that, by an indenture dated September 30, 1905, he conveyed his real and personal property to Armitage, in trust. This indenture conveys to Armitage, in consideration of one dollar, all Holt's real estate, a certain mortgage, his horses and mules, all other personal effects, goods and chattels, "except cattle," belonging to Holt, wherever situated, "to have and to hold said property, with the appurtenances, unto the said Harry Armitage, trustee, his heirs, successors in trust, and assigns forever."

The papers in the case, which were served on Armitage yesterday, assert that the conveyance of property was made in pursuance of an oral agreement that Armitage should manage Holt's property as his trustee, subject in all things to Holt's direction and control, and for the use and benefit of Holt.

Holt intimates that, "being unfamiliar with business matters, and engaged in the pursuits of husbandry and a rural calling in life," he placed his affairs in the hands of Armitage who "carried on the business of brokerage and other financial operations in the city." He says the personal and business relations between them were close and confidential.

Calls Conveyance Fraud. He alleges that it was not contemplated that there should be other or further transfer of the property without his express direction or consent, "yet, notwithstanding the agreement, and in violation of the confidence reposed on him," Harry Armitage executed a deed of conveyance of some of the property to Arthur H. Armitage. This land included some at Kalia which Holt says was intended for his sole use and benefit. He calls this conveyance "in fraud" of his rights.

He adds that Harry Armitage received back from Arthur H. Armitage a reconveyance of the property. He says these two conveyances are "in fraud" of his rights and in violation of the trust and confidence he reposed in Harry Armitage. He further alleges that they are in contravention of the trusts created and were made and executed in pursuance of a conspiracy formed and existing between Arthur and Harry Armitage, and should not be allowed to prejudice his rights in all the property covered by the conveyances.

"Fictitious Mortgage." Holt further charges that Armitage procured from him a "pretended and fictitious" mortgage to secure the sum of \$450 upon land at Kalia, Waikiki. He declares that the mortgage was without any consideration and was executed and delivered by him to Armitage without his understanding the nature of the transaction, and solely because Armitage was acting as his trustee and had represented to him that the mortgage was necessary and advantageous to his interests and to protect his rights.

Another section of the complaint charges Harry Armitage with using trust funds. Holt alleges that defendant, before and since 1899 and up to the present time, has had, and now has, large sums of money in his hands belonging to Holt, and held by Armitage for safekeeping and investment on Holt's behalf. These sums include \$10,120 which Holt says he handed to Armitage, March 29, 1899, \$7540, received about September 5, 1899, for a leasehold belonging to Holt at Wahiawa; \$4500 paid defendant for Holt, being proceeds from a collection from the Waialua Agricultural Company, "and other numerous and large sums."

Holt asserts that Harry Armitage "has not applied said sums of money, except only small portions thereof, upon the trust and for the benefit of petitioner, but has applied and converted the greater part thereof to his own use."

Styles Accounts as Fraudulent. He declares that he has himself, and through his agents and attorneys, repeatedly applied to Armitage for a just and true account of the trust property. He alleges that Armitage refuses properly to comply with these requests but has furnished a "pretended schedule of accounts as to defendant's dealings with such trust property, together with a pretended schedule of certain alleged offsets due defendant from your petitioner, which said schedules, petitioner avers, are false, fraudulent and untrue."

Holt adds that Armitage "pretends that the trust property, money and effects possessed and received by him are and were of an inconsiderable amount" mainly and that he (Armitage) has duly applied the same upon the said trusts. On this point Holt declares the contrary to be true and that it would so appear if Armitage set forth a full and true account.

In addition he states that Armitage has refused to reconvey to him the trust

KAIMUKI OBSERVATORY BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN DAMAGED BY A BOLT OF LIGHTNING

Some mysterious agency is responsible for the partial wrecking of the observatory at Kaimuki, and this agency is believed to have been the lightning which played so many pranks around that neighborhood a few weeks ago, when roofs were pierced, bedclothes scorched and mirrors smashed.

Professor Donaghio of the College of Hawaii, astronomer of the college, visited the observatory yesterday afternoon, and on unlocking the door was confronted by a scene of wreckage which was at first appalling.

A gaping rent in the roof disclosed the sky, a hole large enough for a man to pass through. The timbers were splintered as if they had been torn violently apart, and half a dozen boards had been torn entirely away from the ceiling. Professor Donaghio felt that the wreck had not been done by human agency.

But his first thought was for the telescope and other instruments, and, strange to state, not one of the instruments was hurt. The damage to the roof had been to the flat part and not to the dome, although this was seen to have been slightly scarred. The instruments were under the dome, and there escaped injury.

MAYOR BALKS AT DOUBLE JOB AND GETS SOME EXTRA CASH FOR REAL CHAUFFEUR

Mayor Fern finds that he is losing about three pounds weight every day acting as his own chauffeur, and last night, while the supervisors were having a committee meeting of the whole, he stated very positively that he would not continue to drive the machine, and asked that he be allowed a chauffeur.

Supervisor Low agreed that for an officer of the county government wearing the dignified title of mayor of Honolulu, it was an injustice to refuse the mayor such a little request.

The mayor called attention to the fact that his appropriation for expenses, etc., had been cut down to a

FIGURING TOBACCO OUTPUT NOW ON THE MILLION POUND BASIS—PROSPECTS GOOD

If things go as Joseph L. Daniels hopes the Kona Tobacco Company will have twenty-five hundred acres of tobacco to harvest for the 1912 crop, from which should be harvested two and a half million pounds of the weed for shipment. Mr. Daniels, who knows the tobacco business "from the seed to the smoke," is enthusiastic over the tobacco prospects of Hawaii and willing to stake his reputation on the success of the industry in the Islands, particularly in Kona.

At the present time the company is getting off the last of the 1910 crop, which will approximate some 170,000 pounds, of various grades, all of which is readily salable and a large part of which will bring a fancy price. A couple of hundred pounds of this year's crop has been made up into smoke, samples of which Mr. Daniels has been giving to the tobacco experts of Honolulu, who pronounce the cigars excellent.

As soon as this year's crop is off, if everything goes well, work will start on remodeling the barns on the plantation and erecting new ones, the operation calling for the expenditure of some thirty thousand dollars. A part of the 1911 crop has been set out and the

property, "claiming falsely and fraudulently" that Holt is indebted to him in the sum of \$5000, and that such indebtedness constitutes a lien on the trust property.

Finally Holt charges that Armitage "threatens, and intends to use the trust property as his own." That was his reason for asking for the temporary injunction which Judge Robinson granted yesterday.

Armitage Denies Charges.

Representing Holt in this remarkable action are E. M. Watson, Thompson & Wilder and William B. Lymer. They will ask on his behalf for an accounting and for a decree that Armitage pay to Holt what to the court shall appear to be due, and for reconveyance of the property, termination and revocation of the trust, and that Armitage be restrained from further dealing with any of the property and from further interference.

Harry Armitage, as already indicated, denies the allegations made by Holt and further claims that the latter is indebted to him. He has placed his case in the hands of Attorney E. C. Peters. The latter, when asked yesterday if he would make a statement on the subject, said the affair was so involved that he could not do so now. He stated that the action was the outcome of a long series of relations between the two men. He will file an answer as quickly as possible, on behalf of his client, which will present the facts as Mr. Armitage sees them.

BUILDING ORDINANCE IS SIGNED BY MAYOR

Mayor Fern signed the building ordinance at three-twenty o'clock yesterday afternoon, and a minute afterwards attached his signature to the sanitation ordinance.
Both ordinances go into effect ten days after the mayor approves them. However, publication "By Authority" will not be made today, being a legal holiday, and won't get into print until Monday. The mayor thinks, therefore, that the ordinances will not be effective until July 5 or 6.

HOMECIDAH, Arabia, June 23.—The rebels have defeated the Turkish troops under Mahomed Ali Pasha, killing 100.

CHUNG LUNG GETS IN BAD THIS TIME

HAD ENTERED INTO UNLAWFUL RELATIONS WITH TWO COATS.

Arthur McDuffie, chief of detectives, has, as before mentioned, often arrested a robber before he knew of a robbery, but he broke a new record Saturday when he recovered a coat that he had never known was stolen and thereby set a new mark for "McDuffie's Luck," which is now properly proverbial.

Friday afternoon the chief got a hurry call simultaneously from sixteen excited Japanese, who fortunately for the capacity of the special staff, were all in one place. Upon arriving they found the Nipponese in a chaotic state of mind, possessed of two coats and one Chinaman, about whom the center of storm seemed to be revolving. The Chinaman was lying in the corner heaving great groans and swearing, as Chinamen often will, that he was dead, when in fact he was only half so.

The sixteen excited Japanese simultaneously poured their tales of woe into the chief's ear to this effect: That the Chinaman of unhonored ancestry and unhappy future had attempted to sell a coat to one of their number (see, here is the coat, boss) and wanted two dollars for the same. The coat being a brand new one and of good make was taken at the price and the happy purchaser put down his two dollars on the spot. The Chinaman seized it and disappeared at a four-forty clip without the formality of leaving the coat. The deluded victim raised a hue and cry and all his neighbors turned out in pursuit. The Chinaman did not get far. There is no doubt, however, that he got unmercifully licked by the irate Nipponese and that there was reason for his groans.

It Was Chung Lung.

The chief cast a professional eye over the dilapidated celestial and recognized in him one Chung Lung. Chung Lung is acquainted with the police. Some time ago he tried to sell a coat to a Japanese in a tenement on King and Kalakaua and incidentally tried to steal another at the same time. He was arrested and held for some time while the police tried to fasten the offense on him, but they were unsuccessful and had to let him go.

There was no doubt this time that he had taken the two dollars and glad to have a chance to hale his old friend up in court the chief took Chung in tow, together with the two coats, upon both of which he immediately cast suspicious eyes.

Chung was put down "below" for a few days' investigation while the police traced his various movements, but they were unable to fasten a reputation on him worse than he had already acquired. Saturday afternoon, however, a Japanese arrived from one of the other islands and tied him to his happy home which he had not seen for some time. He had been there but a few minutes when he missed his Sunday-go-to-meeting coat which he had left behind him. He dropped downstairs and without waiting to catch a car started on a bee-line for the corner of Nuuanu and Merchant, where he introduced himself all in one piece suddenly, all out of breath and very much excited, to the chief of detectives.

Gets a Surprise. "Somebody ahhh my coat," he cried, somebody "Stop a moment," commanded the chief, who needed no more than this to introduce a great light where before there had been darkness. "Is this your coat?" and he held up one of the garment embellishments of Chung Lung. "Golly," said the breathless victim, in Japanese, and fell over backwards on the sofa. "Are you haole kahuna man?"

"Not yet," remarked the chief. "You come stop court nine o'clock Monday and speak Judge Monsarrat all about it."

Chung Lung was accordingly charged twice with larceny in the second degree yesterday and will face the music this morning. All those minus their upper and outer wearing apparel are requested to be present.

AVIATORS TRIED TO GO ON MARAMA

SCHOFIELD ACCIDENT DETAILED BY SOLDIER OF FIFTH CAVALRY WHO WITNESSED IT.

Although they worked hard Friday all day trying to get matters in such shape that they could leave on the Marama for Australia at midnight, the aviators did not succeed in getting away.

Jack Scully was willing to let them go if he could collect his money so as to get the expenses he had gone to in promoting the event, but in the short time before the boat sailed this could not be done and so the aviators are still in town and will probably return to the Coast.

Several business men have stated that they would like to see the men get their machines in shape and really give some flights here before leaving, and this may be done as things stand now.

Julius J. Parkansky, Troop H, Fifth Cavalry, at Schofield Barracks, has sent an account of the accident to Masson and his machine from a spectator's viewpoint, which is interesting.

He says that Masson started the monoplane at six-thirty in the morning, but that almost as soon as starting it skidded for 250 yards. Masson got the machine under control and started to turn to the left but as he did so it began to tip rapidly.

He then shut off the power and the machine came back to a natural position, but as it did so it plunged forward headlong, the rudder hitting the ground with a crash and turning the machine over.

The three hundred spectators thought that Masson was killed, but he crawled out from under the machine as the crowd ran up and seemed cool and collected.

The entire machine was wrecked with the exception of the motor, which was damaged somewhat, and the two large brass gasoline tanks were completely smashed, throwing gasoline all over the machine.

Soldiers who witnessed the accident give Masson great praise for his work in trying to get up and quote him as saying that he would yet fly at Leilehua.

Many souvenirs were taken from the wreck by the Fifth Horse, bits of the broken rudder, brass fixtures and even an all can finding their way into the possession of the souvenir hunters.

CHURCHES OPENED AND COMMENCED

KAUMAKAPILI'S DEDICATION IS FOLLOWED BY LAYING OF CORNERSTONE.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

The second day of the eighty-ninth annual conference of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association yesterday was featured by the dedication of the Kaumakapili church, the most beautiful Hawaiian church in the Islands, and the laying the cornerstone of the Nuuanu avenue Japanese church.

The impressive services that opened the new home of historic Kaumakapili to worship, commenced yesterday morning at half-past ten o'clock, conducted by the pastor, Rev. William N. Lono. The sermon was delivered by Rev. H. H. Parker, pastor of the Kawaiahaeo church, which was closed for morning worship, the congregation attending the services at the new church.

S. M. Kanakani, chairman of the building committee, made his report on behalf of his fellow members and brief addresses were made by the Rev. C. M. Kamakawiwoole, Rev. J. P. Erdman, P. C. Jones and W. O. Smith.

In the evening the opening of the new church was appropriately followed by a few hours devoted to the two churches which have borne the name before it. Reminiscences were read by Mrs. B. E. Dillingham, S. H. Oai and Rev. O. H. Gulick and the first day in the new temple of worship came to a close.

Cornerstone Laid.

In the afternoon, at four o'clock, the ceremonies incidental to the laying of the cornerstone of the new Japanese church were observed. The services were opened by hymns and a scriptural reading, followed by prayer by the Rev. Okumura.

Rev. Doremus Seudder, pastor of the Central Union Church, delivered the first address of the afternoon, in both English and Japanese, taking as his subject the spiritual symbolism of the corner stone. His address was followed by the Rev. Kimura.

The cornerstone was laid by the Rev. Mr. Hori and the Rev. O. H. Gulick. Beneath it was placed a Japanese Bible, copies of the three Japanese newspapers, one of The Advertiser and a program for the memorial services which had been held in the old church, beside a history of the church and papers by the young men of the Nuuanu and Makiki Japanese churches. A copy of the Friend was also placed in the box.

The services were closed by a hymn and a benediction by the Rev. Mr. White of Lahaina.

Sunday School Day.

Today's session of the conference which is Sunday School Day, will open with the usual sunrise prayer meeting, followed by sectional prayer meetings. A discussion on "The help the Sunday school can give," participated in by Messrs. Judd, Poeppoe and Kamakawiwoole, will form the feature of the morning's session, commencing at half-past nine and followed by worship in song and an address on Sunday School Organization by the Rev. W. C. Merritt.

The afternoon will be taken up by a business session of the association in which the reports of the business committee, secretary and treasurer will be read, and the election of secretary, treasurer and the members of the Hawaiian board held.

At half-past seven in the evening the Rev. Mr. Merritt will deliver another Sunday school address.

A REMINDER.

Do not forget to take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with you when starting upon a trip. It can not be obtained on board the trains or steamers and at this season of the year no one can tell when it may be required. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

MARSHAL SENDS OUT THE MAY PAY CHECKS

Federal court jurymen, witnesses and others will find their May pay and part of that of June in their mail today and they can thank Marshal Hendry and his assistants for that, because the marshal and his men didn't take a holiday Saturday, but worked all day sending out the money. Nearly one hundred letters had to be written enclosing checks and a large number of entries had to be made on official forms. It was a Clean-up Day in the way of pay in the marshal's office.

The checks dispatched yesterday amount in the aggregate to several hundred dollars. The twelve men who are serving on the Waikiki condemnation suit won't get their June pay until the next distribution. They will get their May money, but must wait till after the end of this month for their remuneration for hearing the evidence in the present case. If the question of damages has not been disposed of by the end of this month the jurors will be paid up to and including June 30.

Marshal Hendry has to handle a great amount of cash in the course of a year. For prisoners' keep alone the cost this quarter is \$2000.

Jurors and others have been expecting their May pay for some time. The marshal received cable authorization to make the payments as far back as the 15th inst. The cable did not state, however, the appropriations to which to debit the money. Disbursement was therefore held up until the arrival of the mail by the Marama Friday night. By that mail notice was received of the amount of money debited under each appropriation. The marshal has eight or ten appropriations and he has to know to which he should debit specific sums.

The letter informing him on this point came from Washington in eleven days, which is quick time. It was forwarded from the national capital by way of Vancouver.

DEPUTIES RESIGN.

PARIS, June 24.—Half of Premier Monis' cabinet was defeated in a vote of confidence in the chamber of deputies yesterday. The deputies defeated in the vote tendered their resignations last evening.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

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