

Friday of this week being a public holiday, the chairman of the protection committee, Mr. Fred L. Wald has called the regular weekly meeting for 10 a. m., Saturday, March 2



NOW TALK OF LOWER FARES STIKES AT HOME IN SESOSTRIS

Trans-Pacific passenger rates in intermediate steamers flying the flag both the Pacific Mail and the Kisen Kaisha, may be restored to former exceedingly low figures, volume to and including the first year.

The passenger rate of \$115, seen San Francisco and Honolulu, Manila, apparently proved the with employees of the Pacific mail government as well as the Far missionary worker through East.

Then came a change in travel in a marked falling of China, Nile liners such as the Payer, Nippon and the Japanese advertised to Maru. A new rate of the take effect with the of a through year that sent the to \$175.

The Pacific Mail Honolulu on the cently passed through barely a cor-outward voyage travelers. With a poral's guard between intermediate difference of price, the increase in and first-class stimulate business in rates served for liners.

The Chinese demonstrated that the last Tuesday intermediate rates has not increase in marked degree of popu-lar with the traveling public. The larly was through here with one China fleet lists of passengers in of they.

her situation between the manage-A the Tovo Kisen Kaisha and men's Mail is believed will result in Pastage of the lower rate be- points in the Far East and Hon-ty and San Francisco.

The official is quoted as saying: The smaller ships are a splen-did opportunity to sell tickets for these to missionaries and others who receive rebate on the big ships. By taking the smaller steamers they actually pay more money.

"There is a possibility, however, that the matter may be adjusted by doing away with the discount on the big ships and granting one on the intermediate vessels. This would tend to restore a better proportion of travel to the small steamers. I believe the matter will be taken up by the management of the two companies in the near future.

Threaten to Invade North Pacific.

With a fleet of fifteen freighters of large cargo capacity, the American Navigation Company, which has just been incorporated under the laws of Delaware, will invade the North Pacific, inaugurating service from New York to Seattle with the opening of the Panama canal. Seattle steamship men and dock and warehouse owners have been informed by letter from New York of the plans of the new corporation. It is the purpose of the organization of the company to operate tramp steamships, at first stopping at San Diego, San Pedro and San Francisco or at any port on the Atlantic or Pacific where cargo offers. If the plans of the new company carry, it will operate the first line of tramp steamships ever owned in the States and sailed under the American flag.

Huge Vessel Joins Pacific Fleet.

The growing trade between Liverpool and Australia will receive a marked impetus this year with the advent of the new Blue Funnel liner Nestor. The tonnage of this huge vessel is 14,250, and she will be considerably larger than any other steamer in the Australian trade. She is of the combined passenger and cargo type, providing room for exceptionally large freights and some hundreds of first-class and steerage passengers. The Nestor will make her maiden voyage from Liverpool April 14, and will afterwards be followed by her sister ship, the Ulysses, now in course of construction.

American Tonnage "Comes Back."

In the production of merchant tonnage in 1912 the United States made a gain over the previous year of 66 per cent, a greater increase than any other country. Germany was next with an increase of 50 per cent and Italy third with 45. While the British production showed a decrease, there was a net increase in shipping in its favor. The tonnage of merchant ships turned out in the various countries totaled 2,901,769, of which 284,223 tons were produced in the United States.

Korea Off Port Tomorrow Morning.

The Pacific Mail liner Korea is predicted will be off the port at an early hour tomorrow morning, this vessel coming from San Francisco and to land 65 Honolulu passengers.

The Korea is to berth at Alakea wharf. Less than 200 tons cargo is intended for discharge here. The vessel may be given an additional supply of coal before proceeding to Japan ports, Hongkong and Manila.

Mexican Line to Be Discontinued.

After eight years running at a loss the Elder Dempster steamship, passenger, freight and mail service between Montreal and Mexico, will be discontinued from April 1 next.

VESSELS TO AND FROM THE ISLANDS

(Special Cable to Merchants' Exchange)

Thursday, March 20.
VICTORIA — Sailed, March 19, S. S. Zealandia, for Honolulu.
ASTORIA — Arrived, March 19, S. S. Koku Maru, hence March 3.

GOVERNOR FREAR MAKES ANSWER

(Continued from Page 1.)

During the last eight years the annual gross earnings have increased by \$231,907.45, while the annual running expenses increased by only \$32,661.20. The annual net earnings increased \$199,246.25. What a good time is coming if this rate of increase continues!

"I do not merely concede, but I affirm, as I have done previously, that the company has done well in many respects. I wish I could say that it had done well in all respects. But the question now is not as to what the company has done in the past or what risk it incurred during the first few years of its existence. It is conceded to have an unusually good franchise, and no one, so far as I am aware, has proposed to interfere with that franchise, but the company itself is not satisfied with a good thing. It is saying that the public should put itself irrevocably in its hands for thirty-seven years to come, trusting that it will continue its good service and also that the public shall give it the hope of even greater rewards because it incurred risk for a few years at the start, although it is now on a firm foundation. As I said in my first published statement, 'It is immaterial that the company has thus far given good public service and that those in control of it are high-minded men. That may be a reason why the public should not exercise its whip-hand, but it is not a reason why it should surrender its whip-hand, or, in so far as it has surrendered it, should extend the surrender for several additional decades. So long as the company does its duty, it should be given every reasonable consideration by the public and be treated well by it, but no sensible community would now place itself irrevocably for a long period within the power of a despot, however benevolent that despot might be for the time being.

Answering a Contention.
"If Mr. Castle's contention is right that the stockholders are entitled to all the earnings of the company, he should consistently object hereafter to paying the 2 1/2 per cent of the gross transportation receipts which his company's bill proposes, and he should also take the position that it was most unjust to provide in the original franchise act that after meeting running expenses, extensions, dividends of 4 per cent and interest on sinking bonds, the remainder of the income should be divided equally between the public and the company.

"That any person should take the view and publicly state it at this day that a public utility business and particularly a street railway business is like any private business is, to say the least, astounding. All the modern books on the subject, all the new franchises granted on the mainland, all the settlements of old franchises must, in Mr. Castle's opinion, be absurd.

As to Other Corporations.
"Mr. Castle asks why the Oahu Railway & Land Co. and the Inter-Island Steamship Company should not be treated in the same way. There are several points of difference. In the first place, there is a vast difference between a street railway, which operates entirely on the public streets in a dense community, on the one hand, and on the other hand an ordinary railway which operates in the country and upon its own land which it has purchased and a steamship company which operates mainly on the high seas, which are free to all. However, the latter, are public utilities and should be required to do the square thing by the public and accordingly I am urging the passage of a public utilities bill with a view to bringing all public utilities under public control. Again, the Oahu Railway Co. and the Inter-Island Co. are asking for valuable extensions of franchise. No one, so far as I know, has suggested taking an adverse stand against the Rapid Transit Co. That company, however, has come forward and requested a most valuable privilege and the question is on what terms should it be granted, if at all. The railway company and the steamship company do not require any franchise at all. The steamship company has no franchise now and several of the railroad companies in this territory have no franchises in the sense in which the Rapid Transit franchise is understood.

"Mr. Castle speaks of an amortization fund for the stock. This is an important matter in which the interests of the company should be protected. Mr. Castle's view is sound to a certain extent but does not go far enough. Either the public should pay for the property at the termination of the franchise or the company should be permitted to set aside a sinking fund for the purpose of gradually reimbursing the stockholders for what they have put into the company. Otherwise the stockholders would receive only the income on their investment during the franchise and not get back their capital. But in either case the public should get the property. That is the point which Mr. Castle overlooks. He would have the stockholders eat their cake and have it too. He would have them paid back by means of an amortization or sinking fund what they have put in and then at the end of the franchise keep the property

CARTER'S CALL FOR INDIVIDUAL EFFORT IS WARMLY APPLAUDED

Many Businessmen at Meeting to Plan Campaign for the Sugar Tariff

Chairman Carter was inspired by the presence of a large "school" at this morning's meeting of the Sugar Protective Committee, representatives of several organizations and of different lines of business being in attendance by invitation of the organization committee, as well as sponsors for various states by invitation of the chairman of the states general sub-committee.

In a series of talks, interrupted by reports and requests for information and direction, the chairman pumped epistolary "ammunition" and enthusiasm into the gathering, winding up with a call for individual effort which was warmly applauded.

Committeemen present were Geo. R. Carter, chairman; W. H. Babbitt, secretary; Ed Towse, F. L. Waldron, E. A. Berndt and J. P. Cooke.

Those composing the general meeting were W. R. Farrington, chairman of the states general sub-committee; George F. Henshall, secretary of headquarters; E. R. Stackpole, collector of customs; C. A. Cottrell, collector of internal revenue; John M. Dowsett, Frank C. Atherton, Postmaster J. E. Pratt, J. A. Rath, John Effinger, L. E. Thayer, A. L. C. Atkinson, A. S. Campbell, E. H. Paris, A. F. Cooke, A. J. Gignoux, E. M. Cheatham, P. T. Waterhouse, C. G. Owen, Mr. Dunn of the Sunset Magazine, J. F. Child, A. A. Magoon, James Gullit, Clem K. Quinn, A. P. Taylor, C. R. Frazier, W. P. Hepburn, Hugh Coke, E. G. Dunsenberger.

Mr. Carter, in opening the meeting, said it was very encouraging to see so many men, representing so many organizations and interests, and proceeded to inform the visitors of the methods of campaign and the work thus far done. He gave instances of the quality of assistance available—a man in overalls who is a friend of a U. S. senator, a senator's brother-in-law, etc. One man having a similar good connection had told him this morning he was afraid to write because he might do more harm than good. If they were afraid to act for themselves there was no use in going on. In illustration of what he had said formerly, that there was nothing to be ashamed of in the Hawaiian sugar industry, he told of a visitor who had expressed most cordial admiration of the enterprise and perseverance of the people who had built up the sugar industry in these islands. In further remarks the chairman emphasized the importance of personal appeals by residents to influential people on the mainland, especially to members of either house of congress. He called attention to the broadsides of argument being issued to assist correspondents and explained how they should be used. They had greatly appreciated the prompt action of the insurance men in starting a campaign as a body.

Mr. Carter mentioned the three items of irrigation, fertilization and

too. It is true that so far as the track is concerned, they might have only "two streaks of rust," but they would have the land, the power plant, the cars and other things. To leave the public and the company in that position, however, would be unfair to both. There would be a loss of value in which no one would profit. Accordingly, franchises are now often made indeterminate but with a provision that if they are determined the public shall pay back to the stockholders what they put in; in other words, buy the property. If, however, the franchise is made of a definite duration, the stockholders should be enabled to get back their investment during the period of the franchise, but in that case the property should go to the public at the end and the capital stock should be retired gradually as the stockholders are paid back, for they could hardly expect to be paid back their capital and yet continue to get an income on it.

"What Are Fair Terms?"
"Mr. Castle also states as commendatory that the company pays considerable in taxes (although the court records show that it has repeatedly tried to reduce the assessments), but taxes are supposed to be paid by all businesses. They are not paid as matter of favor. The question is not, as Mr. Castle seems to think, whether the public is better off financially with the railway than it would be without it, because it pays taxes. The public is going to have the railway anyway. The question is, What are fair terms to the public and to the company?

"Mr. Castle refers also to several cases, more particularly the transfer and paying cases. In the transfer case he intimates that the court was wrong because it did not adopt his construction that 'continuous ride' meant a continuous ride in one direction. The English is so plain that the public can understand it. In that case representatives of the company told me that if the decision should be that way the company would have to tear up its tracks and not maintain the Wilder avenue line down to King street at Kawawa Junction, because otherwise people might ride round and round a circle on one fare as long as they pleased. I told them that that would be bad policy on their part and also that they were men of brains and could easily devise a form of transfer which would prevent that result. Mr. Feck some time afterwards showed me a form of transfer which he had devised for the purpose and in which he justly took great pride, in which

transportation which had to be borne by the sugar industry in Hawaii, which pulled down the margin of profit so that the industry was far less lucrative than was generally supposed abroad. Such facts should be made clear to the people and legislators of the mainland. Mentioning the fact that in some sugar mills, even the water content of the cane, extracted in the crushing, was needed for the power boilers, he repeated his argument of yesterday that the Hawaiian planter had to exhaust the resources of science to make the industry profitable.

Mr. Carter discussed the trade statistics obtained by the committee, to show the large proportion of Hawaiian commerce centering in San Francisco. Bringing the matter home he said there was not a businessman present who did not know that his business was dependent entirely on sugar.

They could not tell which shot would strike home, and they must keep on firing. It was impossible for the committee to do the letter-writing, and the committee looked to business men to use their own office forces.

W. R. Farrington reported names of correspondents for different states thus far secured, together with states for which no correspondents had been enlisted.

Mr. Carter again urged action, referring especially to party men. He raised a laugh by telling what his party of progressives was doing.

Mr. Cottrell urged the enlistment of state societies in existence here. He also suggested making a special effort to reach the members of the ways and means committee individually.

There was a general discussion of the method of co-operation between the states general sub-committee and the committee, which the chairman ended by announcing that headquarters would be open on Monday, with a secretary in attendance, and everything done by the representatives of states should be reported there, where it would be put on record in tabulated form.

Clem K. Quinn was applauded for information regarding his low acquaintances in congress.

Mr. Towse gave a statement for the organization sub-committee, showing the organizations and interests represented by the visitors.

Mr. Atherton, for information, asked if correspondents should make any limitation that Hawaii was opposed to a reduction in the duty on sugar greater than, say, 35 per cent.

Mr. Carter replied in the negative, saying the campaign was for "the whole thing."

In dismissing the meeting the chairman made an eloquent appeal to every man to do his part.

After the general meeting the committee adjourned to 10:30 Saturday morning.

Rev. D. C. Peters, pastor of the Christian church, accompanied Chaplain Akana as a visitor to the house and gave the invocation this morning.

Very ingenious. Mr. Castle also contends that I injured the public by that decision as it reduced the earnings in which the public might share. (1) He takes the false view that it is revenue rather than service that the public wants. Was it injurious to the public to hold that they were entitled to transfers at Pawa Junction? (2) It is at least a question whether that decision has resulted in greater revenue because it has stimulated travel. (3) Under the present franchise if the contentions of the company are correct, the public will never share in the earnings anyway.

The Paving Case.
"In the paving case the company at first took the position that it had paved King street with macadam and that having done so, it could not be required to pave it in any other way; in other words, that the duty was one that could be required only once, and that there was not a continuing duty to comply with the changes in the material with which the streets were made. That position was later abandoned. The company then made certain other contentions and stated that it merely wished a decision on the law and procedure. It has since presented to the supreme court an agreed statement, so that the company might not appear to be taking an antagonistic position. I agreed to that, but a delay of some months was caused by the refusal of the company to agree to what seemed a reasonable statement of facts. When the government had lost patience and was about to bring adverse proceedings, the company agreed to the facts. The decision was in favor of the government. The company then, to the surprise of the government, undertook to appeal to the federal supreme court. That would have caused a long delay. But it was found that the submitted questions had not been framed in such a way that an appealable judgment could be entered. The company then refused to abide by the decision and desired the government to bring mandamus proceedings and go through the matter all over again so that a judgment might be rendered upon which the company could appeal to the federal supreme court. The government refused to stand any more child's play and gave notice that it would institute proceedings to terminate the franchise if the company did not comply with the plain provisions of the law. The company thereupon complied, the government, however, granting it the privilege of putting blocks instead of bitulithic pavement between the rails and for one foot on the outside, so that it could repair its tracks with less expense when occasion might require."

HOT + BUNS

We are going to make a special aim this Good Friday to turn out better buns than ever. They will contain the very best of everything such as CITRON, LEMON, CURRANTS, RAISINS, EGGS, BUTTER, SPICES, etc.,

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS EARLY

LOVE'S BAKERY

WANTED.
Girl for general housework, small family, 1513 Makiki St. 5499-3t.

Room and board by young man. Good references. Apply by letter to "A." Star-Bulletin. 5499-2t.

Three or four bedroom furnished cottage, close in. Address "S. N." this office. 5499-3t.

Pupils in bookkeeping. Terms very moderate. Apply "D. T. B." this office. 5499-1m.

BURTON HOLMES HERE TOMORROW

Burton Holmes, lecturer and writer, world famous for his travelogues, dealing with all portions of the civilized globe, will spend a day at Honolulu, the guest of the Hawaii Promotion Committee.

Burton Holmes will be a through passenger in the Pacific Mail liner Korea that is expected will reach the port at an early hour tomorrow morning.

Mr. Holmes will be met at quarantine by Sydney Jordan, representing the promotion committee. On stepping ashore at the Alakea wharf, the traveler, who has many times girdled the earth, will be taken in hand by Secretary H. P. Wood. It is now planned to make the stay of the well known lecturer and writer a pleasant one despite the limited time at his command.

Visits to the beauty spots in and out of Honolulu will be made. It is a matter of great regret that Mr. Holmes is not permitted to remain here for a longer time than the few brief hours allotted for the stay of the trans-Pacific liner at the port.

Will Follow the Man from Cook's
Thos Cook and Sons Agency will be responsible for at least a score of round-the-world travelers gaining a brief glimpse of the beauties of the Paradise of the Pacific tomorrow.

Included in the list of 120 through passengers, proceeding across the Pacific from the west coast of the United States to the Far East, in the Pacific Mail liner Korea, are a delegation of tourists, under the chaperonage of one of Cook's agents.

Secretary H. P. Wood, of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, is in receipt of wireless information today, that indicates that at least one party of the Cook tourists now with the Korea, will remain in the Hawaiian Islands for at least two weeks, before resuming the voyage to Japan, China, Philippines and the Strait Settlements.

Arrangements were completed this morning whereby the Cooke parties will be met upon the Korea arriving at quarantine tomorrow morning.

Notice is hereby given that the public hearing set for Tuesday, March 25, 1913, in re the naming of a certain lane in Nuuanu Valley "Nioloa" Lane, has been postponed until Tuesday, April 1, 1913, at 2 p. m.

Superintendent of Public Works, Honolulu, March 19, 1913. 5499-3t.

No. 241—TERRITORY OF HAWAII, COURT OF LAND REGISTRATION. TERRITORY OF HAWAII TO JONATHAN AIAU; THOMAS K. LALAKEA; JOHN KAMAKA; TERRITORY OF HAWAII, by Wade Warren Thayer, Attorney General, and Joshua D. Tucker, Commissioner of Public Lands; CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU, by Joseph J. Fern, Mayor and President of the Board of Supervisors; Creditors of the Estate of Isabella Johnson, deceased; T. K. WING, CHUN WOOD, TAM LONG, CHARLES KARP; J. V. FERNANDEZ, GEORGE PARKER, MISS LYDA PARKER, and to ALL whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court by Wong Fun to register and confirm her title in the following described land:

Being Lot 16 of the Kalu Tract; being portions of L. C. A's 1118 to Publ and 1143 to Waiama; on the Southwest side of Kuakini Street, Honolulu, Kona, Oahu, T. H.

Beginning at an iron pin, at the North corner of this lot and the East corner of Lot 15, on the Southwest side of Kuakini Street, the coordinates of said point referred to a government Survey Street Monument in Liliha street near Dayton's being 572.24 feet South and 26.32 feet West, and the true azimuth and distance to the initial point of Land Court Petition No. 38 being 128° 41' 25.34 feet and running by true azimuths:

1. 318° 41' 50.9 feet, along South-west side of Kuakini Street;
2. 49° 00' 110.4 feet, along fence along Lot 17;
3. 128° 41' 50.9 feet, along fence;
4. 229° 00' 110.4 feet, along fence along Lot 15 to the point of beginning and containing an area of 5329 square feet.

You are hereby cited to appear at the Court of Land Registration, to be held at the City and County of Honolulu on the 14th day of April A. D. 1913, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to show cause if any you have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And unless you appear at said Court at the time and place aforesaid your default will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said petition or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Honorable William L. Whitney, Judge of said Court, this 19th day of March, in the year nineteen hundred and thirteen.

Attest with seal of said Court: (Seal) JOHN MARCALLINO, Registrar.

Found. That the expert hat cleaners, 1123 Fort street, can neatly clean your hats without destroying them. advertisement.

Eight cabin passengers arrived from San Francisco this morning in the American bark Andrew Welch. Cargo to the amount of 1800 tons general merchandise, and material for Pearl Harbor, is aboard the vessel for discharge here. The Welch is reported to have met with moderate weather, with a lack of wind at times to carry the bark along at her accustomed rate of speed. The Welch has been berthed at Richard street wharf.

STAR-BULLETIN GIVES YOU TODAY'S NEWS TODAY

Mar. 20, 27, Apr. 3, 10.

WOMEN'S COOPERATIVE LEAGUE FOSTERS CLUBS FOR MOTHERS

The reports from the various committees of the Woman's Cooperative League at the quarterly meeting held at the Kiloohana club yesterday afternoon, were most encouraging. The chairman of the committees in each of the districts are active and increasing their forces of workers daily.

One of the biggest problems that is being handled by the league at present is the finding of a suitable place for the destitute sick. They are trying to make arrangements with the supervisors whereby the city hospital or the Leahi home will care for them.

The Cooperative League is trying to do the work that has been left undone by other charitable organizations in Honolulu and in cases presented to them that belong to other societies, reports are made to the organizations.

Much "Big Sister" work has been done during the past three months. Some of the cases that have been brought to them to solve have been brought to their attention by the probation officers while sometimes these in need of help have applied personally.

The committee in Kaimuki district is doing splendid work. A mothers' club has been formed, the meetings being held twice a month. At the last meeting there were more than eighty women present.

A children's club in connection with the Kailani school has already been formed, and as nearly all of the children of the school are members they are most enthusiastic.

Easy in Manoa.

Another section of the city where good work is being carried on is the Manoa district. A sewing club has been organized there and at the present time the membership includes fifty girls. On Sunday evening there is a club of young people that meets to have a musicale.

Similar organizations are being formed in all of the districts and Mrs. P. E. Steere, the organizer and secretary of the Woman's Cooperative League, says that the organization is filling the gaps left open by other societies. A call has been sent out for more women, however. Those at the head of the league are anxious to have active workers in all of the districts, and if the chairman are unable to do the work themselves the cases brought before them may be handed to the central committee for disposal.

SENATE

Twenty-fifth Day

Bills Introduced

S. B. 83, an act for appointment of bail and deputy bail commission for Honolulu. Makekau.

Petitions

From residents of Koloa, county of Kauai, asking appropriation of \$10,000 for wharf at Koloa. Filed.

From Auwailimu Improvement Club asking S. B. 25 to be amended to appropriate \$100,000 in place of \$30,000. Committee of the whole.

Third Reading
S. B. 58, act relating to income tax.

12-2
S. B. 74, act relating to exemption of certain personal property from legal process. Slightly amended and passed.

H. B. 122, act relating to care of discharged lepers. 14-0.

Passed Second Reading
S. B. 80, act creating civil service in Honolulu.

S. B. 73, act making certain advancements to Maui.

S. B. 123, act creating counties within the territory.

H. B. 129, act to increase salary of deputy sheriff of Puna.

Second Reading
S. B. 81, assigned, promotion.

S. B. 82, assigned, ways and means.

H. B. 132, assigned, health.

H. B. 140, assigned, public lands.

H. B. 183, assigned, judiciary.

First Reading
H. B. 89, relating to acquisition by territory of private lands.

Committee Reports.
From printing committee, reporting S. B. 81 and 82 as printed.

From select committee on S. B. 80, recommending its passage. Adopted.

From Maui senate committee reporting on S. B. 73 and H. B. 123, recommending passage. Adopted.

From ways and means, reporting on H. B. 24, recommending its tabling. Adopted.

From committee of first district on H. B. 129, recommending its passage with amendments. Adopted.

Communications
From governor, reporting S. B. 29, and 5 and H. B. 116, 23 and 77 signed by him.

From house, reporting H. B. 89, relating to homestead lands, as passed third reading.

From house, reporting H. C. R. 11 as passed.

From keeper of archives, asking that data on which reports are based be filed with report in archives building.

HOUSE

H. B. 193—To provide for a bail commissioner.—Paxson.

H. B. 194—To provide exemption of homestead from forced sale.—Sheldon.

Resolutions
H. R. 88—To insert a \$150,000 item in the appropriation bill for a wharf

LEGISLATORS SEE SPLENDID WORK OF PALAMA

Senators and Representatives Taken on Tour of Various Camps

If the health committees of the house and the senate have a favorable report to offer as the result of an investigation of the Palama Settlement, which was made this morning at 9 o'clock, it is probable that the present legislature will make a liberal appropriation for the furtherance of the work of that organization during the next two years.

For the past two years the Palama Settlement has been supported by the general tuberculosis fund of the board of health, out of which fund it has received \$80,000, at the rate of \$40,000 per year. Now that these two years have expired, it was found necessary by the settlement to appeal to the present legislature for more money to carry the organization over the coming two years, and it was also found that a larger sum would be required than the amount received yearly from the board of health. As a result of this forecast, the legislature was asked to provide this money, the matter being turned over to the health committees of the house and the senate for investigation by those two bodies.

In company with James A. Rath, head worker of the settlement; Spencer Bowen, John Hughes, Dr. J. S. Pratt, president of the board of health; J. R. Galt, president of the board of trustees of the settlement; and George R. Carter, the members of the two health committees made a tour of the settlement, the day camps and the dispensaries this morning at 9 o'clock. The health committee of the house was represented by J. H. Copey, C. K. Makekau, H. I. Kawewehi, Dr. Archer Irwin and Julius Asch, and the senate committee by C. F. Chillingworth, A. F. Judd and A. J. Wirtz.

The first place to be visited was the settlement in general, where is located the main dispensary, the house of the head worker, and the offices of the organization. The dispensary, which was recently completed, was the chief center of interest, the members of the committee taking notes and commenting upon the general phases of the work. The tuberculosis charts, prepared by Mr. Rath, were explained by Dr. Pratt, and were several of a like nature. The daily files kept by the nurses were of the examined and the members of the committees had many questions to ask concerning the routine work. The tuberculosis map showing the number of cases and deaths from that disease in all parts of the city for the past year was a surprising revelation to many of the members who were not familiar with the work of the settlement. Mr. Rath then explained to them his plan for the partial wiping out of this disease. He told how the number of cases of white plague had been reduced in 1912 and advocated the need of a still greater reduction which, he said, could prove a certainty were the congested districts of the Palama district done away with.

mending it be tabled. Report adopted.

No. 181—Printing, reported governor's message No. 8, printed and ready for distribution.

No. 182—Miscellaneous, on H. B. 64 (G. P. Cooke), relating to election of county officers, recommending its passage with an amendment. Report adopted. Third reading tomorrow.

Communications
From Secretary Mott-Smith, stating that the governor has signed S. B. 29 as act 18, S. B. 15 as act 19, S. B. 56 as act 20, H. B. 73 as act 21, H. B. 116 as act 22 and H. B. 77 as act 23.

From the superintendent of the Honolulu waterworks, transmitting the list of property owners paying flat or meter rates, in compliance with a house resolution. Placed on file.

From the territorial librarian, asking that copies of committee reports be filed with session reports. Placed on file.

Third Reading
H. B. 35—Re-committed to health committee.

H. B. 113—(Sheldon). Relating to payment of expenses of the district courts. Passed, Kalakia, Kanio and Kupihea dissenting.

H. B. 140—(Goodness). Giving the land commissioner authority to construct homestead roads. Passed, Cooney and Spaulding dissenting.

H. B. 145—(Kawewehi). To prohibit taking fish with nets. Consideration deferred to Tuesday, March 25.

H. B. 157—(Watkins). To appropriate \$25,000 for entertainment of congressmen visiting in the territory. Passed, da Silva, Kalakia, Kanio, McCandless and Poepeoe dissenting.

S. B. 2—Banana claims bill, appropriating \$40,000 for payment of claims. Action deferred until afternoon.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

Twice now during the session President Knudsen has had his dignity ruffled, or wrinkled, whichever is correct. Senator Chillingworth was guilty of the second offense yesterday, when he referred to the head of the senate as "the court," and was answered by a scowl from Senator Knudsen. He was sentenced to ten cigars or three committee meetings.

Quick Returns

At first results from the advertisement in the Star-Bulletin yesterday evening, John F. Colburn found twenty applications for Union lots in his mail this morning.

WRITE TO YOUR SENATORS

[Below are the members of the senate of the Sixty-third Congress, with their home towns. Pick out the senators from your state or any senators you know or can reach by a personal letter, and tell them the facts about sugar in Hawaii and the disaster that will result here if the tariff is slashed. If in doubt as to what you should write, communicate with the Sugar Protection Committee. Address your correspondence, "Care Senate, Washington, D. C." Cut out this list for future use.]

SENATORS.

President, Thomas R. Marshall (D) of Indiana.
Secretary, Charles G. Bennett (R) of New York.
Alabama.
Joseph F. Johnston (D).....Birmingham
John H. Bankhead (D).....Fayette
Arizona.
Marcus A. Smith (D).....Tucson
Henry F. Ashurst (D).....Prescott
Arkansas.
James P. Clarke (D).....Little Rock
Joseph T. Robinson (D).....Fayette
California.
George C. Perkins (R).....Oakland
John D. Works (D).....Los Angeles
Colorado.
Charles S. Thomas (D).....Denver
John F. Shafroth (D).....Denver
Connecticut.
Frank B. Brandegee (R).....New London
George P. McLean (R).....Simsbury
Delaware.
Henry A. Du Pont (R).....Wilmington
William D. Saulsbury (D).....Saulsbury
Florida.
Duncan U. Fletcher (D).....Jacksonville
Nathan P. Bryan (D).....Jacksonville
Georgia.
Hoke Smith (D).....Atlanta
Augustus O. Bacon (D).....Macon
Idaho.
James H. Brady (R).....Boise
William E. Borah (R).....Boise
Illinois.
Not yet elected.
Not yet elected.
Indiana.
Benjamin F. Shively (D).....South Bend
John W. Kern (D).....Indianapolis
Iowa.
Albert B. Cummins (R).....Des Moines
William S. Kenyon (R).....Fort Dodge
Kansas.
Joseph L. Bristow (R).....Salina
Wm. H. Thompson (D).....Topeka
Kentucky.
William O. Bradley (R).....Louisville
Ollie M. James (D).....Marion
Louisiana.
John R. Thornton (D).....Alexandria
Jos. E. Ransdell (D).....L. Providence
Maine.
Charles F. Johnson (D).....Waterville
F. C. Burleigh (R).....Augusta
Maryland.
John W. Spith (D).....Snow Hill
Wm. P. Jackson (R).....Sallybury
Massachusetts.
Henry Cabot Lodge (R).....Nahant
J. W. Weeks (R).....Chester
Michigan.
Charles E. Townsend (R).....Jackson
Wm. Alden Smith (R).....Grand Rapids
Minnesota.
Noses E. Clapp (R).....St. Paul
Mississippi.
Knut Nelson (R).....Alexandria
Missouri.
John Sharp Williams (D).....Yazoo
James K. Vardaman (D).....Jackson
Montana.
Wm. J. Stone (D).....Jefferson City
James A. Reed (D).....Kansas City
Nebraska.
Henry L. Myers (D).....Hamilton
J. J. Walsh (D).....Omaha
Nevada.
Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D).....Omaha
George W. Norris (R).....McCook
New Hampshire.
Francis G. Newlands (D).....Reno
Key Pittman (D).....Tonopah
New Mexico.
Thomas B. Catron (R).....Santa Fe
Albert B. Fall (R).....Three Rivers
New York.
Elihu Root (R).....New York
James A. O'Gorman (D).....New York
North Carolina.
Lee S. Overman (D).....Salisbury
Furnifold M. Simmons (D).....Raleigh
North Dakota.
Asle J. Gronna (R).....Bismarck
Porter J. McCumber (R).....Wahpeton
Ohio.
Theodore E. Burton (R).....Cleveland
Alfred Pomeroy (D).....Canton
Oklahoma.
Thos. P. Gore (D).....Lawton
Robert L. Owen (D).....Muskogee
Oregon.
Geo. E. Chamberlain (D).....Portland
Harry D. Lane (D).....Astoria
Pennsylvania.
Boies Penrose (R).....Philadelphia
Geo. T. Oliver (R).....Pittsburgh
Rhode Island.
Henry F. Lippitt (R).....Providence
Le Baron B. Colt (R).....Providence
South Carolina.
Ellison D. Smith (D).....Florence
Benj. R. Tillman (D).....Trenton
South Dakota.
Coe I. Crawford (R).....Huron
Thomas Sterling (R).....Sioux Falls
Tennessee.
Luke Lea (D).....Nashville
John K. Shields (D).....Nashville
Texas.
Chas. A. Culberson (D).....Dallas
Morris Sheppard (D).....Texarkana
Utah.
Reed Smoot (R).....Provo
Geo. Sutherland (R).....Salt Lake City
Vermont.
Wm. P. Dillingham (R).....Waterbury
Carroll S. Page (R).....Hyde Park
Virginia.
Claude A. Swanson (D).....Chatham
Thos. S. Martin (D).....Charlottesville
Washington.
Lesley L. Jones (R).....N. Yakima
Miles Polinder (R).....Spokane
West Virginia.
Wm. E. Chilton (D).....Charleston
Nathan B. Goff (R).....Martinsburg
Wisconsin.
Isaac Stephenson (R).....Marinette
Robert M. La Follette (R).....Madison
Wyoming.
Clarence D. Clark (R).....Evanston
Francis E. Warren (R).....Cheyenne

PRINCIPLES OF COMPENSATION APPROVED

Senator Wirtz's compensation act received a thorough diagnosis last night in the chamber of the senate at the second public meeting called for that purpose, and after it was over and the pros and cons had had their respective selves weighed it was found that not one of the speakers went on record as opposing the principle of the bill.

To be sure, Ed Towse stated that he believed the conditions here are not ready for such an act, and also that a person hiring less than forty or fifty workmen should be made exempt from it, and C. W. Ashford suggested the abolition of the three principal personal injury defenses as a simple substitute for the act. Also M. F. Prosser pointed out that railroad employees should not come under the bill's provisions, as a railroad doing interstate business is under the jurisdiction of the federal courts.

Such, in substance, were the objections made to the act last night. Numerous suggestions were made, however, notably by Dr. Victor S. Clark, who appeared at the invitation of the committee, and devoted his words to the theory of the law and its experience on the mainland and abroad, and the suggestions he urged here. One of the amendments of the section relative to medical treatment of an injured employee, and was framed to meet the contingency of a workman who, after being hurt, refuses to submit to medical aid. In such a case, he stated, the employer should be assured against liability.

May Have Another Meeting
That the suggestion made by the speakers were of interest to the committee, and will be taken under consideration and acted on before reporting the bill out, was evident from the remarks of Senator Judd, chairman of the committee, and perhaps also from the fact that it was announced that another meeting will be called soon.

Senator Judd presided at the meeting, and after stating its purpose in a few words, called on Mr. Prosser, whose statements were directed to the railroad feature of the bill, citing a federal case where a territorial compensation act had been held unconstitutional because it included employees of a railroad doing interstate

business within its scope, suggested that that part of it be cured by amending it so as to include private sugar railroads, or by expunging the word railroad entirely from the bill.

The argument of Mr. Towse was concentrated on the exemption of employers having less than forty employees in their service, stating that he believed it was especially necessary to make that provision at this time, as the small employer has not had time to prepare for the act, and that it might work a hardship or bankruptcy on some of them.

"Some states do exempt small employers," stated Dr. Clark, in reply, "Ohio exempting up to five, which is the largest number of any state I know. In places, where the law has been in force, mutual funds have been formed, notably, in Germany, and the liability under the act is met by this fund. Here the planters' association and other bodies could create such a fund."

Asked as to the labor conditions here, he stated that an injured employee usually was granted some compensation, "about as much as at common law seamen are—that is, costs of illness or burial."

"I can't say from experience if the labor hardships are exceptional here, though I have received letters from consuls asked he to intervene in the interests of one of their countrymen who has been injured," he stated in reply to a question by Senator Judd.

Richard Ivers, of Brewer & Company, in a short speech stated that he believed the planters were not opposed to the principles of the bill, and following his remarks the question of intoxication came up. The bill provides that an employee is to be compensated for his injuries unless caused by his willful act, or unless he was intoxicated at the time of the accident. It was pointed out that intoxication is a problematic state, and the act should define it in some measure.

The three common law defenses Mr. Ashford suggested to abolish in favor of passing the present act were the fellow servant rule, the contributory negligence and the assumption of risk rules, which he said crept into the law in 1827 and have survived after their usefulness has passed away.

The other speaker was F. J. Lowrey of Lewers & Cooke, who stated that he believed the act should apply to all workmen for employers, and not only those enumerated in the bill.

Last night's meeting was the largest of the session, and before it was over not only the seats were taken, but many stood in the visitors' lobby.

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GOOD FRIDAY SERVICES AT CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL

Special services in celebration of Good Friday will be held tomorrow in the Catholic cathedral on Fort street. Beginning at nine o'clock in the morning a service will be conducted consisting of the singing of the Passion, the adoration of the cross, and per sonification. At three o'clock in the

afternoon a sermon on the stations of the cross will be delivered in Hawaiian. This sermon will be repeated in Portuguese at seven o'clock in the evening. At eight o'clock in the evening Father Maximin will deliver a sermon in English on the Passion. At seven o'clock Saturday morning a service will be conducted in the cathedral consisting of the blessing of the fire, prophecies, and the blessing of the baptism font, to be followed by high mass. Confessions will be in order during the afternoon.

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Honolulu Star-Bulletin

RILEY H. ALLEN

EDITOR

THURSDAY MARCH 20, 1913

Self-trust is the essence of heroism.—Emerson.

THE PRINCIPLE OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION RECOGNIZED

The validity of the principle of workmen's compensation was fully recognized at the public hearing on the subject held last night by the senate judiciary committee, and with this point established, half the battle is won.

Such objections as were raised were objections to detail and not to principle, and the judiciary committee will certainly proceed carefully in its decision on these details.

On the other hand, the spirit with which the large employers are listening to the proposals of the bills now before the legislature is an admirable spirit. Mr. Richard Ivers, for instance, speaking at Chairman Judd's request from the standpoint of a sugar man, declared that the sugar planters are not opposed to the general features of the Wirtz bill, which was the draft under immediate discussion. Mr. Ivers stated the very point that is one of the great arguments for the enactment of such a law here,—that the plantations are voluntarily providing what amounts to a compensation system. The bill, then, proposes to legalize what is already in existence,—a compensation system for the benefit of injured employees and their families.

One employer raised the objection that the small concern, with comparatively small capital and little opportunity to build up a reserve fund, would be put out of business in case of a serious disaster befalling a number of employees. This objection is applicable only in case the law compels the individual employer to bear the burden of compensation. As suggested by the Star-Bulletin yesterday, there are other ways of handling the compensation fund. One method which is meeting with some favor is that the fund be maintained jointly by the employer, the employee and the territory, each paying into the treasury a fair proportion, the fund to be administered by the territory. The loss in such case would fall with comparative lightness on a small employer.

The encouraging feature of last night's meeting is that the employers recognize the community value of life and limb and the further economic value of taking from the shoulders of a disabled man and his family the burden that falls upon him when he is injured as an incident to his employment.

TRUE AND FALSE ECONOMY

It is whispered around legislative halls—so far no one has said it out loud—that House Bill 119 is to be slaughtered.

The date for the slaughtering is set for tomorrow, when the bill comes up for third reading in the House.

House Bill 119 has already been given considerable space by the Star-Bulletin. It provides in brief that revenues derived from water licenses shall constitute and be held as a special fund to be administered by the board of agriculture and forestry for the protection of forest reservations and for the development and maintenance of the hydrographic survey throughout the territory.

House Bill 121 is a kindred measure, authorizing the board of agriculture and forestry to create and maintain a division of hydrography for the investigation and development of the water resources of the territory.

The only opposition to such obviously beneficial measures as these, is and can be that the legislators do not feel like spending so much money on forest and water conservation. They believe that there are other public needs to which part of the proceeds of water license sales should be applied.

This is one kind of economical policy, but it is a false kind. Hawaii has suffered and is still suffering from lack of water, from devastation of forest areas, from waste of water through the lack of proper regulation. It is estimated that during the drought of the past year on Kauai, enough water was wasted to have increased the value of the sugar output of that island by more than half a million dollars. This is foolish waste, criminal waste.

The development and conservation of Hawaii's water resources demand the following operations:

- 1—The maintenance of the forests over the heavy rainfall catchment areas to regulate streams and to prevent erosion.
- 2—The construction and maintenance of

stream discharge measuring stations at points at which water supplies may be diverted for irrigation, city supply, power or other purposes. This means that these stations should be installed at points now inaccessible by most of the roads and trails, and that clock registers, which give continuous records of stream fluctuations, should be installed. Trails should also be built in order that the stations are accessible at all times, and cable or foot-bridges should be constructed for flood measurements.

3—Climatological and meteorological stations should be constructed and maintained at different elevations in the rainfall and forest cover areas to measure the rainfall, evaporation, temperature, mud, sunshine, etc. These will also require the construction of many miles of trails.

The forestry and hydrographic operations are so closely related that the two services should be maintained in the closest possible form of cooperation.

The legislators should stop and consider that the plan for building up this conservation fund in reality creates a revolving fund, and that instead of spending money the territory is only investing money. The fund will be put to the development of forest and streams and the returns will be incalculable.

The amount of money involved is not great. The object to be attained is of tremendous importance.

The bill deserves to pass.

GETTING TO THE BASIS

That radical changes must be made in the public utility bills now pending before the legislature before any of them can be passed with safety or any assurance that it will be effective, is quite plain from the public hearing held last night. At the same time, there is no merit in a proposal to drop public utility legislation at this time. The present legislature ought to be able to agree on a simple measure that will offer a fair degree of supervision and control over rates, will provide for enforcement of good service rules and will insure the publicity of operations that any public utility corporation should give. The bills now pending are too drastic, but they are serving their purpose in bringing this subject to a head. The main point to be remembered is that some body must be established to which complaints against exorbitant rates or insufficient service can be referred and the public assured of impartial, energetic action.

It is safe to say that President Wilson's stand against involving the administration in the "Six-Power loan" to China will do more to engender friendly relations with the new republic than participation by the American bankers in the loan under the proposed terms. Members of the foreign group of financiers have been engaged in what looks very much like an international hold-up scheme, the terms of which were so repugnant to China that Yuan Shih-Kai and his associates declined to sanction the loan. The American financiers argued that the good-will of Uncle Sam would be exhibited by their participation in the loan, but this argument has never satisfied China.

Some mighty good business sense was shown in the public hearing yesterday on the appropriation of \$200,000 for an Hawaiian exhibit at the Panama-Pacific exposition. The legislature will show neither good judgment nor ultimate economy in making a small appropriation. Two hundred thousand is the least that should be given.

The tourist crop will be a mighty valuable asset for Hawaii in case an inconsiderate congress slashes the sugar tariff and sends the Hawaiian plantations to the wall. Remember that, you legislators who are asked to appropriate a comparatively small sum for promotion work!

Dollar diplomacy will not be a feature of the Wilson administration, and there is reasonable hope for a better feeling in the Latin-American republics.

The Shakespeare Reading Circle appears to have been enlarged since this Rapid Transit controversy started.

Breckons maintains a mighty expressive silence on the Hawaii county situation.

Advancing civilization is not yet able to turn aside the assassin's bullet.

WEEK OF OUR LORD'S PASSION

THURSDAY
THE DAY OF FELLOWSHIP

Preparation For the Passover.

And on the first day of unleavened bread, when they sacrificed the passover, his disciples say unto him, "Where wilt thou that we go and make ready that thou mayest eat the passover?"

And he sendeth two of his disciples, and saith unto them, "Go into the city, and there shall meet you a man bearing a pitcher of water; follow him; and whosoever he shall enter in, say to the master of the house, 'The Teacher saith, My time is at hand. Where is my guest-chamber, where I shall eat the passover with my disciples?' And he will himself show you a large upper room furnished and ready; and there make ready for us."

And the disciples went forth, and came into the city, and found as he had said unto them; and they made ready the passover.

Jesus Washing the Disciples' Feet.
Now before the feast of the passover, Jesus knowing that his hour was come that he should depart out of this world unto the Father, having loved his own that were in the world, he loved them unto the end.

And during supper, the devil having already put into the heart of Judas Iscariot, Simon's son, to betray him, Jesus, knowing that the Father had given all things into his hands, and that he came forth from God, and goeth unto God, riseth from supper, and layeth aside his garments; and he took a towel, and girded himself. Then he poureth water into the basin, and began to wash the disciples' feet, and to wipe them with the towel wherewith he was girdled.

So he cometh to Simon Peter. He saith unto him, "Lord, dost thou wash my feet?"

Jesus answered and said unto him, "What I do thou knowest not now; but thou shalt understand hereafter."

Peter saith unto him, "Thou shalt never wash my feet."

Jesus answered him, "If I wash thee not, the unclean shalt not be clean." Simon Peter saith unto him, "Lord, not my feet only, but also my hands and my head."

Jesus saith to him, "He that is bathed needeth not save to wash his feet, but is clean every whit; and ye are clean, but not all." For he knew him that should betray him; therefore said he, "Ye are not all clean."

So when he had washed their feet, and taken his garments, and sat down again, he said unto them, "Know ye what I have done to you? Ye call me Teacher, and Lord; and ye say well; for so I am. If I then, the Lord and the Teacher, have washed your feet, ye also ought to wash one another's feet. For I have given you an example, that ye also should do as I have done to you. Verily, verily, I say unto you, A servant is not greater than his lord; neither one that is sent greater than he that sent him. If ye know these things, blessed are ye if ye do them."

The Lord's Supper.
And he said unto them, "With desire I have desired to eat this passover with you before I suffer; for I say unto you, I shall not eat it until it be fulfilled in the Kingdom of God."

And he took bread, and when he had given thanks, he brake it, and gave to them, saying, "This is my body; which is given for you; this do in remembrance of me."

And he took a cup, in like manner after supper, and gave thanks, and gave to them, saying, "Drink ye all of it; for this is my blood of the new covenant, which is poured out for you, and for many, unto remission of sins. Take this and divide it among yourselves; for I say unto you, I shall not drink from henceforth of the fruit of the vine, until the Kingdom of God shall come."

The Farewell Conversation.
"Let not your heart be troubled; believe in God, believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so, I would have told you, for I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I come again, and will receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also."

Thomas saith unto him, "Lord, we know not whither thou goest; how know we the way?"

Jesus saith unto him, "I am the way, and the truth, and the life: no one cometh unto the Father, but by me. If ye had known me, ye would have known my Father also; from henceforth ye know him, and have seen him."

Philip saith unto him, "Lord, show us the Father, and it sufficeth us."

Jesus saith unto him, "Have I been so long time with you, and dost thou not know me, Philip? He that hath seen me hath seen the Father; how sayest thou, 'Show us the Father'?"

er? Believest thou not that I am in the Father, and the Father in me? The words that I say unto you I speak not from myself; but the Father abiding in me doeth his works. Believe me that I am in the Father, and the Father in me; or else believe me for the very works' sake. Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto the Father. And whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son. If ye shall ask anything in my name, that will I do. If ye love me, ye will keep my commandments. And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may be with you for ever, even the Spirit of truth; whom the world cannot receive; for it becometh him not, neither knoweth him; ye know him, for he abideth with you, and shall be in you. I will not leave you desolate; I come unto you.

MEDITATIONS FOR THURSDAY

Comfort and Promise

Strengthened by the prayer and waiting of the quiet day at Bethany, Jesus came to the passover with a peace and power that reveal the intimacy of his fellowship with the Father.

It is the last evening that he will spend with his disciples. He knows that treason is at work among them. He realizes how severe will be the trial of their loyalty. He recognizes that his mission will seem to them to be a failure. He will devote the few hours that remain to the comfort of these, his friends, who are to carry on his work. It is no ordinary comfort, which a brave soul may give those who are to mourn his loss, that Jesus offers to his followers. It has a great note of power. It has a beautiful message of promise. It thrills with a sense of victory.

All that occurs at the Last Supper and all the words that are spoken by the Lord reveal his sense of mastery and the hour of the situation. He is confident that his work has been accomplished. He recognizes that his departure is at hand and regards himself as going to the Father. Clearly he speaks of reunion with his disciples and promises them his presence. And he looks forward to the future with assurance of the accomplishment of his mission for the salvation of men. The disciples were very sure that Jesus' work was not done. They were looking for great accomplishments for which all they had seen was but preparatory. To them the simple life of service that Jesus had lived before the was to lead to the dignity of a royal dominion. But the Master assures them that the service itself is the dignity. His mission was accomplished in his ministry. And in the very words in which he promises them thrones, he bids them follow his example, who is among them as one that serves.

So also Jesus will not have the disciples regard the treason of Judas as an interference with the divine purpose. The Master is not untimely cut off. His work is done. The betrayer is no less guilty. It is his own dreadful, voluntary act, and the result to him must be terrible. But he is not permitted to mar the completeness of the Saviour's mission. The Son of Man goeth, even as it is written of him; but woe unto that man through whom the Son of Man is betrayed! Good were it for that man if he had not been born."

The Memorial Supper ever speaks to us of Jesus' work well done; that life so wonderfully lived, that death so wonderfully died. The remembrance of his complete devotion is the original comfort and inspiration of the church. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." In the early days after the Pentecost the disciples met together and broke bread in memory of their master who had died for them. He finished his work and the world can never forget.

There is no power in the world to hurt a man who has such a faith. The traitor may sink into the darkness and make his way to the priests who have bought him. The Sanhedrin may violate its own solemn rites of procedure and may condemn him without evidence. The cowardly procurator may yield to the frenzied cry for blood, and deliver him to be crucified. But none of them can harm Jesus. He is going to the Father. Even his friends will forsake him and leave him alone. But he is not alone, for the Father is with him.

In this supreme hour there is revealed the central thought in Jesus' life and teachings. And it is part of the wonder of his life and teaching that they may so simply be summed up in a word. He lived as one who belonged to God and found all the explanation of life and destiny in that blessed relationship. And his teaching was that we also should be chil-

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dren of the Father and make all life a journey toward the Father.

The faith of Jesus has brought a new beauty into the world. The man who grasps it is lifted above common human conditions:

"The whips and scorns of time, The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,

The pangs of despised love, the law's delay,

The insolence of office, and the spurns That patient merit of the unworthy takes."

GOOD FRIDAY AT ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL

Three hours' service—12 m. to 3 p. m.

To those unfamiliar with the service a brief explanation will suffice. The object is not in any morbid way to dwell upon suffering, but to find from the Last Words lessons for daily life. It is believed that those who have once taken part in this service would not willingly pass Good Friday without it. We come to hear what Jesus has to say to us from the cross. As the people enter the church each

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

CHARLES H. MERRIAM, registrar of conveyances — Last Saturday night, for the first time in the history of Hawaii, the records were stored in a fire and burglar-proof vault.

will be handed a pamphlet containing the hymns and prayers. It is the printed order generally used in the United States, where clergymen of every school of thought hold these services. Before each address there will be a hymn, and after each address prayers and a few moments of silence. The bishop asks every one of this church to try to attend a part at least of the "Three Hours' Service." He does this because he believes it will be a blessing to all who come.

The best way is to come at the beginning and to stay to the close. But it is fully understood that anyone is at liberty to enter or leave the church at any time during the singing of a hymn.

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NEW CABINET LADIES TO WIELD MUCH INFLUENCE AT WASHINGTON

Mrs. William J. Bryan Has Charm and Prestige in Her Favor

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The cabinet is the strong link between the president and the people, and the women of the cabinet are the important smaller links which make the chain. They furnish the oil for the easy running of the social end of the government, and in a city where a dinner party makes or loses a cause their value can not be overestimated. Had Mr. Wilson allowed the women of the country to select the cabinet for the qualifications of their wives alone, there would be a big O. K. after every one.

For instance, had Mr. Bryan been selected as secretary of state simply because he is the husband of Mrs. Bryan, the choice would have been regarded as wise. Mrs. Bryan knows Washington from the smallest detail of its governmental machine to the complicated maze of social intricacies which surround a cabinet woman. To her will fall the delicate task of maintaining friendly relations between the wives of foreign diplomats and other women of the cabinet and the social world at large.

Mrs. Bryan as Hostess. She, too, will preside at the most brilliant entertainments, other than White House state functions, the diplomatic breakfast on New Year day. She will stand third in place in the receiving line at the White House receptions and will be the social mentor for other women of the official world.

Mrs. Bryan was born June 17, 1861, at Perry, Ill., and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Baird, combining English and Scotch ancestry. June 1, 1881, she was graduated from the Presbyterian academy, Jacksonville, Ill., with first honors. She read law and was admitted to the bar in Nebraska solely that she might be of assistance to her husband in his career. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were married in 1884, and have three children. The eldest, Ruth, is Mrs. Reginald Owen, a leader in all public movements for

son's most successful plays are "The Congressmen's Secretary" and a witty sketch on suffrage.

Graceful Southern Woman. Mrs. Josephine Daniels is a graceful southern woman. She is already known here, where her mother, Mrs. Worth Parley, lives. She is a sister of the late Edwin Bagley, one of the leaders of the Spanish-American war, and a woman of many accomplishments. She has shown these far positively in her own life. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels have a family of lusty boys, of whom they are very proud.

Mrs. Franklin K. Lane is already identified with the smart set of Washington society, as well as with the official set. She is fond of music, art and literature, and has an artistic home, and lives dancing and the lighter accomplishments of society. Mr. and Mrs. Lane have two children, a son of 16, Franklin K. Lane, Jr., and a charming little daughter, Nancy Lane, 10 years old. They are both in school in Washington.

Mrs. Redfield Acquainted. Mrs. Redfield, wife of the new secretary of commerce, is already pretty familiar with the duties devolving on the wife of a cabinet member. She has spent part of each season in Washington since her husband became a member of the house.

A Democratic woman said last night of Mrs. Redfield: "You can not better describe her than that she is exactly the type of woman who would expect to be associated with the Wilson administration, and has the same tastes, same tendencies, same likes and dislikes as has Mrs. Wilson herself."

She is modest, retiring and charming in appearance and manner. The secretary and Mrs. Redfield now live at the Highlands and probably will not take a house until next season. They have a married daughter, Mrs. Charles K. Griggs, whose home is in Montreal, and the 1-year-old daughter of Mrs. Griggs is a constant delight to its grandparents. Their son, Humphrey Redfield, is a student at Amherst.

Mrs. Wilson Farm Woman. Secretary William B. Wilson of the baby department of the government—the department of labor—will probably have the youngest hostess for his household of any cabinet member. Mrs. Wilson has never spent much

time in Washington. She is a farm woman, and her home is in the country. She is a devoted mother and a devoted wife, and her husband is a devoted man.

Miss Wilson is the most popular woman in the cabinet circle, and her husband is the most popular man. She is a devoted mother and a devoted wife, and her husband is a devoted man.

SEVERAL WORKS OF ART TONIGHT

Within the past few days Mr. Coulter has sold a goodly number of his paintings, with the prospect of more going before the exhibit closes on Saturday. Carl & Cooke bought "On a Lee Shore," one of the best works in the catalogue and next in size to "Burning the Blue Light." The same corporation bought "Foggy Morning in San Francisco Bay," and one of its officers received two smaller pictures. Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Mrs. John Cassidy, J. A. Balch, Dr. Ormond E. Wall, Robert Booth and C. G. Partlett are other purchasers. Mr. Coulter will leave in the Wilhelmina for San Francisco, where he has long been one of the leading exponents of art and supreme in marine painting.

It's awfully hard for a man to keep his head buried.

Zymole Trokeys

FOR HUSKY THROATS

ALL DRUG STORES

DELICATESSEN SALE

Under the auspices of the EPIPHANY GUILD OF KAIMUKI, there will be a Delicatessen Sale in the

Arts & Crafts Shop

Pantheon Block, Fort above Hotel, beginning at nine o'clock SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 22. There will be cold BOILED and BAKED HAM, DELICIOUS SALADS, CAKES and PIES; COOKIES and DOUGHNUTS, SANDWICHES and many other good things that will appeal to the man or woman who is always looking for something "Like Mother Used to Make."

The Prices Will Be Fair

SENTIMENT FOR \$200,000 FAIR FUND IS STRONG

It is no longer to be a question whether Hawaii desires a large exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at the sentiment of the speakers who appeared before the promotion committee at the public meeting held at the fair.

In the senate chamber yesterday afternoon when the meeting was called, representatives of interests and bodies appeared, and out of the hearty endorsement they gave Senator Child's resolution, number 32, only one voice was raised against it, that of former Senator Kakuokalani, who believed \$50,000 was sufficient.

W. O. Smith, E. D. Tenney, of Castle & Cooke; C. R. Hemenway, who appeared on behalf of the chamber of commerce, merchants' association, and other bodies; O. C. Bazin, president of the merchants' association; Fred L. Wallron, chairman of the promotion committee; F. E. Thompson, president of the bar association; H. B. Wood and John Hughes, representing the Hawaiian fair commission; Elmer Cheatham, Jack Lucas, A. P. Taylor, secretary of the fair commission; D. Howard Hitchcock, T. M. Church and others were present, and spoke strongly in favor of the measure.

Mr. Waldron gave a number of figures to show the importance of the tourist trade here. He stated that there was an average of 500 tourists here the year around, and for the last two years they have spent on an average of \$2,000,000 a year. These facts, he contended, were sufficient in themselves to warrant a great exhibit being made at the San Francisco World's Fair.

Mr. Tenney in an analogous argument stated that the relation between Hawaii and California was very close, and especially now when both the state and territory are facing a crisis in the sugar industry.

"We have made a direct appeal to Charles C. Moore, president of the exposition commission," he said, "to aid us in this fight, which he will surely do. I feel, because of our close relation to California, and the sugar industry is only one instance of it, that we should do our best to have a wonderful display at San Francisco's fair."

"There are many reasons why we should do this, but placing it on plain mercenary grounds I can show how the money shall be profitably spent." Senator Penhallows presided at the meeting, being chairman of the committee. Among the other senators present were Senators Chillingworth, Rice, Brown, Knudsen, Wirtz, Metzger, Judd, Baldwin, Baker and Coke.

FORD FACED NEW TERROR

Having for years braved the alleged "man-eating eel" of Waikiki in its native habitat and apparently escaping unscathed from possible encounter from this aggressive pest and newly-found marine monster, Alexander Hume Ford, clubman, bon vivant, organizer, publicist and authority on outdoor life ranging from coral strand to mountain crag, declared this morning that he had discovered a new source of terror.

Ford professed before quite an interesting company of his fellow-citizens this morning that he was in bodily fear of a threatened encounter while pursuing his athletic researches along the famous strand near the Outrigger Club premises.

A 17-year-old Hawaiian lad is alleged to have attempted to enter the Ford citadel and drag away his caprine hollow-horned ruminant, better known as the family goat.

A Garcia was brought into durance yesterday, upon a charge preferred by Ford, who in swearing to a complaint declared that the Hawaiian had become a terror to the younger lads who frequented the Outrigger premises in search of health, recreation and the enjoyment of the sportive surf.

Complaint was made to the police that Garcia was in the habit of making threats to one or more youthful members of the organization. He is further alleged to have engaged in physical encounter with a protégé of the famous author of Hawaii's pictorial monthly, the result of which brought physical injury to the young man.

Ford and several boys identified



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Removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Moles, Folds, Wrinkles, and every blemish on beauty, and softens the skin. It has acted the test of 65 years, and is so famous we have it in every country. As you read this, Dr. L. A. Gouraud is at his laboratory in Paris, France, and will use them.

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Saturday Matinee. CAVALLERIA and PAGLIACCI

Saturday Evening. LA BOHEME

SEATS NOW FOR ALL OPERAS

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Prices—Nights: Box and Loge Seats \$3.50, orchestra circle \$3, dress circle \$2.50; last two rows dress circle \$1.50.

First row balcony \$2.00. General balcony \$1.50, gallery 50c. Matinee prices: Reserved seat section, \$1.50 and \$1.00, gallery 50c.

Seats Reserved must be called for by noon on date of performance.

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"THE COZY LITTLE THEATRE"

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with the Waikiki club were on hand to drive a few nails in the alleged intentions of Garcia to rule the beach with mailed fist.

Trouble is said to have existed between members of the Outrigger club and a band of Hawaiian boys. In attempting to step in and act the role of peacemaker Ford was not blessed by any manner of means but insisted that overt threats were made against himself as well as some of the boys belonging to the organization, in which he takes personal pride.

Attorney Frank Thompson looked after the legal interests of Garcia, who was found guilty of assault and was requested to settle a fine of ten dollars and costs, imposed by Judge Monrovia.

Attorney Thompson succeeded in proving that no direct threat had been made against Ford, as stated in the complaint, and the case wherein it was demanded that Garcia be placed under bond to keep the peace, was dismissed.

Before the session of the district court came to a close the warring factions at an otherwise peaceful Waikiki, got together, and endeavors will follow towards establishing a truce at least.

GOT THE IDEA

A three-year-old Miss of Kaimuki, who had been told the story of Cinderella, was observed recently sitting very pensively on the floor in front of a large pier mirror. On being questioned by her mother as to her occupied thoughts, the young hopeful replied: "I am playing I am Cinderella, and I'm waiting for somebody to take me to the ball game."

BYRON CASE, a graduate of the Chicago Normal school in 1911, left yesterday for Honolulu to become principal of a school there. For some time Case has been studying and teaching in San Francisco, Chico, Cal., Exchange.



ACCEPT THIS SUGGESTION.

Look well to your headgear. In this country, as elsewhere, caps are fashionable at night for theatre wear or for day or night automobilism. We have, probably, the largest assortment of caps in town.

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ACT 18

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR THE COMPILATION AND PUBLICATION OF A
DICTIONARY OF THE HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated out of the general revenues and set aside in the treasury, as a special fund, the sum of \$10,000.00 for compiling, printing, binding and publishing in book form a dictionary of the Hawaiian Language, to be expended by the Board of Commissioners of Public Archives, the duty of which it shall be to supervise the work of compiling and publishing such dictionary, to determine the number of copies to be printed or bound and the prices at which they may be sold, to control the sale and to receive the proceeds thereof; provided, that in determining such prices the Board may take into consideration the demand for and salableness of such dictionary as well as the cost of the compilation, printing and binding thereof; and further provided, that the Board may distribute not more than twenty-five copies of the dictionary free of charge among the courts and executive departments of the Territory for the official use of such courts and departments.

SECTION 2. In such dictionary there shall be given the correct pronunciation of the ancient and modern Hawaiian words and phrases and their respective equivalents or meanings in the English language.

SECTION 3. All moneys received under the provisions of this Act shall be paid into the Treasury as a Government realization.

SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved this 19th day of March, A. D. 1913.

WALTER F. FREAR,
Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

ACT 19

AN ACT

TO AMEND SECTION 1, OF ACT 113, OF THE SESSION LAWS OF
1907 LIMITING THE TIME WITHIN WHICH ACTIONS FOR
COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGES OR INJURY TO PERSONS OR
PROPERTY MAY BE INSTITUTED.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. Section 1, of Act 113, of the Session Laws of 1907 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 1. Actions for the recovery of compensation for damages or injury to persons or property must be instituted within two years after the cause of action accrued, and not after."

SECTION 2. This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its approval.

Approved this 19th day of March, A. D. 1913.

WALTER F. FREAR,
Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

ACT 20

AN ACT

TO AMEND SECTION 2451, REVISED LAWS OF HAWAII, RELAT-
ING TO CONVEYANCES OF A PORTION OF REGISTERED LAND
AND THE FILING OF PLANS OF SAME.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. Section 2451, Revised Laws of Hawaii, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 2451. Portion of registered fee. When a deed in fee is for part only of the land described in a certificate of title the assistant registrar shall also enter a new certificate and issue an owner's duplicate to the grantor for the part of the land not included in the deed. In every case of transfer the new certificate or certificates shall include all the land described in the original and surrendered certificates; provided, however, that no new certificate to a grantee of a part only of the land shall be invalid by reason of the failure of the assistant registrar to enter a new certificate to the grantor for the remaining unconveyed portion, and provided, further, that in case the land described in a certificate of title is divided into lots, designated by numbers or letters, with measurements of all the bounds, and a plan of said land has been filed with the registrar and verified pursuant to section 2437 of the Revised Laws, and a certified copy thereof is filed with the Assistant Registrar bearing the same number as the application is given, and which plan is filed separately by such number, apart from the registration book containing the original certificate, but which certificate shall have endorsed thereon a reference to said filed plan, when the registered owner makes a deed or transfer in fee of one or more of such lots, the assistant registrar may, instead of cancelling such certificate and entering a new certificate to the grantor for the part of the land not included in the deed of transfer, enter on the original certificate and on the owner's duplicate certificate a memorandum of such deed of transfer, with a reference to the lot or lots thereby conveyed as designated on such plan, and that the certificate is cancelled as to such lot or lots; and

every certificate with such memorandum shall be as effectual for the purpose of showing the grantor's title to the remainder of the land not conveyed as if the old certificate had been cancelled and a new certificate of such land had been entered; and such process may be repeated so long as there is convenient space upon the original certificate and the owner's duplicate certificate for making such memorandum of sale of lots."

SECTION 2. This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its approval.

Approved this 19th day of March, A. D. 1913.

WALTER F. FREAR,
Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

ACT 21

AN ACT

RELATING TO THE COURT OF LAND REGISTRATION.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. The court called the Court of Land Registration shall hereafter be called the Land Court, and Chapter 154 of the Revised Laws and all amendments thereof and all other laws are hereby amended so far as necessary in order to comply herewith.

SECTION 2. Section 2487 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 2487. Payments for. There shall be paid to the registrar upon the original registration of land under this chapter, under absolute or qualified ownership, two-tenths of one per cent, and upon the entry of a certificate showing the title as registered owners in heirs or devisees one-tenth of one per cent of the assessed value of the real estate on the basis of the last assessment for taxation as an assurance fund."

SECTION 3. This Act shall take effect on the date of its approval.

Approved this 19th day of March, A. D. 1913.

WALTER F. FREAR,
Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

ACT 22

AN ACT

TO AMEND SECTION 3089 OF THE REVISED LAWS OF HAWAII.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. Section 3089 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 3089. Persons not authorized; punishment. Any person not authorized by law, who shall carry, or be found armed with any bowie-knife, sword-cane, pistol, air-gun, slung-shot, or other deadly weapon, shall be liable to a fine of not more than Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars and not less than Ten Dollars, or in default of payment of such fine, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, nor less than three months, upon conviction for such offense, unless good cause be shown for having such dangerous weapon, and any such person may be immediately arrested without warrant by the high sheriff, or any sheriff, policeman, or other officer or person."

SECTION 2. This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its approval.

Approved this 19th day of March, A. D. 1913.

WALTER F. FREAR,
Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

ACT 23

AN ACT

TO AMEND SECTION 2913 REVISED LAWS OF HAWAII, RELAT-
ING TO ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. Section 2913 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 2913. Assault with knife, sword-cane, etc. Whoever shall commit an assault or battery on another with a knife, sword-cane, or any other weapon obviously and imminently dangerous to life, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment at hard labor not more than five years."

SECTION 2. This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its approval.

Approved this 19th day of March, A. D. 1913.

WALTER F. FREAR,
Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

Explains Irrigation Hours.

Pointing out that the water pressure is greater during the morning hours, A. C. Wheeler, assistant superintendent of public works, explained yesterday why the authorities have fixed the hours of irrigation at that time. Wheeler explained that the water tanks are replenished in the early morning because of the small amount

of water used during the night. For this reason, the pressure is sufficient to supply consumers at the higher levels as well as those at the lower levels. In the afternoon, according to Wheeler, the pressure is so low that it would not be possible to get water to the higher levels.

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TODAY'S NEWS TODAY

PUBLIC UTILITIES BILLS IN
PRESENT FORM ARE OPPOSEDHearing Develops Grave De-
fects in Plans—Simpler
Substitute Is Suggested

Completely shattering the three public utility bills now before the legislature, showing how they are inconsistent and inapplicable to utility corporations in the territory—in fact, how no commission can assume control of the principal utility concerns in the islands, a committee representing the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association and the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association appeared before the house judiciary committee at its public hearing last night with a voluminous report that occupied two hours in the reading.

At that, only the principal points of the report were touched upon. L. A. Thurston and Attorney D. L. Withington took turns in reading the printed discussion, which had been prepared by a committee consisting, besides themselves, of C. R. Hemenway, R. B. Anderson and A. L. Castle.

First, they showed that except in a few minor points, all three public utility measures now before the legislature, one in the house and two in the senate, are identical and that they incorporate almost bodily all the features of the California act, one of the most drastic pieces of legislation on the subject enacted in the States. They explained that these provided for the commission control of virtually every department and line of activity of the utility corporations, including rates, rules and regulations, and issuance of stocks and bonds.

Second, they developed the fact that this system cannot be applied to corporations in Hawaii because of federal control and the franchises given by congress; that over these companies a territorial commission could exercise very little, if any, power.

Third, they explained that the most satisfactory and perhaps only feasible commission that can be provided here at present would be one similar to those existing in Wisconsin, New York and Massachusetts. They recommended that it be given authority to work for the abolition of secrecy and compel publicity of corporation affairs; have the power and duty to investigate all utility company finances, rates, regulations, and charges against the concerns, and to make public its findings; the power and duty to recommend rates and charges.

The bills now in the legislature would provide for complicated commission bodies, highly expensive; the report states the territory could not maintain them for two years on less than \$100,000. The committee recommends that a commission be chosen, as for instance, selecting the territorial secretary, the attorney general and the superintendent of public works, giving them a stenographer and secretary, and thus handling the subject at less expense and at the same time accomplishing the desired result.

Because of existing franchises, granted by congress, and because of the interstate commerce law and the general federal statutes applying to concerns within the territory, the report enumerated the following island corporations over which a territorial commission could have either very small or absolutely no power: The O. R. & L. Co., Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Co., Mutual Telephone Co., Hawaiian Electric Light Company, Honolulu Gas Company, Island Electric Company of Wailuku, Maui; Lahaina Ice Company, Pearl Harbor Traction Company, Kau Ditch Company, Hilo Street Railway Company, Wailuku Water Company. Also, because its traffic is over the high seas and passes outside the three-mile limit, the committee stated that a territorial body could not exercise jurisdiction over the Inter-Island Steam and Navigation Company.

Attorney D. L. Withington pointed out clearly and in detail the difficulties that arise when an attempt is made to apply the far-reaching bill drafted for the California situation to the peculiar situation in Hawaii. On this subject, he said:

"When, however, we come to the local situation, the act is in direct violation of the general policy of Congress shown in the organic act, which reserves the granting of franchises to the control of Congress and commits to the superintendent of public lands and the superintendent of public works powers and duties sought by this act to be imposed on the proposed commission; with the explicit declaration in the recent Hilo street railroad act, that Congress may authorize the regulation of public utilities in Hawaii—which it has not yet done—with the recent legislation which has brought the Hawaiian railroads under the interstate commerce act, with various charters which are contracts not subject to change by legislation, with the congressional charters which have inconsistent provisions and which can only be changed by Congress, and with the power of Congress to regulate commerce on the high seas.

The following is a mere schedule of the various acts of Congress, contracts and charters which cannot be changed by the proposed legislation:

"I. Policy of Congress Conflicts with Act.
(a) Organic act, sec. 55: Legislative power. But the legislature shall not grant to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise without the approval of Congress."

(b) Organic act, sec. 73: Commissioner of public lands. That sales of government lands may be made upon the approval of said board whenever

necessary to locate thereon railroad rights of way, railroad tracks, side tracks, depot grounds, pipe lines, irrigation ditches, pumping station, reservoirs, etc.

(c) Organic act, sec. 75: Superintendent of public works. Powers and duties of the minister of the interior which relate to streets and highways, harbor improvements, wharves, landings, water works, railways, electric light and power, telephone lines, etc.
(d) The recent act of Congress, approved Aug. 1, 1912, ratifying the Hilo street railroad franchise. Congress inserted the following in sec. 8, not in the act as passed in Hawaii: "If at any time there shall be constituted by or with the authority of the Congress of the United States a public utility board for the regulation of public utility corporations in the territory of Hawaii, the power of making the regulations given by this section shall be vested in said board." Act of legislature of Hawaii, ch. 66, 1911.

(e) The recent legislation of Congress bringing the Hawaiian railroads under the interstate commerce act. Railroads, therefore, could not come under the act. Acts of June 29, 1906; June 18, 1910.

(f) The provisions of the acts hereafter referred to.

"II. Charters Which Are Contracts and Not Subject to Change by Legislation.

(a) O. R. & L. Company. Laws of 1888, ch. 62, amended ch. 31, 1890; 1892, 65; 1893, 53 and 68; 1898, 41. Exclusive franchise between certain points; sec. 312, revised laws. Speed regulation; sec. 314. Location approved by the governor; sec. 315. Power of eminent domain; sec. 316. Rates, passenger rates fixed by charter. Traffic rates fixed by arbitration; sec. 326, 327. Right to mortgage its franchise; sec. 334. All the rights given by ch. 64, sec. 333.

(b) Honolulu Rapid Transit Laws of 1898, ch. 6970. Ratified, organic act, sec. 73. Approved by the president June 25, 1900. 30-year franchise. Methods of construction and repairs under control of the superintendent of public works; sec. 338, 364. Speed fixed; sec. 342. Rates of fare fixed and transfers regulated; sec. 343. Rules and regulations for operation and maintenance to be made by superintendent of public works, with the approval of the governor. (Affirmed Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co. vs. Hawaii, 211 U. S. 232.) Charges on income fixed; sec. 351. Enforcing franchise committed to superintendent of public works, with the approval of the governor; sec. 370. Right to acquire other similar franchises and to consolidate with them; sec. 337, 348, 349.

(c) Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd. Fifty-year charter; Aug. 16, 1883. The right to erect poles and fixtures subject to the supervision of the minister of the interior, or any person or body succeeding to his powers or duties; and subject to prosecution by the attorney general if lines are a public nuisance. Power to erect, construct and maintain additional lines and extensions "whenever, in its opinion, the public convenience requires"; and compelled to do so when a subscriber for every 450 feet of line for a period of not less than one year at regular rates shall apply. Also under the provision inserted in the electric light and power act contained in sec. 373, revised laws, in connection with ch. 69, which re-enacts ch. 45, act of 1874, in reference to telegraph and telephone lines. (d) Some of the telephone companies and the Hilo Electric Light Company, which have charters the exact terms of which are not available. (e) Railroad companies which have charters granted before annexation and contracts under the railroad act.

"III. Congressional charters Which Have Inconsistent Provisions.

(a) Hawaiian Electric Light Co. of Honolulu; act of Congress, April 21, 1904. Rates fixed by the company under the act and controlled by the courts; sec. 875, revised laws. Regulations to be made by the superintendent of public works; sec. 879. Expense of connections and extension of service regulated; sec. 876, 877. Inspection of the plant and the books, and enforcing the provisions of the superintendent of public works; sec. 880, 884. Power to mortgage and bond; sec. 883.

(b) Honolulu Gas Co. Act of April 21, 1904. Methods of construction and repair under control of superintendent of public works; sec. 896. Use of streets, roads and other places for lighting subject to like approval; sec. 897. Establishes its own rates within certain limits, subject to control of courts; sec. 898. Makes own rules and regulations, excepting that as to quality of the gas it is subject to reasonable control of superintendent of public works, who also has the right to inspect the books; sec. 900.

(c) Island Electric Co., Ltd., Wailuku, Maui. Act of Feb. 6, 1909. By this act the charges are fixed by the company, the court to determine their reasonableness. There are other provisions in regard to the use of the streets, but these are of an ambiguous nature. There is a similar act for Lahaina, held by the Lahaina Ice Co.

(d) Pearl Harbor Traction Co.; act of Aug. 24, 1912. Regulations for the operation of part of the road are subject to the approval of the secretary of war. United States has easements on the line of the road. Bill provides that the secretary of war can direct certain constructions and operations. Extension to Fort Kamehameha military reservation is to be operated under rules and regulations prescribed by the department commander. Congress is to prescribe what other railroads may use the tracks, spurs, sidings and other construction.

(e) Kau Ditch Co.; act of July 27, 1912. Under this act practically everything not regulated by the bill itself, including rates, to be regulated

by the company with the approval of the governor. (See particularly sec. 14.)

(f) Hilo street railway act; approved Aug. 1, 1912. Sec. 2. Extensions may be made on petition, with the approval of the governor. Sec. 3. Motive power, such as the associations elect, subject to the approval of the governor. Sec. 4. Location in the streets such as may be directed or approved by the board of supervisors. Governor approves car equipment. Extensions shall be made when directed by the governor, secretary and chief justice, the circuit judge of the fourth circuit and chairman of the board of supervisors, or other officers designated by the legislature; with rigid provisions as to conditions, when the commission have authority to direct extensions, among which is that the railway shall earn dividends of 3 per cent on capital stock. Board of supervisors may require work to be done and repairs to be made. Sec. 5. Governor may control operation and maintenance of the cars. Sec. 6. The board, with the approval of the governor, may make general rules governing speed. Sec. 7. Rates of fare fixed within radius of three miles 5 cents, outside to be fixed by the association with the approval of the governor. Sec. 8. The association, with the approval of the governor, may make regulations requiring operation of the railroad. Sec. 9. Right subject to inspection by the supervisors. Sec. 14. Governor to enforce terms.

(g) Wailuku Water Co. act of Feb. 6, 1909. Under this charter, in case electric power is provided, the rate to the government is fixed by the bill. The company also has a license from the territory, which may affect the powers of the commission.

He then applied the foregoing to the bills under discussion, showing what effect the bills would attempt to have on the public utility corporations enumerated.

He also referred to the following: IV.—Railroad companies which are under the interstate commerce act, safety appliances act, and other federal legislation.

V.—Carriers by water, which are controlled by federal law.

He pointed out cases in which if the proposed bill was passed, confusion would arise owing to the existing federal statutes on the subject.

Mr. Thurston submitted as a basis for a simple act the following memoranda:

Abolish Secrecy—Compel Publicity.

One of the chief factors, in connection with public utility corporations which works against equality of treatment and fairness of rates, is secrecy. Secrecy begets rebates, preferences and unfair discriminations. If publicity of all the rates, regulations and transactions of a public utility company is secured, the mere fact of such publicity will, to a large extent, eliminate many of the existing inequalities and abuses now carried on under cover.

In other words, publicity, although not a cure-all, is the remedy for a great number of abuses by public utility corporations. Let secrecy be abolished and publicity compelled, and utility abuses will largely remedy themselves.

There is nothing to prevent the present passage of a law prohibiting secrecy and compelling publicity.

Power and Duty to Investigate.

Another factor, largely contributing to abuse of powers by utility corporations is that there is now no particular person or body of persons charged with the duty of investigating the status and operations of public utilities. "What is everybody's business is nobody's business."

Let a commission be appointed, with not only the power, but the duty to investigate, on its own motion or on complaint, the status, physical, financial and legal, of each public utility corporation operating in the Territory; publicly investigate any charges made and publish their findings.

There is nothing to prevent this being done now; and if a proper commission is appointed, a fund of information will have been accumulated which will so clarify the present uncertain and muddled conditions, as to enable intelligent action to be taken without danger of starting an avalanche of dispute, litigation and uncertainty, as will certainly be the case if either of the pending bills is passed in their present form.

Power and Duty to Recommend Rates and Remedies.

A third factor of importance is that no special authority is now charged with seeking and recommending a remedy for abuses, acknowledged or discovered. If a responsible commission is not only authorized to investigate and publish the rates and practices of utility corporations, but is also charged with the duty of making recommendations of what changes, in their judgment, should be made in rates, conditions or regulations, and empowered to advise corporations as to what, in the opinion of the commission, equity and justice requires; and is further empowered to publish the results of such investigations, with the recommendations made, in the great majority of cases, such advice and suggestion would be sufficient to accomplish the desired result, even though there is no local authority to enforce the same.

National Commission Report.

Again, the national commission, appointed by President Taft, to report upon whether the issue of stock and bonds by utility corporations should be placed under control of a commission, reported, after a year's investigation and study, that they did not so recommend. The commission, headed by Arthur T. Hadley, president of Yale University, said in discussing the propriety of a federal law requiring full payment of all stock issues: "Apart from the constitutional difficulties which might stand in the way of such a procedure, your commission is of opinion that, as a mere matter of expediency, the time is not ripe for any such immediate or forcible transfer of jurisdiction. The local needs of different parts of the country are still divergent. Many railroad problems, both of operation and of control, are still in the experimental

(Continued on Page 8)

WALL & DOUGHERTY.

This establishment
will be closed all
day March twenty-
first, Good Friday

HOT + BUNS
FOR GOOD FRIDAY

At GERMAN CONFECTIONERY

Delivered to All Parts of City.

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NAP-A-TAN

The Shoe for the Man Outside
MADE IN NAPA

From Oiled Chrome Leather. Nap-a-Tan
Shoes are worn in the wet districts of
Oregon and Washington. They shed water
and do not crack or harden.

Ordinary Lace - - - - \$ 5.00
16-inch Boots - \$9.00 and \$10.00

M'Inerny Shoe Store

Fort above King Street

HUDNUT'S
TOILET
GOODS

We have ready for your inspection a new shipment of toilet goods
from this well known maker.

The Hudnut preparations need no introduction to Hawaii, and
we guarantee them to give entire satisfaction.

We shall be pleased to show you these goods, including the Vi-
olet Sec Bath Salts, English Lavender Flowers and other new pro-
ducts.

Benson, Smith & Co.,

Limited

The Rexall Store

Fort and Hotel Sts.

EASTER IS COMING

BUY YOUR DRESS GOODS AND FURNISHINGS AT THE

Canton Dry Goods Co.,

Hotel Street

Opp. Empire Theatre

ADABERTO MAKES FINAL APPEARANCE IN GORGEOUS
PERFORMANCE OF 'AIDA' AT OPERA HOUSE TONIGHT

'Carmen' Sung Before a Big
House of Enthusiastic Mu-
sic-Lovers Last Night

A capacity audience greeted Signor
Lambardi's production of "Carmen" at
the Opera house last night. There
was not a seat vacant in the upper
portion of the theater, and but few in
the orchestra remained unfilled. Many
stood up during the entire perform-
ance. "Carmen" is always the occa-
sion of a great musical outpouring
whenever it is sung, and if the opera
could be given here next week, it
would undoubtedly draw another large
audience.

The cast of principals heard was an
excellent one. Mme. Fox appearing in
the name role. Miss Fox is an artist
both vocally and as an actress, and
her versatility was further impressed
upon the minds of her auditors last
evening by her clever characterization
of Carmen, the flirt. She was allur-
ing, allusive, tempestuous, fiery and
icy.

She gained the favor of those pres-
ent from her first sensational en-
trance, through her spirited singing of
"The Gypsy's Life the Life for Me," t-
her impassioned and fearless refusal
of Don Jose that led to her death. Her
acting and singing increased steadily
in fascination and dramatic effect as
the evening progressed.

Those who had the pleasure of hear-
ing and seeing Agostini as the unscrup-
ulous Duke, in "Rigoletto," and as
Rodolfo, in "La Boheme," were de-
lighted to see his name again last
night as the gallant soldier lover, Don
Jose. With everything in his favor,
striking of face and figure, rich and
ringing tenor, and most unusual dra-
matic ability, the unfortunate dragoon
carried the sympathies of the audi-
ence with him throughout his tragic
love story. Agostini has steadily
grown in local favor with Honolulu's
opera-going people, so that his possi-
ble return with the Lambardi forces
next year will be eagerly looked for.

M. Giovacchini, as Escamillo, made a
fine impression as the toreador, hav-
ing, of course, the advantage of sing-
ing the most popular songs. This fas-
inating number is always awaited by
a "Carmen" audience as the piece de
resistance of the entire score. In face,
form, figure and voice Giovacchini de-
picted the fiery bull-fighter only as a
real Spaniard can, and his "Toreador"
had to be repeated, greatly to the de-
light of his many admirers.

Mme. Charlebois assumed the part
of Micaela, and throughout the even-
ing gave to the character all that it
required vocally and dramatically. She
has a powerful voice which she uses
with good effect, and as Micaela was
fair to look upon. Martino, as Zuniga,
shared the honors of the minor roles
and gave further evidence of the pos-
session of a fine bass voice.

But the chief pleasure to music lov-
ers was the orchestration. So beau-
tiful is the score and so well was it
tendered by Sig. Bovi and his players.



Mme. Ester Adaberto—Remarkable Dramatic Soprano who makes her final
appearance in Verdi's famous opera, "Aida," tonight.

that an evening of intense pleasure
could have been experienced without a
note of song or the raising of the cur-
tain on picturesque gypsy camp and
romantic Spanish town.

"Aida" Tonight.

But three evenings of opera still re-
main. Tonight Verdi's "Aida," with
Mme. Adaberto in the role of the
Ethiopian slave, will be given. Ada-
berto's magnificent singing in "Tosca,"
"Traviata" and "Andrea Chenier"
stamps her as a wonderful artist. Aida
is a favorite part with her—one where-
in she has won many laurels upon the

great operatic stages of Europe. To-
night's opera will constitute her last
appearance here prior to the depar-
ture of the company, and she will no
doubt be greeted by a large audience.

Others in the cast are as follows:
Amneris, daughter of the king.....
Blanche Fox
Amonasro, King of Ethiopia.....
F. Nicoletti
Radames, captain of the guards.....
E. Folco
Ramfis, high priest.....G. Martino
King of Egypt.....B. Marco
A Messenger.....A. Graziani

UTILITIES BILLS

(Continued from Page 1.)

stage. Enforced uniformity under fed-
eral law would, in the opinion of
many, discriminate against the de-
velopment of new territory, and the
formation of independent companies;
for a well established system has less
difficulty in securing the necessary
capital by pledging its credit than an
independent projector wishing to de-
velop a new district.

"In place of any added fed-
eral requirements concerning pay-
ment for capital stock, your commis-
sion recommends the adoption of pro-
visions regarding publicity, which will
show the actual facts regarding stock
and bond issues in the several states
and the consideration received there-
for."

"Two courses lie open before us:
(1) Either to require the express sanc-
tion of some administrative body be-
fore such securities are issued; or (2)
to rely on general statutory provisions
under which the directors may issue
such securities and be held responsible
for their proper use."

"Your commission prefers the second
alternative and doubts the expediency
under present conditions of a general
law forbidding railroads to sell securi-
ties without specific authorization in
advance."

"A growing railroad has constant
need of money, and its officers and
directors are the best judges of the
amount of its annual requirements. It
is manifestly to the interest of the
company and of the public that a road
should get its money as cheaply as it
can."

"An administrative body whose ap-
proval was required in advance for
the sale of securities would have
great difficulty in always acting
promptly enough to enable the roads
to avail themselves of favorable money
markets."

"Every company should be required
to furnish * * * at specified dates, a
full statement * * * of all financial
transactions."

"The interstate commerce commis-
sion, should have the power to inves-
tigate all such financial transactions
and to inquire into the bona fides
thereof."

Briefly summarizing its entire find-
ings Mr. Thurston read the following
at the close of the hearing:

The bills have been drawn with in-
sufficient knowledge and considera-
tion of local conditions and complica-
tions, and insufficient study of con-
ditions and developments abroad.

The bills are practically the Califor-
nia Act transferred bodily to Hawaii,
where the legal and other conditions

are entirely different, without the
slightest attempt to adapt the act to
local conditions.

The California Act is verbose and
redundant in style, difficult to follow,
or understand. It occupies 88 sections
and 67 pages in the printed book. The
pending bills follow it in this respect.

Whatever is done should be done in
concise and clear language.

The bills cover complete control
over all utilities, making no excep-
tions, ignoring the fact that jurisdic-
tion over all public railroads in the
territory has been vested in the inter-
state commerce commission; that
federal franchises or charters have
been granted to ten of the leading
public utility companies, with rights
and powers which cannot be taken
away by the local legislature; and
that a number of other utility com-
panies have charters and contractual
rights and agreements with the gov-
ernment, inconsistent with certain
powers proposed to be granted to the
commission, and which they cannot
be deprived of by the legislature.

The bills cover such a wide field,
and such a multitude of duties, that
it will require men of broad knowl-
edge and wide experience; and a num-
ber of expert assistants, to adequately
administer the law. This will involve
larger salaries and a heavier expense
than the present resources and re-
quirements of the territory justify.

The provisions empowering the com-
mission to absolutely control the issue
of stock and bonds involve a question
which is new in Hawaii and compar-
atively new on the mainland. It was
strongly opposed by a national com-
mission headed by President Hadley,
of Yale University, appointed by
President Taft, and their recommenda-
tion was approved by him in 1911. It
involves a principle that is still in a
formative condition, the wisdom of
which is now under debate. There is
no urgent condition shown or suggest-
ed, requiring immediate action there-
on. In this growing and undeveloped
section of the country, if adopted, it
may seriously hamper development
and extension of public utilities.

Experience on the mainland has
shown that powers conferred upon a
commission:
(1) To investigate public utilities;
their finances, rates, methods and fa-
cilities;

(2) To publish facts and findings
relating thereto;

(3) To make recommendations for
changes in rates, and improvements
in service;

have gone far toward remedying con-
ditions complained of.

A commission consisting of, say,
three persons now in salaried office,
say, the secretary of the territory, the
attorney general and the superintendent
of public works, with a salaried
secretary and stenographer, with full

JAMES POST REVIVES FAMOUS ROLE



James Post

When James Post steps on the Bijou
Theater stage tonight he will be seen
in a character which he portrayed in
this city over fifteen years ago, in a
comedy called "The Man from Gal-
way," and which eventually proved to
be the biggest success, next to Post's
own farce, "You and I," that Post pre-
sented in his memorable engagement
during the days of the monarchy. For
one solid week "The Man from Gal-
way" filled the old Orpheum Theater
to capacity, the business long standing
as a record, and with but eight people
in the company and admission prices
as high as \$2, the cheapest seat cost-
ing 50 cents, Post's profits were enor-
mous, and, not until T. Daniel Frawley
journeyed here with a company of six-
teen people, was the Post record for

attendance broken. In keeping with
the advancement of the city Post re-
turns after a fifteen years' absence,
the same Post, with exactly the same
plays, make-up and mannerisms, but
with an aggregation that fifteen years
ago would have created nothing short
of a sensation, and that would have
required a fortune to finance and bring
here, but which today, aside from a
few possible comments one way or
the other, creates no furor, and the
crowded houses now are of common
occurrence.

"The Man from Galway" was origi-
nally presented here without chorus,
songs or dances, but tonight's produc-
tion will see it in the form of an up-
to-date musical comedy show, with all
the "fixings" that go with this form
of amusement of today.

powers of investigation, publication
and recommendations, can be treated
at once at small expense.

The authority suggested has, on the
mainland, been found to accomplish
much good. It will, moreover, afford

opportunity to accumulate, compile
and publish data and information
bearing on the subject, which will
enable intelligent consideration and
study of the complex subjects in-
volved; upon which further action can

GRAND OPERA
STAR SINGS AT
M'KINLEY HIGH

"It is inspiring to sing before an au-
dience of this kind," said Miss Blanche
Fox this morning after she had assist-
ed with a program arranged for the
pupils of the McKinley high school.
Prof. Scott when he thanked the mu-
sicians for their kindness said that
never since the high school has been
in existence have the pupils been given
such a treat.

A more cosmopolitan audience never
listened to grand opera music in Ho-
nolulu. The students were enraptured
and in the old Hawaiian manner
showed their appreciation by bedeck-
ing the musicians with leis.

The program was opened by Mrs.
Gertrude Ross; Herr von Hagel play-
ed several solos on his cello, and
though Miss Blanche Fox has her
whole time filled with engagements,
she found time to sing for the school-
children. A word may be said here
about the cello used by Herr von Hagel.
It is more than two hundred and
fifty years old and was formerly used
by Johann Sebastian Bach, the great
composer. When the instrument came
into Mr. von Hagel's possession it was
in the old case used by Bach and his
name-plate was attached to it.

The following program was ren-
dered:

Improvisation.....MacDowell
Mrs. Gertrude Ross
Trio—Cello, voice and piano
Visione.....Vannuchini
Miss Fox, Mrs. Ross, Herr von Hagel
Selection from Carmen.....
Miss Fox
Tramblider.....Gotherman
Lullaby.....Gertrude Ross
Serenade.....Pierue
Herr von Hagel
Barcarolle A minor.....Rubenstein
Mrs. Ross
Trauerrie.....Herr Schumann
Herr von Hagel
Selection from Mignon.....
Miss Fox

PERSONALITIES

RALPH H. LEE, who is in Honolu-
lu, has written to his father of a very
interesting experience at Kaahalu, a
day's automobile trip from Honolulu.
Young Lee was with a party of
friends who visited that place with
the manager of a pineapple plantation
and cannery—Lodi, Cal., Sentinel.

REV. C. E. FARRAR, rector of St.
Paul's Church, will give an illustrated
lecture on the Hawaiian Islands at St.
Paul's parish house Wednesday even-
ing, beginning at 7:45 o'clock. Views
of the leper settlement at Molokai and
the crater at Kilauea will be among
those shown. Everybody is invited.—
Sacramento Bee.

John M. Moore, senior secretary of
the railroad department of the na-
tional Young Men's Christian Associa-
tion, will pass through Honolulu to-
morrow on the Korea en route to the
Orient in the interest of association
work. During his stay in Honolulu
Mr. Moore will spend his time in con-
ference with the secretaries of the
local institution.

EXPERIENCE
OF MOTHERHOOD

Advice to Expectant Mothers

The experience of Motherhood is a try-
ing one to most women and marks dis-
tinctly an epoch in their lives. Not one
woman in a hundred is prepared or un-
derstands how to properly care for her-
self. Of course nearly every woman
nowadays has medical treatment at such
times, but many approach the experi-
ence with an organism unfitted for the
trial of strength, and when it is over
her system has received a shock from
which it is hard to recover. Following
right upon this comes the nervous strain
of caring for the child, and a distinct
change in the mother results.

There is nothing more charming than
a happy and healthy mother of children,
and indeed child-birth under the right
conditions need be no hazard to health or
beauty. The unexplainable thing is
that, with all the evidence of shattered
nerves and broken health resulting from
an unprepared condition, and with am-
ple time in which to prepare, women
will persist in going blindly to the trial.

Every woman at this time should rely
upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound, a most valuable tonic and
invigorator of the female organism.

In many homes
once childless there
are now children be-
cause of the fact
that Lydia E. Pink-
ham's Vegetable
Compound makes
women normal,
healthy and strong.



If you want special advice write to
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (con-
fidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will
be opened, read and answered by a
woman and held in strict confidence.

O. A. STEVEN

GENERAL AUCTIONEER

Fort and Queen Streets
Opposite H. Hackfeld & Co.

AUCTION SALE

Valuable
Real EstateAt my salesroom, corner of Fort and
Queen street, Honolulu, opposite H.
Hackfeld & Co., onSaturday,
March 22, 1913

At 12 o'clock Noon.

Being a little over 3 1/2 acres of land
and two lands situate at Kalihi road,
with water rights.

For terms and all other information
apply at my office. Automobile to see
property any time prior to sale.

O. A. STEVEN,
Auctioneer

AUCTIONS SALE

Real Estate
LotsAt my salesroom, corner of Fort and
Queen streets, Honolulu, opposite H.
Hackfeld & Co., onSATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1913,
At 12 o'clock Noon.Ten Lots on
Tenth AvenuePalolo-Kaimuki.
THREE BLOCKS FROM CAR LINE.

Lots all cleared; sloping gently to
west; fine soil; all other lots in the
tract sold; owner wishes to clean up;
size 50x175. A fine opportunity to the
small speculator.

Terms—\$25 cash, balance \$10 each
month; interest 7 per cent on balance.
Automobile to see property.

O. A. STEVEN,
Auctioneer

be taken later, if found necessary,
with a clearer understanding of what
can and what cannot be done, and
what needs to be done.

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHE

LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE, re-
moves the cause. Used the world over
to cure a cold in one day. E. W.
GROVE'S signature on each box. Made
by
HARRIS MEDICINE CO., Saint Louis U. S. A.