

## ASQUITH QUILTS AS PREMIER TO HEAD ARMY

Declares It Incumbent Upon Him to Assume Arduous Duties of War Secretaryship During Great Crisis Which Great Britain is Facing.

## Home Secretary to Become Premier

Asquith's Announcement Astounds Parliament and Comes After Consultation With King George—Rumored That Leader of House of Lords May Resign.

LONDON, March 31.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless).—Premier Asquith yesterday astounded parliament by the announcement that after mature consideration he had decided, although reluctantly, that it is his duty considering the present great public emergency, to assume, personally, the secretaryship of war, succeeding Col. J. E. B. Seely, whose resignation, together with those of Field Marshal Sir John French and Adjutant General Sir John Ewart, has been finally accepted.

In order for Premier Asquith to make this move it will be necessary for him to first resign, retire and run for re-election, as the law forbids a member of parliament from holding a salaried government position.

Following the announcement of his stand in this matter, Premier Asquith left the house dramatically, while his supporters cheered wildly.

Consulted Only With King. Premier Asquith, before his decision to resign and run for re-election apparently consulted only King George. The premier is in a fighting mood and it appears that he proposes to make reorganization of the army a fighting issue.

Colonel Seely, entering into the debate, declared that the whole army system may have to be reconstituted. General Sir Ian Hamilton, inspector of overseas forces, suggested Sir John French as successor to Seely. It was then that Asquith made his surprising announcement.

McKenna to Be Premier. An election will take place in about a fortnight, at which time it will become possible for Premier Asquith to assume the duties of the job he has inflicted upon himself.

Home Secretary McKenna will assume the premiership.

Viscount Morley, government leader in the house of lords, is expected to resign, he having been instrumental in the drafting of Colonel Seely's offending additions regarding the Ulster service.

Election Without Opposition. No Irish nationalist uttered a word in the house following Asquith's announcement. A large section of the Unionists favor Asquith's re-election without opposition, which would allow his return to the house one week earlier than if he was opposed.

Both houses debated the army question yesterday but the arguments slumbered down to mere assertions. One side declared it was all a plot to seduce the army; the other side declared it was all a plot to crush the Ulster covenanters. There were denials and counter denials and heated personalities.

## LEWIS CLAIMS JAPAN WOULD TAKE HAWAII

WASHINGTON, March 30.—(Associated Press Cable).—Discussing the Panama Canal toll legislation, Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois today stated that if the United States seized Hawaii and the Philippines, while Russia would seize Alaska, with the result that the Panama Canal would remain unfinished, owing to the fact that the army and navy would be divided in the defense of the Nation. He stated that he believed that even England was becoming unsympathetic.

## Popular Navy Officer Ordered to Mainland Capt. Babson Detached from Tug Navajo

Has Served Thirty Years in Service of United States and Holds Envyable Record.

Lacking only a few months of having given thirty years of honorable service to the United States Navy, Captain C. B. Babson, retired from the command of the navy tug Navajo tomorrow and will proceed to Boston on April fourth to await orders.

Captain Babson arrived in Honolulu on July 20, 1911, in command of the



Legion of Friends Regret Departure of Commander Who Has Often Saved Vessels.

Sam's service he has served on various vessels in the United States Navy. During his earlier years at sea he was on the Dale, Jamestown, Saratoga, Enterprise, Minnesota, Omiepe and Boston.



At top, Captain C. B. Babson, and below the popular commander of the United States navy tug Navajo, with officers and members of the crew.

Navajo, and, during his three years' stay at this port, has made a host of friends and has rendered much assistance to the shipping interests in Honolulu.

During the three years that Uncle Sam's powerful tug has been stationed here the vessel has had an active career. Under orders from Rear Admiral Walter Cowley, former commandant at Honolulu, and Rear Admiral C. B. T. Moore, the present commandant, Captain Babson and his crew were generally first to answer to the cry for assistance in case of a disaster.

Saves Ship From Disaster. The Navajo's first important salvage work was when the American ship Edward Sewell went ashore at Kahului about three years ago. The Navajo successfully floated the vessel. Shortly following this near disaster the oil tanker Santa Maria was saved from a life disaster in Kahului harbor.

When the bark S. C. Allen went ashore off Diamond Head, the Navajo rendered valuable assistance and stood by the doomed vessel until all hope to save the ship was gone. While standing by the Allen wreck, a line got afoul of the propeller of the steamer Mauna Kea and the Navajo towed the disabled steamer safely to Honolulu. Again when the Mauna Kea slid off the ways at the Marine Railway with its bow open, it was the Navajo which saved the steamer from more serious damage than it sustained.

When the James M. Keene, two years ago, was in trouble near Pearl Harbor, the Navajo rescued the vessel from its perilous position and towed it safely to Honolulu harbor.

Towing Job Biggest One. Captain Babson considers his biggest and most successful towing job the bringing of the monster floating crane and dock raider from Pearl Harbor to the floating dock Hoolana and return to Pearl Harbor.

In the teeth of a heavy storm, the Navajo was sent in quest of the launch Helele with a barge in tow last January when it was thought that the launch and its barge had been lost with all hands.

When the Chiyo Maru limped into port last February with a broken turbine and in steering gear damaged, the Navajo rendered valuable service in successfully bringing the vessel into port and docking the vessel.

The last strenuous work of the Navajo, under the command of Captain Babson, was the long and painstaking search that the vessel made for the survivors of the supposed wrecked steamer Maui. Though the search was the result of an erroneous report, yet there was not one word of complaint from Captain Babson or his able crew.

Engage in Army Maneuvers. During the army maneuvers last November, the Navajo successfully landed a detachment of marines at Waihi, which stormed that section of the island.

Captain Babson entered the navy more than twenty-nine years ago when he was fourteen years of age. During this long period in Uncle

Olympia, which was then styled "The Queen of the Pacific."

When the Spanish-American War broke out in 1898, Captain Babson was transferred to the Monterey. In 1900 he was transferred to the government powder depot at Dover, New Jersey.

In 1905 Captain Babson was ordered to the Asiatic station and was placed in command of the General Alva, Justice and Pusan, respectively. In 1909 he was transferred to the Charleston navy yard, from which post he was sent to command the Navajo in 1911.

Captain Babson's leaving Honolulu will be regretted by a large number of friends he has made here, and especially by men prominent in shipping circles.

Captain Babson is an ardent baseball fan, and although he greatly regrets leaving Honolulu, the thought of being on the mainland when the big league opens takes some of the sting of parting away.

"My stay in Honolulu has been a pleasant and busy one," said Captain Babson yesterday, "and I greatly regret leaving the many friends I have made here. A better crew than mine never trod a deck, and leaving this is one of my greatest regrets."

"There is one compensating thought, however, and that is I will be in Boston when the big league is on, and that will kind of help me forget the strains of 'Aloha Oe' when the band plays the transport off."

Captain Babson will be relieved tomorrow by Capt. P. W. Meiers, who has been connected with the local navy station for about two years.

Advices received at the Japanese consulate yesterday morning announced that the Japanese armored cruisers, Asama and Adzuma, would arrive in Honolulu on May 6. The stay of the vessels is announced as indefinite and that both vessels would visit Hilo while in Hawaiian waters. After concluding their stay in Hawaii the two vessels will proceed to the California coast and then sail for Mexico.

Rear Admiral T. Kuroi is the flag officer of the two vessels, while Captain T. Hiraga is in command of the Asama and Captain K. Saito is in command of the Adzuma. There are 120 candidates aboard the two vessels for the office of sub-lieutenants, it is stated.

The Adzuma and Asama became famous during the Japanese-Russian war, having participated in several important naval engagements. The Japanese colony in Honolulu and Hilo are preparing to give the officers and crew of the ships an elaborate reception on their arrival.

Chief Executive, hoping thereby to cloud the issue in a personal fight. From London Sir Edward Grey echoes the remarks of President Wilson in an emphatic denial of any bargain between the United States and Great Britain over the Panama Canal tolls.

Representative Long of Florida, an invalid, who was wheeled in a chair into the house, was among those who attacked the President, and spoke feelingly in opposition to the repeal of the tariff bill.

Among the audience was Eleanor Wilson. In the senate Senator Owens read into the record the plank of the Baltimore platform denouncing ship subsidies. This, he contended, was a flat contradiction of the plank favoring exemption and was an expression of democratic doctrine for many years.

Denying any bargain with Great Britain, President Wilson stated that the Panama Canal toll controversy has reached a stage where its opponents, foreseeing defeat, commence an attack upon the integrity of the government's

charge made that President Wilson had bargained with Great Britain to cede the Panama Canal to the United States.

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## TAXPAYERS' MONEY WASTED, COX DECLARES

Republican Supervisor, in Scathing Terms, Denounces Policies of His Colleagues; "You Are Playing Politics and You Know It," He Tells Them.

Breaking a silence of fifteen months, Supervisor Andrew Cox created a sensation at the meeting of the board of supervisors last night that paralyzed the members of that body when he roundly denounced the other members of the board for the wasteful manner in which the money of the taxpayers of the city of Honolulu had been expended on road work in the last year.

This bombshell was exploded by Supervisor Cox after the board had passed two hours in trying to devise some means to make up the \$93,000 deficit that the county is facing.

The board has been holding caucuses for the past five days and has juggled with this weighty question as to how the \$93,000 deficit is to be met. Some of the members at first were in favor of cutting down the force of different departments, while others were in favor of a straight ten per cent cut all around.

Crapples With Problem. After a short regular session the board adjourned until eleven o'clock, and then went into a committee of the whole to discuss the financial condition of the county in detail.

Supervisor McClellan briefly outlined the condition of the county, and asked for an honest expression from members of the board as to the best method of meeting these conditions.

Supervisor Markham strongly opposed the elimination of any of the county employees, arguing that to meet the deficit in this manner would throw forty men out of employment and upon public charity.

Supervisor Cox avoided discussion on the subject and favored leaving to heads of departments the question as to whether there would be a ten per cent cut in salaries or a corresponding reduction in force.

Supervisor Cox believed that by eliminating a number of city and county employees the efficiency of the several departments would be crippled. He referred especially to the police and fire departments. He said that the elimination process was not good business or good politics. He believed that by a straight ten per cent cut no favoritism would be shown and the "higher-ups" in the government would be affected rather than those holding minor positions. Mr. Cox said that if the other members of the board favored elimination he believed they should eliminate as few men as possible and run the government on safe and sane lines.

Not Invited to Caucuses. Supervisor Hardesty said he "had (Continued on Page Three)

## Tribute is Paid to Soldier for Bravery by Supervisor Board

Private Russel Davison Publicly Commended For Assisting Accident Victims.

Appreciation of the bravery of Private Russel Davison of the First Infantry, in risking his life to save the lives of victims of an automobile accident at Wahiawa bridge recently was publicly acknowledged by the board of supervisors last night, when they unanimously adopted and ordered spread on the minutes the following resolution, introduced by supervisor Markham:

Whereas, the mayor and board of supervisors of the city and county of Honolulu desire to recognize and encourage meritorious conduct on the part of persons voluntarily performing service to aid others in time of distress; and

Whereas, it has been brought to their attention that Russel Davison, an enlisted man in the military service of the United States, with Company B, First Infantry, voluntarily went to the aid of the victims of an automobile accident at Wahiawa bridge, on Saturday, March 14, 1914, and assisted Suetani, the chauffeur, and Yanagida, one of the passengers, Japanese subjects, who had fallen into the waters of Wahiawa dam with an automobile, and did, by his prompt action, assist the said Japanese to shore, thus rendering signal service in saving the said unfortunate victims.

Now therefore, be it resolved, that the mayor and board of supervisors of the city and county of Honolulu do hereby express their thanks and appreciation of the conduct of Mr. Russel Davison in assisting distressed persons, and call attention to this incident as an example of the spirit of unselfish service fostered in the United States Army.

## ROAD EXPENDITURES MADE BY SUPERVISORS ARE TO BE INVESTIGATED BY CITIZENS

Oahu Central Improvement Committee Hears Report of President Logan on Policy of Lawmakers; Extravagance and Waste Sharply Criticized; Committee of Five Will Make Full Investigation.

The Oahu Central Improvement Committee voted last night that their incoming president shall appoint a committee of five to investigate and probe all expenditures for road purposes made by the board of supervisors during the last two years. This committee will report to a mass meeting of citizens to be called Tuesday, April 28, on a policy to be adopted in regard to the enforcement of the frontage tax law as related to street and road construction.

T. M. Church emphatically stated in seconding the motion proposed by A. F. Clark that action must be taken by the citizens of Honolulu to curb and control the reckless tendencies of the supervisors in the expenditure of the permanent improvement funds. It is unfair, he said, that property owners should pay the whole cost of construction on certain streets and then have the supervisors build other streets in other sections of the city, through pull of politics, paying the entire cost of construction from the public treasury.

H. J. Auld, president of the Palama Improvement Club, said that the voters of Palama are to a man unanimously in favor of the frontage tax. Opposition to the enforcement of the law in the congested tenement sections of Honolulu comes from the non-resident land owners, who are only interested in that part of the town to the extent of seeing that their rents are collected. The people who live in Palama want better streets, and better sanitary conditions can be improved and the living conditions made better. Auld suggested issuing bonds against the property on a frontage tax basis as assessing the entire cost if necessary and then raise a special road tax of a dollar a head for every man who walks the streets. Road building in that part of the town may cost \$50,000 a mile because swamps and bottomless taro patches may have to be drained and filled. The mass of the voters of Palama and Kalihi are in favor of frontage tax, emphatically," he said.

President Logan's Report. The central committee first listened to the annual report of the retiring president, Daniel Logan. Among other matters touched upon Logan said:

"Not long after the passage of the road frontage tax law, the board of supervisors held a public meeting to hear the views of citizens on the question of promptly bringing the enactments into play. Your president and vice president along with representatives of several improvement clubs attended the meeting and, besides advocating the utilization of these laws without delay, replied to pretexts offered by some of the supervisors for deferring action. The chairman of the road committee gave a tacit announcement of policy favorable to the expressed sentiment of the citizens present, in

dictating a purpose to apply the laws to two improvements of the respective classes—that for street opening to the extension of Bishop street and that for paving to the extension of School street—in order to obtain an early test of the validity of each statute.

"More unfortunate selections of works could hardly have been made as events proved. Bishop street extension was found to be hampered with a certain agreement whereby the Territorial Hotel Company, one of the largest beneficiaries to have been assessed, was assured against any special levy of the kind. School street extension fronted upon properties whose owners loudly protested that assessment of the cost of the work would mean confiscation. There is reason to believe, indeed, that our activity in favor of the frontage tax was one of the principal causes for Kalihi Improvement Club's persistence in declining to join this central organization.

"However, the encouragement vouchsafed by the chairman of the municipal road committee of belief that the laws were going to be put in operation caused your executive committee to rest on its oars until municipal inaction lasted so long as to dispel any doubt. Ultimately the matter was again taken up, being made a special order of business for a general meeting on November 28. How the subject was dealt with on that occasion is recorded in the minutes read this evening. As the representations made by the committees also appointed to survey the situation, this matter of the frontage tax, at the instance of the Mauna Kea club, has been made a special order of business for this meeting.

Supervisors Flayed. "It is respectfully submitted that a grave omission of duty is chargeable to the board of supervisors on account of their failure to carry out the will of the legislature respecting the opening and the permanent improvement of roads and streets. Had the road policy of the board been shaped in accordance with the enactments in question, immediately after their approval by the Governor, the present deplorable condition of the municipal treasury would not exist, while the mileage of new and improved streets, respectively, would have been increased to an extent far beyond any previous record for equal time. This is as plain as the sum of two and two.

"If the supervisors had made the paving of streets in the business section conditioned upon the property frontage thereon bearing, say, one-half the cost, either the proprietors would jump at the chance of the betterment or deservedly go without it until the opportunity again knocked at their doors. And if residence sections had been offered, say, two-thirds of the cost of paving certain streets, the owners of frontage thereon being assessed (Continued on Page Three)

## KIYOURA ORDERED TO FORM NEW MINISTRY

TOKIO, March 31.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless).—The Emperor has ordered Viscount Kijoura to form a new ministry to replace that which resigned with Premier Yamamoto. This action was taken after Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, president of the house of peers, had declined the Emperor's request that he form a new government.

## NEW JAPANESE CONSUL FOR HAWAII APPOINTED

A telegram to the Hawaii Shingo yesterday morning stated that Moriichi Kibe had been appointed Acting Consul General for Japan in the Territory of Hawaii. Mr. Kibe was formerly consul at Soer, Manchuria. The Shingo states that Moriichi Kibe is thirty-eight years of age and is a native of Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan. He graduated from the peers college in Tokyo twelve years ago and entered the diplomatic service of his country. His first appointment in the consular service was to the post in Singapore, which position he held for eight years. He was then appointed to an important position in the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Two years ago he was transferred to the consular post at Soer. Mr. Kibe is described as being a man well versed in international law and has a thorough knowledge of the English language. The date of Mr. Kibe's arrival in Honolulu was not stated.

## JUSTICE ANGELOTTI VICTIM OF PICKPOCKET

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless).—Justice Angelotti of the state supreme court reached San Francisco from his home at San Rafael yesterday minus his gold watch and chain. Caught in the throng which crowded the front of the ferry boat as it was coming into the pier at San Francisco and Judge Angelotti did not notice the daring thief as he unfastened his chain in his vest and slipped the chain and timepiece into his own pocket. The jurist did not discover the fact that he was robbed until after he had left the ferry boat.

## SAYS SUGAR COMPANY WAS NOT DICTATED TO

NEW YORK, March 31.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless).—Chas. H. Allen, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, testified yesterday in the government's suit to bring about dissolution of the company that the fixing of prices and the methods of distributing the products of the company were not dictated by anyone to his knowledge.



## WOUNDED ARE THROWING TO NORTH

**Conflicting Reports Indicate That  
Villa Is Again Meeting With  
Stern Resistance From Federals  
In Attempt to Capture Huerta  
Base at Torreon.**

JUAREZ, Mexico, March 30. — (Associated Press by Federal Wireline). — General Carranza, directing head of the Constitutionalists, surrounded by his large bodyguard and at the head of a column of troops, made a spectacular entrance into this city yesterday with Mexican and American flags flying at head of the procession. The rebel leader was given a warm welcome.

Questioned as to any advice he has received from Villa at Torreon, Carranza declared that the last word was at eleven o'clock Saturday night, when Villa telegraphed him that the taking of Torreon was but the matter of minutes. He said he had heard no word yesterday from the front. This is believed to mean that Villa's last assault on Torreon was repulsed or not started.

Other advice, which are claimed to be official, but coming from other sources than the Carranza camp, are that the fighting at Torreon continues and that the rebels hold all the positions in the city but the main barracks of the federals and two smaller barracks.

It was estimated here last night that the federal loss during the last six days' fighting has been two thousand killed. The rebels will not make an estimate or give out dispatches received as to their killed and wounded.

## 588 WOUNDED REBELS NOW AT CHIHUAHUA

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, March 30. — (Associated Press by Federal Wireline). — News received here today from the south is unfavorable to the rebels, being that Villa is again meeting with stern resistance in his attempt to take Torreon and is suffering heavy losses from the federal fire directed from the barracks occupied by the Huerta forces. Wounded rebels continue to arrive in this city and there are now 588 receiving medical attention here.

## JAPANESE AGENT MAKES REPORT ON MEXICO WAR

YOKOHAMA, March 18. — Among the passengers, which the T. K. K. liner Nippon Maru brought to Yokohama yesterday, was Mr. Hashihara, secretary of the foreign office, who was dispatched on board the cruiser Izumo to Mexico via Honolulu several months ago in connection with the protection of Japanese in Mexico. He is represented by the Japanese papers as follows:

"The situation in the City of Mexico is not so critical, though one cannot be altogether optimistic about the future. Both the federals and insurgents are suffering from want of funds, with the result of immense difficulty in their operations in the field. The financial distress of the Constitutionalists is noteworthy, but there is no denying that the Huerta government too is in financial straits. The government is making every possible effort to ease the strain.

Many Troops Deserting. — Some of the federal troops are unpaid, and no small number of the discontented soldiers have run away. In order to stop these runaways, the government has issued incontrovertible notes, bringing distress upon the merchants supplying troops.

It was reported that President Huerta incurred the number of his men to 100,000 last summer, and again to 250,000 on February 2. The report was not correct, for the exact number of the federal soldiers is about 60,000 in all, most of them being newly enlisted. Equally exaggerated was the report about the force of the insurgents. General Carranza has two famous generals under him, Villa and Orozco. Villa resembles a chieftain of mounted bandits in Manchuria, but Orozco is very popular and promising. The troops of both generals are pretty well disciplined and it is not supposed that the foreigners who were killed by the insurgents must have gone to their camp as spies or for some purpose undesirable for the insurgents. In other words I think even the insurgents would not kill foreigners without sufficient reason.

Irrepressible Movies. — A curious thing is that some soldiers take their families to the front to cook and wash for them and strange to say large forces are often moved in the field for the benefit of American film companies which pay well for the privileges. The people in north Mexico are not tired of the war, but rather like it, as it brings trade to their districts.

If any Japanese are to be found among the insurgents, they are coolies formerly employed in the mines on the American border. Despite sundry rumors the attitude of the United States towards Mexico is most impartial and just. The famine was relieved with great enthusiasm, not only by the Japanese there, but by the Mexicans as well."

WASHINGTON, March 30. — (Associated Press by Federal Wireline). — Heavy earthquake shocks were recorded yesterday by the seismographs at Georgetown University, the tremors continuing over a period of one minute and thirty seconds.

## HAS MUCH FAITH IN PINEAPPLES

**Elmer M. Cheatham to Become  
Homesteader — Is Prepared  
for the Hard Knocks.**

Mr. Cheatham has been identified with the local business community for the past fifteen years, more than ten of which he has spent with Ehlers', entering this firm's employ as a bookkeeper; he has, at various times, been their advertising man, cashier, head-bookkeeper and assistant manager and has had, for some years past entire charge of their credit department.

Mr. Cheatham has represented his firm at various times on committees of the merchants' association, standing and special, and has taken an active interest in the various public matters that have been considered. He has twice been chairman of the committee on badges and banners of Floral Parade Committee.

"I believe in the future of pineapples," said Mr. Cheatham when seen yesterday. "I believe that all the pines that these islands can produce will be satisfactorily marketed by the summer and that the grower will get a good enough price for his product that, if he uses proper care and methods, he can show a fair profit for his efforts. Unlike many so-called farmers here, I intend to do my own clearing, plowing, planting and harvesting, employing outside labor only when absolutely necessary. In this way I intend to cut down the cost of production to the lowest minimum; too many men, right now at various places on Oahu and especially Maui, are trying to farm and hold down a good job here in the city at the same time and are wondering why the farm seems to be a hole into which they have to dump an endless supply of cash. To farm successfully, a man must drop every other thing and put his whole energy into his farm work. He must make up his mind to dispense with city comforts, too, and take in their stead many hard knocks, plenty of hard work and many things, which, to a city man, may seem impossible to overcome.

"Homesteading is no picnic, no evitable trifle, as some seem to think, who have not looked thoroughly into it, as I have; but in the end, I think I am making a move in the right direction, or, of course, I would not be making it."

Mr. Cheatham is married and is the father of three boys, whom he hopes to raise with a liking for the country and an agricultural life. He believes that the partial lack of school facilities in the country is more than made up for by the lack also, of cheap, unseasoned moving picture shows, and that the good, out-door wholesome work which usually falls to the lot of a country boy does more to fit him for an honorable career as a man than any so-called advantages of the city.

TOKIO, March 30. — (Associated Press by Federal Wireline). — It was announced yesterday that the Elder Statesmen, consisting of Prince Yamagata, Prince Oyama and Marquis Matsukata, had offered the premier to Prince Tokugawa. It is believed, however, that he will decline to accept the post and the task of organizing the new government, which was disrupted by the resignation of Premier Yamamoto and his cabinet following differences over the naval budget and the naval graft scandals. The decision on Prince Yamagata was reached after a series of conferences between the Elder Statesmen and Prince Fushimi, minister of the imperial household.

TOKIO, March 30. — (Associated Press by Federal Wireline). — Dowager Empress Haruko is suffering from angina pectoris, it was announced by court physicians today, and that her condition is extremely serious. Fears are felt for her recovery because of her age, she having been born May 28, 1850.

Before her marriage in 1868 to His Imperial Majesty Mutsu-hito the 121st emperor of Japan, she was Princess Haruko, third daughter of Ichiyo Tokugawa, a son of the first shogun. She was declared empress on the day of the marriage to the late emperor.

MADRID, Spain, March 30. — (Associated Press by Federal Wireline). — A Nicaraguan named Rosas yesterday attempted to assassinate General Jose Santos Zelaya, former president of Nicaragua, at his home, the Casa Torres. The attempt was frustrated by servants, however, and Zelaya was uninjured. Rosas declared that Zelaya when he was President was responsible for the death of an uncle.

ROME, Italy, March 30. — (Associated Press by Federal Wireline). — A general railroad strike is threatened which would affect eighty thousand employees. The strike leaders are agitating amelioration of working conditions and increased wages which would represent an increase of ten million dollars in the state budget.

Taxicab No. 1537, driven by H. Agutera, collided with motorcycle A-201 at twelve o'clock noon yesterday at Fort and Beretania streets. According to Officer Clifton, both drivers were violating the traffic ordinance when the accident occurred.

To avoid the collision, Agutera drove the taxicab up on to the sidewalk, and, according to witnesses, the roadway was so great at the time that the car skidded and crashed through the plate glass door of S. Satch & Company.

TROUBLE Averted. — That little cold and sore throat of yours must be checked at once or it may develop into something worse. Take a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and your troubles will soon vanish. For sale by all Dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## COUPLE'S ROMANCE MARRED BY ARREST

**Runaway Girl Says Prison Bars  
Will Not Kill Her Love for  
Youth with Whom  
She Eloped.**

(From Monday Advertiser.)

Love laughs at locksmiths, it is said, but in the case of Maria Marigas and Antonio Bazian, a young Portuguese couple, the wires seem to have gotten crossed, with the result that they were arrested yesterday afternoon and held pending investigation.

Maria claims she will be eighteen years of age in two months. Antonio gives twenty-two as his age. The couple arrived in Hawaii about two years ago from Portugal and have been employed on various plantations on Kauai. Maria says she received twelve dollars a month for her labor, but that her parents took all the money to augment the family exchequer.

Love Did Not Wane.

Antonio and Maria met about six months ago and love at first sight was the result. The courtship lasted several months, in the course of which the Bazian and Marigas families moved to Honolulu.

Antonio renewed his courtship in this city and asked the girl's parents for her hand in marriage, which request, it is claimed, was promptly refused. The couple sought to obtain a marriage license and elope last week, but as the girl's parents refused to give their consent and as she was under age their plan was blocked.

The despairing and lovesick pair then decided to take the law into their own hands and they ran away, taking lodgings in a tenement conducted by Y. Y. Chung on Kekaulike and King streets. The parents of Maria complained to the police and the couple were located yesterday. Chung was arrested also on a charge of running a disorderly house.

Between sobs at the police station yesterday the pretty little Portuguese girl told her story.

"I love Antonio," she said, "and Antonio loves me. He asked my parents for my hand in marriage, as any honorable man should, but they refused. The reason they won't let me marry is because they won't get the money I have been earning. We tried to get a license but failed. As there was nothing else for us to do we did what we thought was right by leaving them. Now they have put us in jail, but I would rather stay here than go back to my parents and live the life I have been living."

"Antonio and I can wait as it is only two months more when I will be eighteen and then we can get a license. Yes, I will wait in jail rather than go back to my parents."

Bazian had eighty-two dollars on his person when searched at the police station yesterday and says that he is able and willing to take care of a wife.

Judge Whitney will investigate the case of the runaway at the regular session of the juvenile court this morning.

L. M. Strans is defending Chung on the charge of keeping a disorderly house.

Earthquake Accompanies Storm That Is Reported to Have Been General.

(From Monday Advertiser.)

Honolulu was drenched yesterday afternoon by a downpour which at times approached a cloudburst in volume and which flushed all the sewers, swept the streets clear of accumulated dust, helped fill the impounding reservoirs, soaked the thirsty soil over a vast area of farm land and fed the sources of artesian water supply throughout the back country.

An unusual accompaniment of the storm was an earthquake shock which jarred houses and startled the occupants but did no damage. Reports of the tremor came to The Advertiser from G. W. R. King and W. Hole of Kaimuki and W. R. Castle of Tantalus road, Punahou, and in varying degrees of severity it was felt in all parts of the city.

For the twenty-four hours up to 3 o'clock last night the precipitation in Honolulu was 2.63 inches. The heaviest fall was between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon and during that period some of the streets were covered with water from curb to curb.

Reports last night indicated that the storm was general and was especially heavy at Wailanae, where it probably was worst.

Practically no wind accompanied the downpour in this city and only tender plants in exposed places were injured. Agriculturists say the rain has been of almost inestimable value, for it will not only benefit crops now in the field but will add greatly to the storage supply of water for domestic and irrigating purposes.

(From Monday Advertiser.)

Five hundred members of the Poola club, assisted by invited friends, participated in a housewarming in the organization's new hall, Holokahuna lane, near Liliha and School streets, yesterday afternoon.

Headed by Henri Berger's Hawaiian band, the club marched to the hall, where the luncheon began at half-past twelve o'clock. Mayor J. J. Fero, who is a member of the organization, was one of the principal speakers, and among others who spoke were members of the board of supervisors and Charles Kaneoka, chairman of the luncheon committee. The program also included singing by clubmen.

## RUSTLERS ARE BUSY ON THE BIG ISLAND

**Ranch Owners Complain Stock Is  
Missing in Large Numbers from  
Pasture and Also from Govern-  
ment Forest Reserve Range —  
Shoot Critters, Bury Hides and  
Sell Beef to Plantations.**

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

HILO, March 27. — While, through the neglect of the proper authorities, the Volcano road forest reserve has been subjected to the depredations of dairy cattle, it appears that public-spirited cattle thieves have done their level best to make up for the sloth of the officials.

For some time past cattle owners have complained that their line was disappearing mysteriously, and they came to the conclusion that the steers were being assisted out of this world by wholly unorthodox means. So they resorted upon the Olan plantation to report them the services of Max Coleman, and that veteran investigator was soon upon the right trail.

It appears that most of the cattle which had disappeared had been spirited away by certain Porto Ricans. These had not confined their attention to the cattle which was found on the reservation, but cattle in pastures where they had a perfect right to be were taken as well. Among those who were taken were W. B. Rhinman, McKenzie, Williams, Scott and Brown.

Sold Beef to Plantations.

Coleman found that some of the cut-throats were in the habit of hunting the cattle in the woods, killing what was convenient and selling the beef to the plantation camp in the neighborhood. As a matter of fact, the anomaly of seeing men, who owned no cattle, peddling beef, for the possession of which they could furnish no satisfactory account, was what led Coleman on the trail of the offenders.

Owing to the fact that they were clever enough to bury the hides, the brands on which would furnish the only possible manner of identification, Coleman had to take refuge in other states to place the offenders under arrest. One of the men he charged with having an unregistered firearm in his possession, and for this Judge Ferry fined the fellow fifty dollars. Still another man Coleman arrested for selling beef without having a license to do so, and this resulted in a fifteen-dollar fine. A couple of others Coleman managed to connect with the burglary of a house belonging to a Russian, to which they entered plain of guilty. They had made a thorough clean-up of all the contents of the house, which he will be charged with taking away everything of value which it was possible to move.

Bold in Their Operations.

Coleman is working up some more serious cases, however, in which it is likely which will be able to connect the offenders with the direct stealing of cattle. In one case a Hawaiian, who works on the Shipman ranch near Glenwood, saw three of the fellows on the lands of the ranch. They were armed and he ordered them to leave the place. The Hawaiian rode on, but soon after he had been lost to sight in the forest, he heard three shots. He hastened back to the place where he had seen the men, and found a wounded bullock with three bullets in its body. This occurred about three weeks ago.

In another case, which Coleman is working up, it seems that these enterprising rustlers sold a cow and two heifers on the hoof, driving the animals to the purchasers, although they themselves never possessed any cattle.

When Husband Chides Her for Neglect Mrs. Wagner Drinks Bottle of Liniment.

(From Sunday Advertiser.)

Because John Wagner chided his wife upon his return home last night after a hard day's work and finding his meal unprepared, Esther Wagner drank the contents of a four-ounce bottle of chloroform liniment last night at five o'clock at her residence at Queen and South street.

Wagner stated to the police that he returned to his home last night tired and hungry after a long day's work and did not find his better half in the family domicile nor was his evening meal prepared.

A search of the neighborhood, he said, resulted in finding his spouse gadding with the neighbors and forgetting for the while her household duties.

Wagner stated that in a mild manner he drew his wife's attention to her duties, to which she took umbrage and hurried to their home and drank the chloroform liniment.

The woman was taken to the Queen's Hospital, where, after remedies were administered, it was reported that her injuries were not serious.

\*\*\*\*\*  
PUTNEY, England, March 28. — (Associated Press Cable). — During the Cambridge versus Oxford boat race here this afternoon which was won by Cambridge by four lengths, a platform holding 150 people collapsed, precipitating the entire assembly to the ground. Fourteen of the spectators were seriously injured but not seriously injured. \*\*\*\*\*

## NOTED ENGINEER HERE ON VISIT

**J. S. Molony, Who Carried Out  
Numerous Works on Islands  
Renews Friendship.**

Among the guests at the Alexander Young Hotel is J. S. Molony, an engineer who planned and carried out several important works on the islands between 1901 and 1907. He was engineer for the Pioneer Mill Company, and carried out the works which made such a transformation during the management of Louis Beckwith. On Kauai, the reservoir at Koloa and the Waimea ditch for the Kahala Sugar Company are his works.

In 1909 he was employed by the Oahu Sugar Company for a short time during which he made a preliminary survey and reported favorably on the present Waialae water scheme and all the subsequent reports followed his general lines.

On leaving the islands, Mr. Molony was engaged by John D. and Adolph B. Sorensen, president engineer and superintendent of the Southern California Mountain Water Company and, acting under Mr. O. O'Shaughnessy, also well known in the islands, as chief and consulting engineer, he built the Duane's Conduit and the great Mauna Kea Dam of the record height of 270 feet from foundation to coping. It is of the rock-fill type and the largest of that kind in the world.

The city of San Diego, California, has since bought these two works for the municipal water supply.

Mr. Molony is here on a pleasure trip and will leave for the mainland on the Sierra on April fourth. Mr. Molony has the distinction of being a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers of London, the most exclusive engineers organization in the world.

Will Have Ten Battleships in Water by Time Other Nations Have Two.

LONDON, March 17. — Great Britain will have ten of the new big gun battleships in the water by the time any other nation in the world has two, declared Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, in the House of Commons today. "All of these ships," he added, "will carry fifteen-inch guns—the best weapons ever possessed by the British navy and capable of hurling a projectile weighing a ton for a distance of twelve miles."

Four of these ships, which are presumably to burn oil, are provided in the budget for next year. Three of them are of the Sovereign type and one of the Queen Elizabeth type.

The Queen Elizabeth, launched last October, was the first ship to mount fifteen-inch guns, of which she is to have ten. Her cost is estimated at \$12,000,000. She uses oil fuel exclusively.

The Royal Sovereign, the first ship of an even more powerful type, has not yet been launched and no details as to her size or equipment have been made public.

The latest type of American Dreadnought is provided with twelve 14-inch guns.

A variant on the "naval holiday" suggestion was provided by Mr. Churchill, introducing the naval estimates for 1914-15, amounting to \$2,570,000. "Every delay, accidental or deliberate, by the use of strongest power to England will be matched by us."

Admitting that the naval estimates were the largest that had ever been submitted to the House, Mr. Churchill gilded the pill by making the prediction that in the absence of any new departures, the estimates for 1915-16 would be substantially lower than the present ones, which show an increase of \$15,700,000 over those of last year.

Mr. Churchill reiterated that it was the policy of Great Britain to complete eight battle squadrons by the time Germany had established five without calculating ships on foreign stations. He explained that the development of the German fleet had not been so rapid as had been anticipated owing to difficulties in manning the vessels.

Great Britain, therefore had been enabled to postpone the completion of her Gibraltar squadron, which now consisted of only four battleships. The increased expenditure, he said, was largely attributable to the change to oil fuel, to the establishment of a naval flying corps and to the increased pay of the blue-jackets.

Mr. Churchill avowed his preference for aeroplanes instead of dirigible balloons, but admitted that the latter possessed a greater radius of action and carrying power and were more effective at night.

The intention of the British admiralty to introduce regulations accelerating the ranking of senior officers and giving the rank of lieutenant commander to lieutenants with eight years' service was announced by Mr. Churchill.

MRS. SAYRE GOES SHOPPING WITHOUT HER POCKETBOOK

NORTH ADAMS, Massachusetts, March 22. — Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, daughter of President Wilson, will probably remember for some time her first shopping trip to this city since starting housekeeping at Williamstown.

After making a few purchases in a local store she discovered with some signs of confusion that her pocketbook had been left at home. Mrs. Sayre blushed as she explained her predicament.

Upon learning his customer's identity the clerk soon put her at ease, however, by saying "That will be all right, Mrs. Sayre; we would gladly trust you for the whole store if you wanted it."

## 68,000 JAPANESE IN NEED OF HELP

**Loss by Crop Failures in Hok-  
kaido District Totals Sum  
of \$10,000,000.**

TOKYO, March 15. — (Associated Press Correspondence). — The famine district of Hokkaido, in the north of Japan, covers more than a million acres which are devoted to rice culture and general farming; the loss has amounted to about \$10,000,000, and 68,000 persons are in need of help, according to an official report. It continues:

"For the past three years the farmers have had poor crops and the failure on account of the frosts this year leaves them in a pitiable condition."

"Men are subsisting on straw, the bark of trees, acorns and buckwheat flour powdered and made into gruel. Mothers living on such food have been unable to feed their babies and have made a milk substitute out of the hulls of rice which they beat into a powder and mix with boiling water. The young men have left home in search of work, while the aged and the children are left behind to freeze or starve, unless outside relief is brought to them."

A sad story of the famine district is told by the Rev. Chikan Takafushi, a missionary. A tenant in Tadahi district whose wife was dying from starvation and illness, stole a bale of potatoes from his landlord.

The wife was grateful for the kindness of her husband, but said: "I do not wish to live any longer if it must be on stolen food," and urged him to return the goods.

The husband, conscience-stricken, was carrying back the potatoes when he met the landlord. He confessed his theft, and asked forgiveness.

The landowner was impressed by the sad story, and not only forgave the offense, but made a gift of the potatoes to the farmer. The happy man returned home—and found his wife hanging dead.

The husband then hanged himself.

The Japanese have organized a national relief association. Contributions have been generous and have been swelled by receipts from charity performances arranged by both Japanese and foreigners. The sympathy and contributions from the United States have made a profound impression on the Japanese people. The government will also alleviate the situation by setting aside money for engineering works in the affected district, thus affording employment for the sufferers and placing money in circulation.

Comments Proposed Saving of Rents by Housing Officials in Territorial Bungalow.

Quick action is expected upon the return of Governor L. E. Pinkham, who is on Kauai with the Ad Club excursion, regarding the use of the territorial building known as the bungalow and formerly utilized as an army barracks as a building for the municipal offices. Being informed that the use of the bungalow was desired and that a saving of \$350 in rents could be made monthly, Governor Pinkham sent the following letter to Mayor Fern, which would indicate that the territorial executive is in favor of the project:

"Hon. J. J. Fern, Mayor, City and County of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.

"Sir:—I would respectfully request that the proper representatives of the board of supervisors call upon me relative to the use of the bungalow for the city offices. I think a saving can be made for the county and the territorial government convenience."

"Respectfully yours,"

"L. E. PINKHAM,"

The proposition of Mayor Fern and the supervisors is to vacate the present quarters in the McIntyre building at 1st and King streets and to urge the erection of an addition to the bungalow which would give quarters and accommodations to all the municipal and county offices.

Mayor Fern has already selected a committee composed of himself and Supervisors McClellan and Walter to take the question up with the Governor and it is accordingly expected that quick action will be taken.

Gang Fight at Palama Results in One Combatant Being Stabbed in Back.

(From Monday Advertiser.)

According to Officer Saunders, a gang fight started at Palama last night between a number of enlisted men from Fort Shafter and a gang of hoodlums of the Palama district. The battle lasted for a half hour before the police were notified, and when Saunders arrived on the scene the soldiers were beating a retreat toward Fort Shafter under a heavy fire of soda-water bottles.

When the smoke of the affray cleared away, Peter Kaha was found on the battlefield with a knife wound in his back, said to have been inflicted by one of the soldiers. The injured man was sent to the Queen's Hospital, where it was found that his injuries were not serious.

Saunders stated that the fight last night was the result of a row that started on Saturday night, when a gang of the Palama hoodlums attacked two enlisted men, and after giving them both a severe beating, one was knocked unconscious and had four teeth kicked out.

Instead of reporting the matter to the police station on Saturday night, Captain Baker stated that the men reported their treatment to their pals at Fort Shafter and came back last night with reinforcements seeking revenge. The affair was reported to the authorities at Fort Shafter last night and an investigation will be made.

## FEDERAL AID FOR COLLEGE CERTAIN

**Hawaii Assured Equal Status with  
States of Mainland in Benefits  
of Lever Agricultural Extension  
Bill. — College of Hawaii Will  
Receive Ten Thousand Dollars  
Annually.**

Prof. Vaughan MacCaughy, in charge of extension work at the College of Hawaii, has received word from John R. Dusha, secretary to Delegate Kihio, at Washington, that Hawaii will receive the benefits of equal status with the mainland states in the benefits of the Lever Agricultural Extension Bill. In a communication to The Advertiser, Professor MacCaughy writes in part:

"I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter just received from Mr. John R. Dusha, secretary to the Delegate. You will notice that the important information of this letter is that Hawaii will receive the benefits of the Lever Bill. This letter corroborates the information previously received by me. The amendment gives Hawaii equal status with the mainland states in the benefits of the measure."

"Let me again call attention to the fact that \$10,000 is appropriated annually and unconditionally from the federal treasury. It is to be used strictly for the maintenance of our extension department; the measure particularly prohibiting the use of this money for any purpose not strictly within the act."

Letter From Secretary Dusha. The letter from Secretary Dusha referred to is as follows:

"Committee of Agriculture, House of Representatives, U. S. Washington, D. C.

"March 14, 1914.

"Mr. Vaughan MacCaughy, College of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii.

"Dear Sir:—Under separate cover, I am sending you a copy of the Lever Agricultural Extension Bill, which has passed both houses, but is, at the present time, in conference. Owing to the fact that the Agricultural Appropriation Bill is now before the House of Representatives, with Mr. Lever in charge, the conference is hanging fire. However, by the time you receive this letter, the bill will perhaps have become law."

If you will look at the bill, you will notice that the section under which Hawaii will receive the benefits of this measure is an amendment put in by the Senate. The House refused to give us recognition, so I took the fight over to the Senate, and there succeeded in getting an amendment which let in Hawaii, at the same time barring the insular possessions, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Even Alaska is barred, so you will notice that the sum appropriated is \$400,000, \$10,000 for each of the forty-eight states and Hawaii."

"According to indications, the amendment will be accepted by the House."

"Very truly yours,"

(Signed) JOHN R. DUSHA,  
Secretary to the Delegate."

North Carolina Planter Seeks Co-operation to Grow Staple on Large Scale.

PANAMA, March 15. — (Associated Press Correspondence). — John H. Harrell, a cotton planter from North Carolina, has just demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Panama government that a long-staple cotton can be grown on Panama soil. Negotiations are pending for a concession of 25,000 acres on which to grow the staple on a large scale.

For more than a year Mr. Harrell has been experimenting on a small plot of ground in Balboa, the Pacific end of the Panama Canal.

On his experimental farm he has grown cotton that has fiber from two and one-half to four inches long, which is said to be longer than the cotton generally grown in the United States. The agricultural department of the Panama Republic declares that the texture also is finer and more silky than any other cotton.



# KAUAI GIVES ITS BEST TO BOOSTERS

Two-Day Excursion to Garden Island Proves One Continual Round of Pleasure, Feasting and Sightseeing; Not Even the Rain Could Dampen Ardor of Either the Hosts or Their Happy Guests.

"They went, they saw, and they were conquered." This in brief expresses the result of the Ad Club excursion to Kauai. With one or two exceptions, every one of the eighty-two live boosters who left here on the steamer Mauna Loa for the Garden Island last Friday night returned here to Honolulu yesterday morning, and every one was enthusiastic in his description of the royal good time the progressive Kauaians had given them during the two days and a night they spent in partaking of the generous hospitality extended.

A few of the tourists failed to make connections with the steamer on the return trip, due, according to those who did get home yesterday morning, to the



fact that they just wanted to remain on Kauai as long as possible.

Ardor Remained Undampened. Not even the rain could dampen the ardor of the pilgrims nor the geniality of the hosts. Arriving at Waimea shortly after seven o'clock Saturday morning, after a voyage that was far from being smooth, the excursionists were met at the landing by a large crowd of citizens. The reception plans were in charge of Messrs. Wishard, George, Mahlow, Spitz, Horner, Hoffmann, Boring and McBrayne.

A health inspector and nurse, the former armed with an ice pick and the latter with a wine glass, duly passed the crowd, and from that time until James A. Kennedy, general manager of the Inter-Island Company, announced Sunday evening that the time for departure had arrived, there was not one dull moment.

There was speech-making and feasting, dancing and sight-seeing constantly, with the result that there is now a bigger, better and broader understanding between the people of Kauai and the people of Oahu, that the days of sectional division are at an end, that the era of boost for all of Hawaii is indeed at hand, and that the Ad Club is the one organization that has been a great factor in bringing this happy condition about.

Greeted at Waimea. The Waimea Hotel had been elaborately decorated in honor of the coming of the visitors. Fests and American flags gave the place a welcome appearance to the travelers. Governor

Charles A. Cottrell, collector of internal revenue, spoke at some length and in his usual interesting way.

Ex-Governor George E. Carter also spoke as did A. S. Wilcox, R. A. Wadsworth, on behalf of Maui, also spoke praising the Ad Club excursion and pointing out what they have already accomplished in cementing the friendship of the people of the different islands. Jamie Wilder, Hans Jacobson, Major Harrison and Captain Shearer, the latter of the army, were also among the speakers.

Reception Follows Feast. A general reception followed the chowder. For an hour or more the visitors and their hosts fraternized and made merry. A dance followed this and it was early Sunday morning before the party came to a close.

Hanalei Not Overlooked. The start for home was made at nine-thirty o'clock Sunday morning, many of the boosters and a large crowd of Kauaians boarding the steamer Mauna Loa at Nawiliwili. A stop was made at Hanalei, where another reception was in waiting. Dinner was served at the old Hanalei Church, and it may be remarked that it was a dinner in keeping with the other treats the travelers had already enjoyed. Music by a Hawaiian orchestra added to the enjoyment. Those who made the trip on the Mauna Loa from Nawiliwili were:

F. Weber, Miss Lulu Weber, Miss Lottie Jordan, Miss Silbun Purvis, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rice, Charles Rice, William Rice, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. Dean, William Grote, Miss Katherine McIntyre, F. Morrow, S. Hansted, Miss M. de Bretteville, Jack Coney, C. H. Spitz, Miss Blanche Wishard, Miss Esther Lytle, Miss Ella Osborne, Miss Esther Gibb, Miss India Wayson, W. N. Stewart, J. Grube, E. Lovell, Jr., and W. Ellis, Jr.

Manager Kennedy's suggestion that

Pinkham was at the head of the procession, entering to hearty into the festivities as any member of the club. An excellent breakfast was served at the Waimea Hotel previous to the start for the beach home of Walter McBrayne. Arrangements had to be made first, however, for the release of Josh Tucker, the land commissioner. He had been handcuffed immediately upon the arrival of the boosters, and charged with outstaying the time of Kauai homesteads and depriving the settlers of an opportunity to properly enjoy the blessings of the Garden Islands. Tucker could offer no defense, and his release was secured only after one of his jailers was given a two-dollar bribe. Josh paid the two dollars.

Kauai's Fine Roads. On the way to the McBrayne home the finest roads in Hawaii were traveled over. "What Kauai has done

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ors upon their arrival. Two Hawaiian orchestras furnished the music. Every one, it seemed, made a speech.

Chicken Dinners Make a Hit. "They cook yellow-legged chickens, better, and have more of them, on Kauai than any place I have ever been," said President Farrington during the feast, and every one joined in endorsing his statement. That was only the beginning. Everywhere the visitors went during the next day and a half they found either a turkey feast or a chicken feast awaiting them.

Just as the visitors were preparing to start for Lihue, at three o'clock Saturday afternoon, the clouds parted, the sun came out, and from that time until the finish it seemed that nature vied with the Kauaians in making the travelers feel that the good weather was just a part of the good things which the Garden Islanders had prepared for the enjoyment of their guests.

Lihue was reached late Saturday afternoon. Here the citizens of the town threw open their homes to aid in caring for the excursionists.

Copy Chender King. And just to show that they were not to be outdone by the hosts at other places visited by the Ad Club boosters, Jack Coney had been delegated as chief to prepare a big chowder for the travelers. Representative Coney, literally speaking, took off his coat and went to it in preparing for this event. The chowder was served in the town hall and not in many days has anything the equal to it been served anywhere. It was good beyond description and it started the pilgrims to talking.

Rev. J. M. Egan, Governor Pinkham and President Farrington occupied the seats of honor at the chowder table. Rev. Lydgate welcomed the visitors. President Farrington on behalf of the Ad Club followed and he in turn was followed by Governor Pinkham. There would be no need for business depression if every community had such an organization as the Ad Club, he said. Governor Pinkham struck a responsive

note when he announced that his policy as Governor will be for the best interest of the entire Territory all the time.

Charles A. Cottrell, collector of internal revenue, spoke at some length and in his usual interesting way. Ex-Governor George E. Carter also spoke as did A. S. Wilcox, R. A. Wadsworth, on behalf of Maui, also spoke praising the Ad Club excursion and pointing out what they have already accomplished in cementing the friendship of the people of the different islands. Jamie Wilder, Hans Jacobson, Major Harrison and Captain Shearer, the latter of the army, were also among the speakers.

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## ROAD EXPENDITURES MADE BY SUPERVISORS ARE TO BE INVESTIGATED BY CITIZENS

(Continued from Page One.)

The remaining third, would there not have been a great amount of improvement where today residents are loudly complaining of neglect? In the first case the city would have saved one-half and in the second case one-third of its available funds for roads, and outlay sections would have permanent work instead of ephemeral patchwork, while the money saved would have obviated the present treasury crisis—without some over for still more road work.

"I have presumed here a one-half basis of assessment for business section streets and a one-third basis for suburban streets hypothetically. Any decision would serve the argument and compare with the statutes for the reason that the supervisors have to my mind, unduly magnified difficulty by promising exclusive assessment of the whole cost of improvements on frontage or district. As a matter of fact they obtained some contribution of cost on Fort Street from property owners outside of the law.

R. Reidford opened the discussion on frontage tax by reporting for the Maunaloa club that they had thus far been unable to obtain the requisite sixty percent of property owners to sign the petition for the improvement of Lower Maunaloa road. The club now intends to ask the supervisors to take initial action, as under Act 131 of the Laws of 1912 they can order the improvement unless fifty-five per cent of the property owners object. On the question of what proportion of the cost of street improvement should be borne by abutting property, he said that the Maunaloa club had voted in favor of one hundred per cent. The Maunaloa club, he said, asks the support of the central committee in passing the matter up to the supervisors for final action.

Says Supervisors Are Timid. C. W. Ashford reported as chairman of the sub-committee which took the frontage tax question up with the supervisors. He said: "The supervisors are too timid to take the initiative. They would like to see it tried, but they lack the nerve. No promises have been made by any supervisor."

It is the duty of the citizens of this city, Ashford said, to insist that the elected servants of the people enforce the laws. As to the question of taxing property one hundred per cent of the cost of street improvement, he cited a recent decision of the supreme court of Hawaii to the effect that taxation for improvements could not be levied beyond the betterment that would accrue. He thought the one hundred per cent basic principle wrong, as it might in some instances amount to confiscation.

A. F. Clark said that Kaimuki disapproves the one hundred per cent basic principle. Main arteries should not pay over fifty per cent, whereas side streets might pay more. T. M. Church said that the government must maintain the streets after they are built, and he was not prepared to say what per cent should be charged against abutting property.

"The supervisors are dodging the issue," he said. "It is too many for them to talk as they do. Honolulu would have money today to build all the streets that are needed if the supervisors had stated in when the frontage tax law was passed, and put it into operation."

Instead, he said, they paid the entire cost of a long stretch of road in Nuuanu for the pull it gave them, and a lot more in Kaimuki to catch voters.

Supervisors Not Big Enough. "The supervisors are not big enough men to grasp the situation," Church said. "They are not the men we want at the head of affairs. They are not big enough."

Reidford defended the supervisors and said the thought that it was unfair to ask them to speak first. He thought Reidford was in sympathy on the Maunaloa proposition although he made no promises.

A. F. Clark said, it is the business of the supervisors and asked that a probe committee be appointed to find out where the money has gone that has been spent.

Ed Towse said that the supervisors promised to announce a policy last January but have not done so. He said that big private interests had interfered to thwart the will of the people, but that the supervisors have done nothing but dissimulate and raise a dust to blind the eyes of the voters. They must stop construction and proceed within the law, he said.

"All this talk about the expense of a city map, is poppycock, and there must be a committee appointed to look into things. The supervisors are either afraid or too small," he said.

Church Expresses Himself. T. M. Church said that he was part on political line as relating to local affairs, and that from this day he is going to vote for the best man no matter what party he belongs to. He said that M. C. Pacheco told him recently that as an individual he was in favor of frontage tax but as a public official representing the voters he opposed it. Church reiterated the unfairness of allowing some owners to pay the whole cost of building streets and then having the supervisors pay for other streets out of the treasury. He said that the citizens must keep on hammering them and tie their hands if necessary so that they could not break the law.

Marston Campbell agreed with Church. James T. Taylor described the antics of the supervisors and City Attorney T. L. Weaver in regard to streets in upper Nuuanu and told about the dust-raising operations.

The central committee then passed the probe committee resolution by a unanimous vote.

Would Abate Hog Nuisances. The following resolution was then presented and passed:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of

## WILDER CHAMPIONS METER COMPLAINTS

Candidate for Utility Commission Chairmanship Would Give Up Part of His Salary.

Declaring that the Public Utilities Act is a splendid measure if properly administered, yet qualifying that he meant no reflection on any member of the present commission, Judge A. A. Wilder declares in a written statement that the successful handling of the work authorized by the act can only be obtained by wide publicity. In this regard he advocated paying for the publicity if necessary. Judge Wilder, who declares that "meters will act queerly," states that the consumer is entitled to have his complaints attended to and that this should be done by agents of the commission. Touching on the point that there may not be sufficient funds for this purpose, Judge Wilder, who is an avowed candidate for the chairmanship of the commission to succeed E. A. Bellingham, resigned, declares that members of the commission might give up a portion of their salaries to meet deficiencies, rather than ask the Governor to make up deficiencies from his contingent fund. Judge Wilder said: "The Public Utilities Act, if properly administered, can, in my opinion, be productive of much good. As intimated in one of the papers, the successful handling of the work authorized by the act depends in a great measure on making all facts public in connection with utility concerns."

"A man's meter, for instance, registering the amount of gas or electricity delivered, acts queerly, and meters sometimes get out of order even when regulated by the best of good public corporations, that man is entitled to have the utilities commission investigate the matter at its own expense."

"Sometimes I have thought my meter was jumping up without cause, and just experience has shown the folly of complaining to the company about it. The company may be full of numerous other complaints about the manner and methods used by public utility concerns."

"Of course, in such cases the members of the commission are not supposed to look into these things themselves, as they are not, and were not, intended by the act to be experts. But the law expressly gives the commission power to employ such 'attorneys, clerks, stenographers, agents, engineers, accountants and other assistants as may be necessary,' and to 'fix their compensation.' The results of such investigations should be in every instance made public, even if the papers have to be paid to publish the same. Results cannot be successfully attained without publicity."

"It may be said that there are not sufficient funds to do this. My answer to that is, let the members of the commission, if necessary, sacrifice a part of their salaries in order to do some



## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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TUESDAY MARCH 31

## "THE YELLOW YANKEES!"

A few years ago, Lord Northcliffe, while still plain Mr. Alfred Harmsworth, crossed over to the United States, took a look at us and exclaimed: "The white Chinese!" The expression, coming from "the greatest living Englishman"—according to forty different newspapers, and Harmsworth, himself, alone knows how many magazines and other publications—rather shocked some people; and, to use a form of speech which would be best understood in Fleet Street, the pale young prohibitionist "sort of knocked 'em off their feet." That was a little before the average American woke up to a realization of the fact that the Chinese are a rather remarkable, and a very wonderful people; that China is a rather remarkable, and a very wonderful country. But the phrase stuck and it rather tickled some of the jokesmiths and comic supplement people; because, you see, Uncle Sam has always had his growth of spinach decorating his chin, and it improved the picture to carry his back-hair down in a queue. Since then, the Chinese have discarded the queue, as they have cast off, and forever, many conservative customs which they had continued through centuries whose number dazes and bewilders the inquiring mind.

If Lord Northcliffe had any justification for calling us "the white Chinese," have we not ten times more justification in turning around and "passing the chip" to China. "The White Chinese!" "The Yellow Yankees!" See what they are doing over in Peking and in Shanghai; in Hankow, Nanking and Canton; and then ask yourself if the Chinese do not out-Yankee anything that ever came out of Connecticut?

It has taken a few years and many expensive lessons to teach the average American voter that government when sifted right to the bottom is very much a matter of business; that it pays a good citizen to consider political questions much as he would consider any matter relating to the vocation at which he earns either his daily bread or his six-cylinder touring car.

China went Republican only a couple of years ago. Why, the smoke from the little affair of Wuchang, October, 1911, hardly seems to have more than just blown over our heads. Only the other day we read about the ratification by all the Chinese people of Yuan's election as President; and, with the Five-Power money group holding back foreign loans, one might have been justified in coming to the conclusion that Yuan would have a hard job sitting on the Chinese lid. At the start of the very best popular governments, usually, most of the time is spent in fighting over the spoils of victory, the plums of patronage; and yet, a dispatch tells us that Yuan and his cabinet have made quite a respectable start in organizing upon a modern business footing the young Chinese Republic. The Chinese seem to be one and all engaged in figuring how to capitalize their country and themselves. They are entering without hesitation into progressive schemes of mixed governmental and corporate ownership, which would cause, possibly, even Mr. Bryan or Ex-Mayor Shanks of Indianapolis to gasp and open their eyes and wonder if these things could be done.

The Standard Oil arrangement to boost oil fields of admittedly enormous wealth is but one individual instance of a definite policy of sheer governmental and national commercialism. The Chinese seem to have taken to this policy with an ease at once astonishing and full of promise. How comes it? The answer is very plain. It has been staring us in the face for years. We might have seen it in the way these patient people have developed every ramification of business to the finest point of expert efficiency. We might have seen their strong resemblance in characteristic traits to the "Down East" Yankee of anecdote and of earlier actuality. Mark Twain's, or John Hay's astute New Englander is possibly becoming as rare a fossil as the Pterodactyl or the Nestor parrot. But we can give a cheery "howdy" to the Yellow Yankees of Asia, our republican brothers in the Far East.

## EXAMPLES OF CIVIC SPIRIT.

When one hundred business men who comprised the two parties which left Honolulu yesterday bearing messages of good will from Oahu and from all of Hawaii can find the time and bear the expense of the missions they are undertaking it is a pretty good refutation of the charge oftentimes made that the average American is too busily engaged in the task of piling up dollars to give any attention to the finer things in life. The pilgrims to Japan will be gone for two months and will travel approximately ten thousand miles when they have finished the pleasant task of conveying the tidings of friendship from the people of Hawaii to the people of Nippon. Few of those making this trip will benefit personally as a result of this journey beyond the pleasure they will enjoy from the well-planned outing, but it is safe to say that the Territory as a whole will profit in a way that cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. And not only will Hawaii benefit, but the entire United States as well, for there is no doubt but as a result of the excursion the Japanese will come to know Americans more intimately and to realize more fully than before that the United States is not a land where persons are persecuted because of race, color or creed, as might be inferred from legislation such as that recently enacted in California.

And in the same way the mission of the Ad Club Boosters to Kani is of great importance. It is such excursions as these, made up as they are of representative men, that wipe out boundary lines and make us feel, as we properly should, that we are of one big community, all working together for the common good, realizing that the development of one section materially adds to the general good.

Also it is encouraging to note that this feeling is becoming so general throughout the Territory, and that the axe is indeed buried beyond resurrection.

## GOVERNMENT BY CHILDREN.

The fiscal ideas advanced by the supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu are startling. The ruling idea on the part of our city dads seems to be how they can pad the payrolls rather than how they can give the most service for the dwindling funds available.

In caucus they have stated frankly that the law is all wrong. "If property valuations are insufficient to maintain the present government machine complete, raise the tax rate!"

Such an opinion emanating from Huerta would seem perfectly reasonable. As the mature judgment of the elected servants of an American commonwealth, the child-like faith in their own ability to squeeze water out of a stone is both bizarre and refreshing. If the law forbids the municipal government spending money that it hasn't got, ask the Governor to convene the legislature in special session so that the wicked, nasty laws can be repealed!

In all the history of organized government in Hawaii has there ever been anything half so absurd?

This Territory is facing a financial crisis. It is not one of our own making but it is a crisis, nevertheless. The supervisors have work to do and they must do it like men, not like children. The City and County of Honolulu must retrench and live within its income.

## ROTATION SYSTEM PROVES FAILURE.

The method of rotation at work, as agreed to and practised by employees of the Washington navy yard, in order to save every man his job and give all of them some time and pay, not proving practicable and working also disadvantage to the better workmen, the Washington navy yard proposes to put its working force on a normal average working basis. This will mean that about fifty, and not more than seventy-five, workmen will lose their positions out of a total number of 2600 on the pay roll.

The new order of things will start early in April. Men will be dismissed one, two or more at a time, as conditions warrant dispensing with their services. Such men, if they continue as navy yard workers or in kindred trades, will find their dismissal rather an order of exile from Washington, as there is little or no work of the same or similar nature to be found in the National Capital.

Since last fall it has been evident that the work of the navy yard would be slack. At that time the workers, through the influence of their union, reached an agreement, subscribed to by the navy yard authorities, to lay off work in rotation, so as to provide employment for those who might otherwise have been discharged. With no prospect of increased work for the navy yard, and the winter rigors having been passed, the navy yard authorities are disposed to put the force on a normal average working basis, eliminating the men whose services can best be spared.

The rotation system has operated only at the Washington navy yard with any show of success. That it has worked at all, it is said, is only because of the close social relation existing among the men, the strength of their union, and the fact that there is no work elsewhere in Washington for men who would be willing to leave or might be dismissed from the navy yard service.

That the working of the system is not entirely satisfactory, at least to the management of the navy yard, is demonstrated by the prospect of dismissals. It is believed that many of the more proficient workmen will be glad to see a change in the system which will give them full time at work, although it means that some of their associates must leave town to find other occupation.

In large cities other than Washington not even the workmen are in favor of the system. It has failed utterly to work to anybody's satisfaction. Proficient workmen, rotating in laying off at work, found themselves with time on their hands when they much preferred to be at work rather than wasting their pay in the pursuits that come with idleness. Such found work elsewhere, it is understood, where they could have full time.

The result was that the navy yards were deprived of the services of the best workmen, leaving on the pay rolls those who might otherwise have been among the dismissals had the rotation system not been in vogue. So the system has not proven satisfactory either to good workmen or wise management, being an impracticable economic system and working injustice to efficient workers.

## THE HOUSE RESPECTS ITSELF.

That was a most creditable and inspiring spectacle in the house when Republicans joined Democrats in applauding Speaker Clark's denial of the charge ascribing unfairness and dishonesty to him in the discharge of his official duties. All alike knew that the charge was untrue, and all improved the opportunity to testify to respect for an official whom they believed to be entirely worthy of that feeling. The Republican leader of the house—a stout and capable partisan, but always a fair fighter—was foremost on his side in expressing the sentiment that prevailed on both sides.

Equally creditable and inspiring, too, was the spectacle that followed, when a member of the bull moose party—overcome, probably, by suddenly aroused memories of old differences—applied to former Speaker Cannon the charge Speaker Clark had just repelled as to himself. The house would not have it; and the foremost in protest were Democrats—men who had fought Mr. Cannon on many questions and in many ways, and had felt his steel many times, but objected vigorously now to an imputation upon his integrity while he occupied the Speaker's chair.

Mistakes are possible to a Speaker counting the house on a division, and probably some have been made. At such a time there is much confusion in the chamber. Members eager to be recognized shift their places. Others hastily summoned from the cloakrooms or the corridors crowd into the picture unceremoniously. "One more in the affirmative, Mr. Speaker," is followed by "One more in the negative, Mr. Speaker," and the two announcements in a division over all important matter are likely to be made many times.

But it is quite another thing to charge that a Speaker has deliberately falsified the record—has counted too many, or refused to count those in sight, on a given proposition. That is a very grave matter, as Mr. Clark stated; and he acted in the proper spirit toward himself as well as toward the house in repelling the charge as he did.

Too many men—unfortunately some of them educated and in good positions—give ear too readily to chatter about congress and individual members of that body intended to discredit them. They make no investigations. They are not themselves familiar with congressional methods, and may not have a single personal acquaintance among men in congressional commission. They simply repeat what they hear, and without knowledge of its source, or thought of the consequences.

In this way such men, sometimes in thoughtlessness, become mere tools for scandal factories. They peddle yarns which no man of credit or influence should be willing to touch with a forty-foot pole, and, more than that, encourage men of a lower order to the same indulgence.

## ALASKA RAILROAD TO BE GREAT AID.

When President Wilson signed the bill providing \$35,000,000 for the construction of railroads in Alaska he thereby marked the turn in the national policy for this land of stored wealth from repression to development. The treatment of Alaska has long been under criticism for its restraint of private ownership and the holding of its valuable rights, like those in the coal lands, away from settlement and use. The justification lies in the fact that the government may now control the opening of the stores of coal, which are believed to be extensive, in the interest of the people—a policy that appears wise by contrast to the fate of the anthracite beds of the eastern United States. Alaska has had two large items of production, the output of the fish canneries, which had a value in 1911 of \$14,593,000, and the yield of the gold mines, \$16,853,000, in the same year. Her production of copper was five times as great in 1911 as in 1910, and this fact is of value just now in showing the effect of railroad building, as it was the tapping of a copper region by the rails that caused the copper increase. The coal regions await the government's action in developing them.

The railroad bill is novel in the United States in being the first direct venture in government building on any large scale. It is denied significance in the way of committing the federal government to ownership and operation of railroads by the fact that it is only a part of the government effort to open new resources which private capital would not undertake unless given rights that tended to monopoly of the wealth expected to result. The battle between the government and private interests had begun and there were charges that the capitalists were getting possession of all the ways of outlet, when the Wilson administration grappled the problem and proposed the government building of the railroad. It is supposed that 1000 miles of road may be built for the amount appropriated; not all that Alaska will need, but certainly ample to test the government's policy of development. President Wilson was justified in the little speech of gratification with which he laid down the pen that completed the enactment.

A San Francisco parson proved, to his own satisfaction, not long ago that there is no Hell. Little enough he knows about it! The local financial situation is a pretty good imitation.

## EXPENSIVE LESSON FOR HONOLULU.

There is no doubt but the committee to be appointed by the Oahu Central Committee will find but little trouble in bringing to light the useless waste of thousands of dollars which the supervisors have been responsible for within the past year or more. Had those directing the expenditure of this wasted money been possessed of the business sense required in the conduct of the smallest private business enterprise there would be no need for an investigation now, Honolulu would not be facing the problem of curtailing its budget, department work would not be muddled and the city would have the streets and roads which its expenditures should rightfully entitle it.

For months, with a law to back them up, the progressive citizens of Honolulu have argued and protested, appealed and urged the supervisors to give them the privilege of building their own roads and streets, bearing the cost under the frontage tax system and without a burden to the entire city. They have been met with delay after delay, every obstacle which a power-mad crowd of politicians could devise to delay the carrying into force of a law which meant so much for the improvement of Honolulu has been thrown in their way. To allow the property owners to provide for their own street improvements would probably take away from the supervisors some of their patronage, they thought; a prodigious waste of money might be stopped and some of their henchmen might be deprived of the opportunity of delving into the barrel.

Not until they were brought up with a sharp turn, with bankruptcy facing the county, did they think of the economy which they are now trying to carry out. They had ample warning more than a year ago when they started on their career of what has proved to be wild extravagance. As is usual in cases of municipal mismanagement by politicians, it is the city that is now suffering from this supervisory debacle.

But the citizens and property owners whose money has been wasted are at last awakening, an accounting is to be had and while probably the money uselessly squandered will not be recovered, the lesson of the absolute necessity of having our municipal affairs conducted by men who understand business methods instead of politicians will become so indelibly impressed upon the public mind that no time will be lost in putting capable men in charge of the city government.

## NEW SOUL TEST.

Among the many new fads which theorists have devised to reconstruct the world, none seems more astonishing than that of a learned musician who has discovered that marital harmony depends solely upon the proper relation of the voices of the married. Thus, we are told that a soprano should only marry a tenor, and a contralto only a basso. We are also told that while tenors are good mixers, cordial, sympathetic and excellent business men, contraltos make the best mothers, live longer and are more honest, true and dependable.

It is sincerely to be hoped that this theory is false, for it betokens an immense amount of misery in the world. As is well known, the crop of tenors is exceedingly short. Von Bulow once said that a tenor voice was a disease. There certainly are not tenors enough to supply the sopranos with husbands, for the high singing voice is most common among women. If bassos must only marry contraltos their lot is hard, seeing that there are so few contraltos, which is a great pity if they are more "honest, true and dependable," and by long odds the best mothers.

Now it is a fact which any census will demonstrate, that the sopranos and bassos are in the great majority, and this refers not to professionals, but to the ordinary person for whom the musical theorist has heaped his dictum. The true soul test is in loving and trusting and using some common sense. The world has gotten along very well on this plan, in spite of the divorce evil, and is likely to do so for a good many generations to come.

## THE PASSING HOUR.

What Hawaii is particularly in need of is more intensive agriculture and less intensive politics. The political yield per crop, per acre, per ton or per annum, or figured any way you like, never added one dollar's worth of beans, poi or salt to the territorial exchequer. The modern philosopher who said that it is not the love of money, but the love of office that is the root of all evil had the proper conception of the situation.

"If at first you don't succeed try, try again," seems to be Jeff McCann's right Bower in the euchre game they have recently been playing with him in the federal court.

It is significant that the Democratic Territorial Central Committee waited until Governor Pinkham left town before attempting to agree upon the manner in which they want the patronage distributed in Hawaii.

Mayor Fern's sacred rights are again infringed upon. Some unfeeling materialistic lawmaker has suggested that Honolulu can afford to dispense with the services of the Royal Hawaiian Band.

That Hawaii always holds a charm for the one who has once lived in the Paradise of the Pacific is evidenced in the return of Edward Best after an absence of twenty-eight years.

## Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market Quotations

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION. (Island Produce Only) March 27, 1914.

Eggs and Poultry.		Cucumbers, doz.	
Fresh Eggs	30 @ 35	Green Peas, lb.	10 @ 40
Hens	27 @ 30	Peppers, Bell, lb.	8 @ 10
Roosters	30 @ 35	Peppers, Chile, lb.	5 @ 7
Broilers	35 @ 40	Blacks, lb.	5 @ 6
Turkeys	32 @ 45	Tomatoes, lb.	6 @ 10
Ducks, Muscovy	35 @ 35	Turnips, white, lb.	2 @ 3
Ducks, Hawaiian, doz.	5.60	Turnips, yellow, lb.	3 @ 3
Live Stock—Live Weight.		Fresh Fruit.	
Hogs, 100-150 lbs.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2	Bananas, Chinese bunch.	40 @ 50
Hogs, 150 lbs and over.	11 @ 11	Bananas, cooking, bunch	75 @ 1.00
Steers	7 @ 7	Figs, 100	80 @ 80
Calves	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2	Grapes, Isabella, lb.	8 @ 8
Cows	6 @ 6	Oranges, Hawaiian, 100	1.25 @ 1.25
Sheep	6 @ 6	Limes, Mexican, 100	85 @ 1.00
Dressed Weight.		Pineapples, ton	825 @ 825
Pork	17 @ 17	Strawberries, lb.	15 @ 20
Mutton	10 @ 10	Beans, Dried.	
Beef	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2	Lima, cwt.	5.40 @ 5.50
Potatoes.		Black Eyes	4.50 @ 4.55
Irish	2.50 @ 2.50	Red Kidneys	3.25 @ 3.50
Sweet, red	1.50 @ 1.50	Calico	3.10 @ 3.25
Sweet, yellow	1.50 @ 1.50	Small Whites	5.30 @ 5.50
Sweet, white	1.00 @ 1.25	Peas, dried	3.25 @ 3.50
Onions.		Grain.	
New Bermudas, lb.	4 1/2 @ 5	Corn, small yellow, ton.	36.00 @ 40.00
Vegetables.		Corn, large	30.00 @ 30.00
Beans, string, lb.	3 @ 4	Miscellaneous.	
Beans, lima in pod.	3 @ 3 1/2	Charcoal, bag 35 lbs.	60 @ 70
Beets, doz. bunch	80 @ 80	Hides, wet salted—	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Cabbage, lb.	1 1/2 @ 2	No. 1	12 @ 12
Carrots, doz. bunches.	40 @ 40	No. 2	11 @ 11
Celery, crate	20 @ 20	Kips	11 @ 11
Corn, sweet, 100 ears.	2.35 @ 2.35	Sheep Skins	20 @ 20
		Goat Skins, white	20 @ 20

The Territorial Marketing Division under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price and for cash. No commission is charged. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of the Division is U. S. E. S. Letter address Honolulu, P. O. Box 753. Store room 112 Queen street, near Maunakea. Telephone 1840. Wireless address USEX. A. T. LONGLEY, Superintendent.

## LEGAL CLOUD ON IRWIN BEQUEST

Opinion of Probate Judge to Decide Whether or Not Associated Charities Will Get \$25,000.

Whether or not the bequest of \$25,000 which the late William G. Irwin made to charity in Honolulu is to be given to the Associated Charities depends upon the interpretation of the clause, which is to be submitted to a probate judge at San Francisco. This was brought out by A. Lewis, Jr., president of the Associated Charities yesterday morning following an inquiry made at the capital as to the official title of the Associated Charities.

In the Irwin will the clause states that the amount of \$25,000 shall be given to the United Charities of Honolulu. A similar bequest is made to the United Charities of San Francisco. There is no such organization either in San Francisco or Honolulu, though each city has an Associated Charities.

That the donor intended to make his wish plain is indicated by the fact that the name United Charities in both instances is written in capital letters.

It is felt that the opinion of the probate judge will show that the intent of the donor was that the money should go to the Associated Charities.

It was reported in the afternoon paper several days ago that the Associated Charities had incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000. President Lewis yesterday asked that this mistake be corrected as the Associated Charities is not a stock selling institution. In the papers it was stated that the property allowed to be owned by the corporation shall not exceed \$500,000 in value. The incorporators are Judge Sanford B. Dole, A. Lewis, Jr., Bishop Henry B. Restarick, Mrs. Fred W. Macfarlane and Mrs. Carl Du Roi. These organizers represent different charitable organizations. The Hawaiian Board of Missions and the Strangers Relief Association are among those represented.

The Associated Charities is one of Judge Dole's hobbies. He aided in its organization and until a year ago served as president of the organization. He then asked to retire and A. Lewis, Jr., was elected in his stead.

It is not known when a final decision will be reached in the Irwin bequest.

President Lewis announced yesterday that the association is aiding in caring for the unemployed in Honolulu. During the past month the organization has paid out \$227 for groceries and other supplies for needy families.

## FIGHTING STILL ON AT TORREON

(Continued from Page One)

Martin, owned by the Compania Naviera del Pacifico, and carrying 900,000 pesos with which to pay the Federal garrison at Guaymas, was captured last Saturday by the Constitutionalists off Topolobampo, according to rebel dispatches received here today.

The vessel was not equipped with arms sufficient to withstand the Constitutional attack and Captain San Martin, realizing that resistance would be useless surrendered.

After landing the 900,000 pesos and making a thorough search for further treasure, the rebels sank the Benito Juarez. The officers and crew are being held on charges of aiding the Huerta government.

## MANAGEMENT ENDORSED BY SUGAR COMPANY

The shareholders of the McBryde Sugar Company, by a unanimous vote of 115,433 shares present at the annual meeting yesterday, adopted a vote of confidence in the agents, Alexander and Baldwin Ltd. They endorsed their management of the affairs of the company in most emphatic terms. The resolution was introduced by E. I. Spalderson and Baldwin, in his report, stated that:

Joseph P. Cooke, president of Alexander and Baldwin, cost of production was only \$43.08 per ton as compared with Makaweli's \$42.04, if made on the same basis, omitting the McBryde interest and water charges.

The crop for 1914 will go above the preliminary estimate of 15,120 tons and may reach a full 16,000 tons. The 1913 crop was 14,600 tons. There were 6729 tons harvested to March 25, 1914.

No change was made in the board of directors. D. P. R. Isenberg stated that the cane is showing up splendidly and that the physical condition of the plantation is in good shape. The shareholders voted their approval of the policy of the directors in sending out the annual report in advance of the meeting.

## BARRON CONFERS WITH WASHINGTON OFFICIALS

According to a cablegram received by the Star-Bulletin, Charles Barron yesterday held a long conference with Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, during which he explained in detail Governor Pinkham's views relative to the land situation in Hawaii, particularly concerning homesteading.

The political conference with Postmaster General Burleson and First Assistant Postmaster General Roper took place according to schedule, with no definite results reached.



## Passing Comment On Local and Other Events

### The Standard Oil in China

An example of modern scientific methods as applied to the development of trade is that of the Standard Oil invasion of China. Preliminary work to pave the way for this step has been in progress for a good many years. The Standard Oil Company first spent several years investigating the life and social habits of the Chinese from the seaboard to the remotest Central Asiatic provinces.

The explorers reported that the chief obstacle to the introduction of petroleum as an illuminant was that China had no lamps. From one end of the Flowery Kingdom to the other there was nothing except the prehistoric shallow, open saucer with its floating wick, a contraption that was satisfactory for burning heavy vegetable oils and animal fats but dangerous for kerosene.

Furthermore, the explorers told the home office that if lamps were to be introduced they would have to be very cheap in cost but very good in construction. The utilitarian Chinese, they said, would not substitute kerosene for fat unless they could be "shown" the cheapness and advantage to themselves of making the change.

Then the Standard Oil Company did some experimenting with lamps. They finally hit on a style and shape that appealed to the oriental idea of what a lamp ought to be, a solid, substantial affair that could be manufactured in ship-load lots, was fool proof and could be sold for a song. The ten cent lamps were the precursor of the kerosene oil trade of China.

The American press and public have been inclined to view with alarm the Standard Oil invasion of the Shensi oil fields. As a matter of national pride they ought to credit the enterprise of the men who have been far-sighted enough to get into the great undeveloped Chinese market on the ground floor.

Trade follows trade. It used to be said that trade follows the flag, or that trade follows the missionary, but under modern competition trade the reputation of the nation, the firm or the man who placed goods in that field before.

The Standard Oil Company as a result of the careful, painstaking years of investigation of the Chinese market are establishing a reputation that will make it easier for other American lines of merchandise to follow.

### The Seamy Side of Dancing

And they call dancing immoral!

Oh, tortuous tango, where is thy charm. You immoral? Why, you are one long dreary penance. You are society's treadmill, incessant, tiresome, wearing, exhausting—1 per cent. fascination, 99 per cent. irritation.

How the gods must laugh! It is more amusing than Titania's infatuation for Bottom, more sublimely ridiculous. See the foolish pleasure-seeking female sally forth decked in her fairy trappings, palpitating with anxiety, prodding her weak vitality, spurring her feticulous laughter.

See the fixed, determined smile on her poor, tired face as she feverishly scans the room for partners; see the haunted terror in her eyes that she may not dance every dance.

See her pitiful eagerness when partners appear, her pathetic relief that this dance at least won't find her a wall flower. See the lumbering clodhopper in male attire claw her roughly round the waist, irretrievably displacing the carefully-arranged draperies, and watch her frantic efforts to avoid his great feet while simulating light, fantastic joy!

See her suppressed anguish as he lands his 180 pounds on her satin-shod toes, as he yanks her round the slithering ballroom, bumps her clumsily into other dancers. See her breath come in gasps of relief as he conducts her to a seat that she may recover her strength for the next fearsome encounter. And then watch the pitiful little comedy again as once more her eyes wander round in miserable concern that no man may claim her for his victim during the next dance.

At last he comes, the hoped-for cavalier, podgy, ill-made, irretrievably heavy, mentally and physically. She rouses herself with girlish gush, she goads her lagging merriment, she trips, she skips, she pirouettes—and all the time she loathes the man, she loathes the dance, she loathes herself—she is weary unto death.

But the gods have given society the tango, for the gods must be amused. Faithfully she toils at the new game, faithfully she laces herself into a proper state of social effervescence. Swallowing what pride she ever had, burying her last ounce of self-respect, she dedicates herself to the new craze, come what, come will. To be seen at every house where dancing is and to dance every dance, that is the "thing," all that counts, all that matters. To be out of the dance is to be out of society. She must keep going, keep going. The only shame is not to dance.

She pays naughty prices for her gowns that they may be torn to shreds by male clumsiness. She piles up bills for new shoes, since no dainty footgear of pale satin is presentable after one dance.

Night after night, afternoon after afternoon, she appears with weary heroism, knowing full well that for one dance that is worth while she must dance ten that are weary—wary to mind, body and estate.

Sometimes she is a healthy female upon whom the strain falls lightly. More often she is a defective—defective in a way for the most part. For alas, it is one of the pitiful facts of modern civilization that 90 per cent. of American married women have defective internal arrangements. They will frankly, graphically, give you the fullest details upon the slightest possible encouragement.

And, oh, their poor feet! Distorted, bunions, corn-studded, unbecomingly things to whom walking is an agony. But they must dance! They MUST dance. There are tragedies hidden in the bonedors to break one's heart. Yanking off their tattered shoes, feverishly shedding their ruined fineries, loosening their disheveled hair, they throw themselves exhausted on their beds, moaning, gasping, almost weeping, as they hysterically assure you—

"Oh, but I had a good time!"

Which merely means that she never missed a dance.

And the gods cackle with hilarious joy. Poor, dear, funny, funny fools!—Alma Whitaker in Los Angeles Times.

### The Eternal Mule

The long-eared beast of many burdens—the burden of undesired contempt being one of them—is long none of his prestige because of the coming of the motor-truck. Those who have been led to believe that the mule has been pushed back into a state of uselessness except on a few old-fashioned farms will have to back up and reconsider. Taking as a text the lamentation of The Army and Navy Journal that the supply of horses and mules is decreasing at an alarming rate, the Louisville Courier-Journal presents anew the virtues which make the lowly mule deserving of more respect than he receives. We read:

The mule family scutcheon has the bar sinister across it, but he has nevertheless occupied a secure position in society since Biblical times, and nobody knows how much longer. In the biographical dictionaries his personal achievements may not be mentioned, but he is entrenched in the Encyclopedia Britannica between Gerardus Johannes Mulder, a great Dutch chemist, and Eliza Mulford, an eminent Episcopal minister and philosopher. That is saving a good deal for an animal of modest pretensions that is popularly believed to cherish a heartier regard for the Afro-American than for others in this part of the world, and is said never to give his entire confidence to the white man as an associate.

In war the mule plays with high credit the role of Kipling's Gunga Din. He is belabored. But he is always on hand when needed, and he is always needed. In peace he is sportive. His humor is sometimes mistaken for spitefulness when he kicks a well-meaning farmer into a protracted colic at a hospital or sends his soul-slaying wind into the hereafter with his body not far behind. But when it comes to pulling a load, uphill or on the level, subsisting upon a limited menu, and

starting the veterinarian, he puts it all over his hands and more aristocratic cousin, the horse. Wherever the footing meets the requirements of an able-bodied gait the mule can go and is willing to "tote his load." His hide is tough and weather-proof, and his expectancy of life is higher than that of a thoroughbred.

Electricity relieved the mule of the task of pulling street-cars. Inventive genius has provided an electric substitute for him on the tow-path along the Panama Canal. The treadmill is now used chiefly as a figure of speech. Where the lay of the land is right more or less plowing is done by tractor. But there is still plenty of work for the mule to do. It is his proud distinction to cost nearly as much as a small automobile. He is built on the original model. He has the same tendency to back-fire that made it a risky business to start him when Alexander set out to cross the Indus, when Tamerlane crossed the Ganges, when Hannibal crossed the Alps, when Charles Martel double-crossed the Moors, when Washington crossed the Delaware, and when the farmer boy tried to cross a swollen creek in the last freshet. Although he is sometimes infernal, the mule is eternal.

### Race Conflict of Nations

It is not for nothing that the spectre of Asia hangs over all our discussions of immigration bills, says the Boston Herald. The world is now face to face, as never before, with the problem of race difference and how to solve it. Our colored stocks have ceased to be the plant material they were before the advent of the newspaper and era of popular education. Within the last few years they have witnessed the triumphs of Japan, the ferment in Persia and Turkey, the overthrow of a centuries-old dynasty in China. The land of the pyramids has its "nationalist" agitation, and the cry goes up—for the Egyptians, the Syrians, Armenians and Jews—"Egypt for the Egyptians!"

In South Africa a native and colored population of over four and a half millions demands from scarcely 1,200,000 Europeans its industrial and political rights. Both Brahminism and nationalism menace the old order in India, and there is not a fluctuation in the Mohammedan "unrest" which the administrative thermometer does not record. The native orators are few in a country of three hundred millions, but they go forth with degrees at Oxford and Cambridge, and their message is ominous. In the story of "Siri Ram, the Revolutionist," Bharat Mata. The student is enjoined to suck the life blood of our his foot. "Our country is enjoined to trample the demon under the Golden Land. Her hour has come again. Drums are beating. Heroes and martyrs lead. Look at Savaji, Napoleon Bonaparte."

### WHAT SOMETIMES HAPPENS



### WHEN TWO IMMOVABLE BODIES (?)—



### MEET AN IRRESISTIBLE FORCE

—Washington Herald.

partie and other heroes of Germany and France. Look at Japan! Take only a life for a life."

Add to the claims of nationalism and the demand for free migration and the problem of race grows portentous. The significant feature of it is that the white man is shouldering a burden much heavier than himself. He has 453,500,000 of his own stocks in Europe, 85,000,000 in North America, in Australasia 6,000,000, 20,000,000 in South America, and 1,500,000 in Africa. But there are 947,000,000 colored people in Asia alone; Africa contributes 140,000,000; in our own country 10,000,000 of them are at home. Today the whites on the planet, even reckoning as such the mixed elements of Mexico, Cuba, West Indies, Central and South America, number no more than 619,000,000, while the colored races aggregate 1,099,000,000 in a total world population of 1,718,000,000.

Nor is religion a negligible factor. The Buddhists claim 121,000,000, the Mahometans count up to 175,290,000, the Brahmins number 214,000,000 and the Confucians 300,000,000—a total of over 810,000,000, against 540,000,000 who call themselves Christians. Remember that the absorption of the ancient faiths by our own is an exceedingly slow process, subject to constant setbacks. And none of the popular colored stocks seem to be "dying out"; on the contrary, most of them give promise of increasing faster than the whites. How is this mass of conflicting interests to be harmonized? Of one thing we may be sure in a world which is to remain a checker board of race—that the problem will not be wholly of our own solving.

### The Solemn Warning

At last the agony of suspense is removed, writes "Vanity Fair" in the San Francisco Argonaut. The university professors constituting the National Conference on Race Betterment has met at Battle Creek and has now promulgated its conclusions. The nation is saved. But the uncertainty while it lasted was something horrid.

Our debt to these great and good men may never be known, since the newspapers have evidently entered into a conspiracy of silence with regard to the proceedings. The editorial blue pencil moves down whole regiments and phalanxes of resolutions and motions and the editorial voice is heard to murmur something about the usual advertising rates. But something has percolated through to the palpitating heart of the world and eventually we shall know it all. "Take, for example, the solemn warning issued by Professor Cattell of Columbia University. He tells us that in the next century there will probably be no birth at all. Now just think of that. And we are so powerless in the matter. Our first impulse is to rush wildly forth resolved to do or die and to accomplish all that a man may to avert this catastrophe. Heaven knows it is little enough.

## SOME REMARKS HIGH PRIVATE JONES

"It's a wonder to me," remarked High Private Jones, addressing the barber shop crowd, "why these daily papers here don't hit somebody to edit their news. I'm reticent to army news in particular. Just look at this, will you?" he said, exhibiting the first page of the morning paper which had just arrived. The sheet was given up to an account of a steamer which had been destroyed by explosion in the harbor the previous evening. The article was dramatically presented, had a large size illustration of the captain, and the names of the persons reported lost.

"Now, this looks all right I suppose to people who don't know," continued Jones, but it falls down right from the start with me. "In the first place just look where they got their information. A sergeant and a cook at one of these Coast Artillery forts saw it happen and reported to their captain. Now, that's a phony combination right off the reel. Of course, if a ship did blow up or something, it might be seen from a Coast Artillery fort all right, but not by a sergeant and a cook."

"Well, why couldn't a sergeant and a cook see it happen as well as anyone else?" asked the head barber. Jones favored him with a withering glance. "How long you been in this war?" he queried. "No wonder these youngsters ask fool questions after listening to your line of chatter. You ought to know better. If the sergeant and the cook of the day saw this here catastrophe, or the sergeant and the corporal of the guard, or the sentry on post, it might look all right on the face of it, but the sergeant and the cook, never."

"Any place you find a sergeant in this army you'll find an icebox, just bet the ice box you can have things conjured up that don't exist at all. Anybody should know that a sergeant and a cook couldn't see a ship blow up or anything else. Especially in the commo line. They're hangin' around the water lookin' at boats all the time. Naturally when they see something that ain't why it's most apt to be a boat. Stands to reason."

"Now, if you an' me was invited to sit in around the cooler in the evening why we might see some nice new quarters, an' pretty lawns, an' improved roads, an' things where they ain't, but them heavy doughs is most likely to see boats. An' accordin' to the table of percentages one of these here imaginary boats is due to blow up once in a while."

"That's why I say these papers ought to have some guy that's onto the ropes edit this army news."

"Seems to me the general might lend 'em his aide to censor stuff like this. Aint an aide supposed to know everything?"

## Small Talks

JACK DOYLE.—As a strong believer in law and order, like Darr L. Withington, I am at a loss to know what has gotten into this community lately.

W. C. ACHI.—In all this talk about material for Joe Fern's job has anybody mentioned the name of Charlie Achi? If they haven't I think they should.

D. L. CONKLING.—With the protect, a second Hawaiian government bonds on the mainland is it any wonder that we hold the market so handsomely?

JAMIE WILDER.—The falling of Queen Kapolani's portrait the other day was closely followed by the confirmation of W. W. Thayer as secretary of Hawaii.

GOVERNOR PINKHAM.—It is manifestly fit and proper that the first land outside of the Capital Island I should visit should be Kauai, the garden of the Territory.

HENRY SMITH.—I guess after this attorneys wanting to keep anything out of the papers will be referred personally to the press. I don't care to get into hot water unless I have to.

JAMES D. LEVENSON.—I hope Honolulu will not be caught asleep when the Ad Clubites return on Monday morning from Kauai, for I would hate to think what would happen to the old town in that case.

JUDGE MONSARRAT.—I am of the opinion that the legal remedies are open to all and that the best way is to treat everybody alike. For instance, in the case of newspaper publicity nothing should be covered up.

MARK NED.—From the amount of booze exhibitions I saw down at Kakaia last Sunday, in the vicinity of the lumber yard, I would not be at all surprised to learn that there are a number of very blind pigs in the land of reclamation.

SUPERVISOR WOLTER.—Certainly that foolish and obsolete ordinance against auto using the Tantalus road is going to be repealed. I thought of this some time ago and am glad that The Advertiser has brought this matter to our attention.

"DAD MACKAYE.—For a game that requires real mature judgment and brain work give me chess. When a man plays chess with me he lays open his brain chamber to me. This has caused me to become a student of human nature of a mean degree."

B. J. TOTLAND, of the Y. M. C. A.—There is nothing that will make a man madder than not to receive his Sunday morning paper. I have had mine stolen for five consecutive Sundays. I am thinking seriously of enlisting the assistance of the police to watch the building.

FRED J. TURRILL.—Pacht! Don't say a word but watch. If we don't come together with a pretty decided thud pretty soon we will find another man from Tennessee coming our way. You see, there is that internal revenue collectorship plum ready for the picking.

CAPT. HENRY F. WEEDEN.—The Matsen people are as proud of Honolulu as the city is of the company and I really believe that the two are twins. It won't be long before another new Matsen boat will be making its maiden trip to Hilo. Just wait and watch.

W. C. M'KEAN.—There is no reason in the world for attorneys from the outside world being imported here to handle important cases, as I have learned in connection with the recent murder case, for the local men of the law are as high up in the game as any I know elsewhere.

L. D. TIMMONS.—(Not by Wireless) One thing about this Ad Club spirit we have noticed the past two days on Kauai is that it may breed opposition to the newspaper trust conducted by myself, but I hope we have the situation so well in hand that the opposition will be obviated.

M. C. PACHECO.—Has anybody here seen (heard) "Soapy"? I am given to understand that on his arrival at Mecca the army of unemployed received a noisy addition to its ranks. This may be a canard, after all, for I don't think the unemployed would give Barron a job in its ranks.

JOHN DETOR.—Now that George Lycurgus is expected back soon from Greece we should have some later news as to the Greek consularship and the visit of the Greek battleship Averoff. The Greek colony here is anxious to learn more particulars on these two interesting subjects.

CAPT. LUIS SELF.—It was pretty hard for me to believe that the Maui, myself and crew, had been blown up and disappeared entirely, news of which came to me at Kealia, Kauai, on Friday morning. There was the news, however, and how in the world could I help believing it.

"JACK" S. KALAKIELA.—There must be some real hard times in Honolulu, for I have not seen the names of Kalakiel, Kaniho, Kupihua and Kaukau in the papers for quite some time. I think the legislature should be called in special session to see why the honorables are so slighted.

JOHN W. CALDWELL.—I am told that certain people in Honolulu are putting up buildings for the storage of gasoline and other inflammables. It is reported that these buildings do not comply with the requirements of law. I am going to look into this and see that the law is followed out.

JOSHUA D. TUCKER.—Between the Governor and yours truly all land troubles are being adjusted as time is found to do so. There was such an accumulation of land office work on hand when Governor Pinkham took office that I deem it truly marvelous that so much has been accomplished since.

FRANK M. BARRERE.—This thing of being a marriage license agent is not all that it is cracked up to be, as I have already discovered. One does not like to be awakened in the middle of the night to accommodate people who could just as well have attended to the little matter of getting out a permit during the day.

THOMAS TREADWAY.—I thank my stars that I am able now to retire on nights without fear that my restful slumbers will be disturbed by some love-maddened couple. I had enough of that while it lasted. Now, it is the other fellow who will have to put up with it. But as he is being paid to do it, he should werry. I don't.

RICHARD BRASCH.—(Owner and Proprietor of the Sydney Bulletin) The average American is given to exaggeration of facts but in naming Honolulu "The Paradise of the Pacific" you haven't half told the story. Honolulu is one of the world's beauty spots. Of course you have nothing to compare with "Our Harbor," but still you have some of the finest scenery in the world.

ALICE MAY.—Talking over prospects with Henry Hapai and Ed. Towse the other day we agreed unanimously that the new Kaimuki Tennis Club has a great future before it and we therefore determined that nothing should be left undone which might bring about this much desired condition of affairs for the enjoyment of the people who always revel in the delights of a racquet.

A. L. C. ATKINSON.—If the supervisors see no other way of retrenchment than cutting out ten members of the Hawaiian band; let them cut the whole band out and retire Captain Berger on a pension. He is certainly deserving of it after the many years of service he has rendered this country. The present band with ten members short would be a thing of curiosity and a joke forever.

JACK BRASCH.—Business Manager Sydney Bulletin: The general impression that there is no room for Americans in Australia is an erroneous one. There is always room for honest, square dealing, hustling Americans down there under the Southern Cross but we certainly have no time for some of the Rufus Wallingford and other shady individuals who have tried to prey on our people in the past two years.

SUPERVISOR PACHECO.—The Advertiser hit the nail on the head in its editorial columns this morning when it commented on "Government by Children." We have not gone about the matter of meeting our financial problem in the right way. What we need to do is for all departments to get together and decide upon a policy of retrenchment without favoritism. I am opposed to dispensing with the services of the band, for if there is any time a person needs music to cheer him it is during a season of business depression, and I favor keeping the band, even if we must make deeper cuts elsewhere.

navy is only going about the business of practicing how to take life. Never a wreck off our storm-bound Atlantic coast, nor a raging nor-wester lashing the coast of the Pacific, but the revenue cutters are poking their noses out of port, when the strongest seagoing tugs refuse to go to sea to respond to wireless calls for help.

The Ono-laga, that hurried from the Chesapeake Capes to the Monroe and Nantuxet; the stout little hookers that every day help a ship or her crew to escape Honolulu; the frostbitten men that aid our Banks fishermen to get ashore; the men that destroy derelicts, and save others; that are always first on a perilous detail, and the last to leave it—that is the service which is proud of being "the original naval force of the country." And the "assistance of vessels in distress" is one of the proudest of its duties. More power and glory to it!

### The Revenue Cutters

There is a service, but little known to Americans on the seacoast, except seafarers there, and known hardly at all to inlanders, who are daily brought to join the navy, that is one of the most efficient arms of this government at sea, says the Philadelphia Press. That is the United States revenue cutter service. In war it is but an auxiliary of the navy, although the war with Spain proved it deserves the name of being much more than that.

But in peace, "which hath its victories as well as war," as the proverb goes, the revenue cutter service is active in saving human life when the



## VILLA CLAIMS VICTORY AT TORREON

Telegraphs to Friends at Juarez That Capitulation of Besieged City Is Question of Minutes and Not Hours—Gives No Details of Last Night's Fighting.

JUAREZ, Mexico, March 29.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—General Villa, in command of the rebel troops attacking Torreon, wired to friends here at ten-thirty o'clock last night that the capture of Torreon by the rebels was a question of minutes and not hours. The telegram did not give any details of the battle.

### NUMBER KILLED WILL RUN INTO THOUSANDS

JUAREZ, Mexico, March 29.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Villa's attack on Torreon Friday night is reported to have been abortive because his supply of hand grenades had become exhausted and his attack was repulsed.

The attack was renewed yesterday afternoon, however, and Villa was quoted as saying that he would take the town some time during the night.

In a telegram dated at noon Villa stated that he had received a fresh supply of five thousand grenades and that he was renewing his attack on the last of the federal defenses.

The cost of the rebel victories is known to be heavy, but thus far no definite word has been received here of either the Federal or rebel losses. The death list will run into the thousands on both sides, however, is the belief held here from the reports which have been received.

It was rumored here yesterday afternoon that General Velasco, commanding the Federal at Torreon, had committed suicide, but little faith is attached to the story.

### HUNDREDS OF WOUNDED ARRIVE AT CHIHUAHUA

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, March 29.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Two trainloads of rebel wounded, consisting of sixteen coaches filled with hundreds of soldiers suffering from wounds of various kinds, arrived here yesterday afternoon. The wounded arrivals are but the vanguard of a long line of wounded scattered along the railroad at all points for a distance of three hundred miles southward.

The homes of exiled federal sympathizers, including the home of Enrique Creel, formerly Mexican ambassador to Washington, have been dismantled for their furniture for the outfitting of the palace to be occupied as a provisional capital by General Carranza, directing head of the Constitutionalists.

### STEAMER CAPTURED; OTHER SHIPS ORDERED DESTROYED

NOGALES, Mexico, March 29.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Constitutionalists yesterday captured the steamer Carmen in Yaveros Bay and made prisoners of all of the crew. General Obregon has ordered the destruction of all the vessels belonging to the Compania Naviera Del Pacifico, which runs a line from Matanzas on the Mexican west coast to San Diego, California, and whose fleet includes the steamers Benito Juarez, Victoria and Manuel Herrera among others, claiming that the company is giving assistance to the Huerta forces.

### Local Planing Mill Company May Secure Contract for Building Coaling Station.

(From Sunday Advertiser.)

John Lucas, president and manager of the Honolulu Planing Mill Company, received cable advice from Washington yesterday morning that his firm was the lowest bidder for furnishing the labor and the construction for the coal conveyor plant shortly to be installed at Pearl Harbor.

Following were the bids: Honolulu Planing Mill Company, \$54,000; Hawaiian Construction Company, \$68,000; Lord Young Engineering Company, \$61,000.

The figures of four mainland bidders are not known here, but it is thought that they are higher than those submitted by local bidders.

The contract calls for the furnishing of labor and construction only. The material will be furnished by the government.

THINIDAD, Colorado, March 29.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Just Johnson, a negro miner, was killed yesterday noon in a rifle duel with state troops in an isolated district where he was brought to hay between Cedar Hill and Tobacco. Earlier in the day Johnson shot and seriously wounded Clinton Robinson, the marshal at Hastings, when the latter tried to quell a negro riot.

HOAQUIM, Washington, March 29.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—A band of unskilled men yesterday afternoon entered the bank at Elgin, a small town near here, fired a shot at the cashier and his assistant without harming either of them, and escaped with \$2500 which they took from the bank counters. Two posers are in pursuit of the bandits.

## FAIL TO DECIDE ON NEW PREMIER

Marquis Saionji Suggested as Man Who Can Lead Japan Out of Troubles.

TOKIO, March 28.—(Special Cable to the Hawaii Shippo)—The Elder Statesman, consisting of Prince Yamagata, Prince Oyama and Marquis Matsukata, held a series of conferences with Prince Fushimi, minister of the imperial household, yesterday, in an effort to reach an agreement as to the selection of a premier to succeed Prince Yamagata. It is not known what action was taken but it is understood that no decision was reached in the conference.

The Hawaii Shippo correspondent has learned that Marquis Saionji, a former premier, who is now enjoying a peaceful life at Kito, the former capital of Japan, recently received a long telegram from a certain source in which it is suggested that he is the only man who can lead the Japanese government out of its present predicament.

Mr. Hara, the present minister of the department of the interior, is also spoken of for the task of forming the new government. However, Prince Okuma, who is looked upon as one of the strongest men in Japan, by no means has been dropped from consideration.

The conservative Elder Statesman, however, are moving cautiously and it is expected that they will be slow in reaching a decision on this important question.

### CONTEST OVER REPEAL OF TOLL BILL CONTINUES

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The oratorical contest over the limitation of time in the Panama Canal tolls question continued to occupy the time of the house, it being expected that a final vote may be taken next Wednesday.

### HUERTA FORCES BUYING MUNITIONS IN FRANCE

PARIS, France, March 28.—(Associated Press Cable)—Provisional President Huerta's agents are busily engaged in this city purchasing arms and ammunition. Thus far 240 Cresset cannon and 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition have been purchased for delivery next week.

WEST LIBERTY, Ohio, March 28.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Miss Lou Nell was killed and several passengers injured when a passenger train on the Big Four railroad was wrecked near here yesterday. The dead and injured were riding in a chair car, which was hurled into the ditch.

TOPEKA, Kansas, March 29.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—A tornado yesterday swept over the town of Frederic, near here, raising a score of houses. The members of four families are reported missing.

TOKIO, March 28.—(Special Cable to the Hawaii Shippo)—Japan's newest dreadnought, the Fuso, was launched with impressive ceremonies at the Kure navy yard today. The vessel is the biggest type of ship ever built in Japan by the Japanese navy. It has a displacement of thirty thousand tons and is equipped with twelve fourteen-inch guns. The Fuso cost fifteen million dollars.

No time is to be lost in placing it in commission. It will carry a crew of more than twelve hundred officers and men. These have been in training for some time preparing for the manning of the big fighting ship. Every effort will be made to have it ready for service within the next three months.

LONDON, March 29.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—John Burns has been suggested as successor to Colonel Seely as secretary of war, whose resignation is demanded by army officials if they are to retain office.

King George and his court, all sympathizing with home rule, outspokenly condemn Sir Edward Grey for organizing the Ulster volunteer army.

Sir Edward Russell, a staunch supporter of the government, published a signed statement yesterday to the effect that Lord Roberts has a list of nine hundred army officers who are ready to resign.

The members of the cabinet, who have been on edge for the past several days owing to the complications of the Ulster situation, dispersed yesterday for the week-end, and to make preparations for further endeavor to straighten out the tangle during the next week.

Mrs. Floris Astor of New York City, who is a visitor in Honolulu, has become so enamored of the islands that she is looking about for a site on which to establish a permanent winter home.

"I have seen many places abroad and in my own country," says Mrs. Astor, "but I have never found a place that appeals to every sense as does your beautiful Honolulu. It is a wonderful sight if seen with seeing eyes. I love every bit of it and say with the departed Mark Twain that 'no alien land in all the world has any deep strong charm for me but that one.' If, in my descriptions to my friends at home, I do not do your beautiful island justice it will be because words fail me."

A LIFE SAVER.

It is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its speedy cures of cramps in the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal pains. For sale by all Dealers, Boston, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## Generous Storm Adds Millions To Oahu Water Supply

One Inch of Rain Fell During Yesterday; Downfall Continued Through Night; Lightning Lights Heavens.

Yesterday's rain was reported a general one, over the whole island. An inch of rain fell evenly distributed over Oahu means many million gallons of water added to the supply to be conserved in the soil, caught in the reservoirs and filling up the artesian storage levels, especially where the precipitation was as leisurely as yesterday. Oahu could stand the same kind of a rain every day for a month. Oahu computations of what price an inch of water is worth are strictly in order.

The city was treated to that very rare phenomenon, a thunderstorm, at half past seven o'clock last night. The mountains blazed with vivid lights from the Pali to Wahiawa. As the long rumble and roll of the thunder crashed across the sky, Jupiter Pluvius wept for "June" would only go on weeping Mother Earth and the U. S. P. A. would smile some.

## AD CLUB LEAVES ON TRIP TO KAUI

Take Treasure Chest of \$1,000. 000.33 to Pay Expenses at Ports to Be Visited.

(From Saturday Advertiser.)

Thoroughly imbued with the booster spirit and provided with a treasure chest containing \$1,000,000.33, the Honolulu Ad Club, nearly one hundred strong, boarded the steamer Mauna Loa last night and, at nine o'clock, sailed on a voyage of friendly conquest that will include stops at Waimea, Lihue and other Kauai island ports, at each of which the visitors will be entertained by hosts who are as enthusiastic over the tour and its purposes as are the excursionists.

The plan of the club members when they left was to shed the million dollars along the itinerary from the first to the last port of call, but when the steamer sailed a rumor was current that a band of pirates, learning that treasure was aboard, had stowed away on the vessel and would raid the strong box before all the souvenir money is spent.

Members of the big excursion party assembled last night at eight o'clock at the Alexander Young Hotel and, in command of President W. B. Farrington and escorted by Henri Roger's Hawaiian band, marched in a body to the pier, where there was more music and a rousing farewell from the crowd which had gathered to see the voyagers depart.

Lively drills by members of the club will be features of the programs at stopping places en route, a number of spectacular evolutions having been practiced in preparation for these excursions.

From reports received from the cities to be visited the party is assured of an almost continuous round of entertainment, beginning with a reception at the Waimea landing at six-thirty o'clock this morning and concluding with excursions in the vicinity of Hanalei, where, at four-thirty tomorrow evening the visitors will embark for the homeward trip.

LIHUE, Kauai, March 28.—(By Kakuhi Wireless)—The Ad Club party arrived here today, safe and happy. The unusually heavy rains have interfered materially with the plans of the Kauai reception committee. The weather shows signs of abating, however, and the Lihue program will be carried out as originally planned.

Owing to the heavy rains the roads between Lihue and Hanalei are impassable and the Lihue committee will proceed to Hanalei with the Ad Club party by steamer. Telephone messages from Hanalei state that the reception committee at that port are making elaborate preparations for the party.

Millions of dollars of Ad Club money (counterfeit) is in circulation on Kauai and refreshment merchants and hotel keepers are doing a land office business.

### SONGS IN HAWAIIAN BY JAPANESE PUPILS

The pupils of the Protestant Sunday schools of Hawaii met on Sunday last at Kukuiaele, in a general celebration, at which approximately four hundred persons were present in the church. Miss Hattie Saffrey had a class of Japanese children who sang several Sunday school hymns in Hawaiian, in a manner which reflected considerable credit upon the children and their instructress, and also created considerable surprise among those of the audience, who had not had an opportunity before of hearing Japanese children sing in Hawaiian. There was also a class from the Hall Church under the leadership of Harry Naope present, says the Hawaii Herald.

At a regular meeting of the association held in connection with this festival, the question of re-admitting ex-Supervisor Kalaikawa to the ministry was considered and favorably acted upon. It may be remembered that approximately two years ago the then Reverend Kalaikawa was deprived of his position as a minister of the gospel, the delegates to the meeting were subsequently entertained by Senator Mahekeke.

The next meeting of the association will be held at Hoonaka.

## CLEANING UP PROBE WORK ON HAWAII

H. Gooding Field Now Completing Report Covering in Detail the Result of Investigation Which Laid Bare the Graft Conditions Prevailing in County Affairs on Big Island.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

HILO, March 27.—Next Monday H. Gooding Field will shake the mud of Hilo off his feet, and as far as he is concerned, the investigation of the county finances is at an end. As a matter of fact, he has also finished the greater part of his report, and there remains only the completion of the final and last chapter thereof, and what will be finished within less than a month.

But while Hilo must manage to get along for a while without Field, the loss will be compensated for to some extent by the arrival of Commissioners Williamson and Long, who are expected to turn up in Hilo in the near future, possibly next week, when what might be termed the penultimate session of the probe commission will take place. Chairman Dr. Elliot states that the session will not be merely a conference on the final report of the commission, but that a number of witnesses will be called, and investigations of various kinds attended to. It is interesting to note that the commissioners do not expect to turn up any evidence which will further tax the courts and jails, but they do have in mind a number of irregularities and peculiar-looking transactions, which appear to call for explanation, and various gentlemen, who ought to be able to enlighten the commissioners, will be called upon to come forth with enlightenment.

Changes to Be Recommended.

The commissioners will also go over with such parts of their reports as they have finished, in order that the phases treated by the individual members may be gone over by the entire membership of the organization. Commissioner Williamson has had in hand the description of the activities of the commission, fulfilling the office of historian for the commission. Commissioner Long has exercised his literary powers on the minutes, a magnanimous which has been spoken of with some admiration by those who have had the privilege of examining it.

Chairman Elliot has remained the greatest task, namely the preparation of a report which will handle the recommendations of the commission from a constructive point of view, recommending changes both in system and in the entire form of county government, which will be the simplest form possible provide efficient and economical government. Dr. Elliot has spent a great deal of time in the preparation of this report. First he read volumes and tomes without number dealing with the experience and results of various forms of municipal and county government on the mainland. From this vast mass of material he selected such parts as he thought he might use, building up a scheme after scheme, examining them all for flaws, rejecting them, changing them, improving them, working gradually nearer to what seemed a scheme of government which approached his ideal and which was yet practical, until he produced a proposition which he will lay before his fellow commissioners for their approval.

May Adopt Gooding-Field Report.

The commissioners may adopt the Gooding-Field report as an integral part of their own report, or they may decide to incorporate it as an appendix.

Field's report will, like Gail, be divided into three parts. The first will be a critical analysis of the financial condition of the county which existed from the time of the recent county government here, July 1, 1905, until March 1, 1914, at which point the commission's investigation ended. The second part of the report will contain itemized statements of deficiencies, irregularities and financial data resulting from slack business methods in the various departments of the county. In the third part Field will report on the present accounting methods used by the county. He will also give constructive recommendations for a modern and scientific public accounting system, together with reports and financial facts making for efficiency and much needed economies for which there is room.

The first two parts of the report have been finished. The data for the third are all on hand, and this part will be completed in Honolulu. Field states that it will be finished and handed by him over to the commission not later than the third week of April.

Figured As a Science.

While the contents of the report have not been given out, it is understood that it is the second part of the Field document which will be the lasting cent of the collection. While the description thereof, as given above, can hardly be accused of sensationalism, the terms being largely quoted from Field, who regards the entire work and its results in the light of cold-blooded science regardless of the dramatic features which it may possess to the highest degree. It is suspected, however, that under the description given, disappointing as it is, much more to the sensation seeker is hidden material which, although it involves no further charges of criminality, is in some ways of the very most startling nature.

## Experimental Flax Crop Proves To Be Big Success

One Acre of Ground Under Cultivation by Territorial Experiment Station Produces 950 Pounds of Flax.

(From Sunday Advertiser.)

A crop of flax that yielded 950 pounds of flax per acre has just been harvested by the Territorial Experiment Station from the station's two-acre patch of black sand located on Magazine street on the east slope of Punahou. A dryer "farm" could not have been found in the islands, yet the experimental crop of flax made a vigorous, healthy growth. The above yield is larger than the average in the flax growing country from Minnesota to Montana.

Dr. E. V. Wilcox, director of the experiment station stated yesterday that he is going to "retire" the straw and have a test made of the quality and yield of the flax fibre. While the fibre will not be of as good quality as it would have been if the straw had been pulled before the seed was ripe, indications are that the Punahou flax is going to prove of mighty fine quality.

### John W. Francis Passes Away After Illness Following Stroke of Paralysis.

(From Sunday Advertiser.)

John W. Francis, well and favorably known in Honolulu for many years, died at his home yesterday afternoon shortly after one o'clock, after an illness following a paralytic stroke which he suffered about three years ago. He was seventy-one years of age, and is survived by one son, Harry S. Francis. Prior to his illness he was deputy tax assessor for the city and county of Honolulu.

John W. Francis, who was born in Madison County, Ohio, on May 18, 1842, enlisted in Company K, Twenty-third Missouri Volunteer, his first battle was at Shiloh, where the Union arms at first appeared to suffer a severe defeat, but the second day found the Confederates retreating from what has already been considered as a battle which gave neither side little or any advantage. In this battle the captain of his company was shot down and left on the field for dead.

Mr. Francis was one of that immortal band that marched with General Sherman from Atlanta to the sea. On his return home from service he found his father dead and his family centered to the four winds. He became a member of a Missouri county, finally hauled freight to New Mexico, became a railroad man, and in 1882 came to Hawaii. On his Grand Army record he was elected commander of the Geo. W. Crook Post at Los Angeles, and in 1899 was elected commander of the Honolulu post.

### JAILED FOR ACCEPTING PIECE OF STOLEN BEEF

Mannuel de Lima, the party who held a royal flush hand in that famous Hanalei cattle stealing case, was arrested in Papeete last week, and brought here for trial by Attorney Beers, and Deputy Sheriff Dickard. He is charged with receiving stolen goods. The charge is based on the fact that he accepted a piece of beef cut off the cow that was stolen from the Hiloaka Sugar Company last year, supposedly by M. Nobrega and himself. His case was brought before Judge H. Hall, and he demanded a trial by jury. Attorney H. Irwin is defending the case.—Kohala Midlet.

(From Sunday Advertiser.)

Officers and members of the crew of the Inter-Island steamer Maui, which entered port early yesterday morning, are as much mystified as the people ashore regarding the circumstances that led to the report that their vessel had blown up and sunk while off Barber's Point Thursday night.

Negatively their log of the voyage from Honolulu to Kaula even adds to the mystery of the supposed explosion witnessed by the sentries at Fort Kamehameha; for it records no unusual occurrence on the trip. Along the waterfront one of the most generally accepted of the theories advanced to account for the reported explosion was that the Maui's funnel was burning out when it passed Barber's Point, and that the soldiers, seeing the glare, thought the vessel was on fire. But officers of the steamer declare that no such thing happened, nor did they see any blaze or even another vessel at the point indicated.

Relatives of some of the men on board the Maui, still anxious as to the safety of the mariners, went to the pier to meet the vessel and assure themselves that their loved ones really were alive and well.

A wireless message received by the Star-Bulletin from Wailuku yesterday announced the death at that place of Capt. P. B. R. Penhallow yesterday. Death was the result of an accident to Mr. Penhallow early this month. He fell, suffering a fractured hip. It was not thought at the time that his injury would result fatally. This belief was strengthened by the fortitude with which the injured man bore his suffering.

Captain Penhallow was one of the best-known men in the Territory. He was prominent in Masonic circles. The funeral services were held under the auspices of the Masonic order yesterday afternoon. It is expected that the remains, in charge of the family, will arrive in Honolulu by steamer this morning.

## PUBLIC MARKET GROWING POPULAR

Sales Increasing Tremendously—Will Reach \$10,000 Per Month Is Now Belief.

(From Sunday Advertiser.)

"Small farmers all over the Territory are beginning to sit up and take notice of their opportunities," was Dr. E. V. Wilcox's comment on the work of the territorial market division yesterday.

"Sales are increasing tremendously and will amount to ten thousand dollars a month before the end of the year," he said.

Gross sales of farm produce were: July, \$305.41; August, \$125.55; September, \$362.11; October, \$84.05; November, \$802.53; December, \$1512.82; January, \$1820.82; February, \$2171.61, and March, \$4100.

Indicated sales during April, judging from advance notices of shipments and orders, may exceed \$7500. The big increase in sales since January are due to the free advertising given by the Ad Club and the press, Dr. Wilcox stated.

"The farmers are doing now what the experiment station has been trying to get them to do for the last thirteen years, that is, to take an interest in what varieties of vegetables, fruits and field crops are best to plant. They are beginning to look on farming as a business proposition and are asking us to tell them what and when to plant, how to cultivate, irrigate and fertilize, and, most important of all, how to pack their produce for market," he continued.

"There are lots of little fruit and fancies on the part of the buyers of farm produce—things that the farmer ought to know about his own business, but as a rule does not. The Territorial Market Division, operating as a government institution, can treat of such matters without fear or favor."

Dr. Wilcox said that the operating costs of the division to date have been less than a thousand dollars. He believes that within another five years the island growers will be supplying the home market with practically everything in the vegetable, fruit and dairy line and that to be dubbed a "small farmer" will cease to be a term of reproach.

"When the local market can take care of 2000 dozen fresh country eggs a month without filling the demand it is a good indication that there is a fine opening for the farmer as well as the planter in Hawaii," is the way Doctor Wilcox summed up the situation and outlook.

### Judge Andrade Imposed Upon by Coast Dealer; Will Urge Protection for Planters.

Judge Frank Andrade had one of the local merchants order some alfalfa seed to use at his dairy farm in upper Maunaloa Valley. The seed did not look exactly right, and so Andrade sent a sample to the experiment station for examination. Dr. E. V. Wilcox reported that one-third of the seed was dodder, one-third other weed seeds and that about half of the alfalfa seed in the sample was shriveled or immature.

Judge Andrade stated to The Advertiser yesterday that in his opinion any mainland seedsmen who would ship seed of this sort to Hawaii is no better than a common criminal.

Beyond Reach of Law.

The Pure Seed Law, Act 107, of the Session Laws of 1911, covers the sale of impure seed within the Territory. There is, however, no legal method of punishing mainland violators of the act although after the seed arrives within the Territory the control of its sale rests by law in the Board of Agriculture and Forestry.

The Pure Seed Law on the statute books is a good law as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. Judge Andrade said he intended to ask the Board of Agriculture to memorialize congress, through the proper channels, to pass a law which will provide adequate punishment for any person shipping such dodder seed mixtures into this Territory.

One-Sided Protection.

The United States government has forbidden the shipment of Hawaiian fruits to the Pacific Coast because of the presence of fruit flies in Hawaii, and has provided for federal inspection in carrying out these quarantine regulations. It is equally important to island industries that this Territory should be protected from the invasion of mainland pests and it is a matter of justice and equity that the cost of federal inspection should be borne by the federal government. It is within the scope of inter-state commerce, the regulation of which is a federal function.

Alfalfa seed "loaded" with dodder for sale to a planter stands on a par with raw oysters fattened on sewage to feed hospital convalescents. Dodder is all too prevalent now in Hawaiian alfalfa fields and Judge Andrade stated that there ought to be some way devised whereby Hawaii could be protected against the importation of dangerous weed seeds.

NEW YORK, March 29.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Dr. S. S. Goldwater, health commissioner, announced yesterday that no permits to open bathing houses on the shores of the Hudson, Harlem or East rivers will be issued during the coming summer.

Doctor Goldwater gives as his reason that danger of typhoid fever is great on account of the rivers being polluted by sewage.

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

## COTTON NEEDS BUT LITTLE ATTENTION

Caravonica, Planted by Experiment Station on Poor Soil Thrives; Doctor Wilcox Confident That It Has Been Demonstrated That This Will Be One of Coming Crops of Hawaii.

(From Sunday Advertiser.)

"Caravonica cotton is pretty well demonstrated as one of the coming crops of Hawaii," said Dr. E. V. Wilcox yesterday in explaining what the Hawaii Experiment Station is doing for this Territory.

A measured acre was planted with this crop early in 1910 on the slope just below Doctor Wilcox's residence mauna of Punahou crater. The land is about as unpromising for growing a field crop as could have been chosen. The shallow soil is stiff, lumpy clay over pahoehoe, like on the lower slopes of most of the hills back of Honolulu.

Land Not Plowed.

The land was not plowed but just grubbed and burned. The crop to date has had no irrigation, no fertilizer and practically no cultivation. The only care given, Doctor Wilcox said, has been to pick the cotton, and cut back and burn the ripe stalks as a part of the insect-control work.

The 1910 yield of clean lint was 150 pounds net; 1911, 625 pounds; 1912, 403 pounds; and 1913, 612 pounds. Wilcox said that careful observations and records show that the highest loss from boll-worm in any one year was only seven per cent.

Sea-Island cotton is simply riddled by boll-worm, he stated, but the caravonica is almost immune from the ravages of this particular insect.

Doctor Wilcox said that all that happened to cotton during the last five years was that a lot of people who were not really farmers jumped in and organized companies and plantations, grew a crop or two, met some unexpected difficulties in the way of pests, found it hard to sell the small crop of lint and quit.

Cotton got a black eye, the experiment station was liberally damaged for arousing false hopes and another prospective industry was said to be no hope of success and the investments were all practically abandoned.

Kona Product Promising.

The Japanese in Kona kept pegging along growing caravonica. The Kona product is so promising that agents of some of the large Japanese textile manufacturers have come here to look into the future possibilities of silk-cotton. The experiment station, staff have also kept on growing cotton, weeding out varieties, investigating the pests, and storing up a mass of useful information that is going to help finally put this industry on its feet.

Doctor Wilcox called attention to the history of the introduction of the Egyptian Miffid and Abassi cottons into the United States. The beginnings of this industry date back fifteen years. Things happened in the United States much as they did five years ago in Hawaii with the caravonica and sea-Island. There was a boom all over the Southern States and a good many hundred acres went into Egyptian cotton. The lint was new to the cotton market and was practically unsalable. The industry collapsed. A few growers saw possibilities in it and continued growing Egyptian but most people said it was a failure.

The 1913 crop of 2100 bales of Egyptian cotton grown in the Salt River valley in Arizona has just been sold at a price which netted the growers 2½ cent a pound—a price considerably above the average of the best Abassi cotton grown in the valley of the Nile. The Egyptian cotton industry is a success today in southern Arizona and Southern California, and the caravonica cotton industry is going to be a success in Hawaii.

Doctor Wilcox said that sudden fortunes are seldom realized in agriculture and that those who would choose this road to wealth must be satisfied to make haste slowly.

EMPRESS DOWAGER MUCH IMPROVED

TOKIO, March 28.—(Special Cable to the Hawaii Shippo)—Anxiety for the health of the Empress Dowager Haruko was allayed today by receipt of encouraging reports from the bedside at the royal winter palace at Namiya. The Empress passed a comfortable night and hope is expressed that she has passed the crisis.

The Empress is suffering from stenocardia.

The training of horses for the big Fourth of July meet has already begun. Seven stalls have been engaged, and the following five horses have arrived at the track: Advance Guard II, a two-year old bay colt, dam, Dalgona, sire, Van Trump; Francis P., two-year old filly, dam, Lady Tuddleton, sire, Van Trump; Dutch Parrot, dark brown filly, dam, Northwest, sire, Deutschland; Parlor Maid, four-year old mare, sire, J. H. R., and a gelding, descendant of the famous old race horse Ventura.

The horses are in charge of Jerry Broderick and ridden by Johnny Mayhe. Two more race horses are expected to arrive shortly from the Coast, a two-year old colt, and a veteran race horse.—Waikuku Times.



# VILLA FORCES WIN HARD BATTLE

Gomez Palacio Captured by Rebels After Four Days' of Desperate Fighting—General Villa Praises Velasco for Resource and Courage and Conduct of His Men.

GOMEZ PALACIO, Mexico, March 28.—(Associated Press by Federal Wire.)—Four days of terrible fighting, with heavy fatalities on both sides, and including three desperate assaults by the rebels, brought the crown of victory to General Villa yesterday, and he moved into this city with his conquering army, establishing headquarters in the section of the city facing Torreon.

The final and deciding assault was delivered Thursday, being opened by a bombardment from the full artillery strength of the rebel forces, after which the cavalry and infantry dashed into the streets and drove the federalists in confusion from their trenches.

Fighting most fierce of revolution. The fighting is declared to have been the most furious in the history of Mexican wars and revolutions. Villa declared last night that he does not know the extent of his losses, but estimates them as very heavy.

The wounded suffered terribly because of lack of water and surgical attendance. Returning to be carried in stretchers to the rear, hundreds of wounded soldiers limped after their comrades on the firing line.

With the taking of Gomez Palacio, Villa announces that he will next cooperate with General Herrera, commanding four thousand men, who is under orders to attack Torreon from the east. Villa says that the attack from the two sides will crush the Velasco army.

Armored Trains in Battle. An odd incident of the engagement Thursday was a battle between two armored trains. They exchanged shots like two warships, the federal train finally withdrawing.

Villa last night highly praised the resource and courage of General Velasco, the federal commander, and the conduct of his men.

Three times the rebels directed their assault upon the federalists before they scored a permanent victory. Twice they were repulsed and forced to retire, only to strike again and strike harder. On several occasions the battle front spread into Torreon proper.

General Villa was constantly active throughout the four days of fighting, taking personal charge of the infantry and directing all maneuvers of that arm of the service.

Owing to the scarcity of water many of the wounded died of thirst, while the long spell of uninterrupted fighting made eating almost impossible.

VILLA TELLS CARRANZA OF ROUT OF FEDERALISTS

JUAREZ, Mexico, March 27.—(Associated Press Cable.)—General Villa and General Angeles, who in chief of order and secretary of war, have both forwarded telegrams to General Carranza, felicitating each other on the victory around Torreon and renewing significantly their allegiance to Carranza as chief of the revolutionists. Villa says: "The Constitutional loss is unknown. I predict that we will occupy Torreon by Saturday."

CONCERTED ATTACK ON TORREON IS REPORTED

JUAREZ, Mexico, March 27.—(Associated Press Cable.)—Latest dispatches from Torreon and vicinity are to the effect that General Angeles is bombarding the Torreon garrison from the north of the city, while General Herrera is reported to have captured the bulding, within the city's northern boundaries.

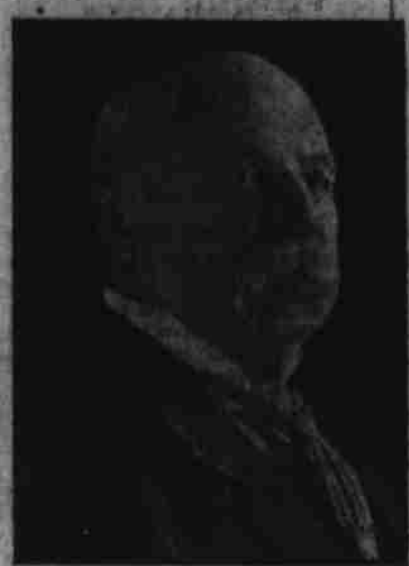
CARDEN CHANGES PLAN TO RETURN TO MEXICO

NEW YORK, March 27.—Sir Lionel Carden was booked to sail for the City of Mexico today but changed his mind at the last minute and cancelled his reservation, refusing to give any explanation.

RENO, Nevada, March 28.—Associated Press by Federal Wire.)—Jesse Root Grant of New York, third son of former President Ulysses S. Grant, was denied a divorce from Mrs. Grant in the divorce court here yesterday. Grant brought the suit on the grounds of desertion. The court, in rendering a decision, ruled that because Mrs. Grant chose to live at home while her husband went to a hotel did not constitute desertion.

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UPPER SANDUSKY, Ohio, March 28.—(Associated Press by Federal Wire.)—Twenty pupils and several teachers were severely burned or stunned yesterday afternoon when a bolt of lightning struck the school building at Wyandotte, near here, during a terrific electrical storm. Every pupil and teacher in the building was knocked to the floor by the electrical force. Many were rendered unconscious, but doctors who attended the injured pupils and teachers tonight stated that none was fatally hurt.  
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JACOB H. GALLINGER.



## ADMINISTRATION SUPPORTERS PREDICT THAT EXEMPTION CLAUSE WILL BE OVERWHELMINGLY BURIED

WASHINGTON, March 28.—(Associated Press by Federal Wire.)—In view of the victory secured in the two test votes taken in the house today on the Panama Canal tolls exemption question, supporters of the administration declared last night that they considered the crucial point past and jubilantly predicted the passage of the repeal bill next Tuesday or Wednesday by a majority of more than one hundred.

Eight Republicans supported the administration in its fight in the house for a time limit on the debate on tolls and against the repeal of tolls, with the result that the limiting rule was adopted by a vote of 200 to 172.

Congressman Oscar Underwood of Alabama and Frank Clark of Florida had vigorously opposed the time limit earlier in the day, with the result that on the initial vote the motion was refused, 207 to 170.

In the senate, Senator R. C. Owens of Oklahoma, in a speech voicing the president's position, asserted that the exemption clause had never been supported by a majority of the Democrats in congress. He pleaded for his colleagues to uphold the honor of the Nation.

Senator W. L. Jones of Washington and J. A. O'Gorman of New York led a revolt against the President, engaging in a stirring colloquy.

Senator Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire introduced a resolution as a substitute for the Lenoir resolution which declared that it was the sense of congress that it had a right to exempt coastwise shipping from paying canal tolls.

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The Democratic Territorial Central Committee was in executive session last night at the McCandless Building. Candidates were lined up in the hallway and grouped on the stairs with "a thin brown line" extending out onto the sidewalk halfway around the block.

The victorious reporter was admitted for one brief second to the smoky sanctum where the chief high executioners sat, and was then fired out. As he taught his way back to life and liberty through the throng of candidates hovering in outer darkness he heard all about how the country is going to be saved, the tax rate lowered, the streets paved, the municipal automobiles auctioned off, the overhead charges reduced and the New Freedom properly indicted, like Woodrow Wilson said it ought to be.

The central committee's agenda was deciding on what particular one, or two, or more candidates they would endorse for the federal vacancies; at the last meeting the committee voted to concentrate all the party support behind one candidate for each office. Because the results of the central committee's concentration have not exactly jibed with President Wilson's concentration, those members of the committee now think that if they backed more candidates the latter would stand more show of getting hit when Woodrow shoots in this direction again. Also, it would be good party politics to be able to tell each of a big bunch of candidates, "Confidentially, old man, we endorsed you for this office."

Treasury decision No. 1955, received yesterday from W. H. Osborn, commissioner of internal revenue, Washington, by Collector Charles A. Cottrill, will be as welcome news by local banks, trust companies and bondholders, who have generally been anxious as to just what view the treasury department would take of the subject matter. The decision, which is approved by W. G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, is as follows:

Washington, D. C., March 10, 1914.

"Notice is hereby given that treasury decision 1901, issued November 25, 1913, relating to the stamp duty on the requirement that the numbers of the bonds or other like obligations of corporations, etc., from which interest coupons are detached, or upon which registered interest is to be paid shall be filled in on the certificate is hereby extended to June 30, 1914.

"In all other respects the certificates referred to must be filled in in accordance with the treasury regulations before the coupons or orders for registered interest to which they may be attached shall be paid."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.  
SARIS & SONS, CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

## COUNTY LINEMAN LOSES HIS LIFE

Rita Freute, a Filipino, Comes in Contact with Electric Wire and Receives Fatal Shock.

(From Saturday Advertiser.)

Rita Freute, a Filipino, twenty-three years of age, employed by the county electric light department, was killed yesterday afternoon at Manoa Valley by coming in contact with a high voltage live wire while installing wires for the police and fire alarm system in that section of the city.

Freute had been in the employ of the county electric department four months and was considered an expert lineman.

He was on the cross arm of one of the light poles about twenty feet above the ground when the accident occurred. In some unaccountable manner he grasped a live wire and fell into the network of wires. John Awa, a fellow employee, seeing Freute's predicament, hastily cut the wire. This action released Freute from the deadly current but he was hanging to a platform from which he was rescued a few minutes later.

The man was unconscious when lowered to the ground and restoratives were administered, while rush orders were sent to the police station for the patrol wagon to convey the injured man to the Queen's Hospital.

Officials at the hospital stated that Freute died on the way to the hospital.

Superintendent William L. Frasee stated last night that about 2500 volts of electricity passed through the man's body, and in his opinion it was the shock that killed him, there being little evidence of burning. Freute was a man of steady habits and was well thought of by Superintendent Frasee. He is survived by a widow and was married only three months ago.

## BOWER JURY IS UNABLE TO AGREE

(From Saturday Advertiser.)

After reporting twice to Judge Charles F. Clemons last night that they could not agree upon a verdict, the jury in the trial of George A. (Bert) Bower, charged with a statutory offense, was discharged last night.

If United States District Attorney McCann carries out his plan announced after the disagreement in the first trial, Bower is to be tried again and again until final decision is made on the charge against him.

At nine-twenty o'clock last night the jury reported that it was unable to agree. Judge Clemons gave them further instructions, but forty minutes later they again reported hopeless division, saying that they stood eight to four. Whether the majority were for acquittal or conviction was not announced. It is reported, however, that the majority favored acquittal.

The last day in the second trial of the statutory charge against Bower opened yesterday morning with the prosecution offering evidence in rebuttal. Victoria Mortenson was once more placed on the stand for the prosecution. The defense also made an attempt to call C. J. Day in rebuttal, but on objection being made by the defense, this was not done.

The taking of evidence closed at eleven o'clock, at which time J. W. Thompson, assistant district attorney, opened the argument for the prosecution, speaking until a little past the noon hour, at which time a recess was taken until two o'clock in the afternoon. He was followed by Attorney E. A. Douthett, who with Attorney Leon M. Strauss, has been conducting the defense of Bower. Douthett spoke until after four o'clock and was succeeded by District Attorney Jeff McCann, whose address lasted until five o'clock.

Then followed the instructions to the jury given on behalf of the prosecution, the defense and the court. The case went to the jury at twenty minutes after five o'clock and at six-thirty, a verdict not having been arrived at, the jurors went out for dinner, returning at eight o'clock when they resumed the consideration of the verdict.

The addresses made to the jury by Thompson and McCann for the prosecution and by Douthett for the defense were able arguments, analytic of the evidence, the witnesses, the surroundings and the case generally. The courtroom was crowded all day with listeners; not the usual crowd of mere idlers and curious cases as cases of this nature draw out, for in the audience were many women and a number of men of the cloth. Judge Dole, the senior member of the court, was an interested spectator, occupying a seat to the right of Judge Clemons, who presided at the trial since the beginning. The jury which has been sitting in judgment on it since Friday of last week, two days previous to that having been passed in selecting it, was as follows:

Gustav C. Hofgaard, Arthur H. Rice, A. H. R. Vieira, S. T. Carr, A. Wolf, G. J. Boisse, James Gordon Spencer, D. F. Thurn, A. N. Drenth, Albert F. Afong, H. S. Gray and O. S. Scott.

BRISBANE, Australia, March 27.—(Associated Press Cable.)—The Australian French steamer St. Paul struck a rock while entering the Brisbane harbor today and sunk almost immediately. The entire crew of eighteen was drowned.

The Federal League will open its season, according to the latest announcement, just eleven days after the major circuits get under way. It was not to be expected that the new league could get ready for an early opening, and it is questionable if it will be able to get started on the day announced, for without exception every club in the circuit has yet to erect a suitable plant, and that requires a lot of time.

## FRENCH AND EVART DEMAND SEELY STEP OUT

Asquith Objects to Asking for Resignation—Leads to Belief of Dissension in Cabinet—Reports Are That Ulster Is Tranquil—Another Cabinet Council Today.

LONDON, March 28.—(Associated Press by Federal Wire.)—The political situation with regard to Ulster appeared unchanged last night. Another cabinet council will be held today. No official declaration as to what course the cabinet will take with regard to the resignation of Sir John French and General Sir John Ewart will take until after the meeting.

The continuation of the crisis in army circles is attributed to Premier Asquith's reluctance to remove Colonel Seely from the post of secretary of war. Seely's relinquishment of the portfolio would satisfy French and Ewart.

Asquith's objections to having Seely resign seem to indicate internal dissensions in the cabinet.

Refuse to Withdraw Resignations. LONDON, March 27.—(Associated Press Cable.)—Premier Asquith today informed parliament that Marshal Sir John French and General Sir John Ewart refuse to withdraw their resignations, despite the urgings of the King's cabinet.

Premier Asquith has issued an order forbidding officers and subordinates what to do in hypothetical contingencies, and prohibiting both officers and privates from demanding government assurances.

Ulster Rescued Is Burned.

BELFAST, Ireland, March 27.—Arsonists have transferred their activities to this side of the ocean, having burned last night, Abbeylands, Major General Sir Hugh Macdonald's country seat, where the Ulster volunteers have been drilling recently. The loss is estimated at \$75,000.

Ulster Reported Tranquil.

LONDON, March 27.—(Associated Press Cable.)—Parliament has adjourned and reports from Ireland are to the effect that Ulster is tranquil over the development thus far.

## HARD LUCK PURSUES STOCKTON BANKER

Life on the ocean wave lacks a lot of being all poetry and romance for C. H. Rothenbush, a banker of Stockton, California, who while the liner Shinyo Maru was in port on its last west-bound trip was taken off the ship to undergo treatment at a hospital and is on board the Chiyo Maru, homeward bound, suffering from a fracture of the shoulder sustained by slipping and falling on the deck of the vessel.

The illness which necessitated Mr. Rothenbush's layover here on his way to the Orient came upon him soon after he left San Francisco and was of such a nature that the ship's surgeon advised that he be taken to a hospital in this city. He recovered sufficiently to continue his voyage to the Orient, where after a brief stay he boarded the Chiyo Maru to return to the Coast. Between Yokohama and this port he missed his footing and fell on the deck with such force that his shoulder was broken.

Although Lahaina, Maui, the ancient capital of the Islands where Kaunakoa (Kamehameha III) signed the first Hawaiian constitution, which divided the lands between the King, the chief and the common people, has no newspaper or other printed publication which might call the little seaside town its home, yet there are in the shade of its cocoanut palms and mango groves artists of no mean literary attainments.

Land Commissioner Tucker while at Lahaina this week came across an advertising literary gem which he appreciated so well that he made a copy of it. The advertising poster, handwritten, reads as follows:

"Notice—Automatic Fly Trap, A Unique Invention, Patented by the Japanese Government, no more fly nuisance. Special Features of Automatic Fly Trap. Good Sample. It have arrived. Take a look at for some received orders by the induce goods. Sale Agent for Maui, K. Nakamura. Telephone of Euclytia Waiuku."

Tucker does not know what an 'automatic fly trap' really is, but he is considering acquiring a number to catch fake homeostaters and land repeaters.

A. D. Decker, inventor of a detachable rim for automobile tires, has gone to Washington to perfect papers for a patent on his device. The old saying that "necessity is the mother of invention" seems to apply in the case of Mr. Decker, for the idea that led to his discovery was suggested by his experience while stranded on a back-country trip by the bursting of a tire on his automobile. Arriving home he began experiments which resulted in the production of a rim which his friends predict will be in demand wherever automobiles are used. Mr. Decker, who is only about twenty years of age, is a native of the Territory.

## A FAMILY NECESSITY.

Every family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at all times. Sprains will be cured in much less time when promptly treated. Lame back, lame shoulder, pains in the side and chest and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. Try this liniment and become acquainted with its qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all Dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## HONOLULU MAY LOSE ITS BAND

Supervisors Seriously Consider Advisability of Dispensing with Services of Captain Berger and His Musicians.

(From Saturday Advertiser.)

The question of how to save \$90,000 in eight months was again the topic of discussion by the supervisors yesterday. The city and county dads are a little obsessed with the idea that their present predicament is because the laws ain't made right. The fault rests so plainly in the law, they averred, and not in their own extravagance, that they consulted the Governor yesterday and begged him to call a special session of the legislature for the purpose of strengthening out the statutes.

Governor Pinkham emphatically disagreed with the supervisors, and has refused to consider favorably the solution which has been pointed out to him.

A number of Democratic party leaders joined the Ad Club excursion last night in order to accompany the Governor to the Garden Island.

The supervisors have decided on cutting off heads May 1 as follows:

The building inspector, garbage fee collector and his assistant, one auditor's clerk and one man in the county clerk's office, inspector of weights and measures, assistant hawk inspector, four mounted police, one detective, three foot police, four policemen, two watch boys, ten handmen, one engineer, one rodder, one city and county nurse and two park gardeners.

These cuts in the list of officials, as stated by The Advertiser yesterday, total only about half of the total reinforcement that must be made.

## Band May Be Dismissed.

It was pointed out at the city hall yesterday that there is no necessity for maintaining the band during the next six months. During the tourist season the band is a valuable promotion asset, but during the summer it is more or less of a luxury, it was said. The band instruments and equipment belong to the county. The discontinuance of the band for six months would help out the treasury nine or ten thousand dollars.

One of the supervisors stated to The Advertiser that there will have to be considerable doubling up in the various departments. The only solution that is feasible, he said, is to say to each of the department heads: "You can have just exactly so much money for your department for the next eight months, and not one cent more. Then," he said, "it is up to the department heads. That is what any business firm in Honolulu would do under similar circumstances, and the men who could go before the voters at the end of the six months and show how they had done the most work for the least money would be the ones that would stand the best chance of reappointment and reelection."

## Tax Law Is Blamed.

The supervisors, on the contrary, put the blame on the tax law, which figures the rate before the total property as a fixed percentage of value. The tax rate for 1914 is figured on the 1913 assessment. The sharp decline in valuations to the extent of over \$5,000,000 makes a difference of \$53,000 in taxes. The supervisors would like to make the size of the government machine permanent, and fix the tax rate after property valuations are known instead of before. The present system is unfair to the government, and instead of cutting the government's expenses to fit the cloth, they claim that the counties should have the taxation power, so as to compel the people to supply enough cloth to make the garment.

School costs and salaries are fixed by the legislature. When there is a shortage the counties must make it up. The supervisors say that they are of the opinion that the sinking fund of \$40,000 per annum should be a residual claim against the surplus revenues of the year, not a prior obligation as at present. They would like to have the "cash basis law" repealed and use money as required from the sinking fund, instead of borrowing, only to have to replace it.

They would like to see the amounts that go into the permanent building fund made on an optional instead of a fixed percentage basis. Altogether the supervisors, individually and in caucus collectively, expressed themselves as being highly satisfied with the procedure laid down by law, and would much prefer to do the law-making themselves.

## HAS CLOSE CALL WITH LOADED REVOLVER

A Chinese field laborer entered a store in Waiuku last week and asked for a box of thirty-eight caliber revolver cartridges, bringing the weapon with him. The merchant produced the cartridges and was requested to insert one in the cylinder to make sure that they would fit. Complying with the request he took a cartridge from the box and loaded one of the chambers with his right hand. He turned the cylinder with his left in order to demonstrate how smoothly it revolved.

In some unaccountable way the fingers of his right hand must have pressed the trigger, for suddenly there was a loud report, the bullet whizzed past the petrified Chinaman's head and buried itself in a shelf behind him. That the laborer fully realized what a hairbreadth escape he had from instant death was clearly manifested by his popping eyes and the color of his face, which had turned from yellow to a sickly green.

Waiuku Times.

TOKIO, Japan, March 27.—The dowager Empress Haruko is seriously ill and fears are expressed that she may die. She is 64 years of age.

JOHN K. SHELDON.



## DECEASED WAS WELL KNOWN IN ISLANDS—WROTE WORKS NOW OF HISTORICAL VALUE.

(From Saturday Advertiser.)

John Kahikini Sheldon, veteran newspaper man, died at nine o'clock yesterday morning. Six daughters and two sons, all of whom now live in Hawaii, survive him. They are Mrs. I. Cockett, Mrs. J. R. Francis, Mrs. Ernest Kasi, Mrs. Joseph Naman, Mrs. M. D. Drotto, of Waiuku, Maui, Miss Emma Sheldon, D. K. and Henry Sheldon, the latter two, both nurses in the Inter-Island service. He also leaves two brothers, W. J. Sheldon, member of the legislature and Lawrence K. Sheldon of the Honolulu police force.

Mr. Sheldon was born in Kona, Hawaii, June 11, 1844, and came to Honolulu when a boy. His father, Henry I. Sheldon, was at one time editor and proprietor of the old Bulletin. The deceased had a remarkable command of the Hawaiian language, was court interpreter in several legislatures. His history of Jack Koaia, the Leger Beadist, and of Joseph Nawaihi, of Hilo, both written in the Hawaiian language, are of much historical value. He was an exceptionally well read man and was an authority on ancient Hawaiian folk lore.

## GOETHALS AS GOVERNOR HEADS NEW LIST OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

(From Saturday Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Officers to have charge of the various departments of the Panama Canal were today announced as follows: Governor and Chief of the Department of Maintenance and Operation, Colonel George W. Goethals, engineer of maintenance, Colonel Harry F. Hodges, Army Engineer, superintendent of transportation, Captain Hugh Bodman, U. S. N., formerly at Honolulu Naval Station, electrical engineer, Captain W. H. Ross, Army Engineer, Captains for the terminal parts, Commander Dimmock and Lieutenant Commander Henry V. Butler, U. S. N.; superintendent of shops and drydocks, Naval Commander D. C. Nutting; general purchasing officer, Major F. C. Bagge, Army Engineer; Chief Quartermaster, Captain R. E. Wood, United States Cavalry (temporarily), pending reorganization of the supply department; auditor, H. A. Smith; assistant, B. F. Harrah.

Chief health officer, Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Nason, medical corps, U. S. A.; superintendent of hospitals, Lieutenant Colonel George D. Dehon, medical corps, U. S. A.; chief officer of the quarantine division, Passed Assistant Surgeon Marshall C. Guthrie, United States Bureau of Public Health; executive secretary, C. A. McElvaine.

A large number of civil appointments will be made for mechanical operation of the canal, and to man the workshops, drydocks, etc. There will be no places for new appointees, however, as the rule will be followed of reappointing to the permanent establishment employees now on the list.

Papers in the involuntary bankruptcy case of Ah Chap, doing business as the American Dry Goods Company, have been filed in the United States marshal's office, and the business of the firm attached, together with the goods and chattels in stock. The petition asking that Ah Chap be declared an involuntary bankrupt has been made returnable on April 14 next. The creditors, who signed the petition and the amounts alleged to be owing each of them are as follows: M. Phillips & Company, \$237.82; H. Hinchfield & Company, \$540.26; and Theo. H. Davies & Company, \$212.54.

## Honolulu Proof

Should Convince Every Honolulu Reader.

The frank statement of a neighbor, telling the merits of a remedy, bids you pause and believe.

Here's a Honolulu case. A Honolulu citizen testifies.

Read and be convinced. James C. L. Armstrong, Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu, Hawaii, says: "I was a sufferer from kidney trouble for three years, and Don's Backache Kidney Pills completely cured me. I have had no return attack of the complaint during the past year. I cannot recommend this remedy too highly."

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

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

## HAWAIIAN PARTY IS OFF FOR JAPAN

Seventeen Islanders, Covered with Leis, Leave for Land of Cherry Blossoms, Carrying Messages of Good Will and with View of Further Cementing Bonds of Friendship.

(From Saturday Advertiser.)

Joyous, covered with leis, carrying messages of goodwill and with the object in view to further cement the bond of friendship that exists between Hawaii and Japan, seventeen Honoluluans departed for Yokohama yesterday afternoon at four o'clock on the Shinyo Maru.

To the Land of the Cherry Blossom these travelers go to spread the gospel of Hawaii and carry the message from 50,000 Japanese here to their fifty million brethren in the Homeland that all nationalities live in peace and harmony in The Paradise of the Pacific.

Sheldon has Pier No. 7 presented a more animated scene than it did yesterday afternoon nor has there any times been a larger crowd at the departure of a steamer in Honolulu. In addition to the relatives and friends of the departing passengers who were at the wharf to bid farewell to the voyagers, the crowd was augmented by nearly the entire student body of McKinley High School, who were at the wharf to bid bon voyage to their principal Prof. M. M. Scott, who was one of the party.

Return After Thirty Years' Absence. Professor and Mrs. Scott are making a visit to Japan after an absence of more than thirty years. Mr. and Mrs. Scott were married in Nikko thirty-three years ago and plan to again visit the spot which holds such cherished recollections. Although absent from Japan for many years, Professor Scott has kept in close touch with Japanese affairs and no person in Hawaii is better posted on Japanese conditions than he. Probably no man will be better able to judge the progress that Japan has made in the last thirty years remembering it as it was and what it is today.

E. A. Mott-Smith, as representative of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, carries messages from that body to the commercial organizations of Japan. The Hawaii newspapers are well represented. In addition to S. Sheldon, editor of the Hawaii Shippo, and who is also in charge of the party, Roderick O. Matheson, editor of The Advertiser, and Riley H. Allen, editor of the Star-Bulletin, are among the voyagers and will furnish their respective papers with their impressions of Japan.

Personnel of Hawaii Party. Those who left on the Shinyo Maru in the Hawaii party are Rev. and Mrs. W. D. Westervelt and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Mott-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Scott, G. E. Isenberg, R. O. Matheson, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Westervelt, Miss Westervelt, Miss Summers, Riley H. Allen and S. Sheldon.

The party will be absent from the Territory about two months, returning to Honolulu May 20. The following is the complete itinerary of the Japan trip:

Leave Honolulu March 27 by the T. K. K. Shinyo Maru and return by the same steamer on May 20, giving thirty-three days in Japan.

April 7—Arrive Yokohama, register at either Grand Hotel or Oriental Palace Hotel.

April 8—S. Asano's invitation, Shidagawa.

April 9—Excursion to Kamakura (Daitoku-ji), Luncheon at Kaitoku Hotel.

April 10—In Tokyo, night-sitting: Uyeno, Shiba and Aoyama Parks, etc. Reception by Tokio Chamber of Commerce, Count Okuma and Mr. Okura. Hotels, either Imperial or Seiyoken.

April 17—Leave Tokyo for Nikko, Kanazawa and Nikko Hotel.

April 18—Excursion to Lake Chuzenji.

April 19—Leave Nikko for Tokyo for Imperial Chamber of Commerce party.

April 20—In Tokyo, Imperial garden party.

April 21—Leave Tokyo for Miyazaki (Fukuoka) Hotel.

April 22 and 23—In Miyazaki; excursion to Lake Hakone.

April 24—Leave Miyazaki for Kyoto. (Miyako and Kyoto Hotel.)

April





## ALAMEDA ROWING CLUB DEFINES ITS POSITION

**SAYS THEY HAVE NEVER BACKED DOWN ON ANY PROPOSITION AND ARE READY TO DEFEND TITLES AGAINST ALL COMERS.**

The following letter from the Alameda Rowing Club to the Sporting Editor of The Advertiser explains the position of the mainland club in reference to the challenge trophy of the Coast oarsmen:

San Francisco, March 5, 1914.  
Sporting Editor, The Advertiser:

The attention of the Alameda Rowing Club has been called to articles which appeared in the columns of your paper, the first one on January 31 and the second one on February 3.

In the first article you stated that "The Alameda Rowing Club on the mainland has backed out of the proposition to defend the trophy won September 21, 1912, from the Heanani Yacht and Boating Club, and moreover, the trophy is to be returned to the local club at a near date."

On behalf of, and as an official communication from, the Alameda Rowing Club, we, a committee appointed by that club, desire to state that the trophy will never be returned to any club in the Hawaiian Islands until it has been won in a fair and strongly contested race.

The Alameda Rowing Club in all its years of existence has never fallen down on any proposition. We are not a wealthy club, but we have preserved our reputation as champions ever since we have been in the rowing game. Only twice in late years have we lost the championship of the Pacific Coast waters. Once, when the Pioneers beat us on the ninth of September, 1909, and again when we were beaten by the Dolphins on Lake Merritt in 1904. The victory of the San Diego Rowing Club on the fourth of July, 1913, was not a regular victory, as the championship event of the year was held on the ninth of September. The regular champions of the Alameda Rowing Club, those who defeated the Hawaiian Clubs, did not row on the fourth of July, as it was not an event calling for the supreme efforts of the club, and the second crew, which desired to win its spurs, was allowed to take part in that contest.

The regular championship race of 1913 was held in Oakland on the ninth of September, as the Native Sons' Celebration was considered by the association as the greatest event of the year, and most fit to have the championship race. There is no arbitrary rule of Pacific Association of Amateur Oarsmen as to when the championship must be held, but it is stated in the rules that it shall be a mile and a half with a turn. It may be held at any time of the year that the association desires.

In 1915 there will be a contest in the waters of San Francisco under the patronage of the Panama Pacific Exposition, which will rival any event that has ever been held on the Coast. We are attaching to this letter an article from the San Francisco Call of March ninth, showing that Mr. Sullivan, who will be the director of sports for the Exposition, desires that the races be held under the auspices of the P. A. O. The Honolulu crews will surely be invited to participate in these events, and then the Alameda crew as well as the other clubs belonging to the association will be there to defend their title. It is the intention of the Panama Pacific Exposition to bring as many crews from the Pacific Coast as possible, and it is not beyond the bounds of probability that the National Regatta will be brought to the Coast on that year.

In your edition of February 2nd you give a very fine defense of our position by Mr. A. B. Kroll. Mr. Kroll was in direct communication and sympathy with the oarsmen of the Coast while he was in San Francisco, having met the different clubs at their headquarters and discussed the matter thoroughly, besides attending meetings of the association. He was mistaken, however, in the idea that the San Diego had taken the trophy from the Alamedas, as the placard contended for for the first time in 1912 showed that the oarsmen of the senior crew of the Alameda Boat Club, who went to Honolulu, are still the champions of the Coast.

A copy of the deed of gift of the P. A. O. placard has been sent to the Hawaiian Rowing Association, and they have been requested to make a deed of gift on similar lines, differing as they see fit, so that there may be no misunderstanding in the future years regarding the conditions of the Hawaiian Rowing Association perpetual trophy. The Alameda Boat Club considers that the Hawaiian Rowing Association's perpetual trophy and the championship placard will range in importance in a few years with the deed of gift of the old America cup, for the simple reason, that rowing calls for brains of men, and it calls for their best, physical, mental and spiritual efforts, while the contest for the America cup is a matter of who can build the fastest yacht.

The Alameda Boat Club, and in fact all the clubs of the Pacific Coast, feel that the Honolulu Rowing Association, in asking the club that won the championship event in 1912 to meet them in their own waters, did a magnificent thing to foster rowing on the Pacific Coast. We feel that in doing this, while they spent a good deal of money, they did something that was

## Short Sports

If every batter was a Ty Cobb, and every pitcher a Walter Johnson, of course there would be no such thing as a tailender, and then what a pipe it would be to manage a baseball brigade.

Birmingham is breathing easier, Bill Stoen, who was hustled from New Orleans back to Cleveland to have his wrist X-rayed by an expert, is not as bad off as it was supposed. The expert found no broken bones, just a sprain. Bill thinks he will be working in less than a month.

Red Watson states that owing to an injury received in training he really whipped Bud Anderson with one hand. That's a rubbing it in.

"Buck" Freeman, famous for his home runs when he played in the big leagues a few years ago, is a stoker in the boiler room of a silk mill in Wilkes-Barre. "Buck" has stored away a good-sized fortune, but he still feels that he must stick to the job.

Charley Herzog now owns the title of being the "boy" manager, which formerly was held by Joe Birmingham, of the Cleveland Naps. The Red leader is one year younger than Birny.

Jack Johnson sustained the hardest blow of his career in Paris the other day. A heartless judge forced him to pay a debt.

Clark Griffith having offered \$100,000 for Ty Cobb, it behooves Frank Navin to offer \$100,000 for Walter Johnson and get a live amount of free advertising.

Long Tom Hughes, the pitcher turned over to Los Angeles by Clark Griffith, is as grayheaded as "Pop" Dillon. Here's another player whom the fans will have a great time kidding.

Tom McCarthy, with the old St. Louis Browns in the glory days, and also with the Boston Nationals, has been signed by Manager Stallings, of the Braves, as a scout.

The Montgomery club of the Southern League has signed Pitcher Albert (Red) Nelson, formerly with the St. Louis Browns. An attack of rheumatism put Nelson out of the majors.

"Is Geraldine Hayes going to be an umpire out here?" choried Rube Geyer, when he arrived at the Oaks' camp at Pleasanton. "Good night, fellows, I'm out of the game before I ever start. All I had to do was to twist my cap and spit and Geraldine would observe tranquilly: 'Kindly remove yourself to the clubhouse, Mr. Geyer.' And yet, Hayes is a pretty fair umpire, but very precise. O very precise."

A wretched scribble arises to ask: "What has become of Carl Morris?" There's a feller that can't let well enough alone.

Pitchers Ferguson and Griffin will not be with the Venice club this season. A deal is now on whereby the Tigers plan to land a high-class twirler and either one or both of these men may be included in the deal.

The St. Louis Feds will open the season with four seasoned pitchers, to wit: Bobby Groom, Otis Crandall, Mercedal Brown and E. Willett.

Harry Wolverton may sign Roy Brashers, former Venice second baseman, to fill in at second base for the Wolves.

Cleveland fans are beginning to warm up to the American Association. According to Ed Bang, Cleveland sport writer, American Association ball will be a success in Cleveland.

Arthur Devlin has decided not to play third base for the Oaks this season. He will direct the team from the bench.

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\* March 28. — (Associated Press  
\* Cable) — Princeton will have a  
\* mammoth concrete stadium for  
\* football through a gift of Edgar  
\* Palmer, who graduated from the  
\* 1903 class. Today he presented the  
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## Baum's Great Organization Soon to Start Long Battle for Championship Honors.

Allan T. Baum's Pacific Coast League will be the first of the big fellows on the mainland to open the baseball season, the August event to take place Tuesday afternoon, March 31, with Portland opening at Sacramento, Venice opening at San Francisco and Oakland opening at Los Angeles.

All six teams have had a whack at the Chicago White Sox teams, regulars and recruits, and in most instances have played great ball against Comiskey's hopes for the American League pennant.

Spring training games are more or less of a joke, though, as far as determining the strength of the different teams is concerned. It will be recalled that at the start of the 1913 season Oakland looked the best bet in the league. Naturally, because they had won the pennant and had lost but few of the men that had turned the trick.

For the first two months of the season the Los Angeles team, which had been generally overlooked by the wise ones, looked as an almost certain pennant contender, as it acquired a lead which appeared to be practically unassailable.

Portland, which finished fourth the year before, and whom most of the critics overlooked, didn't get to going until July, but then came with a rush and had a walkover to the finish.

Los Angeles appears to have been strengthened by the men Washington turned over to it, and Venice is an uncertain quantity. Hogan appears to have more dependable pitchers than formerly, which has generally been one of his vulnerable points, but he will miss Elmer Koestner, the "iron man" of the league.

Solons Look Good.  
Sacramento looks like the legitimate contender for the honors with Portland this season, provided that a worthy successor to Bill Korthof at second base can be procured. De Forrest seems to be making good at present, but Portland fans remember what was expected of "Flash" Fitzgerald and Bill Cunningham last year, and how they both fell down so miserably.

Formosa who have seen the Oakland club in action predict they will prove a surprise. Middleton and Murphy both appear to be good men, and it is likely that Devlin will be able to get some of the Boston Nationals' castoffs later on, if he needs them. Devlin is a fighter himself, a quality the Oaks lacked last year, and can be depended on to ginger the entire crew, or know the reason why.

San Francisco has shown stronger than expected in the games played so far, but those remembering the weak team the Seals had last year at the start of the season, and remember how, with the addition of Jimmy Johnston and a few other vets, they became a real ball club.

The Seals look better right now than they did one year ago. Howard has surrounded himself with a good many veterans who know the game, and if the team can show the necessary amount of speed and batting strength it will be a contender.

Will Miss Johnston.  
But Jimmy Johnston will be sadly missed. There isn't a man in the lineup who is his equal as a player, and by many experts he was described as half the team.

Portland players have not been working out long enough to get much of a line on the new men as yet. Those consist principally of battery men, the weak spots of the club, as far as quantity is concerned.

Without a few of the numerous squad of recruit pitchers will make good. How many, not even McCreddie can determine as yet. The same applies to the catchers.

With three veteran slubbers who can win over half their games, and what should prove the most formidable hitting club ever gathered together in the circuit, the young pitchers can take up the burden, if necessary, and find they won't have to pitch shutout games in order to win.

Training camp snap judgment of the teams is nothing more than a hit-and-miss method of prophecy. No man can tell what chance any club will have in the coming race on its early showing.

Portland Has Strength.  
They may know that Portland has the necessary strength to win, if conditions are favorable, to say nothing of a certain amount of luck.

About all the estimate that can be formed at present is that none of the teams is much weaker—has lost some good material but acquired other good players. The class of the league as a whole should be higher than last season, from present indications.

From March 31 to October 25 is a far cry. Each team will play an average of 220 ball games in that period. Just what will happen to the players in the way of injuries, how each team is to be weakened or have the advantage of the other, how many phenomena will blow up or make good, and diverse other unforeseen happenings in the race must be counted, and picking the pennant winner of the Coast League is going to be a hard task.

Will Build Race Track.  
Messrs. Smith and Proctor, owners of the great pacific Grand Opera, have succeeded in having a company in incorporated in Canada for the purpose of purchasing land and building a race track in Toronto. It has long been the ambition of these horsemen to bring the American grand circuit events to the Canadian city.

## BRYAN SENDS NOTE TO GEN. CARRANZA

**United States to Insist on Right to Negotiate for Foreign Governments.**

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The United States will insist on carrying on negotiations with the Mexican Constitutionalists regarding cessions of foreign governments which have direct diplomatic relations with the Huerta government and which have no representatives in the territory controlled by the rebels. This became known today following the dispatch of another note by Secretary Bryan to General Carranza.

Officials here believe Carranza has received from his previously announced determination not to receive representatives from the United States in behalf of any but Americans, although so reply to Secretary Bryan's note has been received and the public utterances of Carranza have indicated he will continue to seek recognition from Great Britain and other Powers.

Diaz Working on Plan.  
Meanwhile Gen. Felix Diaz, aspirant for the presidency of Mexico, remains at a hotel here, with a large party of Americans and Mexicans from New York, working hard on the plan for the solution of the Mexican problem, which he says he is preparing. The details of the plan were still withheld, Diaz and his friends were making it public.

The impression was growing in the minds of men who have followed Diaz and his associates that the plan, as ultimately worked out, will fit in with the view of Senator Fall of New Mexico, that it is possible for the United States to intervene in Mexico and stop the fighting there without going to war. Members of the Diaz party, however, say that the plan contemplates the solution of the Mexican problem by the Mexicans themselves.

Senator Fall believes that by announcing that there is no intention on the part of the United States to take any territory in Mexico, or to remain in control there, the United States can get the support of the Mexican people for intervention and go into Mexico much as it did into Cuba.

Thinks Action Means War.  
Critics of this view say that intervention means war, and that there is no use quibbling over words. They point to the results of the "peaceful intervention" started by France, Great Britain and Spain, which resulted in the Maximilian empire in Mexico, and out of which Great Britain and Spain dropped, to leave France alone.

The movement, it was said today, was doomed and supported by General Almonte and a large number of the conservative and clerical element in Mexico, who hoped to go into power as the back of the intervention movement. Opponents of General Diaz said he has some such idea in mind now.

Nothing was received at the state department today about the Bauch and Benito cases.

Consul Hostette, at Hermosillo, reported today that the American, Newby, at Culiacan, was not held for ransom, but for misappropriation of funds. Charge O'Shaughnessy reported that the Mexican war office has been unable to find any trace of the Texan, Benavides. The search will be continued.

No Reply to Huerta.  
There will be no reply to the note of President Huerta, in which he appealed in the name of humanity and civilization for cooperation of the United States in quelling conditions of anarchy. Northern Mexico by revolution of the raising of the embargo on the shipment of arms. Secretary Bryan, it was learned today, is not preparing any answer to the memorandum which was submitted by the Mexican charge here, Senor Algara.

Conditions along the east coast of Mexico were summarized today by Rear Admiral Fletcher in the following report to the navy department: "Rear Admiral Mayo reports from that vicinity that federal troops in that vicinity are concentrated at Tampico and Dona Cecilia. No news of the Constitutionalists. No alarm at Tampico. All quiet at Vera Cruz. Admiral Craddock is on the Hermosillo. Craddock is a British admiral.

Large Force for Texas.  
Orders issued from the war department, announced yesterday, for the dispatch of two full regiments of infantry to Texas will result in the assembly in that State of nearly 15,000 troops, more than 3000 from the entire force of the regular army which General Shafter led into Cuba. Nearly 11,000 of these troops are in camp at Texas City, under command of Brig. Gen. Fred Funston of Philippine fame. The others are scattered along the border from Brownsville, Texas, to Nogales, Arizona, under command of Brig. Gen. Tucker H. Bliss, the largest garrison being maintained at El Paso, Nogales, Douglas, Laredo, Eagle Pass and Brownsville, where the railroads from the United States enter Mexico.

Of the two regiments mentioned in the orders, the Ninth Infantry, two Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati, and one at Fort Logan H. Root, Arkansas, is commanded by Col. Charles J. Crane. The second regiment, the Seventeenth Infantry, is stationed at Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, Georgia.

Goes on Retired List.  
Col. John T. Van Orsdale will be deprived of the privilege of accompanying his regiment to the border by reason of the fact that he will be placed on the retired list of the Army today on account of age. Lieut. Col. Henry B. Styer of the Seventeenth is now on duty at the War College, this city, so that the command of the regiment, temporarily at least, will fall to the senior major, George W. Martin.

These two regiments are to proceed to Eagle Pass and Laredo, General Bliss being allowed to designate the exact location of the troops. The present strength of each regiment is 832 men. At Laredo and Eagle Pass these two regiments will relieve six troops of cavalry, which will be distributed along other points on the western border in General Bliss' discretion. This will place under that general's command about 4200 cavalry troops and 2300 infantry.

Thinks Force Sufficient.  
Though large in the aggregate, this force really seems abnormally small for the efficient patrol of the 1800 miles of border between the United States and Mexico. Secretary Garrison, however, feels that it will be sufficient; says that he has no present intention of strengthening it, and insists that there is no proof that this border patrol has broken down at any point since its establishment, three years ago.

The reason assigned by the war department for the present increase is "to allow, as far as possible, the fears of the people on the border." In further explanation of this statement Secretary Garrison said that Senator Shepard and Representative Garner of Texas had told President Wilson that, owing to recent developments on the border, the people of Texas, the owners of property, proprietors of shops and the like, were in need of protection.

BEST MEDICINE MADE.  
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## WOMAN BETRAYS PRISON DELIVERY

**Mexican Prisoners Work for Weeks Digging Tunnel Under Fort Bliss Stockade.**

EL PASO, March 15.—A plot, which had for its object the release of a large number and possibly all of the Mexican soldiers at the Fort Bliss prison camp, and which rivals in many ways the celebrated exploit of the Union prisoners confined at Libby prison in Richmond during the Civil War, was revealed today by a Mexican woman yesterday by a Mexican woman.

Worked on Tunnel for Weeks.  
According to the story, as told General Scott, the Mexicans for weeks have been engaged in digging a tunnel from the center of the prison camp, which was to have its outlet at a point a hundred feet beyond the outer guard line of the camp.

The entrance of the tunnel, according to the woman, is located beneath one of the tents, and relays of men have been working night and day to complete the work. The immense amount of earth removed has been spread a little at a time evenly over the ground freshly broken by the camp where it soon dried under the hot sun and did not attract the attention of the guards outside the barbed wire fence. The picks and shovels supplied the prisoners for use in keeping the camp grounds clean and grading the camp street were used by the tunnel diggers.

Scott Orders Investigation.  
General Scott at once ordered an investigation which, at a late hour last night, was still in progress. The woman who made the report was unable to locate the particular tent from which the tunnel was being dug. It was therefore necessary for the guards to examine all the tents, some 2000 in number, and many of them floored, so that the task is a tedious one, and may require until a late hour today for its completion.

Almost Ready for Break.  
According to the woman, the work on the tunnel has been in progress for the past five or six weeks, and is so nearly completed that the break for liberty was scheduled to take place within the next few nights.

The greatest secrecy was maintained by the volunteer soldiers, who planned the escape, and originally only a few of these men were parties to the conspiracy. Later as the magnitude of the work was realized, more men were taken into the confidence of the conspirators, and finally all the volunteers in the camp knew of the existence of the tunnel. Within the past few days a number of the regular soldiers, who it was thought could be trusted to make the break for liberty, were also told of the plan to escape until now there are but few in the camp who are ignorant of the conspiracy.

Two Conspirators Murdered.  
Two men, originally in the plot, the woman told General Scott, were slain by their companions and their bodies buried beneath the tunnel. These men, according to the story, became frightened shortly after the work started and threatened to inform the American soldiers of what was going on. To prevent the confession they were promptly killed and their bodies buried.

Attack on Junes Planned.  
Federal sympathizers outside the prison camp, the woman said, also had knowledge of the plot, and had promised to have conveyances at a convenient place on the night the break was to be made to quickly transport the prisoners to some point on the border where they could cross into Mexico.

Once there they would be quickly armed from a supply which has already been smuggled across the river and would make an attack on Juarez.

Twenty-seven hundred rifles and a large supply of ammunition, the woman told General Scott, had been taken across the river and hidden in anticipation of the success of the break for liberty and the sudden attack on Juarez which was to follow.

location of the troops. The present strength of each regiment is 832 men. At Laredo and Eagle Pass these two regiments will relieve six troops of cavalry, which will be distributed along other points on the western border in General Bliss' discretion. This will place under that general's command about 4200 cavalry troops and 2300 infantry.

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## HARVARD GRADUATES LEAD IN CONGRESS

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts, March 21.—Harvard University takes all the honors in representation in the Sixty-third Congress, with Yale running a poor second and Princeton in third place. There are seventeen graduates of Harvard in the house of representatives, many of whom are from Massachusetts, and there are twenty-three Harvard alumni in the senate. The total Harvard representation is forty. Yale, which is runner up in the collegiate political competition, has a total of ten, with five alumni in the house and five in the senate. Princeton, with a graduate in the chief magistracy chair, has two graduates in the house and two in the senate.

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