

Hawaiian Gazette

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1912.—S.M.

WHOLE NO. 1757

TURKISH TROOPS IN CARNIVAL OF BLOOD

Christian Massacre Proceeding
in the Peninsula of
Gallipoli.

EUROPEAN SITUATION TENSE

Belgrade Paper Asserts Austria
Must Exterminate Servians
to Win in War.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
CONSTANTINOPLE, December 9.—
(Special to The Advertiser)—Dispatches
from Gallipoli report terrible excesses
by the Turkish troops in that district.
The telegraph lines have been cut be-
yond Gallipoli, and the military author-
ities have ordered out a detachment of
troops to punish the Christian residents.
The troops burned houses, held many
of the villagers for ransom, massacred
those who refused to pay, and assaulted
women and children wholesale. They
also pillaged the villages of Malgra,
Keshen, Karadali, Aloali, Grabunar and
Examili, which were practically de-
stroyed.

Turkish reinforcements from Asia
Minor continue to arrive at Gallipoli.

The authorities of Janina report that
eighteen battalions, comprising the reg-
iments of the Monastir army, have
reached there with artillery and ammu-
nition, thus strengthening the Turkish
position at this important point.

ALL SERBIA WILL FIGHT.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
BELGRADE, Serbia, December 9.—
(Special to The Advertiser)—The ac-
cumulation of Austrian troops on the
Serbian frontier and the provocative
language of the Vienna newspapers have
led to renewed excitement and warlike
feelings in Serbia.

The newspaper Pravda, voicing the
prevailing irritation, says:

"If Austria wishes war with Serbia
it will come. It will be the most bitter
fight in history. Every Serbian man
and woman, young and old alike, will
take part in it, and Austria will have
to exterminate the whole Serbian na-
tion before conquering it."

Many Servians visiting Austro-Hun-
garian frontier towns on business have
been arrested on charges of spying.

The Serbian government has protest-
ed to the Austro-Hungarian authorities.
War Feeling Stronger.

LONDON, England, December 9.—
(By Associated Press Cable)—The pos-
sibility of a general European war is
again looming up, and the feeling of
security which had begun to make it-
self felt has been dissipated by the
seizure of a supply ship, destined for
the Serbian army, by a warship of the
Austrian navy. The fear is expressed
here that this act on the part of Aus-
tria can hardly fail to bring about war
in the already strained state of affairs
in the Balkans.

Reported Seizure of Ship.

VIENNA, Austria, December 9.—
(By Associated Press Cable)—The most
intense excitement is manifest here
over the report that the Austrian gov-
ernment has seized one of the supply
ships loaded with provisions and am-
munition for the Serbian army.

Dispatches from Belgrade are alarm-
ing. The reported capture of a Serbian
supply ship is taken there by many re-
sponsible persons as the equivalent of a
declaration of war, especially when
considered in connection with the mas-
sacre of Austrian troops upon the fron-
tier, just across from Belgrade.

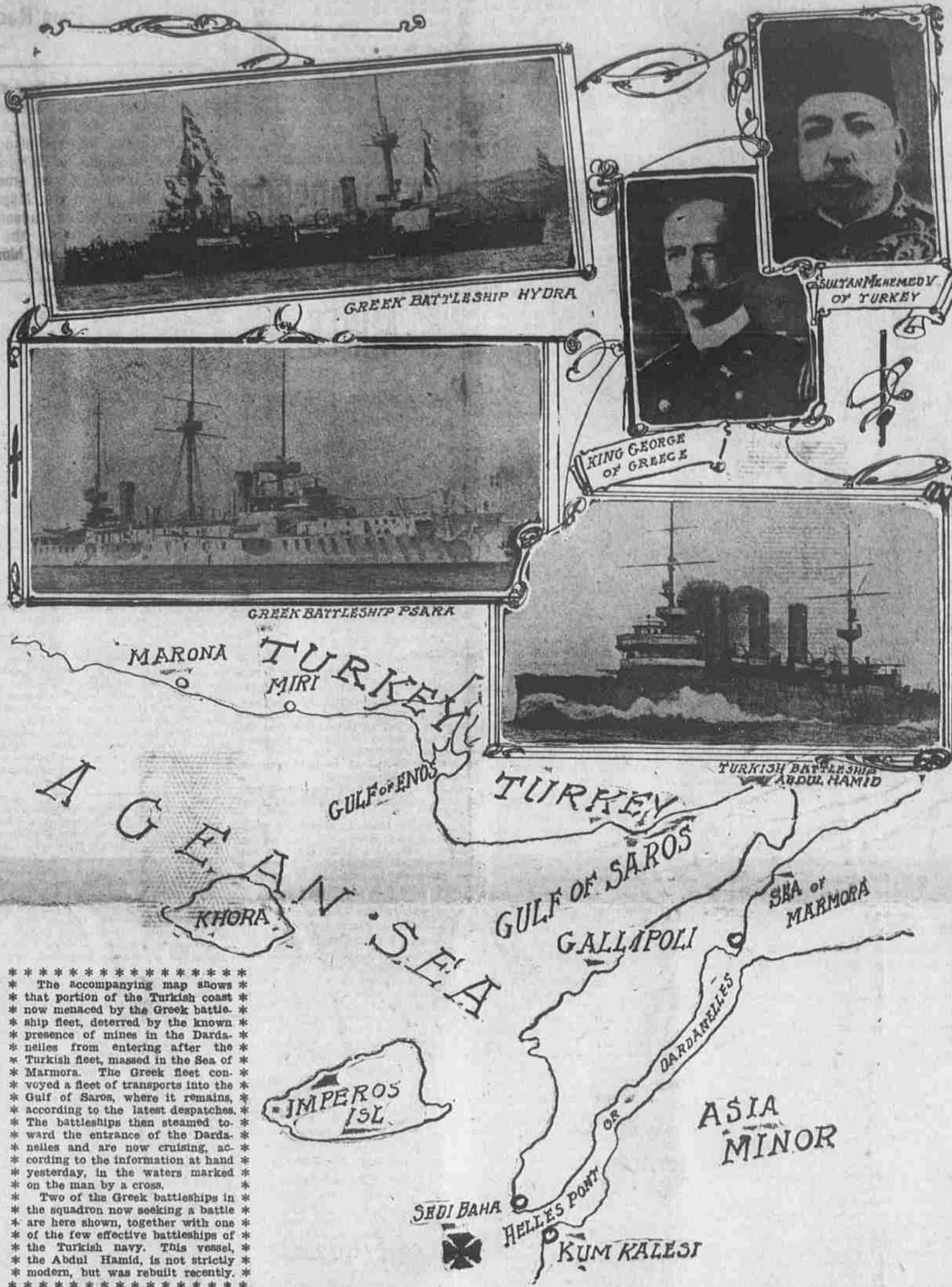
Asks for More Troops.

BUCHAREST, Roumania, December
9.—(By Associated Press Cable)—The
long silence which Roumania has main-
tained during the fight of her sister Bal-
kan States with the Turk, bids fair to
be broken soon. The King today asked
the parliament for subsidies for more
troops, and it is probable that the
legislature will grant them at once.

AMBASSADOR BRYCE PROTESTS AGAINST "DISCRIMINATION"

WASHINGTON, December 10.
(By Associated Press Cable)—
Ambassador James Bryce,
representing Great Britain, pre-
sented the state department yester-
day with a supplemental pro-
test against the suspension of
the United States consular
shipping from payment of tolls
through the Panama Canal.

Opposing Battleships and Scene of Operations Near the Dardanelles



GENERAL BARRY MAY BE CHIEF OF STAFF

Believed He Will Soon Succeed
General Wood When Taft
Quits Job.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
NEW YORK, December 9.—(Special
to The Advertiser)—Maj. Gen. Thomas
H. Barry, commanding the department
of the East and former head of the
Military Academy at West Point, is
slated to be the new chief of staff,
succeeding Major General Wood, ac-
cording to a well authenticated rumor
in circulation here today.

General Wood's detail as chief of
staff expires automatically with the
retirement of President Taft. The de-
cision to appoint General Barry, so the
story goes, came after considerable dis-
cussion among his Democratic friends
in Washington.

Two other candidates were consid- ered, Maj. Gen. Arthur Murray, com- manding the Western Division at San Francisco, and Brigadier General Cro- zier, chief of ordnance; both, however, are friendly to General Barry. It is un- derstood that the appointment will be among the first made by President Wil- son.

RECOVER STOLEN MAILSACK.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 9.—(By
Associated Press Cable)—A mail sack,
stolen from the Steamer Limited on the
night of November 8, has been recover-
ed intact. The sack contained more
than ten thousand dollars in drafts and
a like amount of jewelry.

PRESIDENT-ELECT TO BE PRESIDENT'S GUEST

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
WASHINGTON, December 9.—
(Special to The Advertiser)—
To permit President-elect Wil-
son to become familiar with the
white House arrangements,
President Taft is to invite Gov-
ernor and Mrs. Wilson to spend
several days in January at the
executive mansion, according to
an announcement here today.

It is said that President Taft
has instructed his officials to ex-
tend every aid to the incoming
administration so that not a sin-
gle embarrassment shall be
thrown in the way of the new-
comers.

EARL RUSSELL JOINS SOCIALISTIC SOCIETY

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
LONDON, December 8.—(Special to
The Advertiser)—Socialism has at last
broken into the house of lords. The roll
of the Fabian Society has just been
augmented by the name of Earl Russell,
a peer who is the great grandson of the
Duke of Bedford, and grandson of Lord
John Russell, a former Premier. The
Fabian Society consists of Socialists of
the upper and middle classes. Among
the members are George Bernard Shaw
and H. H. Wells, the novelist.

CONDEMNS MISPLACED FILIPINO SENTIMENT

Secretary of War Speaks Plainly
In His Annual Report On
Many Subjects.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
WASHINGTON, December 9.—(Special
to The Advertiser)—Unsparring
condemnation of those who would from
"misplaced sentiment or lazy self-inter-
ests" cast the Philippines upon the world
in a state of hopelessness, and before
they have acquired the full benefits of
American civilization, was a strong fea-
ture in the annual report of Secretary
of War Stimson.

Many other subjects of interest are
treated in the report, such as the rela-
tions of the national army improve-
ments to the army's technical methods
and the inadequacy of the present en-
listment reserve law.

The crying need of citizenship for the
Porto Ricans, the conservation of the
national water power in navigable
streams and the advisability of amend-
ing the Panama Canal tolls so as to im-
prove tolls on American coastwise ship-
ping using the waterway, were among
the other subjects treated of.

Mrs. May, wife of D. C. May, audi-
tor for Mexico & Co., returned in yester-
day's steamer after a seven-months' visit
with friends and relatives in the
Eastern States. While there she had been
in Manila is being built there have taken
residents of the Philippines.

INVENTION MAKES HIM MULTI-MILLIONAIRE

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
SYDNEY, Australia, Decem-
ber 9.—(Special to The Advertiser)—
Three million seven hun-
dred and fifty thousand dollars
is the sum which has been paid
to H. Crish, a clerk at Mel-
bourne, who has been successful
in devising and selling an inven-
tion to an American firm which
will entirely revolutionize the
cold storage industry. The es-
sential feature of the invention
is said to be a spirit which will
make expensive refrigeration
machines unnecessary.

DEMOCRATS LOOKING TOWARD WHITE HOUSE

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
WASHINGTON, December 9.—(Special
to The Advertiser)—Chairman Mc-
Comb of the Democratic national com-
mittee, conferred today with Speaker
Clark, Representative Underwood and
other Democratic leaders, and had a pri-
vate lunch with Secretary Hilges, at
which the organization of the White
House offices was discussed.

OPPOSITION TO FREAR HAS COME

Not Personal, But Political—
Democrats Want His Job,
Is Report.

TAFT'S MEN NOT WANTED

Bourbons Look Forward to High
Carnival When Patronage
Barrel is Open.

Political opposition to the confir-
mation of the reappointment of Governor
Frear and Territorial Secretary Mott-
Smith has made itself apparent in the
United States Senate Committee on
Territories, which yesterday failed to
report on these and a number of other
presidential appointments. The Adver-
siser cabled its Washington correspond-
ent to ascertain whether there was op-
position to the reappointment.

The reply received last night stated
that there was no opposition of a spe-
cial character to either Governor Frear
or Secretary Mott-Smith, but that their
names had been held up with a number
of other appointments, at the instance
of the Democrats, who are determined
to resist any movement to deprive Pres-
ident-elect Wilson of federal patronage,
through the filling of vacancies by
President Taft.

Under ordinary conditions, the Gov-
ernorship of Hawaii might be regarded
as a political appointment, but it will
probably be urged that in this case the
reappointment of Governor Frear is but
an act of justice, because had it not
been for the ill-founded charges made
against his administration he would
have been reappointed and confirmed
long ago.

It is still believed that when his par-
ticular case comes up, the senate will,
(Continued on page four)

CONFERRING ON PLANS FOR TARIFF REVISION

House Ways and Means Com-
mittee Seeks Action—Con-
gress Gets Busy.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
WASHINGTON, December 9.—(Special
to The Advertiser)—Senate pro-
ceedings: Senator Overman introduced
a joint resolution today, authorizing a
joint inauguration committee of six
members.

The judiciary committee considered
President Taft's judicial appointments,
but took no formal action.

Republican members have received
definite information that the Democrats
of the senate would probably not hold
up many appointments in the Southern
States.

Senator Works of California spoke at
length, advocating a single six-year
presidential term.

President Taft transmitted the re-
port of the economy and efficiency com-
mission, recommending radical changes
in the patent office procedures.

The trial of Judge Archbald was re-
sumed.

House of Representatives.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
WASHINGTON, December 9.—(Special
to The Advertiser)—House pro-
ceedings: The house convened at noon
and resumed consideration of legisla-
tive, executive and judicial appropri-
ation bills.

Democratic members of the ways and
means committee conferred on plans for
tariff revision at the special session.

The banking and currency subcom-
mittee resumed its hearing in the money
trust investigation, Chairman Page
making a statement repudiating reports
as to the committee's intention.

Representative Allen introduced a
resolution proposing a general investi-
gation of the canning industry. Hear-
ings will begin January 6.

Representative Landburgh introduced
a resolution to require every congress-
man and representative to file state-
ments showing his pecuniary interest in
any banking, loaning or brokerage busi-
ness.

PROGRESSIVES READY FOR BIG CONVENTION

CHICAGO, December 9.—(By Asso-
ciated Press Cable)—Theodore Ros-
svelt, former president of the United
States, reached here today to attend the
Bull Moose convention, called for to-
morrow and Wednesday. It is un-
derstood that plans for the campaign that
the new party will wage during the
next four years will be considered.

(Additional Telegraph News on Page 4)

FIRST GREAT NAVAL FIGHT OF THE WAR PROBABLE TODAY OFF THE DARDANELLES

Greek Squadron Accepts Sultan's Challenge and Steams After Turkish Fleet --May Invade Saros.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

SEDIL BAH, Dardanelles, December 7.—(Special to The Advertiser)—A Greek squadron, composed of six warships, was sighted off the entrance to the straits at half-past three o'clock this afternoon. A number of vessels of the Turkish fleet are concentrated in the Dardanelles ready for action, and the straits are believed to be thickly strewn with mines.

The Greek navy, apparently, has accepted the challenge hurled by the Turks in the recent order to the Sultan's warships to concentrate in the Dardanelles. The approach of both fleets to this historical place indicates that the first important naval engagement of the Balkan war may be expected in a short time.

The report was current a few days ago that the Greek transports were on the way to Saros with Bulgarian and Greek troops on board. Whether this Greek squadron formed the escort to these transports or is acting independently has not been ascertained. It is believed that the Turks have concentrated two whole divisions of troops with a considerable force of artillery from Asia Minor on the Gallipoli peninsula, and it is expected that they will resist any attempt on the part of the Greeks to land.

GENERAL WAR AVERTED.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

LONDON, December 7.—(Special to The Advertiser)—It was decided by government officials here today that the Balkan peace conference will be held in St. James Palace, the official London residence of King George.

On the surface, at least, there is no change in the Balkan situation of conditions which have prevailed during the last few days. Turkey, all reports indicate, is trying to stir up dissension in order to get more advantageous terms.

Danger of European war as a result of the conflicting claims of Russia and Serbia for an Adriatic port is believed to have passed.

PEACE PLÉNIPOTENTIARIES.

LONDON, December 7.—(By Associated Press Cable)—Among those named by the various governments interested to take part in the drawing up of a treaty of peace between the Balkan Allies and the Turks are Tewfik Pasha, Turkey's Ambassador to Great Britain; Nazim Pasha, the commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces in the field; Reched Pasha, ambassador of the Sultan to the court of the Kaiser, in Berlin; Doctor Guschoff, minister of commerce of Bulgaria; the Bulgarian prime minister; M. Danoff, the speaker of the Bulgarian chamber of deputies, and General Savoff, commander-in-chief of the Bulgarian army in the field.

CHOLERA'S TOLL IS HEAVY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 7.—(By Associated Press Cable)—It has been officially admitted that the cholera has now entered the native quarters and that five hundred lives have been snuffed out by the plague in the last twenty days. It is believed here, however, that the actual number of deaths far outnumbers the official estimates given.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana, December 7.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Many letters written by John McNamara, secretary of the Iron Workers' Union, and William T. Reddin, Milwaukee, the business agent, were read by the government in its cross-examination of Reddin at the dynamite conspiracy trial today.

Reddin testified that Milwaukee was the headquarters of the structural iron and steel firm against which the union had called a strike and McNamara was accustomed to write asking about jobs to be put up by the firm. The witness said he usually supplied the information but denied it was ever used in connection with explosions.

In one letter McNamara wrote: "In referring to matters of this kind it would be well to write them on a separate sheet of paper and mark them 'personal.'" Reddin asserted he did not know McNamara's meaning.

As the eighth of the forty-two defendants to testify, Fred J. Mooney, of Duluth, Minnesota, explained letters he wrote to McNamara during the period when explosions about the country were frequent.

Referring to a phrase by him that he thought that the Iron Workers' Union was going to lose its strike against "Open Shop" contractors unless a new trick was adopted, he said the rules prohibiting men from working on a local union job if the same contractor had non-union jobs elsewhere in the country, was meant. Mooney testified that he told McNamara that labor conditions at Milwaukee were "slavery."

Three days after the blowing up of an unloading rig on the docks at Superior, Wisconsin, in August, 1910, Mooney said he wrote to McNamara that the real dynamite would visit there soon. He said he meant that they would convey news of the explosion, though he personally had nothing to do with it.

Ottie McNamara has already confessed to the Superior explosion.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

EL PASO, Texas, December 7.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Efforts to unify all the revolutionary factions in Mexico are being made here and representatives of the various factions are holding secret meetings in this city. Agents of the various anti-administration parties, including the Mexican government, are here today, through the efforts of a secret service officer, the whole plot was exposed.

A ticket satisfactory to all parties was agreed upon. It is said, which named Flores Magón, former minister of the interior under President Madero, for President, and Emilio Varquero, times as Vice President.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—(By Associated Press Cable)—The old-line politicians were not thinking positively

officially upon its career in its new headquarters, a magnificent structure, which hereafter will be the home of the fighting men of the Nation who appear in the capital.

President Taft with his military and naval aides, members of congress and of the diplomatic corps and officials of the various departments of the government were guests at the formal "house warming." More than two thousand guests registered at the clubhouse which was gallantly fitted out.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, December 7.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Suffering from several broken ribs, the Rev. John P. M. Caulhan, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church at Rockville, Maryland, is lying today in a local hospital as the result of an automobile collision.

The offending car and its occupants ran away without stopping to assist the clergyman. Father Caulhan, whose pastoral duty brought him here, was returning to his home in a motor car when he discovered a large touring machine nearing him just as he drove onto a high embankment. The powerful car struck the runabout in which he was riding and tossed it into the ditch. Passersby heard the cries of the clergyman and released him from the wreckage. Father Caulhan probably will recover.

(Special Cable to Nippon Jiji.)

TOKIO, December 7.—Marquis Masuyoshi Matsugata, one of the five "genros" and an authority on Japan's finance, was called into a conference today by two other "genros," Prince Iwao Oyama and Marquis Kaoru Inoye, in the hope that Marquis Matsugata might be induced to form a new ministry to save Japan in the present political crisis. He declined positively, however, to accept the premiership and the situation as to the formation of a new cabinet still remains unchanged.

The rejection by Premier Saionji of the plan of the minister of war for establishing two divisions of the imperial army in Korea is based on the same policy as that advocated by Marquis Matsugata. The latter advocates retrenchment and the reduction of expenditures along all lines of government, army as well as navy.

According to the plans of the minister of war, it would require 7,000,000 yen additional to carry out the proposed military extension. The demand for such an extra appropriation met with a flat refusal on the part of Premier Saionji, the downfall of his cabinet following soon afterwards.

The political situation in Tokio is still serious as far as the question of a new ministry is concerned.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, December 7.—(Special to The Advertiser)—More than twenty thousand skilled workers in the navy yards throughout the United States were today placed under the protection of the civil service by executive order of President Taft. The President's order was issued with the approval of the civil service commission and in accordance with opinion of the attorney general.

HAVANA, Cuba, December 7.—(By Associated Press Cable)—Bridgette Weber, the gun man, who confessed to the conviction of the gun men who slew Herman Rosenthal, is preparing to hurry back to New York. Asked for the reason of his change of plans, Weber said that he has been warned that unless he returns to Gotham immediately he will be murdered. He declined to give any intimation of where the warning came from.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, December 7.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Army orders issued are: Lieut.-Col. Chas. W. Pendore, Twenty-Fifth Infantry, will go to Fort George Wright, Washington, for temporary duty, thence to Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, for treatment.

First Lieut. Max A. Elser, Twenty-Third Infantry, is detailed for recruiting service and will proceed to Columbus, Ohio.

Captain Wm. F. Godson, Tenth Cavalry, is transferred to the Eighth Cavalry and will sail from San Francisco about February fifth for Manila.

Transfers: Capt. Cornelius C. Smith, from Fourth to Fifth Cavalry; Capt. Varian D. Dixon, from Fifth to Fourth Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Walter K. Wright, from Eighth to Seventh Infantry; Lieut. Col. H. Allaire, from Seventh to Eighth Infantry.

Navy Orders. Rear-Admiral F. T. Beatty, commandant Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., to Atlantic fleet as division commander. Capt. H. P. Jones, from command of the battleship Rhode Island to commandant Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, December 7.—(Special to The Advertiser)—President Taft today made his first Christmas gift. He promised Representative Berger of Milwaukee to commute the sentence of two years imprisonment imposed on Harold A. Otey, private in the Thirteenth Company, Coast Artillery, to make it expire on Christmas morning.

According to Berger, Otey was sentenced to one year for drinking and another because he lied when he was on trial.

"I suggested to the President that he let Otey out on Christmas day and he agreed to make Otey a free man on Christmas as a present to me."

PUTTING MUZZLE ON STUDENT WRITERS

STANFORD, California, December 7.—(By Associated Press Cable)—The student body has decided to appoint official censors who shall have the responsibility of passing upon the news "stories" sent out by the student correspondents to the various city papers. All items must be passed upon by the censor for policy and truth. No news prejudicial to the best interests of the university or of doubtful accuracy, will be allowed to go out.

Mrs. Donald Ross will leave on the thirty-first of this month for the coast to be gone for several months. Mr. Ross will join her later in England and they will return together to Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Governor Hadley of Missouri conferred today with Senators Borah, Kennon and La Follette on plans for the reorganization of the Republican party. It became known today that practically all the Republican Governors, at a previous conference, had discussed informally the reorganization of their party.

Governor Hadley spent an hour or more this forenoon discussing plans. He talked with regard to Progressive Republicans and all owned that it was well known that he was in hearty accord with the proposition to hold a convention next year for the consideration of various reforms, among which he included a curtailment of the representation of the Southern States in the national nomination convention.

GREEK WARSHIPS AFRAID OF MINES

Blockading Turkish Fleet in the Dardanelles, But Fear to Attack.

TURKS STRENGTHEN POSTS

Peace Commissioners Start for London to Arrange the Final Terms.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

LONDON, December 8.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Turkey and Greece are still dodging a naval battle at the mouth of the Dardanelles. It is explained from Constantinople that the Greeks evidently acted on the advice that the submerged mines would be effective, and later learned that the Straits are so well protected as to defy any attempt to break through.

A mishap to one of the Greek submarines is denied in a message from Athens.

The Turks have strengthened their posts and forts along the Gulf of Saros on the Asia Minor side of the Hellespont. If the Greeks attempt to land the pasha in command is prepared to give them a hot reception.

The peace commissioners are now on their way to London to take part in the conference in St. James Palace.

Preparations for France.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, December 8.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Prince Victor Napoleon Bonaparte, a general in the Russian army, is closely following the progress of the war in the near east and is said to have offered his services to the French government in the event of France being drawn into an European engagement.

Prince Victor is now the accepted leader of the French Bonapartists. He is said to be more like the "Little Corporal" than any member of the Napoleon family of the present or previous generations.

French Guns the Best.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

BERLIN, December 8.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The manner in which the Krupp guns were apparently out-ranged by the French make of guns during the fighting in the Balkans has caused the German Emperor considerable anxiety.

His Imperial Majesty has called into conference the most famous artillerymen in the Empire and the experts at the ordnance works at Essen.

It is almost certain that the German system of big-gun manufacture will be completely revolutionized as a result of the Balkan war.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, December 8.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The visit of former King Manuel of Portugal was in connection with his engagement to a Russian princess. He has completely recovered from his recent severe illness.

While the name of Manuel's fiancée

FILIPINO INDEPENDENCE BILL PARAMOUNT ISSUE IN CONGRESS

Delegate From Possessions Reported to Have Pledges From Democratic Leaders to Pass Radical Measure.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, December 8.—(Special to The Advertiser)—It is stated here that Manuel Quezon, Filipino Delegate to Congress, has the pledges of William J. Bryan, Representative Jones, of Virginia, chairman of the committee on insular affairs, and other prominent Democrats, that the Jones bill, giving the Filipinos complete independence in eight years, will be passed through the house as a "paramount issue," despite the fact that President-elect Wilson has not yet committed himself on the question.

DIVINE INTERVENTION IS ASKED IN MIDNIGHT MASS

CITY OF MEXICO, December 8.—(By Associated Press Cable)—All the Catholic churches in the city began a midnight mass this morning, in conformance with the Papal decree, asking for divine intervention to settle the troubles in the country due to the insurrection.

has not been announced, she is said to be the pretty but capricious young grand duchess, Marie Alexander Victor, who has scores of royal and semi-royal suitors.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

DEWIS LAKE, Maryland, December 8.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Lars Jensen, a laborer, employed on a building under construction here, fell from the third floor late yesterday when a scaffold broke. He was buried beneath the brick and mortar. While his fellow employees were loudly discussing whether to call a doctor or not and if it would be best to call a coroner, a voice from beneath the debris shouted: "To — with the doctor, dig me out." Fifteen minutes later Jensen was working on another scaffold apparently uninjured.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The great steel clipper Erskine M. Phelps has left here on her last voyage to Honolulu and San Francisco as a windjammer. When she berths at her buoy in the Golden Gate, auxiliary engines will be installed to prepare her for faster service to the Hawaiian Islands and the Orient, through the Panama Canal.

Her captain hopes to make the last trip under wind alone around the world in record time.

A full-rigged and stately queen of the waters when all her sails are set, the Phelps was the first steel vessel built in the United States and also has more fast voyages to her credit than any other sailing vessel afloat.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

NOME, Alaska, December 8.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Another rich gold strike on the newly found continuation of the third beach line has been made in the Kofka claims. The pay streak is four feet thick and runs four feet to the pan. Pay pans better as the drifts are extended. The Bay States group, where pay was struck November 14, show increasing results in several claims and are taking out big lumps.

The recent discovery of gold has awakened the winter camps and all is activity around Nome, and it looks like a revival of the early days in the camp.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

CHICAGO, December 8.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt plans to do her Christmas shopping early and says she will buy between \$4000 and \$5000 worth of gifts for European notables, including actors, playwrights, dukes and duchesses. She will not do her own shopping, but will leave the purchasing of the gifts to her companion, Mlle. Saylor.

Dr. E. B. Beasley has returned from Waihu, where he was Doctor Woods' substitute during the latter's visit to Europe. Doctor Beasley will leave next Friday for Japan and China. He will probably be gone two or three months.

Enjoy a Delightful French Duel Four Bullets Courteously Exchanged

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

PARIS, December 8.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Coming away from a lunch, which was probably a good lunch, as it was served by a well known restaurant keeper in the Champs Elysees, M. Aubry, president of the association of French parliamentary journalists, and Deputy Pierre Leroy Beaulieu, fell to talking about M. Poincare's speech on foreign affairs at Nantes.

"M. Poincare won his popularity there," said M. Aubry.

"His speech at Nantes did not win it for him," replied M. Leroy Beaulieu, "because there he put his foot in it."

"How?" asked M. Aubry, at the same time protesting admiration for M. Poincare.

The deputy answered: "In France even secretaries can always find advisers because they have a secret fund."

"Do you say that for me?" said Aubry.

The deputy said he did.

The journalist then forbade him to say so.

The deputy replied: "You go on, or I will buy your ears."

"I should like to see you do it," said the journalist, and the next moment he did see it.

As a result the deputy and the journalist fought a duel, and their friends were reduced to hush later that the two antagonists exchanged four bullets without result.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Governor General William Cameron Forbes will leave here for Seattle, where he will sail for the Philippines, December 16.

He came out in warm disapprobation of the Jones' Independence Bill. Governor Forbes says that any talk of free self-government for the Philippines, beyond the autonomy given them under the present administration, is no good.

He predicts that the opening of the Panama Canal will end once and for all Filipino aspirations for independence. The growth of trade will be such, says Forbes, that the Filipinos, who are developing remarkable genius for commerce, will be the last to wish



WILLIAM CAMERON FORBES.

Governor General of the Philippines, who says Filipinos will never want separation from the United States.

the political alliance with the United States severed.

Forbes returned to his New England home a very sick man in May last. The result of his leave of absence has been to completely restore his health and he goes back to Manila ready to end his term as Governor General by another spell of work in the interest of Filipinos and Americans.

He had a long conference on Friday with President Taft, Brigadier General McIntyre, director of the bureau of insular affairs, and his predecessor, Gen. James Francis Smith, of San Francisco. General Smith is now one of the judges of the court of customs appeals and one of the prominent Californians in the Capital.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

LONDON, December 8.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Yet another British police scandal. "We were so very, very good, and those terrible Americans were so shockingly, abominably wicked when the Becker scandal was first unfolded."

But eight British police "affairs" coming one on top of the other, is to John Bull a pill as bitter as gall. The latest case has involved the suspension of a prominent official of the London police force. The police doings, while secret, are causing much discussion in the clubs. But no details have been allowed to leak out.

The sale of Hammerstein's Opera House to a prominent financier was all but complete, when, owing to the oscillation of the money market, due to the Balkan war, the deal had to be put off.

M. Fiascati, a well known city restaurateur, has just retired, having earned a small fortune as the result of twenty-five years of activity. His customers included notable authors and journalists. On some occasions he has had visits from members of the peerage who, accompanied by women friends, have desired to dine in Bohemian surroundings.

A Scotland Yard official confessed the other day that at least a score of murderers are now walking the streets of London safe from interference by the law.

BEWARE OF COLDS.

Children are much more likely to contract the contagious diseases when they have colds. Whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever and consumption are diseases that are often contracted when the child has a cold. That is why all medical authorities say beware of colds. For the quick cure of colds you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Hanson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.—Advertisement.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

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

Greece Said to Have Signed Armistice

Bulgarian-Turkish Frontier Is Fixed?

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

LONDON, December 6.—(Special to The Advertiser)—An unconfirmed statement today says that Greece has accepted the terms of the protocol and signed the armistice. It is expected that Athens will issue an official statement at once. With the announcement that Greece has signed the protocol it is believed here that the peaceful settlement of the war is at hand.

A conference of European ambassadors to settle the dispute between Serbia and Austria will be held on the same day as the peace conference in London.

From an authenticated source today it was learned that the Balkan Allies will insist that the Turkish-Bulgarian frontier extend from Midna, on the Black Sea, through Sarai and Chorio to the Gulf of Saros.

This would leave the Sultan only a narrow strip of one hundred miles long and fifteen miles wide in Europe, bordering on the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora, including Constantinople.

It was also learned that January is set as the time for the conference of the peace envoys in London, allowing twenty-five days to the representatives to agree on terms.

NATIONS WARN GREECE.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

ROME, Italy, December 6.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The persistence of Greece in bombarding Avionia is causing serious dissatisfaction here. The Italian minister at Athens has been instructed to notify the Greek government that Italy and Austria will never allow any State to occupy Avionia, or even the Peninsula of Linguetta, or Soseno Island, for the purpose of transforming them into naval or military bases.

It is understood that the Austrian minister will give similar notification to the Greek government.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, December 6.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The United States must have a large navy and must be prepared for any chance of war, if it is to preserve its national safety.

This is the opinion of Secretary Meyer, of the navy department. In his annual report, made public today, Secretary Meyer pleads for three new battleships this year and declares that this country soon will fall from second to fourth place in the relative strength of naval powers, if it continues the policy of building only two ships each year.

International peace has been brought no nearer, the secretary declares, so far as a limitation of armaments is concerned.

To guard its coast and commercial activities the United States needs a permanent navy of forty-one capital ships, battleships and battle cruisers, according to the secretary.

The present strength of the navy in battleships is about thirty-three, but four ships will soon be retired as obsolete.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, December 6.—(Special to The Advertiser)—In a message to congress, submitted today by President Taft, he recommends an amendment of the law lessening the penalty when corporations inadvertently disobey the corporation tax law.

Other recommendations were: Adoption of the currency reform outlined by the monetary commission. Citizenship without staidhold for Porto Rico.

Elevation of Colonel Goethals, head of the Panama Canal construction work, to the rank of major general. Regulation of water power companies. Increase in pay of militia in the field. —see battleships this year.

Authority for the United States Supreme Court to make rules of procedure in common law cases in the federal courts.

He also expresses disapproval of independence for the Philippines in eight years and the amendment of the Sherman Antitrust law.

No recommendation was made regarding tariff revision, the President stating that this subject should be left to the incoming congress.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

TOKIO, Japan, December 6.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Lieut. Gen. Count Teruchi, governor general of Korea, was today appointed premier of Japan, in succession to Marquis Saionji, according to the Asahi.

Uncertainty Prevails.

(Special Cable to Nippon Jiji)

TOKIO, Japan, December 6.—The political complication in Tokyo caused by the sudden downfall of Saionji's cabinet, grows daily more tangled and at this time is such that little hope is felt in General Teruchi's cabinet being formed.

Prince Arimoto Yamagata, Marquis Masayoshi Matsudaira and other "genros," or older statesmen, met in conference today and discussed the situation thoroughly.

While this conference was in progress, Prince Yamagata called upon Marquis Saionji and had a long interview with him. In the course of the interview the Prince begged the retiring Premier to withdraw his resignation, which still remains unaccepted by the Emperor, and to continue his administration.

The determination on the part of the Premier to retire, however, was so strong that he declined this request. Prince Yamagata, it will be remembered, declined three days ago the urgent request for assistance by Marquis Saionji in selecting a successor to Baron Terauchi, former minister of war, and it appears now that the marquis in his turn, has declined the request of the old Prince and the interview ended abortively.

The "genros" met in conference early in the morning and remained in session until late in the afternoon. No solution was reached except to beg Prince Saionji to withdraw his resignation and to continue his administration. The complication is now at its crisis.

RICHMOND, Virginia, December 6.—(By Associated Press Cable)—The annual conference of Governors was broken into dinner this afternoon when Governor Cole L. Black, chief executive of North Carolina, shouted at the top of a voice:

"I'll never sell out the million of South Carolina to defend an army raised after the fashion of the

live conference opens here next Wednesday, the principal speech will be delivered by Theodore Roosevelt, according to the announcement today. Roosevelt and former Senator Beveridge of Illinois, are scheduled to address a breakfast dinner to be held on Tuesday night. Two sessions are planned by the conference, one on Tuesday and the other Wednesday.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) PHILADELPHIA, December 6.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Efforts by Mayor Rolph, of San Francisco, to obtain the Liberty Bell for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, resulted today in a bill being introduced in the common council forbidding the removal of the relic from its present location.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) WASHINGTON, December 6.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Andrew F. Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, and Robert Swayne, of Hoyt and Swayne, steamship agents, both of San Francisco, locked horns here today when the senate commerce committee heard representatives of the Great Lakes and Pacific Coast shipping companies oppose the seamen's involuntary servitude bill, passed by the house at the last session of congress.

"This measure," shouted Swayne, "is theoretic, fantastic and impractical, and a menace to the world's commerce."

This characterization of the measure angered Furuseth. "Swayne's contention is all wrong. When this measure becomes a law it will uplift the sailors of the world and afford them protection and recognition," declared Furuseth.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) NEW YORK, December 6.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Maj. John C. Mallory, a retired army officer, committed suicide here today by jumping from the fifth floor of the Manhattan Hotel. He was instantly killed. Major Mallory had been ill for a long time.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) LISBON, December 6.—(Special to The Advertiser)—That at least eighty-two fishermen perished in a storm which swept the Portuguese coast last Monday, is reported here today by survivors. A fleet numbering nearly 100 small craft was completely destroyed.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) CHICAGO, December 6.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Governor Marshall of Indiana, who is here attending the sessions of the federal council of the Church of Christ of America, said last night that he would be ready for his own inauguration as Vice President of the United States on March 4, despite the weather, or the proposed changing of the date of the inauguration.

The Governor said he went on record two years ago as favoring the inauguration on the regular date and for that reason he would be "ready for business," at noon, March 4.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) MEXICO CITY, December 6.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The town of Valle Del Bravo, State of Mexico, was practically destroyed today by Zapata rebels, under command of Genovevo De La O, because the inhabitants refused to deliver over to them nineteen young women residents.

The inhabitants, anticipating that the rebels would wreak vengeance on them, fled to the surrounding hills, leaving the town entirely deserted. They are said to be suffering from cold and hunger.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) NEW YORK, December 6.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Charles Page Bryan, former American Ambassador to Japan, is here in a hospital under treatment for a somewhat serious injury received in Tokio. His carriage fell over the side of a bridge on a dark night and he sustained internal injuries, which compelled his resignation.

While he will be under treatment for some time, his recovery is assured.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, December 7.—(By Associated Press Cable)—Foreign Minister Sazanoff introduced a bill before the council of ministers yesterday which calls for the establishment of a consulate in the city of Honolulu, Hawaii. It is being considered favorably.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—(By Associated Press Cable)—In a statement given out this morning Oscar Underwood, Democratic representative from Alabama, declared that the Democrats are planning a complete revision of the tariff as speedily as possible.

"We are going to revise the schedules from Agate to Zine," said Mr. Underwood with a smile.

This statement is taken as an index of the determination of the house leaders to force through tariff legislation as speedily as possible, despite what the Republican leaders in both house and senate persist in declaring that there will be no tinkering with the tariff during the present session.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS SHOW MUCH ACTIVITY

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, December 6.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Senate proceedings: Consideration of the omnibus claims bill was resumed today.

Shipping interests voiced vigorous opposition to the seamen's involuntary servitude bill before the commerce subcommittee.

The court of impeachment resumed trial of Judge Archbold.

Senator Johnson, of Alabama, submitted an agreement for printing as a public document President Taft's speech at the Daughters of the Confederacy convention.

DAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, December 6.—(Special to The Advertiser)—When the Progress-

LIFE SENTENCE FOR CHINAMAN FOR RAPE OF LITTLE GIRLS

Life imprisonment was the punishment meted out to Hee Park, a Chinaman arrested, tried and convicted of the charge of rape of two little girls, under the age of fourteen. The case was tried in Judge Robinson's court, and the case went to the jury, which was out of the courtroom only five minutes, barely three minutes having been given to consideration of the verdict. Within a short time Hee Park was on his way to Oahu prison, where he will serve the term of "his natural life."

The case was presented to the jury by the opposing counsel, S. F. Chillingworth defending the prisoner, and the deputy city attorney prosecuting.

POLITICIANS ARE WATCHING FUNDS

From Saturday Advertiser.

Caucuses are reported to have been held over the national guard armory appropriation by incoming legislators and members of the Democratic committees in the hope that the \$100,000 appropriated out of the funds derived from the two bond issues may be diverted to other permanent improvements in the Territory.

Governor Frear states that he has heard nothing of such a proposal and he is expecting the plans and specifications to be ready in the near future so that bids may be advertised for before the legislature convenes. It was his plan originally to have the contract awarded, if the bids were right, before the end of the year, on account of a provision in the permission by the war department to the Territory to make use of the drill shed for its armory before the end of the present fiscal year.

Those who have been caucusing over the funds that may be at the disposal of the coming legislature have had their attention drawn to the armory appropriation and arguments have been made that the armory and the guard, with the rapidly increasing regular army establishment here, are not as necessary as in former years. On this ground those who have attended the caucuses are of the opinion that if the armory matter can be delayed the legislature would have an opportunity of bringing the \$100,000 within the scope of their own lawmaking and divert it to some other use.

Governor Frear was asked yesterday whether, in the event of no contract being awarded before the legislature met and took the matter under consideration, the money could be reappropriated. The Governor stated that the money was now in the territorial treasury, and that if the legislature chose, it could, in the event of the contract not having been awarded, handle the money in its new appropriation bills, but it would have to be reappropriated, if at all, for permanent works.

The suggestion is made that the national guard work could be better directed toward acquiring a knowledge of the handling of the big Coast defense guns, rather than acting as an infantry regiment, and that by training the citizens to use these guns they could be used almost exclusively in the fortifications, thereby leaving all the mobile forces intact and with no need to withdraw any of them as additional artillerymen.

It has been argued by those who favor the National Guard drilling as coast artillerymen that by taking places in fortifications in time of trouble they would not be subjected to the hardships of a field campaign, which many of them would not be capable of enduring.

While in times of peace the National Guard act as infantrymen and are able to march upon good roads and sleep under good thick blankets, and under tents and have good, hearty, hot meals, in time of war they would not be able to face the hard conditions which war imposes. On the other hand, it is argued the life in the fortifications would be an easier method of serving their flag and they would be as effective as aids to the regular army.

The contractors of the city, however, feel that the plans and specifications will be out presently and that they will be able to put in bids this month and have them acted upon before the end of the year.

A FOLLOWER OF INFLUENZA.

An attack of influenza is often followed by a persistent cough, which to many proves a great annoyance. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been extensively used and with good success for the relief and cure of this cough. Many cases have been cured after other well-known remedies had failed. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.—Advertisement.

(By The Advertiser)—House proceedings: Convened at noon. President's message on general affairs was read.

Western delegates advocated appropriations for river and harbor improvements before river and harbor committees.

Military affairs committee began hearings on military appropriation bill. Resumed consideration of legislative executive and judicial appropriations bill.

Naval affairs committee began framing naval appropriation bill, which Chairman Paget estimates will carry \$120,000,000 to \$130,000,000.

Progressive party campaign funds statement was filed, showing contributions of \$10,000.

Banking and currency committee began framing diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, which Chairman Butler estimates will carry \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.

DOLLARS TAKE THE PLACE OF BULLETS

President Says This Does Not Mean Diplomacy Only Materialistic.

HIGH PLACE AMONG NATIONS

Monroe Doctrine Strengthened in Eyes of World—Urges the Merit System.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, December 3.—A note of warning to European powers which by indirect means continue to discriminate against American trade; a strong appeal to the congress to uplift the great foreign policies of America above mere questions of partisan ship; a triumphant vindication of the diplomacy of the administration, which is characterized as that of "dollars versus bullets"; a masterful pride in the enormous expansion of American trade as a result of the foreign policies of his administration; and an earnest appeal for joint action by congress and the executive to open new markets for American industries—these are the more striking features of President Taft's fourth annual message sent to congress today.

The message is the first of a series of such communications which he will make to congress in the early days of the session, and deals entirely with the foreign relations of the United States. Beginning with the usual reference to the existing good relations with foreign powers, the President adds that these have been strengthened by "A greater insistence upon justice to American citizens, or interests, wherever it may have been denied, and a stronger emphasis of the need of mutuality in commercial and other relations."

A Warning Note.

For the first time in its history, says the President, the state department has obtained substantially the most favored national treatment from all of the countries of the world. Therefore, he says, that it is only natural that competitive countries should view with some concern the expansion of our commerce. Hence the warning, "If in some instances, the measures taken by them to meet it are not entirely equitable, a remedy should be found."

To this end, the President strongly recommends the enactment of the bill recommended by Secretary Knox last December, permitting the government, instead of imposing the full maximum rates of duty against discriminating countries, to apply a graduated scale of duties, up to that maximum of twenty-five per cent.

Out of Date Tariffs.

"Flat tariffs are out of date," says the President. "Nations no longer accord equal tariff treatment to all other nations, irrespective of the treatment from them received." It is very necessary that the American government should be equipped with weapons of negotiation and adapted to modern economic conditions.

Promotion for Merit.

The state department, "an archaic and inadequate machine," at the beginning of this administration, the President says, has become a new organization, with highly specialized currents and experts dealing with every phase of American trade and diplomacy. Holding that the essence of this reorganized service is found in the merit system, which President Cleveland is credited with having introduced, President Taft makes a strong appeal to congress to make this machine permanent, by giving the force of statutory law to the executive orders governing admission to and promotion in the diplomatic and consular services.

To show that these appointments are already largely non-partisan, the President points to the fact that three of the present ambassadors are holdovers; that of the ten he has appointed, five were by promotion from the rank of minister; that of the thirty ministers appointed, eleven were promotions; and that in the consular service no less than 55 per cent of the consuls appointed by him were from the Southern States.

Dollars for Bullets.

"The diplomacy of the present administration has sought to respond to modern ideas of commercial intercourse," says President Taft. "This policy has been characterized as substituting dollars for bullets. It is one that appeals alike to idealistic humanitarian sentiments, to the dictates of sound policy and strategy, and to legitimate commercial aims."

The President adds that "because modern diplomacy is commercial, there has been a disposition in some quarters to attribute to it none but materialistic aims."

"How strikingly erroneous is such an impression may be seen from a study of the results by which the diplomacy of the United States can be judged," says the President.

He mentions the arbitration treaties with France and Great Britain, which failed of confirmation in the senate; the successful tripartite mediation of the Argentine Republic, Brazil and Ecuador, the arbitration of the Panama-Costa Rica boundary dispute; the intervention between Haiti and the Dominican Republic on the verge of war; the suppression of the Nicaraguan war; the halting of intercorine strife in Honduras; the adjustment of the celebrated Tanco-Arion dispute between Peru and Chile; and the adjustment of the Peruvian-Brazilian boundary issue.

In consequence of these things, says the President, there has been a general feeling of international tension on the West Coast of South America. He also adds that the diplomacy of the United States is active in seeking to arrange the remaining ill feeling between this country and Colombia.

Relations With China.

Taking up some of the details of the year's diplomatic work, the President

refers with expressions of pride to China, where "the policy of encouraging financial investment to enable that country to help itself has had the result of giving new life and practical application to the open-door policy." The consistent purpose has been to encourage the use of American capital in China, says the President, to promote the reforms to which that country is pledged by treaty with the United States and other powers. There has been a vigorous assertion, also, he says, of the equal right of the United States to a voice in all questions pertaining to Chinese loans and developments.

"Advent Taft" takes the direct charge that the terrible events recorded in Nicaragua recently, the useless loss of life, the devastation of property, the bombardment of the principal cities, the killings and the tortures and suffering, "might have been averted had the department of state, through approval of the loan convention by the senate, been permitted to carry out its now well developed policy."

"In Central America the aim has been to help such countries as Nicaragua and Honduras to help themselves," says President Taft.

Monroe Doctrine Stronger. While they are the immediate beneficiaries, the profit to the United States is two-fold, he adds. The Monroe Doctrine is more vital in the neighborhood of the Panama Canal, and such countries should be relieved of the jeopardy of heavy foreign debts likely to provoke international complications.

The financial rehabilitation of these countries by American bankers and the protection of their customhouses from being the prey of would-be dictators, says the President, would remove the menace of foreign creditors and revolutionary disorder. Furthermore, the United States would profit largely in a business way through the development of the great natural resources of Central America.

Stop Filibusters.

Commending the successful results of the application of the new neutrality laws to Mexico and other troubled countries the President suggests that means be found in addition to prevent the professional revolutionists from making American ports "foes" for revolutionary intrigue. He reiterates his determination to adhere in the case of Mexico to the "patient policy of non-intervention, steadfast recognition of constituted authority, and the exertion of every effort to protect American interests."

Other paragraphs of the message point to the increase of American domestic exports by \$200,000,000 during the past year, making the greatest total ever known, \$2,200,000,000; to the agricultural credit system which he thoroughly indorses, to the probable necessity of an amendment of the fur seal act to permit limiting killing of seals; to a meeting of the arbitrators in Washington next year to adjust the pecuniary claims between Great Britain and America; to negotiations with Mexico for the distribution of the waters of the Colorado River in the Imperial Valley section; and to the financial rehabilitation of Liberia.

There is merely historical reference to the Chinese revolution; to the San Domingan troubles, the rebellion in Cuba and the Balkan War developments, in which it is said the United States is not involved.

The message concludes with an earnest appeal to congress to cooperate with the executive in its efforts to apply the old principles of diplomacy which have governed the country, to the momentous new situations of today, when America finds itself at the threshold of her middle age as a nation; "too mature to continue in its foreign relations those temporary expedients natural to a people to whom domestic affairs are the sole concern."

AGED HAWAIIANS ARE STRANDED IN PORTLAND

Only representatives of their race in Portland, Paoa and his wife, natives of Hawaii, both over sixty, the one an invalid, the other totally deaf, and both ignorant of the English language, want to get back to their native land, where a good home awaits them, but they have no money to take them there, reports the Portland Oregonian. Industrially worthless here and rendered completely helpless by their many handicaps, they have appealed to the Associated Charities, and that organization is seeking means of procuring the needed transportation.

The aged Kanaka and his wife drifted here on the wave induced by the Lewis and Clark Fair, and while others of their race continued in Portland they were cared for. Recently the last family of Kanakas quartered in Portland went elsewhere and with them the sole dependence of the helpless couple. They have a granddaughter, 8 years, and it is their fear that she will be taken from them that weighs heaviest on the old people. A son in Hawaii has written that they will be welcomed to his home, but he cannot supply the money to transport them.

FOUGHT FIRE FORTY-SEVEN STORIES ABOVE STREET

NEW YORK, November 25.—A tar kettle which ballooned over on the forty-seventh floor of the new Woolworth building provided such an unusual fire spectacle today that Broadway, 650 feet below, was choked for an hour by a crowd watching great clouds of smoke roll from the open tower windows. A high wind made the situation seem threatening.

Several policemen who gained the scene by a series of elevators and ladders raised their uniforms in helping the workers beat out the flames. The damage to the building was nominal.

NEW YORK, November 27.—According to Congressman Fitzgerald, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, the first ship to pass through the Panama Canal will be sent through that waterway, via fast approaching completion, on September 29, 1913, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific by Balboa.

Fitzgerald returned from the canal zone today at the head of a party of some members of the House Appropriations Committee who made the trip to the isthmus.

Fitzgerald was enthusiastic over the progress of his work on the canal.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

ROBERT O. MATHESON

EDITOR

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 CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : DECEMBER 10

BRIGHT COFFEE OUTLOOK.

Mainland advices concerning the coffee situation should be highly encouraging to Hawaiian coffee growers and should result in a widening of the scope of the local coffee industry. The reports for November show that the world will be dependent next year for a part of its coffee supply upon the stock stored in Brazil under the valorization plan and that there can not be any falling off in the price, even should it not advance. To show that the distributors have no fear of a falling market any time in the near future, it is pointed out that the October deliveries in the United States from abroad were considerably above the consumption, the totals for the month being 1,786,380 bags, against an average of 1,456,346 so far for the year, thus demonstrating that the importers are laying in a surplus stock.

The present crop, according to the estimates, will be fourteen and a half million bags, three million below the estimated world's consumption. Commenting on these figures, taking into allowance the fact that a syndicate is holding four million bags of a former crop, the American Grocer says: "It seems there are no facts to warrant a drop, and none to warrant a rise unless it is certain that the 1913-14 Brazil crop will run below the current year's production. And it looks that way, but it is a good deal of a guess as to how much."

Concluding its article, the American Grocer says: "If the 1913-14 crops are 3,000,000 bags short, as now seems probable, higher prices seem inevitable and must force a release of all valorization coffee before July 1, 1914."

OUR FOUR BILLION BUSINESS.

The foreign trade of the United States will cross the four billion dollar line in the year which ends with this month. Its highest former record was 3626 million dollars in 1911, and it only crossed the three billion dollar line for the first time in 1906 and the two billion line in 1899. Imports in the ten months of the current year for which figures are now available in the statistical division of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce amounted to 1511 million dollars and exports to 1871 million making it apparent that the imports to the full year will approximate 1800 million and the exports 2300 million, or approximately 4100 million dollars, against 3626 million in 1911.

Imports have practically doubled in value since 1901 and exports have practically doubled since 1904. The exports of domestic products, which had never touched the two billion line until 1911, will in 1912 approximate two and a half billion dollars, while the exports of foreign merchandise during the year will probably fall slightly below the high record of thirty-seven and a quarter million dollars in 1910.

THE GOAL OF OPPORTUNITY FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT.

Based upon the interest which has been generally excited in favor of action by the legislature in behalf of an elective commission form of government for the city of Honolulu, it now looks as though something practical in this line would soon become an accomplished fact. The Advertiser congratulates the people of this beautiful city upon the display of public spirit which has been shown by all classes, also upon the harmony which has found expression in the general idea that what is best for the city is what all should work for, irrespective of party, or those few having axes to grind. This is a time when the grindstone should be put out behind the woodpile and tied up tight to that colored trouble-maker who is supposed to be ever ready to be found in that position.

The civic federation has taken up the work of agitation and education in excellent shape, while the call by Governor Frear for the organization of a citizens' committee to take up and carry to a successful ending the campaign for a new city charter, means that Honolulu is nearer to the goal of opportunity for good government than she has apparently been since she became a double city and county. There are many varieties of the commission government as advocated by those who have made a careful study of the problems involved in municipal government, and there will undoubtedly be a wide diversity of opinion as to just which form best suits the local problems of this Island City.

Undoubtedly the legislative committee of the civic federation or of the special committee called by the Governor will do much to settle this question. The Advertiser has for several years been an advocate of an elective commission form of government for Honolulu, and has brought the matter before the people here many times, both in its news columns and editorially, and it has complete confidence in the final solution of the problems which confront the law makers. It is probable that the best points in the various charters of the mainland will be adapted to local conditions and the whole made one which the voters of this city can most enthusiastically endorse for the best interests of the city.

EDUCATING THE EDUCATORS.

Every little while in various newspapers one reads something about the work of education in some part of the United States, as chronicled through the bureau of education at Washington: it may be that someone of some school in Kentucky has made an innovation in the course of study, or it may be an accomplishment in the Territory of Hawaii, where such cosmopolitan problems confront the teacher. All this distribution of knowledge of what is being worked out by the educators of the youth of the country is of the greatest importance and other countries are rapidly taking advantage of what this country is doing and also establishing similar headquarters for information in this subject.

Canadian educators, particularly, are impressed with the facilities for educational information in the United States. Dr. David Sloan, principal of the Nova Scotia Normal School, considers the Federal Bureau of Education at Washington one of the best and readiest sources of information about the schools of Canada.

Doctor Sloan is not the first educator who has paid tribute to the wisdom of congress in providing a central bureau for the diffusion of educational information, but as an expert on education his opinion deserves to be quoted. After speaking of the history of education in the United States as "illustrious" and describing the part the government, through its bureau of education, has played, he says:

"It has saved uncalculated millions to educational effort merely through its punctual record of each and every educational enterprise, every attempted reform, every individual initiative. It has prevented duplication of experiment, reported educational progress in foreign countries, sifted statistics, and from conflicting reports gathered the facts the leaders of education in America needed to be certified of."

Education is international. No matter how local and national certain of its problems may be, the fundamentals of education are identical in all civilized countries; and it is surely worth knowing that in this international exchange of ideas the United States bears no small part.

MALIHINI AND PUBLIC SERVICE.

Frank Godfrey, in a communication in this issue, draws attention to the present condition of Ward Avenue, which particular thoroughfare has been a subject of contention among Honolulu supervisors ever since there were supervisors. Our correspondent is especially off, however, in his strictures against the road superintendent concerning this particular street, as that official, when repairing King Street, at least backed the material out from that thoroughfare and gave Ward Avenue a temporary improvement, making it possible for all the traffic Mr. Godfrey refers to and this without a cent of expense to the taxpayers, as the old material from King Street had to be hauled somewhere.

We are not the least sure, either, in the various references to Road Superintendent Caldwell as a "malihini," an "imported official," and such. He could be all that, although he is not and still be the best road supervisor Honolulu has had for years, and it is ingrained prejudice and an expression of what has been killing Hawaii back in many ways to keep on the particular length of time anyone may have spent in the Islands in connection with his or her ability to perform his particular public service that does not constitute an inflexible knowledge of local conditions. In the particular case of Mr.

Caldwell's occupation, a road is a road, whether in Honolulu, Florida or Southern California, and to build it properly requires the same qualifications in one place as the other. Honolulu by this time should have outgrown its idea that malihinis can teach it nothing, while in this particular case the one referred to as a "malihini" has owned more Honolulu property for several years than nine-tenths of those whose names appear upon the voters' list.

THE NEEDS OF THE NAVY.

Three dreadnoughts, two battleship-cruisers, sixteen destroyers, six submarines, two gunboats and a fleet of auxiliaries, to include transports, supply ships, tugs, tenders and a drydock are what Secretary Meyer asks for the Navy for the coming year. He lays stress upon the necessity for the battleship-cruisers, swift ships for the first line of defense, but wants battleships first, and quotes, in his report just submitted to congress, from the naval general board, the following:

"The United States has no vessels of this type. They have a military value not possible to obtain from other types or combination of types. To further neglect their necessity is to deliberately weaken our naval strength. The paramount need of the Navy is, however, for battleships, and the Board does not recommend any modification of the building program by which preference in building is given to battle cruisers or other fleet units, and auxiliaries, which will interfere with the ultimate battleship strength."

Secretary Meyer expresses skepticism as to the abolition of war in the near future. Wars come with little or no warning, he says, and only by the possession of an efficient fleet of adequate size will the country be safe from attack and free to work out its own destiny in peace and without hindrance.

"The history of all times, including the present, shows the utility and danger of trusting to the good will and fair dealing, and even to the most solemnly binding treaties between nations for the protection of a nation's 'sovereign rights and interests,' he says, 'and without doubt the time is remote when a comparatively unarmed and helpless nation may be reasonably free from attack by ambitious, well-armed powers, especially in a commercial age, such as the present. The economical system of a great commercial nation is so delicately balanced that even a threat of war is very disturbing and harmful while a war with any other great power would cause incalculable damage."

"To avoid war and insure peace the country must be prepared for war. No person of intelligence who has studied international policies can be blind to the fact that the possession of great wealth, resources and population, does not carry with it immunity from attack should the nation's interests clash with those of another better prepared."

The opening of the Panama Canal will in no sense double the American fleet, according to Secretary Meyer. While it will increase its efficiency by facilitating its passage from one coast to the other, this condition has been fully considered in calculating the naval program. Without the canal, says Secretary Meyer, experts figure that the United States would need a fleet double that of a country whose coast line is continuous.

The secretary estimates that a total of forty-one battleships, with a proportional number of other fighting and auxiliary vessels, is the least that would place this country on a safe basis in its relations with other world powers. This fleet should be secured as soon as practicable, he said, and its strength should be maintained by replacing obsolete vessels with new ones by a uniform annual program. While the navy department would welcome more torpedo boats and submarines, the secretary expresses the belief that until more of the old battleships are replaced it is wiser to build battleships than smaller vessels.

Aeroplane equipment is entirely inadequate at the present time, according to Secretary Meyer. He points out that while the United States spent only \$140,000 for this purpose last year, Japan spent \$600,000 and five European nations spent individual sums ranging from \$2,000,000 to \$6,000,000, the latter being the expenditure of France. Secretary Meyer says there should be no limitation upon the progressive development of naval aviation.

He recommends the creation of a naval reserve of about 50,000 men, 25,000 to be secured from the honorably discharged men of the navy, the naval militia, and various mechanical trades of civil life; the other 25,000 from among sailors of the merchant marine.

The United States must have a bigger navy and must be prepared to meet any chance of war, if it is to preserve its national safety, is the secretary's summing up of the situation. International peace has been brought no nearer, he declares, so far as a limitation of armament is concerned. To guard its coast and protect its commercial activities, the United States needs a permanent navy of forty-one capital ships—battleships and battle-cruisers. The present strength of the navy in battleships is about thirty-three, but 4 ships will soon be retired as obsolete.

DYNAMITE CONSPIRACY
DENIED BY UNION MEN

Officers of Iron Workers' Organization Testify in Famous Indianapolis Trial.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
 INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana, December 9.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Vehement denial of knowledge of any dynamite conspiracy within the ranks of their organization, was voiced from the witness stand here today by defendants Charles W. Wachmeister and Frank J. Murphy, of Detroit, officials of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, at the trial of the union men charged with illegally transporting dynamite.
 Murphy also denied that he had heard of a reported "kitty" to finance Detroit dynamitings.
 Attorneys for the Pacific Coast defendants do not believe the government has produced sufficient testimony against Olaf A. Tveitmo, and say the San Francisco man may not take the stand.
 C. E. Clancy, of San Francisco, it was stated, would testify in his own behalf, but not until the testimony of most of the Eastern defendants have been completed.

CRUEL REPORT OF
WRECK GIVEN OUT

NEW YORK, December 9.—(By Associated Press Cable)—This city was thrown into a panic today when the report came that the liner Mauretania had been sunk off the Grand Banks in a manner similar to that in which the ill-fated Titanic was lost. Wireless stations along the coast immediately got busy calling the big ship and soon had her answer that she was all right and steaming along her course toward New York without accident.

At the offices of the Canadian company here the receipt of the report was admitted and the officers said here by the captain of the vessel shown as refloating. The origin of the rumor is said by the company officials upon the shoulder of Atlantic rivals, and is declared to be a bit of pure spite work.

TO INCREASE HER NAVY.

LONDON, December 9.—(By Associated Press Cable)—London Chronicle, in an editorial, today announced that the contributions which the cable ship may make to the British naval fund will not make any difference in the amount of money the admiralty will require from the treasury during the year.

ing year. The imperial building plan will be carried out, and any contributions from the colonies will probably be used to build ships for service in the waters of the colony from which the funds come.

LIGHTWEIGHTS BEGIN
TRAINING FOR FIGHT

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
 CHICAGO, December 9.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Eddie Murphy, of Boston, started active training here today for a battle with Paeky McFarland, scheduled for December 16, at Kenosha, Wisconsin. McFarland also began training today. Both men are in fine condition.

ANOTHER WHITE HOPE
JOINS PUG COLONY

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
 LOS ANGELES, December 9.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Frank Moran, the Pittsburgh heavyweight, has joined the brigade of "white hopes" wintering in Los Angeles, with the hope of becoming involved in the heavyweight scramble being staged by promoter McCarty and Flynn.

PRESIDENT TO VISIT
PANAMA CANAL AGAIN

WASHINGTON, December 9.—(Special to The Advertiser)—President Taft today tentatively selected December 19 as the date for starting for Panama. His intention to visit the isthmus before going out of office was influenced, partly at least, by President-elect Wilson's decision not to do so.
 Under the new Panama Canal law, the President is responsible for putting into effect the new government for the Canal Zone.
 The President will sail from Key West on the battleship Arkansas, accompanied by Mrs. Taft and several friends. The battleship Delaware will probably accompany the Arkansas.

RECOMMENDED EVERYWHERE.

Mr. P. A. Hys, living at Fairview, Frankfort District, Orange River, Cal., Africa, says: "We can give evidence to the benefit of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it several times for our children and our selves and have found it excellent. We expect to continue using it and can recommend it to any one in the world. For sale by Messrs. Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.—Advertisement."

OPPOSITION TO
FREAR HAS COME

(Continued from Page one.)
 upon being informed of the circumstances, take this view of the matter.
 No Occasion to Worry.

Meanwhile there is no occasion for either the Governor or the Secretary to worry, even should the senate fail to confirm their appointments. The Organic Act provides in each case that "he shall hold office for four years and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President."

If the Governor and the Secretary had received recess appointments the case would have been different for the Constitution of the United States provides that such appointments expire at the end of the session of the senate immediately following the recess in which they were made.

As neither the Governor or the Secretary have such short term commissions, they will in case the senate should fail to confirm, continue in office until President Wilson names their successors, which event, it is said, will surely be possible or probable before next September.

The warmth of the fight waged by the Democrats against the alienation of federal patronage is indicated in mail advices from The Advertiser's Washington correspondent. He says:

Patronage for Democrats.

"The great overtopping topic for the moment seems to be federal patronage. Hardly a day passes that some Democratic patriot does not break into the local prints with a passionate outburst about the injustice of allowing Republicans to hold office after that red-letter day in the party calendar—March the fourth. Do not blame the Democratic congressmen over much for his zeal in demanding fourth class postmasters and other federal places. He ought to be sufficiently high-minded to resist, but the pressure upon him is unprecedented."

The Southern Democrat is catering most loudly at this juncture and with excuse. It has long been gall and wormwood politically to Southern folks to have their mail taken care of by Republicans. There is an unpleasant social element in their postal philosophy. It has been repressed somewhat in the recent years of Republican supremacy but now that a Democratic President is coming in—a Southern-born man, too—the cry of their hearts is for postmasters, internal revenue collectors and deputies, district attorneys and so on of their own kind."

And already Southern congressmen are springing fiercely to the proposition of ripping the blanket of civil service off the fourth-class postmasters. They are condemning President Taft for putting these Southern postmasters under the civil service recently, and urging that President Wilson, as soon as he gets the authority, suspend the order, even as President Harrison suspended a somewhat similar civil service order made by President Cleveland. The South is very determined upon having a few cuts of pie very early in the administration. Perhaps it will get them. But if the way to the counter is made open, there can be no question about the terrific rush. The spectacle of what would happen is likely to deter President Wilson.

Many Long Termers.

"Probably ninety per cent. of all federal officials, nominated by the President and confirmed by the senate, have commissions that will not expire before 1914. This is not from any political design. Presidents have such a burden of patronage problems that time is required in the solution thereof. As incumbents hold on till their successors qualify, it has happened under Republican administrations of the last sixteen years that very many men have served considerably more than four years. Consequently the dates of the new commissions were moved forward, as must be done, to the time that the senate voted confirmation."

"Now shall Democrats cut this process short, oust incumbents forthwith, and put their own men in, having assurance that at least four years of service is ahead of them? It is rumored from Bermuda that Mr. Wilson feels disposed to let senators and representatives do as they think best about this as far as pertains to the offices filled ordinarily by their endorsement, and that he will follow his own judgment about general patronage. Democrats are praying fervently that this proves true. In that event there would be mighty few Republican postmasters in the South who would survive the first sixty days of the Wilson administration."

"It is confidently expected that the campaign for patronage will be attended with thousands of complaints against Republican officials. Were to those who are unpopular in their own communities. The mails to Washington will be burdened and the department files will be speedily be filled with letters, urging that long suffering constituencies be given relief. Unless the spoils are turned over to the victors right away—which is unlikely—the result to this method will be very general. The head men of Mr. Cleveland's administration found their time much occupied with such cases."

HEARD IN HONOLULU

Bad Backs Made Strong—Kidney Pills Corrected.

All over Honolulu you hear it keeping up the good work, curing weak kidneys, driving away backache, correcting urinary ills. Honolulu people are telling about it—telling of bad backs sound again. You can believe the testimony of your own townpeople. They tell it for the benefit of you who are suffering. If your back aches, if you feel lame, sore and miserable, if the kidneys act too frequently, or passages are painful, scanty and off color, use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the remedy that has helped so many of your friends and neighbors. Follow this Honolulu citizen's advice and give Doan's a chance to do the same for you.

B. T. White, Pearl City, Oahu, Honolulu, Hawaii, says: "I am ninety-two years of age and suffered from backache and kidney disease for eight years. I have given Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a fair trial and have been so greatly benefited that I cheerfully recommend them to other kidney sufferers."

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.

Advt.

MISTLETOE IS CHEAP.

NEW YORK, December 8.—(Special to The Advertiser)—A carpet of snow is on the way from the valley of the St. Lawrence to be laid over New York for Kris Kringle on Christmas, so the local weather bureau says. Mistletoe has never been so cheap and with plenty of Christmas wishes it is expected there will be a bumper crop of May brides next spring.

COMES TO LIFE IN COFFIN.

SULLIVAN, Wisconsin, December 3.—Brought to life by a runaway after two days' residence in a coffin was the unexpected result of Mike Scofield's fall in a hearse.

"Dead!" That the verdict of Coroner Hix's hastily-assembled jury was in accordance with the facts was the opinion of those who had thronged in front of the local undertaking establishment on November 5, when Scofield, a laborer, fell apparently lifeless to the pavement.

The body was placed in the customary pine box. A few days later the coffin was placed in a hearse for transportation to the potters' field. The roar and rumble of a train as it rushed past the hearse frightened the horses, and instantly the driver, hearse and coffin were rattling over the road.

Scofield, aroused from an extended period of suspended animation as the hearse went caving over ruts and stones, gave voice to a thoroughly live man's phrase as the coffin was dumped into a ditch and cover broken off.

Scofield caught the horses, patted up their driver, and assisted him back to this village.

POTATO GROWERS COMBINE
TO KEEP UP PRICES

LODI, California, December 1.—The Lodi section now has an Oriental tract composed of Chinese and Japanese farmers representing 55,000 acres of land west of this city. The purpose of the combination is to fix a minimum price for potatoes which will allow a profit. It is estimated that it costs from 60 to 85 cents to grow a sack of potatoes, while at present the tubers are retailing at 60 cents a sack. The bylaws, rules and regulations have been written in Chinese and translated into Japanese and English, approved by the consuls of China and Japan at San Francisco. Hundreds of copies have been distributed to the growers and commission men. The present low prices are said to be due to overproduction, and it will be the aim of the association to reduce the acreage of potatoes by planting other vegetables.

REGAINS SPEECH AFTER
OPERATION ON SKULL

NEW YORK, December 1.—Among the wonders of surgery seen here by the 2600 members of the clinical congress was an operation that had a surprising development, when Terence Devitt found speech for the first time in his seven years of life.

The operation was performed in the Swedish hospital, Brooklyn.

The extraordinary feature of the case is that patients are usually two or three months in reaching vocal expression, and here was a lad trying to chatter and making fair headway at it almost immediately after the operation.

About three o'clock in the morning the boy startled the night nurse in his ward by exclaiming:

"I hear a car."

A St. John's place trolley car was passing.

Before the operation the boy's vocabulary was limited to "mother," pronounced by him "mud-ee" and "good-by," which he spoke correctly.

A depression of the skull which affected the brain center of speech was removed by the operation.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in

DIARRHOEA, and is

the only Specific in

CHOLERA and

DYSENTERY.

The only Palliative in SCARLETT, DANGEROUS, and

Typhoid, Cholera, and other

feverish conditions. It is

the only remedy known for

COUGHS, COLDS,

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,

and all other



The Real Criminals in Some Recent Forgeries.

A Weakness in the Liquor Law.

Saturday Evening in Chinatown.

In jail, awaiting trial on a charge that may land him in the penitentiary for a term of years, is another bogus check-passer. In the penitentiary are already a couple of men serving time for forgery of checks. The man awaiting trial forged his check in order to pass it over a bar for booze; the two forgers in the pen passed their forged paper over the bar for booze. There recently came out of jail another who served time for forging a check while drunk in order to buy more booze with the proceeds.

Now, it seems to me about time that our criminologists took a book out of latter-day medicine and started some preventive methods for this booze-inspired forging of checks. I believe that the man who takes a check over a bar for booze is more guilty than the man who forges the name to it and I believe that it is the bartender who should go to jail and not the gin-crazed fool who takes the desperate chance in order to keep up a spree. Who is the worst foe of society and who is the one who should be put behind the bars, the man whose drink-soaked brain conceives the idea of signing a check with some other man's name and thus secure funds for a further debauch or the man who will supply the booze to first deaden the good sense of a drinker and then cash for him a check, the validity of which, under the circumstances, must be doubtful?

I know one man who went to jail for a forgery done openly in the sight of the man who cashed the bank order, the latter cashing what he knew to be a worthless bit of paper because he relied on the friends of the forger to make it good rather than allow a criminal charge to be brought. In this case, certainly, the man who served time was less guilty of crime than the one who took the forged check to the bank and then preferred charges.

The Hilo Tribune brings up a feature of the liquor law that is worth consideration. The Tribune has been discussing the ease with which habitual drunkards can secure intoxicants, although the law makes it punishable to sell intoxicating liquor to one who has been twice convicted of drunkenness. Says the Tribune:

"In this connection it might seem well to call attention to some defects in the statute which its enforcement shows exist. Thus we find that the list of tabu drunks contains only two out of Hilo's best known toppers. This is due to two things. First, the fact that the police are averse to making arrests. There are common drunks here in Hilo who have been seen drunk by the dozen times by every one of us, and who still have as clean a record, bibulously speaking, as Doctor Scudder. Another reason why so comparatively few convictions for drunkenness appear on the records in the case of our village sots lies in the fact that in many instances are arrests of such persons made on charges of common nuisance, being disorderly persons or the like, in which case, of course, the two-times-and-out rule does not apply.

"The liquor dealers themselves point out some defects which are well worth noting. First of all, they contend that it is unreasonable to expect them to know every man on the tabu list. 'There are only two men on the "trouble list" whom I know by sight,' said a prominent liquor dealer. 'There is probably not a man in town who knows them all. Now, is it fair to subject me to a heavy fine if I sell liquor to a man whom I don't know, just because he happens to be on the tabu list?' The answer is, of course, obvious. No reasonable judge would impose sentence in a case where the dealer, being justifiably ignorant, had acted in good faith. On the other hand, the statute gives the authorities the ability to impose a stiff fine in cases where the dealers sell to men when they, as do all others, know that their patron is a chronic drunk. And that is as it should be.

"The dealers go one step further, however. 'Is it fair to punish us, who pay a heavy license fee for the right to do business, while the chronic drunk, the man who takes the initiative in the violation of the law, goes free? Would it not be more reasonable if the law punished the man who, though he had been twice convicted, bought liquor in violation of the law? Would it not be better to punish such persons for being found on the premises where liquor is sold? Such a statute would meet with the approval of all reputable dealers, for they are, when you come right down to cases, the ones who suffer the most from these chronic drunks.'

"Reference was made to the fact that the police often arrest the perennial Bacehants on charges other than drunkenness. The authorities explain that they do so for the reason that the maximum penalty which the law provides for drunkenness is three months' imprisonment. At first glance this would seem to be an ample sentence for so comparatively slight an offense. Experience has shown, however, that it is not. On Oahu where the humane High Sheriff Henry has done some splendid work by reclaiming drunkards whom he had committed to his custody, it has been found generally that six months is none too long a period in which to eradicate the craving for liquor from the system of the chronic snail. In Hilo it has been shown that the maximum of three months is too short.

"A resume of these statements and arguments shows that the present law, while exceedingly good on the whole, can be improved in some particulars. Thus it would be well to pass legislation providing punishment for the twice convicted drunk who attempts to purchase liquor, who attempts to get some one else to buy it for him or who is found on licensed premises. Any person who buys liquor for such a person should also be subjected to a stiff fine. Furthermore, the maximum penalty for drunkenness should be increased to at least six months, probably more. These recommendations are respectfully submitted to our legislators."

Strolling through that quarter of the city lying between River, Vineyard, Nuuanu and King streets at the Saturday hour of twilight, one may note at his leisure the ease with which the Orientals abiding in this district throw off the harsh restraint which minor laws such as those of sanitation impose on them.

Saturday being a half holiday, the inspectors are off duty. The Oriental shop keepers know this. Then it is that the screens are removed from the little Chinese butcher shops so that the flies may sample the meat intended for Sunday dinners.

From the doorways of the little Japanese shops come gusts of dust as the proprietors clear out refuse which forbids the sweeping of rubbish into the street. Into the gutter goes the litter, there to become damp filth in which children play. Empty boxes, waste paper, excelsior and other inflammable articles too bulky to be cast into the streets are piled in the yards behind the shops and in the alleys, so that a chance spark may at any time afford employment for the fire department.

In the tenement preparations are being made for the observance of the Sabbath. The children are carrying out empty bottles to the junkman around the corner and papa and mamma are coming home with the stock of "Palm Tree" and "Dago Hat" needed to make the day one of rest.

Scores of windows are glittering and sparkling as the tenement house tops and below them birds of another feather are preening themselves for visitors.

In this hour the people of the quarter live their own life safe from the gaze of official eyes. They relax.

PANAMA-VOLCANO-COAST EXCURSION

Such is Suggestion of H. P. Wood to Matson Navigation Co. for Its New Liner.

A voyage de luxe for the new Matson Navigation steamer Matsonia, following its completion next summer, has been suggested by Secretary Wood of the promotion committee to Castle & Cooke, the local agents of the line. The suggestion is for a triangular trip for the steamer's maiden voyage from San Francisco, to include Honolulu, Hilo, the Panama Canal and back to San Francisco.

In suggesting the proposed cruise yesterday to the local agents for reference to Captain Matson at San Francisco, Mr. Wood stated that he believed this is one of the best ideas which has come to his mind for advertising the Hawaiian Islands and for advertising also the Matson company and at the same time giving the traveling public one of the most novel cruises ever planned by a steamer line.

In the opinion of the framer of the idea the trip is not one which would compel the steamer people to make any unusual preparations or lay out a steamer for a special cruise, but is one which almost fit into their itinerary, merely giving a new route to return home to San Francisco.

"The Panama Canal is one of the features of the world's development which is one of the most-talked-of matters of today," said Mr. Wood yesterday. "It is an engineering triumph which no doubt a vast number of mainlanders will be glad to see. The opportunities to see it by the Pacific and Atlantic Coast routes are not of the best, but if a trip is planned by which travelers may board the new Matsonia at San Francisco and make a trip first out into the middle of the Pacific to see Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands generally, and then go on to Panama, and then back up the Coast to San Francisco, it is something which I believe would appeal very deeply to the leisure class.

"Such a trip advertised for six or seven months would prove of advantage to the Hawaiian Islands for it would link the names of the two localities which are to become better known throughout the world in the next three years than almost any other portions of the globe. I mean Panama and Hawaii, for we all know that Hawaii is to derive immense advantage from being on the track of vessels which will make use of the Panama Canal as a shorter route from the Occident to the Orient.

"I have in mind a number of catch advertising phrases which could be used to advantage. For instance: 'A Trip to the Regions of Wonders: See the World's Greatest Natural Wonder—the Crater of Kilauea in Action—and the World's Greatest Engineering Wonder—the Panama Canal.' What an appeal that will make to people all over the United States.

"The more I think of the possibilities in this trip the more enthusiastic I become. If only the steamship people can be convinced that it is a good thing, a good advertisement for their company, and that the traveling public is looking for just such a trip, then the thing is done, for the Matson people are progressive, as is shown in the manner in which they have added new steamers to their already fine fleet.

"I have spoken to some Honolulu people who make yearly trips to out of the way places, and when I suggested the possibilities of the Panama trip they became enthusiastic at once, and said they would book for it. Naturally, the trip will cost a good deal more than one from San Francisco to Honolulu and back again, but wealthy people do not mind that.

"It strikes me that the whole proposition is feasible from the hard-headed business standpoint, and I believe that Captain Matson will fall in line with it. I believe California would also help the thing along."

KAIMUKI LADIES TO WELCOME NEW PASTOR

This time it is ladies of Kaimuki who are keeping matters alive in the growing district of Kaimuki. The Rev. E. G. Williams, late of St. Clement's Church, has moved to Kaimuki and taken charge of the Epiphany Mission as permanent pastor, and on the evening of Friday next, the ladies of the Epiphany Guild will give a reception to him and his family. The reception will be held in the assembly hall of the Liliuokalani School, and will be followed by a musical program, the talent for which is mostly furnished by residents of the district. Kaimuki's Quintet Club will furnish music for dancing, and refreshments will be served by the ladies of the Guild. No written invitations will be issued to anyone, and the ladies would like to see as many residents of the district present as is possible, in order that they meet Mr. Williams and his family.

DAIRY STOCK FOR THE OLAA DISTRICT

Lorin A. Thurston, president and manager of the Hilo Railroad Company, Hawaiian Islands, was a caller at the Review office a few days ago, says the Pacific Daily Review of November 21. He is planning to ship a number of dairy animals to the Olaa district of the Islands, preferably grade and registered Guernseys if he succeeds in finding suitable stock. This part of the islands is a prolific grass producer, having over 200 acres of rainfall a year, and Mr. Thurston is interested in establishing the dairy industry there.

Captain and Mrs. Morgan after four years spent on Oahu left for their new post in Atlanta by Thursday's train.

W. W. THAYER IS NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL

Governor Announces Appointment to Take Effect First of January.

APPOINTEE IS A DEMOCRAT

Has Been Prominent in Legal Circles of Honolulu Nearly a Decade.

From Saturday Advertiser.

On January 1, 1913, Wade Warren Thayer will assume the duties of attorney general of the Territory of Hawaii, vice A. Lindsay, Jr., whose resignation was placed in the hands of the Governor a week ago. Mr. Thayer was appointed yesterday morning and will shortly commence to familiarize himself with the routine duties of the office.

Mr. Thayer is a Democrat and has been prominent in the affairs of his party since he came here, ten or eleven years ago. The appointment was a surprise to the city, owing to the fact that Mr. Thayer stands in the party opposed to that represented by the Governor. The appointment, however, was not displeasing, but it was freely expressed in downtown circles that the Territory is fortunate in having a man of Mr. Thayer's ability to take charge of the work.

He is the first Democrat to fill the office, although Leslie Scott, a deputy attorney general, is also a Democrat. Governor Frenn did not appoint Mr. Thayer until he had thoroughly canvassed the situation. The Governor states that a number of persons highly recommended Mr. Thayer.

Mr. Thayer began his career in Honolulu as a reporter on The Advertiser, remaining with the paper for about two years, when he resigned to engage in the practice of law. He was born in Jackson, Michigan, September 18, 1873, and is a graduate of the University of Michigan, '95, taking the degree of B.A., and a year later that of LL.B. He first engaged in newspaper work in Salt Lake City, having been connected both with the Salt Lake Herald and the Salt Lake Tribune. His selecting Salt Lake was because of a visit which he had made as a university man as a member of the Michigan Glee Club, which made a well remembered tour of the West.

He arrived in Honolulu in 1900. Since engaging in the practice of his profession here he has served as district magistrate, pro tem. He was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Michigan in June, 1896, and in 1900 was admitted to the bar in Honolulu. He has served as referee in bankruptcy for the islands of Oahu, Kauai, Maui and West Hawaii. He was second district magistrate of Honolulu, 1909-1910. He was the candidate of the Democratic party for county attorney in 1906 and 1910.

BARRON FLASHES FORMAL PLEDGE

Says Every Democrat Elected Is Bound to Be Guided by the Committee.

(From Saturday Advertiser)

"I agree to observe the Rules of the Democratic Party, particularly Sections 15 and 16. Article 1, and further, that if I am to make any appointment I shall be guided by recommendations of the Democratic county committee."—The pledge which every candidate nominated in the Democratic county convention signed.

"I do not know why the supervisors and the other elected Democrats object to the county committee calling their attention to the fact that they each and every one of them took a pledge to do exactly what we are asking them to do," said Charles (Soapbox) Barron, yesterday, referring to the many stories in circulation that the supervisors, the mayor, the sheriff, the treasurer and the Democratic members of the legislature will "ignore" the resolution of the county committee regarding the disposition of patronage.

Barron flashes the pledge here quoted, which, he says, every candidate of the party signed in the convention, in the presence of the delegates assembled. He declares that if the ignoring of the county committee is carried out, as per announced program, then the ones so transgressing will be brought up on the carpet and made to explain why the pledge they took before election is now regarded as not binding.

"I want to say, too," says Barron, "that the resolution passed by the county committee was my resolution, but that of L. L. McAndrews. As a matter of fact, Mr. McAndrews never saw the resolution until it was introduced and he did not have any foreknowledge of it. I never told him I was going to introduce it, nor did I discuss it with him. He was present when it was passed, but he was thirty other Democratic leaders."

Small Talks

ACTING-CHIEF KELLET.—We'll all drink dago red when Mac comes narchin' home again. Sitting on the lid has its drawbacks.

J. WALTER DOYLE.—Yes, I know you Damm is going away. Don't ask me if I got mine. I absolutely refuse to be interviewed.

ALLAN HERBERT.—Wade Warren Thayer is a well-informed lawyer, a man of unpretentious habits, with the fear of God in his heart. A man like that has a character behind him.

W. H. HOOGE.—I was advised not to use billboards to boost my algaroba business and I guess the advice was good. At any rate, when my three months' contract is out I will take my posters down for good.

SUPERVISOR-ELECT PETRIE.—I wish I had followed Governor Wilson's wise example. He went to Bermuda to dodge the job-chasers and thereby got some rest. I certainly should have gone to Lani.

JOSEPH ROSE.—I have had occasion to observe, in my many visits to the plantations on Oahu, that there are quite a large number of contented Portuguese and Spanish laborers on these sugar estates.

J. H. HERTSCHE.—If these gentlemen who so glibly call for more hotel accommodation would like to put their own money into an enterprise of the kind, I can strongly recommend it as one likely to yield an Irish dividend.

JACK KALAKIELA.—Jim Coke must be a reader of my mind. The bills which he is going to introduce are ones which I have made a special study upon. My interest is intense on a utilities commission bill and the revision of schedule of court costs.

A. D. CASTRO.—Politics? What is that? There are a good many problems today before the community, other than political, which occupy our attention. The beautifying of Punchbowl, for one, is a big proposition, and a good many of us have our hands full with the scheme.

WILLIAM SAVIDGE.—There is much talk here about young girls being ruined because they are sent or go to poi and coffee shops, but some attention should be given to the young boys who frequent the billiard parlors and gamble and get a good start for their own ruin.

B. VON DAMM.—Most assuredly I am going away. I need a rest. Some of these people think that when a man becomes chairman of the Republican county committee in Honolulu he acquires the touch of Midas and the purse of Fortunatus as soon as he goes on the job.

R. C. SEALE.—If Kaimuki should secede from Honolulu and go into business for itself, we should have no difficulty in choosing some worthy man for mayor. Already we have three or four who are each simply tickled every time the papers call him "the Mayor of Kaimuki."

R. W. BRECKONS.—There are some twenty or thirty Japanese men here who resemble the lilies of the valley as far as work is concerned. They get their support from women and I think if they were given a trip to Japan without a return ticket, the city would be better off.

HARRY V. PATTEN.—Hilo is going into the sportive rowing game with more than the ordinary southern spirit. A crew from the Hawaii capital will be sent to Honolulu to compete in the next Regatta Day program. Josh Tucker is somewhat holding us up now because his department has been rather slow with the lease on the old government wharf site at Hilo.

TERRITORIAL TREASURER CONKLING.—When I was East selling Hawaiian bonds at fifty cents over par, Porto Rican bonds were selling in New York at a premium of seven dollars. This was mainly because Porto Rico had made a demand for her bonds by forcing the insurance companies doing business there to invest a certain proportion of the premiums collected in these bonds. This is something Hawaii might think over.

EDITOR M. A. SILVA, O LUSO.—From letters received from Portugal and Spain, there is no question but that the Hawaiian planters can obtain all the labor they may need at this time. The Italo-Turco war made changes go considerably, but that is now over. The Balkan war has not affected the situation any, as but little sea transportation of troops is required, so there should be no difficulty now in obtaining steamers for the immigrants.

The Hour of Slav Revenge Near

The western world has little conception of the wrongs that the Slavonians have suffered at the hands of Austria-Hungary for many years, says the San Francisco Call. Even to summarize these would fill a volume, but it is sufficient to say here that they have been unendurable and that the patience of the sufferers has been remarkable. It is not at all surprising that the Slavs, both in and out of Franz Josef's dominions, should be ready to fight for redress with a valor and determination nearly if not quite as great as they have already displayed in the war with Turkey.

Save for brief periods, when some great patriot won some temporary relief, the Slavs have been regarded by both Austrians and Hungarians practically as a subject race. To perpetuate this status, Austrians and Hungarians have not hesitated to imprison and even to execute many Slavonian leaders, who, for a long time, would have been quite content to participate merely on equal terms with Austria and Hungary in a triune instead of a dual monarchy.

In 1868, after long striving to secure what they regarded as a modest form of autonomy, the Croat-Slavonian subjects of Franz Josef made a compromise with Hungary in order to save themselves from entire effacement as a national entity. They were given a few privileges and some pretense was made toward recognizing their political equality with the other kingdoms, but it was like throwing a sop to a beaten dog, for there were "jokers" in the compromise and its provisions were carried out, on the part of Hungary, with the utmost bad faith, while Austria proper looked on, the emperor even at times refusing to give audience to Croat-Slavonian delegates who went to him in protest.

To overcome all Slavonian effort for recognition and the recovery of rights of which they had been robbed by force, the Austro-Hungarian officials, from premiers to underlings, resorted to the most scandalous intrigues, in which calumny, forgery and the rankest tyranny were the weapons of the oppressors. Slav patriots were immured in prison on flimsy pretenses and some were slain.

The seizure of Slavonian Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1909 served to disillusion even those who had some faith in Austria's sincerity of purpose in her protestations of well-meant toward her Slav subjects.

Now the crises arrive, with Austria taking arms to resist the recovery by the Slavonian people of a part of the territory that belongs to them by geographic, ethnologic and political right. The southern Slavs believe that the limit of endurance has been passed. The prophecy of Baron Kalay, made in 1903, seems about to be fulfilled.

"My countrymen," said the baron, "have treated Croatia badly, prevented its development and exploited it financially; they will pay for this some day."

That day is evidently now at hand—unless Austria-Hungary recedes from her present position regarding Dalmatia and an Adriatic seaport for the Balkan Allies.

Punishing the Drinkers

A new British licensing act is aimed less at the man who sells liquor than at the man who drinks it.

It is a revolutionary law, based on the idea that it is not liquor selling, but liquor drinking, that causes drunkenness, disorder and general nuisance to the public.

Hitherto the idea has commonly obtained that a man's right to drink, provided he can get the drink, is sacred.

He could get drunk with impunity so long as he did not become disorderly. Along with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness we have claimed the right of a man to make a fool of himself or a nuisance, provided he does not in the operation become too offensive to the rest of us.

This is the old English idea, and American ideas are patterned after it. Our liquor laws either prohibit or restrict liquor selling, and then we depend for our sobriety upon the conscience.

But the new English law is based upon a new principle. It is designed to make drunkenness disagreeable for the drinker, instead of being pleasant for the drinker and disagreeable for other people.

FINANCING WORK FOR COMMITTEE

Strong Membership Appointed to
Raise Funds for the Mid-
Pacific Carnival.

Fred L. Waldron heads the finance committee for the 1913 Mid-Pacific Carnival to be held in February, and for his assistants will have A. Lewis, Jr., manager of the Bank of Hawaii, as treasurer, and Emil Bernhardt, manager of the W. W. Diamond Company, as secretary. The other members are Robert W. Shingle, Dr. W. C. Hobdy, Charles L. Hemenway, James L. McCandless, A. D. Castro and S. Akai, manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, one of the strongest committees that has been selected for financing Honolulu's greatest annual festival feature.

The committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the merchants' association rooms, following the regular meeting of the promotion committee, which is deeply interested in the success attending the efforts of the parade committee.

Director-General Chillingworth, who is to have complete charge of the plans for the carnival arrangements, was present at the meeting of the promotion committee, where he outlined some of his elaborate plans for the Hawaiian historical carnival, the first ever held here since the days of the monarchy, and announced that for his secretary he had selected George F. Henshall, the well known newspaper man.

The promotion committee members attended the meeting of the carnival finance committee and gave some valuable suggestions.

For Popular Subscriptions. The proposal of A. D. Castro that the carnival be looked after in future by a regular carnival association and that subscriptions be made through popular channels, was thought to be a good one, but was not practicable for the 1913 celebration. It was stated that if left to popular subscriptions the committee would be unable to get all the funds that are needed. It was stated by Secretary Wood, of the promotion committee, that \$500 is left as a balance from the 1912 parade.

Mr. Chillingworth had spoken of his plans for at least three days. The greatest feature is to be the spectacle of the landing of Kamehameha the Great on the Waikiki beach in war canoes, followed by sailing at night by torchlight. Secretary Wood stated to the finance committee that his landing of Kamehameha was attracting the attention of the great moving picture films on the mainland and the islands would therefore receive much publicity from the event.

Chairman Myers of the promotion committee also stated that the railroad men on the coast, as well as other transportation magnates, believed that Hawaii had hit upon the right feature for the coming carnival, and their only suggestion was that it should be made a most elaborate affair for the first attempt.

There was to be a card of horse races, Mr. Shingle being a member of this committee. For the horse racing events a purse of \$2500 is to be raised.

It was the opinion of Mr. Bernhardt that the improvement clubs of the city should contribute to the carnival fund.

To Get Estimates. The chair appointed a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Shingle, Hobdy and Castro to confer with Director General Chillingworth to get an estimate of the amount of funds needed and then to have the general committee raise the amount proposed. The methods adopted by the Atlantic fleet reception committee for disbursement of funds, will be adopted.

Chairman Myers, of the promotion committee, stated that an aviator was anxious to come here during carnival time to give an interisland flight. Mr. Myers said the aviator was qualified to make such a flight and this would add interest to the carnival and give the other islanders an opportunity to participate with Honolulu in the celebration of Washington's birthday.

CAVALRY BAND HEADS GREAT TURKEY PARADE

CUERO, Texas, November 26.—More than 20,000 turkeys trotted through the streets of Cuero today to the music of the United States Third Cavalry band, which came here from Fort Sam Houston specially for the purpose of participating in the novel parade. The procession was more than two miles long.

Hiding in an automobile at its head was Governor Colquitt and members of his military staff, each resplendent in gorgeous uniform. The assembly place of the turkeys was near town. Farmers began driving them in from the surrounding territory early yesterday morning. One of the flocks that numbered 3000 gobblers was driven four teen miles.

To keep these thousands of turkeys in line as they followed the route of the parade required the services of more than 200 men and boys. To lessen the possibility of stampedes the mayor issued a special order forbidding all dogs from running upon the streets during the day.

Even this precaution did not prevent many of the birds from making good use of their nimble legs and escaping into the crowds that lined the streets. An army of people are tonight rounding up the stray fowls. More than a thousand people witnessed the novel parade.

Tonight a turkey dance was in progress with Governor Colquitt as the guest of honor.

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DARING SCIENTISTS AGAIN BRAVE MADAME PELE AND DESCEND DEEP INTO FIERY DEPTHS OF HALEMAUMAU

With Rope Ladders They Climb Down Four
Hundred Feet and Cross Hot Lavas
To Secure Gas Samples.

Once again, in the interests of science, Madame Pele has been braved by the investigators living on the volcano's brink for the purposes of studying systematically the vagaries of the fire goddess and of reducing her phenomena down to rules of cause and effect. Last week, while the pit of Halemaumau was in a state of unusual activity, with lava fountains playing, spatter cones forming, streams of liquid fire swelling in flows over the hardened crust, Dr. E. S. Shepherd, of the Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution, and H. O. Wood, technical assistant of Professor Jaggar, accompanied by Alex. Lancaster, the veteran Volcano House guide, descended four hundred feet into the pit, crossed the hardened but heated lava floor and collected sufficient of the nascent gas from one of the open vents for analyses.

Rope ladders were used to descend the first one hundred and eighty feet of the pit, for which distance the walls are sheer. At this depth the walls were broken down and the intrepid scientists and their daring companion were able to scramble down the rest of the way to the fire level, over the smoking, crumbling lava. During the greater part of their descent, the three were hidden from the view of those who tried to watch them from the pit's rim by the swirling, opaque gases that swept in clouds over the surface of the lower levels.

This news is given in the regular weekly report from the Technology Station, together with a record of seven local seismic disturbances, taken during the week.

Report of Volcano Station.

TECHNOLOGY STATION, December 5.—The lava of Halemaumau rose at the beginning of the week, subsided slightly on Wednesday, December 4, and today has regained its level of approximately 300 feet below the S.W. station. The pool is a vigorous one with a rampart and platform of its own building. It is active with many fountains, and on several sides the lava foam mounts within the talus to levels high above the pool, building there cones which flame like torches.

The week has been notable for the final accomplishment by Dr. E. S. Shepherd, of the Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution, of a dangerous task for which he has long been awaiting an opportunity, namely, the collection of gas for analysis in vacuum tubes from a flaming cone over the liquid lava.

Lava Fluctuations.

The following measurements of depth have been secured:
December 1, 1912, 10:30 a. m., below S. W. station, 359 feet.
December 3, below S. W. station, 11 a. m., 360 feet.
December 4, 2:30 p. m., below S. W. station, approx., 368 feet.
December 5, 12 noon, below S. W. station, approx., 360 feet.

Much Activity.

The fumes have been thinning so that the pool is often clearly seen in daylight. At 10:30 a. m., December 1, there were three active cones N. W., E., and S. E., a stagnant cratered area in the middle, a small pool N. E., and marked new overflows on the platform about the lake showing that it was rising. A stream poured around a promontory from the S. E. cone into the midst of the eastern one, which was also the Old Faithful caldera. At 11:20 a. m. the middle crater rent apart joining the cones into one large pool of liquid, with surface streaming east and west from the middle region, while the S. E. cone continued to pour a torrent into Old Faithful.

The middle area stagnated and crusted after a few minutes, with streaming east and west from the newly formed blanket. There were spatter cones south of Old Faithful and on the south side of the extreme west end of the lake. Sixty feet farther west a ragged glow hole appeared in the talus with fumes above. At about 11:40 a. m. cracking and foundering took place at the outer edge of the lava platform next the talus S. E. the liquid rising along the crack and spreading into a flow.

Stalactite Caves.

December 3 a survey of the pool was made, yielding the following dimensions—active pool 300 feet long WNW-ESE by 150 feet wide on the west and 180 feet wide on the east. Outer platform 520 by 400 feet. S. E. cone 50 feet wide. Depth readings 357 and 261 feet below S. W. station at 11 a. m., and 363 feet below N. W. station at 2 p. m. Spatter ramparts appeared W. S. W., S., and N., but the promontory and stream between the S. E. cone and Old Faithful had disappeared. The whole pool was rather divided into eastern and western halves by a broad southern promontory, which extended itself into a blanket from which surface streaming spread radially in all directions. At the southern ramparts there were caverns lined with stalactites into which the lava poured, as it did into the Old Faithful caldera. At 10 a. m. on this date a small open pit in the platform near its eastern margin exhibited a fountain which was building a conelet by overflow.

December 4 this east conelet was from 4 to 5 feet high with a N-S slot, five inches wide, sporting flame in its summit. The fumes were drawn up the east wall of the pit by the eddying east wind. The liquid lava of the lake had sunk about eight feet making a well of about that height over the pool. There were some rim cracks about the platform and the principal fuming places in the talus were west, northeast and southeast. There were flaming cones at various levels in these directions also, two notable ones being a large one at the edge of the platform at the west end, and the above mentioned east conelet on the floor of the pit almost under the east station where automobile visitors usually go.

A Daring Feat.

Dr. E. S. Shepherd, equipped with vacuum tubes, determined to try to reach this vent and to collect the gas in the same. Accordingly at 4 p. m. ropes and rope ladders were lowered from the east end of the lava bench and below the east rest-house. Alex. Lancaster, the guide, arranged the ladders and went down himself to the floor and out to the lava about 4:10. There was a descent of about 100 feet of rock, 50 feet of ladders, and 100 feet of fuming lava rock in the flow, and then a short walk

Report of Volcano Station.

across the crust to the cone, which the day before had been a fountain. The fumes were dense so that most of the time nothing could be seen below. Nevertheless Doctor Shepherd, Mr. Wood and Alex. went down at 5 p. m., wearing wet-sponge nose guards and without mishap collected the gases from the flaming cone, returning to the upper bench at 6:45.

Complete Success.

The experiment was completely successful, the glass terminals of the tubes being melted and sealed in the sulphur flame of the cone. Several perfect samples of the unburned gas beneath the flame were in this way collected, the tubes being immediately resealed at the edge of the lava with a gasoline torch.

Rising Again.

This morning, December 5, the pool was seen to be rising again and in places it was overflowing its banks. Otherwise conditions were the same.

With Alex's aid, he having to descend the ladders again to the bottom to dislodge them, the ropes and ladders were all recovered in good condition. Doctor Shepherd is greatly to be congratulated in the accomplishment of this exploit of perfect collection of gas under hazardous conditions, after waiting for months in the hope that the volcano would build an accessible cone.

Seismic Records.

Seven seismic disturbances have been registered since the last report, aside from the more continuous motion due to tilting, meteorological changes and the throbbing of magma in the vent of the volcano.

Six of these have been extremely feeble local shocks, registered as follows:

November 30, from 1:56:34 to 1:58:00 p. m. H. S. T. Distance 17 miles, intensity 8-100 minimum unit.

November 30, from 5:02:18 to 5:03:12 p. m. H. S. T. Distance 30 miles, intensity 7-100 minimum unit.

November 30, from 7:00:41 to 7:01:15 p. m. H. S. T. Distance indeterminate, intensity 2-100 minimum unit.

December 1, from 9:48:18 to 9:49:13 p. m. H. S. T. Distance 22 miles, intensity 13-100 minimum unit.

December 5, from 8:11:35 to 8:13:11 a. m. H. S. T. Distance 28 miles, intensity 5-100 minimum unit.

December 5, from 8:11:35 to 8:13:11 a. m. H. S. T. Distance 15 miles, intensity 5-100 minimum unit.

Besides these a moderate near shock was registered. The intensity of this at the station was very small but at the origin, at a distance of about 280 miles, it was a moderate shock—though not strong anywhere. This began on the seismogram, sharply at 2:14:16 a. m. H. S. T. on December 6 and its second and third phases began distinctly at 2:15:06 and 2:15:53 a. m. H. S. T. respectively. Its motion continued for many minutes, dying away indistinguishably among current microseisms. It would be misleading to state a numerical value for its intensity.

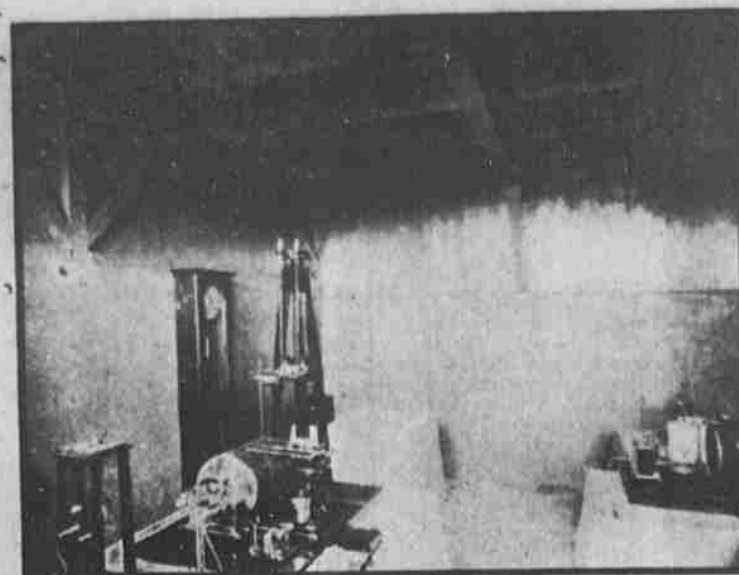
Microseisms (meteorological) movements and earth tides have been normal but a slight increase in the energy of volcanic tremors has been taking place since the last week, though most among these movements are sporadic. Very respectfully,
T. A. JOHNSON, Jr., Director.

AN IMPORTANT MAN.

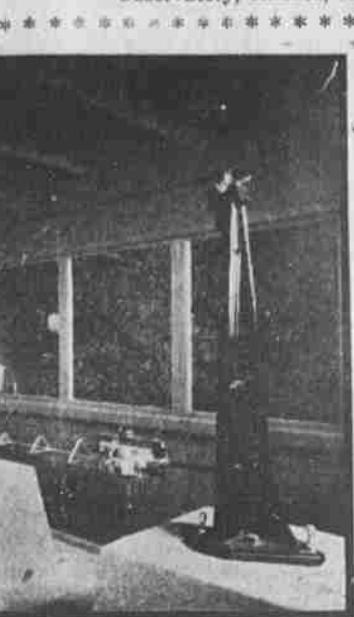
Always bustling, alert, and energetic, Mr. J. H. Pratt, president of the board of health, is again at his desk. He is accompanied on the trip by Chief Inspector Bowman and Professor A. R. Keller. They went through Kau and Kona to Waimanalo, via Mud Lane, to Hamakua and as far as Laupahoehoe by survey, the roads being too bad to allow auto travel. From Laupahoehoe to Hilo the journey was made by train. Thursday Doctor Pratt spent in conference with Bowman.

Is Now Well Posted.

As a result of his inspection Doctor Pratt has secured much valuable data on which he will base recommendations for the improvement of the sanitary service in his report to the Governor for the use of legislature. Although the public health service on Hawaii is good, Doctor Pratt has seen several places where appropriations might be made with considerable advantage, and he intends to do his share towards securing improvements.



OMORI ORDINARY SEISMOGRAPH.
Instrument in use in the Whitney Seismological Laboratory, Hawaiian Volcano Observatory, Kilauea, for recording local earthquakes.



OMORI TROMOMETER.
In use at Whitney Seismological Laboratory for recording distant earthquakes.

PRATT SUGGESTS NEW DEPARTMENT

Would Have Engineer Attached
to Board of Health—One
Needed Often.

(From Sunday Advertiser)

Back from Hawaii, President Pratt of the board of health yesterday made his first announcement of plans he has been considering for a long while in connection with establishing an engineering department for the board. He talked over the need of this with people on Hawaii where such a department would find plenty of work on its hands and yesterday intimated that he would recommend to the government a law providing such a department.

Returning yesterday from a trip around Hawaii, Dr. J. H. Pratt, president of the board of health, is again at his desk. He is accompanied on the trip by Chief Inspector Bowman and Professor A. R. Keller. They went through Kau and Kona to Waimanalo, via Mud Lane, to Hamakua and as far as Laupahoehoe by survey, the roads being too bad to allow auto travel. From Laupahoehoe to Hilo the journey was made by train. Thursday Doctor Pratt spent in conference with Bowman.

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"I found conditions on that island pretty good," said Doctor Pratt, yesterday. "In Kona there was quite an improvement in the condition of the coffee plant. These were the cause of considerable complaint at the time of my last visit. The piece of decaying pulp giving forth an offensive odor, noticed nothing of the kind this time."

Kona Hospital.

In a Hilo interview, Doctor Pratt is reported as follows:
"The question of the Kona hospital is one which I will bring to the attention of the Governor. We have an appropriation of \$2000 for a hospital for that district, but one out of four which were intended were all too high, and the original plans had to be cut down. However, in any event we will send some money for this hospital. I have not made any definite estimates as yet but will do so when I return to Hilo later. Roughly speaking, I should say that from three to five thousand dollars will be needed. Of this about a thousand should be for equipment. There

there should be a cottage for the South Kona government physician, built in the same grounds as the hospital. This would make it certain to have a physician at hand, and it will prove a very central location for the district physician anyway. Provision should also be made for quarters for the nurses.

"The water condition in Kona should not be thoroughly gone into, and some means should be provided for a better water supply for the district. I have been told that there are some marbles south of Napoona which might be developed for this purpose.

Sanitary Engineer Wanted.

"As a matter of fact, the board of health ought to have on its staff a regular sanitary engineer. Of course, Professor Keller is now a member of the board, but we cannot expect to impose too much on him. The Territory is now getting so far in advance with its public health work that we must have such an engineer. The water supplies of the Territory should be looked into. All through the United States the health boards control the water supplies, that is to say, none can be used for public purposes unless they have received the approval of the health authorities. We are now in such shape that we should have that system here, and a sanitary engineer could take charge of that work, working in conjunction with the analyst and the bacteriologist, who should make tests in their line. I don't think that any supply should be used unless it had been examined by these officials and had been found to be pure.

Plantation Camps.

"On our trip we examined the principal camps of the plantations along the road as far as Laupahoehoe. Those between Laupahoehoe and Hilo I examined pretty thoroughly at the time of my last visit. We found improvements in all the plantations along the line. The camps are pretty clean; new buildings have gone up; and the garbage service in particular has become more thorough than it was when I was last there.

"Hawaii ought to have an additional district inspector, and I shall recommend to the Governor to ask the legislature to make provision for the employment of one. With the present force we have not been able to give sufficient attention to the villages, all the time being taken up with the work in the plantation camps, and the villages are every bit as important as these. Hilo town ought to have at least two additional inspectors, and I will ask for an appropriation for this. That number will give Hilo a number corresponding to that of Honolulu, considering the relative size of the two cities.

Nurse for Hilo.

"A thing which I hope to be able to start before the end of the present period is the stationing of a district nurse to assist in the tuberculosis work in Hilo. I cannot say just what is the state of our appropriations at present, but I believe that there is still sufficient in the tuberculosis fund to allow us to do that.

"The district nurse would do work similar to that which is being done by such nurses in Honolulu. They do educational work in the tenement districts, ferret out cases of tuberculosis, keep track of cases for the doctor, and, in addition to the tuberculosis work proper, they teach people to live properly, to understand the value of fresh air and proper food, and also instruct mothers how to take proper care of their infants, thus doing much in the way of reducing infant mortality. If we could reduce tuberculosis and infant mortality to their normal percentages, we could have the lowest death rate in the United States.

"I am planning to have the tuberculosis exhibit sent to Hilo a little after Christmas time, and to have it travel around the entire island, visiting every village and camp no matter how remote in order that we may have the educational campaign reach every one. The exhibit will be in charge of two lecturers who will give lantern slide lectures and exhibit tables and charts explaining various phases of the work. The exhibit will probably consist of three lectures in Hilo, and it will probably remain on the island about five weeks.

Swamp Reclamation.

"The matter of the reclamation of the swamp area in Hilo has by no means been forgotten, although it may seem as if it was taking a long time to get it started. This is due partly to the fact that it is now more and more clear that there are many small swamps which have to be drained before any reclamation can be made.
"Now, however, the reclamation scheme is about ready to be taken up seriously, and the Government will shortly have a conference to consider the matter. As a matter of fact, I believe that the portion of the swamp which contains the site of the city along Punahele



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G. G. Fuller.....Assistant Cashier

R. McCarrison.....Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS: C. H. Cooke, E. D. Tenney, A. Lewis, Jr., E. F. Bishop, F. W. Macfarlane, J. A. McCandless, C. H. Atherton, Geo. B. Carter, F. B. Damon, F. C. Atherton, R. A. Cooke.

COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS.

Strict attention given to all branches of Banking.

JUDD BLDG., PORT ST.

Castle & Cooke Co., Ltd

Life and Fire Insurance Agents

General Insurance Agents, representing

New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston.

Actina Fire Insurance Co.

—ATTENTION—

We have just accepted the Agency for the—

—and—

The Protector Underwriters of the Phoenix of Hartford.

These are also among the Roll of Honor in San Francisco.

street, with the clause providing that the purchasers must fill them in, is about ready to be worked out. There is still a little surveying to be done in the remaining section, but not much, and there should be action in the matter pretty soon."

KONCHI JOYS ARE GONE, GONE FOREVER

On New Year's day and possibly for a day or two afterwards the Chinese colony of Honolulu will celebrate the New Year with their foreign brethren, the last old-fashioned Chinese New Year's having been celebrated last February.

With the establishment of a republic in form of government the Chinese discarded the old-time celebration and adopted the calendar of the Occident. The payment of debts will be one old custom which will be continued, however, and in this particular this will be the only relic of the past.

THE POOR ARTIST.

"We were very unsuccessful in your design for a bull dog?"

"I wouldn't have said. He had a model to work from. I had to work from memory." —Kansas City Journal.

