

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1910.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 3225

NEW CHAIRMAN FOR LIQUOR BOARD

Clarence Cooke Absent from the Territory and Willard Brown Elected.

THREE CALLED TO CARPET

Orders and Reprimands Distributed—Encore Must Dispose of Tables.



WILLARD E. BROWN, Who presides over License Board.

The resignation of Clarence M. Cooke as chairman of the board of liquor commissioners for this island was yesterday presented to that body by Willard E. Brown, and Mr. Brown was elected to the chair in his stead. Mr. Cooke's resignation as chairman was tendered owing to a prolonged absence from the Territory just commenced, but according to statements yesterday upon his return, Mr. Brown stating that he would accept the position only during Mr. Cooke's absence.

At the meeting yesterday O. L. Sorenson took his seat as commissioner for the first time. Three unruly members of the commission's official family were on the carpet to explain alleged misdeeds reported by the inspector and reprimands and orders resulted in consequence.

One of those who answered to the commissioners was Proprietor Moniz of the Waipahu saloon, concerning whose house joint Fennell had reported some unsavory matters. Some of these related to the renting of rooms upstairs and the accumulation of dirt downstairs. The secretary was instructed to inform Mr. Moniz to regulate the first and clean out the second.

The Encore saloon also came in for attention, Mike Paton appearing for it, answering the inspector's charges and receiving a mild roast and a warmer order from the board afterwards. Fennell found a drunken soldier in one of the chairs with his face cut as the result of a brawl a few minutes before.

Paton stated that the man was merely sleeping, and had not been drunk, but was dazed from a fall consequent upon being punched by an enlisted man from a rival corps. After deliberation the board ordered the Encore to take out all its tables and chairs and henceforth the leg weary will continue to stand while imbibing in that saloon.

Thomas McTigue who had been ordered to be present, did not appear and a letter will be sent to him warning him to fail not next time. The inspector reported that he had seen a little three-year-old girl taken into the saloon when a man fairly drunk was on the premises, and as the regulations forbid minors in a saloon the Irish Consul is probably in for a call down. The board has also been requested to stop the drinking that goes on on the lot behind his premises.

Bertha Klemme, who had been ordered in writing to stop the sales of liquor to be consumed at the premises, answered saying that it would mean ruin to her if the board enforced the rule in her case. It was stated on her behalf that she had been following the custom for seven years and it had never been remarked before, but Mr. Brown called attention to the fact that no discrimination could be shown and a letter enforcing the order will be sent.

The application of Edward Finn for a license at Waipahu fared badly at the hands of the board and the license will not be granted. Finn, at a previous session of the board, accused Mr. Seville of the Waipahu plantation of compelling signatures to a protest which had been filed against his application and his statements were clipped from The Advertiser by Seville and (Continued on Page Eight.)

COMMENCE FIGHT AGAINST CONTEST

Democrats File Demurrer to the Petition of Republican Candidate.

Claiming that the Republican committee which is directing the contest over the election for mayor, by challenging the Kakaako vote, is flying directly in the face of the supreme court decision of two years ago, the Democrats yesterday filed their demurrer to the petition of John C. Lane, and the case will be heard before the tribunal today.

The reference to the former supreme court decision over an election contest two years ago, where Mayor Fern also appeared as respondent, is not contained in the demurrer, being cited yesterday by W. W. Thayer, who, with C. W. Ashford, is conducting the case for the Democrats.

The demurrer states that the petition, in alleging that sixty-four votes were "illegally" cast in the sixth precinct of the fourth district, does not set forth facts or circumstances rendering it probable that sufficient of the alleged illegal votes were so cast as to invalidate or change the result of the election.

The other clauses in the demurrer merely state that the petition is "too uncertain and indefinite" to be replied to, and that it does not set out a cause for action. Fern (and the Democrats) will make the quoted passage their strongest defense.

The case of Kukui versus Fern, where the supreme court made the decision referred to, will be cited, as the Democrats claim that the facts in that case were identically the same as in the present one.

The return on the petition was made by High Sheriff Henry yesterday, and the fight will start today.

HUNTING SETTLERS FOR THE ISLANDS

Publicity Campaign About to Be Started on the Mainland.

A publicity campaign on the mainland for what Dr. Victor S. Clark yesterday called "bona fide settlers" has commenced. Letters have been written to persons best able to look after the interests of Hawaii in this particular matter and the Hawaiian lands which are awaiting settlers will soon be advertised extensively all over the country.

This work, newly undertaken, is a part of the reformation and reorganization work being carried on by the board of immigration and the allied commissions appointed by the Governor which are working along related lines of investigation.

Principal among these is the central market committee which has already placed the names of applicants for the market superintendency with the Governor to select from. The appointment of this official, which will probably be made next month, will start the work of scientifically building up a market for the produce that may be raised by the settlers who are being sought.

As the success of each of these enterprises depends largely on the other, work in each will proceed together. As soon as the preliminary arrangements have been made the details of the campaign for settlers will be laid out and it will be taken up in earnest.

MORE PLANT FOR THE SISAL MILL

Two new decorticators will be installed in the mill of the sisal company at Sisal, Ewa, this island, by January, following which the company's output will be greater than ever. Just at present the company needs laborers, and needs them badly, but they are not to be had. There are Russians but the company is not inclined to make use of them, at least at the present time, as it would be put to considerable expense in putting up a separate camp or compound, as the Japanese and Russians do not dwell together in harmony.

The company has installed new engines and the new decorticators will double the capacity of the plant. A mill will be erected later on the uplands of the company near the Lihouhu plains, where the plants are reported to be growing remarkably well.

The company sent a large number of plants to Manila some time ago, and just now has a request for several thousand more to be shipped to Formosa. Honolulu seems to have become a supply center for Formosa, as most of the sugar mills and machinery being installed there were also shipped from Honolulu.

ROUTING SUGAR AROUND THE HORN

Factors Will Have Six Sailing Vessels Again in the Sugar Fleet.

Identically the same tonnage of sugar that was shipped around the Horn for the 1910 season will be shipped during the 1911 season and in identically the same vessels, providing that disaster does not overtake these white-winged flyers of the sea. Twenty-four thousand tons of Hawaiian island sugar are to be shipped to New York around Cape Horn in the three Seward boats, the Erskine M. Phelps, Edward Seward and Wm. P. Frye, and in the John Ess, Footing Suey and Nuanuu.

The Sugar Factors Company is arranging the schedule and tonnage for the shipment of the 1911 output of the plantations which ship under its direction, and the 24,000 tons has already been singled out.

The company shipped about 423,000 tons this last season and during the coming one will ship about 449,000 tons, a very material increase. Of this, in addition to the 24,000 for the Horna route, about 250,000 will be shipped over the Tehuantepec isthmus, being carried from the islands to Salina Cruz in American-Hawaiian freighters, shipped over the Tehuantepec railroad, and then put aboard other A-H. freighters at Puerto Mexico and carried up to Philadelphia and New York.

The freighter Alaskan of the American-Hawaiian line is due here from Seattle tomorrow and she will be the first of that line to pick up a 1911 cargo. She can carry 12,000 tons but the first shipment will probably only be 10,000 tons. She will leave Hilo direct for Salina Cruz, and other freighters will follow every twelve days thereafter.

The Sugar Factors Company is a concern in which many of the plantations of the islands are interested as stockholders, only a few of the Irwin plantations having no connection with it. The agencies and plantations comprising the sugar factors' company are Castle & Cooke, Alexander & Baldwin, Hackfeld & Co., the original Brewer plantations, most of the Davies sugar estates, Hind, Rolph & Co., Maake Sugar Company and the Hawaiian Development Company.

ZABLAN DEMURS TO CHARGE AGAINST HIM

A lengthy demurrer filed yesterday by Claudius McBride for Ben Zablan, indicted for embezzlement, commences another preliminary legal affray over the irregularities in the police court accounts for which Zablan and Henry Clark are answering. Demurrers are yet to be heard on the indictments against Henry Clark, the case being set for Thursday. The hearing of the Zablan demurrer is set for the following day. Eugene K. Aiu is to represent the former clerk of the police court, both Zablan and Aiu being now associated with McBride. More attention than is usually awarded to demurrers is being given these as the one filed against the first indictment against Clark was sustained on technical points and the present indictments do not vary much from the first.

WASHINGTON, November 28.—The new figures showing the population of the State of Illinois in the census of 1910 were given out today by the census bureau, showing a total of 5,638,591, an increase of sixteen and nine-tenths per cent since the last census.

PORTUGUESE INDEPENDENCE DAY NOT TO BE OBSERVED

Local Colony Decide to Pass Over Official Celebration for One Year Owing to Revolution.

Owing to the uncertainty as to just how the new government of Portugal regards the time-honored celebration of the restoration of independence of Portugal, wrested from Spain two hundred and seventy years ago, the local Portuguese will not officially celebrate that event on Thursday, December 1, but will pass it over for a year.

Since the revolution which dethroned King Manuel and established a republic upon the ruins of the monarchy, the local Portuguese colony has been somewhat at sea as to what should be done this year in the way of an observance of the day. To all Portuguese this date has been one of the most cherished in their annals. In the absence of any direct information from Lisbon or through the Portuguese accredited representative at Washington, Consul Gen-

PLAN TRIPS FOR PRIZES

Hundred Thousand Club Committee Outlines Four Years' Work.

A trip around the world, four to the Panama Exposition in San Francisco and double that number of trips to the Volcano House are prizes to be offered by the Hundred Thousand Club, this decision being reached yesterday at a meeting of the executive committee, the proviso being that contestants for the prizes perform bona fide promotion work for the benefit of Honolulu's population, in a legitimate effort to double the present number of residents.

The committee met at the Commercial Club at noon and decided to begin work immediately in soliciting members to the Hundred Thousand Club. All members, with the exception of George R. Carter, were present. Mr. Carter being absent in New York.

A plan was outlined wherein thirteen prizes are to be given away to those members who are active in securing people living outside the Territory to become members of the club and residents of Honolulu during the next four years. The details of the trips will be worked out and announced later.

Application for Membership.

I, _____ of _____ hereby apply for membership in the _____ Honolulu Hundred Thousand Club, and promise to boost Honolulu for a period of one year, or such time as I may choose to remain a member. I further agree and promise:

1st. That I will always say a good word about Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands whenever and wherever the opportunity occurs.

2d. That I will encourage every dollar spent and invested at home means that much added to the benefit of Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands.

3d. That I will encourage every movement to help make Honolulu a beautiful and healthful American city and secure for her a population of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE by the year 1915.

4th. That I will supply the names and addresses of two people whom I will recommend to membership in the club.

Signed at Honolulu this _____ day of _____, 1911.

Address: _____

I recommend the following non-residents for membership:

Name: _____ Address: _____

Name: _____ Address: _____

Dues—Fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

The committee adopted the application blank the use of which was announced in The Advertiser some time ago, and in a few days the blanks and receipt books will be ready and placed with the principal stores of the city for the purpose of accepting membership applications. The annual dues will be fifty cents, and a beautiful certificate of membership will be given to every member. Each member will be requested to furnish the name and address of two people living outside the Territory, who, in their opinion, might become members of the club and residents of Honolulu. It will be the duty of the club to follow up these names with a series of letters and attractive

(Continued on page 8.)

ACTION BEGINS AGAINST TRUST

Sherman Act Evoked Against the Sugar Combination—The Spreckels in It.

NEW YORK, November 28.—The federal government has begun suit under the Sherman act for the dissolution of the so-called sugar trust. The action is one that affects all the States and Territories and is of the widest scope in its application. In addition to the principal defendant, the American Sugar Refining Company, commonly known as the "sugar trust," there are twenty-nine defendant corporations, in as many different States.

The government's complaint charges an illegal combination in restraint of trade, and its allegations cover most of the United States. Relief is asked in the form of an order of court dissolving the combination.

The complaint asks further that a receivership be declared for all the defendant companies if necessary for the prosecution of the suit, and the carrying on of their business in the meantime. Representatives of the attorney-general have been working for many months on the evidence in the case, and sweeping charges are made in the complaint.

Among the defendants included are the Spreckels Refinery Company of Philadelphia, the Western Sugar Refinery, the California Beet Sugar and Refinery Association, the Alameda refinery and the Spreckels and Union refinery interests on the Pacific Coast.

Among the individuals made defendants personally, aside from the corporations are the Havemeyers, John D. Spreckels, Adolph Spreckels and President Joseph Smith of the Mormon Church, all of whom are charged with personal interest in the operations alleged to have been carried on in violation of the Sherman act.

BET AND LOST AND WANT MONEY BACK

If all reports are true, some very funny suits are to be filed in the circuit court today, being suits to recover money bet on the recent election. The action will be based on the fact that it is against the law to gamble and that money should never, never be wagered because betting is very, very wrong—especially if you lose.

The bets in question were made over the majority contest and the matter of getting the money back started because the election of Joe Fern is being contested. When the supreme court was asked to look into the way the voting was carried on in Kakaako, those who had put up their hard-earned cash to say that Lane would win began to look around.

"How about this protest?" they asked the ones who had backed the man with his grandmother's teeth. "How about it, eh? We guess you had better put that money back in the holders' hands and let us see how the courts decide."

"Nix!" said the ones who had drawn down the easy coin. "Nix!" I guess we win the bet, no matter what the courts say. We weren't betting about a lawsuit."

Consequently, some of the Lane men are sore and have decided that they broke the law about gambling and backed the wrong man under a misapprehension. Following the example of the Republican committee, therefore, they will ask the courts to get back their simoleons for them.

SAID HE WANTED TO SHOOT BRECKONS

Professing to believe that R. W. Breckons, U. S. District Attorney, had written an insulting letter to his daughter, Ben Ardel announced last night that he intended to kill that official.

Breckons hearing this, hunted up the man and saw the letter. As a result Ardel is in jail under investigation. Breckons says he believes the man is a crank.

KIDNAPED GIRL HAD ONLY ELOPED

CITY OF MEXICO, November 29.—Grace Rolph, the Nebraska girl believed to have been kidnaped by a Mexican bandit, whose supposed abductor had been trailed by a posse, headed by the girl's father, through western Mexico, was found yesterday. Instead of being missing and in a desperate state, as the reports said, she was found quite happy and unharmed, her abduction proving to have been an elopement.

INAUGURATION OF DIAZ AND CORRAL

President and Vice-President to Begin New Terms on Thursday Next.

CEREMONY TO BE ELABORATE

Especially Honors for Corral Will Mark Him Successor to His Chief.



RAMON CORRAL, Elected Vice-President of Mexico and selected by President Diaz to succeed him in power.

CITY OF MEXICO, November 29.—In spite of the fact that there yet remains considerable unrest throughout the Republic, the plans for the inauguration of President Diaz for his seventh term as Chief Magistrate, to which he was elected in July, have been resumed and the inauguration ceremonies will be carried out even more elaborately than upon previous like occasions. The official inauguration is to take place here on Thursday.

What is particularly interesting at this time are the elaborate plans under way for the inauguration of the Vice-President, Ramon Corral. Heretofore the ceremony in connection with the taking of office of the Vice-President has been slight in comparison with that connected with the presidential inauguration, but this year Vice-President Corral will receive almost equal honors with Diaz.

This is regarded as furnishing ample confirmation of the reports in circulation that Diaz has selected Corral as his successor to the more important post, realizing that he himself has reached an age when it will be physically impossible for him to carry on the work of administration much longer.

Corral is intensely unpopular, having been named by the electoral college altogether on the insistence of the President.

ALLEGED SLAYER OF ALMA KELLNER FACES A JURY

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, November 29.—The trial of Joseph Wendling, charged with the murder of Alma Kellner, was begun here yesterday.

The crime for which Wendling is on trial took place here in December of last year. Alma Kellner, a child, the daughter of wealthy parents, disappeared and it was thought she had been kidnapped for a ransom. A search for her was made throughout the United States, a large reward for her recovery being offered. Finally, in May last, the body of the child was discovered, buried beneath the basement of a church. It was then remembered that Wendling, the janitor of the church had disappeared shortly after the disappearance of the girl and a hunt for him was commenced.

The authorities arrested Wendling's wife and then took up the chase after him. Finally, after one of the most remarkable pursuits in the detective history of America, Wendling was run to earth in San Francisco, on July 21.

HAWAII HARBORS FIGURE IN ESTIMATES

WASHINGTON, November 28.—The river and harbor appropriation estimates for the coming session of congress amount to \$30,000,000. Included in them are \$250,000 for Hilo Harbor work and \$150,000 for Kahalo, to carry on the breakwater work already planned.

THE BYSTANDER



East Is East and West Is
Everywhere Else.

The Mayoralty Protest.

Amana's Great Opportunity.

Anglo-Saxons Disappearing.

The First Tourist.

There is in the language of the United States a word which has been man-handled and abused since the Declaration of Independence. When I hear it my blood boils. I want to go out and hurt people. I want to do something which will impress people as being as awful as that which I really want to do but can not. I want to take the East by the coat collar and shake it until the dust laden, steam refrigerated breath is shaken out of its anaemic lungs.

The word is "provincial." "Back East," that is, the apologetic little chunk of the map bordered on the north by Boston, Massachusetts; on the west by Emporium, Pennsylvania; on the south by Philadelphia, and on the east by Sandy Hook—applies it to everything west of the Ohio River. Such a large and incomprehensibly rural thing is "The West" that by the time their attenuated imagination wanders beyond Indianapolis the country ceases to exist except as a vague swirling, misty mass of Red Indians and bunco real estate men.

The other day I picked up a current magazine and gazed upon an article entitled, the "Awakening of the West in Art." I cried with joy. It was a standard magazine and I knew now that the big healthy boyish West was going to get some of the credit for the splendid ideals in ethics and art, material and abstract, which it has set for itself.

But when I began to read it I discovered that it was gloating over the redemption from hopeless materialism experienced by Chicago. It wept gobs of joy over the recrudescence of artistic appreciation in Cincinnati. Pittsburgh's ethical rejuvenation was the subject for pages of heartfelt thanksgiving. Once the writer got as far as Denver, but crept timidly back as if she was afraid of getting scalped.

And the writer professed the elaborate "culture" of the East, great big patronizing slob of an East. She was the secretary of a national art federation and she could talk "highlights" until the crack o' doom.

Back East culture is measured by the length of the swallow-tailed coats. Out in the poor suffering West a man is not considered cultured until he has seen a couple of continents, knows human nature from the Arab to the New Yorker, can run backwards over the streets cutting the Great White Way and is fairly well up on Sanscrit literature.

Back East the "cultured" ones sit glumly around on Turkish carpets and wonder when the deuce, don't you know, the West is going to get civilized enough for them to go out there without getting their toes wet.

I am among the many who can not become enthusiastic about helping seat John C. Lane in the mayor's chair by the protest route. It doesn't look like being a sport to kick at the referee's decision, and I know there are plenty who think just the same about it. I heard all about the way they voted in Kakaako, and I thought of the things that Lane and his supporters declared to be quite proper when the same fellows voted in the same precinct at the primaries, and I can not see much difference, except that in the one instance they got the worst of it and declared it wrong, and in other instance they had the best of it, and declared it right.

The facts about the Kakaako voting are these: There are too many voters in the precinct to vote in the time specified by law, consequently, when the closing hour was near at hand, there was a string of fifty or sixty waiting in line. Some of them had been waiting for a turn for over an hour, and it certainly was not their fault that they had not been able to get inside the booth. The question came up: what is best to do, shut the door in their faces and deprive them of their constitutional right to vote, or let up a little on the local regulations and crowd them in the booth after hours?

Link McCandless was there; John Wise was there; Eben Low was present; Colonel Wolter was on the ground. Both parties were represented. Both parties, by their representatives, declared: "Let 'em all vote," and they all voted. Naturally a voting booth built for four voters to work in was crowded some when fifty odd jammed in, but no one kicked at the time, and every one got a chance at a ballot.

The result of the poll showed that Lane was beaten, and a canvass of the situation showed that if the Kakaako vote could be all thrown out Fern would not hold his majority. Consequently, the ones who had profited by the irregularities of the primaries commenced to howl about the irregularities of the election. This time they were hurt.

If the majority in Kakaako had been the other way, you can bet your last cent that there would have been no outcry over the irregularities, and those now protesting the hardest would have been the ones announcing from the house-tops that the voting was all right because every man has a constitutional right to vote.

That's what a majority of the people do not like about all this protest business. The ones protesting now helped to create the situation they want to take advantage of. It looks to me like the "holler" of a cheap sport.

Makano C. Amana, supervisor-elect, is the first man to be elected to office in the city who is of Chinese blood. Amana is not a Chinaman, but his father is, and, consequently, upon him rests not only the responsibility of making good upon his own account, but upon him rests the responsibility of making good on behalf of that great race of millions whom he represents on the father's side. The Chinese-Hawaiians have made good in many lines, but heretofore none of them have had the opportunity of proving themselves in a legislative way.

Amana is a pioneer. Throughout the length and breadth of the United States, I venture to say, he is the only man of Chinese parentage elected this month. Out of the many thousands polled for, he alone represents the Mongolian branch of the human race. It is up to him, therefore, to prove that all this talk of a parliament and a constitution for China is not misdirected. He has the opportunity; let him make the best of it.

I understand that Amana has been told this by practically every Chinese voter of Honolulu, so that my words denote no discovery.

The figures prepared by the secretary's office, showing the nationalities of the different voters registered, are interesting in several ways. They show, for one thing, that the Hawaiian decrease is being more than made up for by the increase in the part-Hawaiians, the total given as "Hawaiian" this time being greater than at any time in the past eight years. There are nearly a thousand more than there were in 1902.

In distinction to this increase, it is rather amazing to find that there are nearly two hundred fewer Americans listed on the registration books than in 1902.

The Portuguese vote is the growing one, having jumped from 524 eight years ago to 1530 today. That is the increase that brings the percentage of "Americans and all others" up to forty-four. The Chinese vote has about trebled itself since 1902, and the Japanese vote has remained inconsequential.

SIDELIGHTS

A BAD THANKSGIVING.

River and amen does an observant person come back to and discuss the sign question—not those of the secret society type, but of the Tom Sharp, Stanley Stephenson, Charlie Frazier kind. These latter variety obtrude themselves on you at all times and in all places, and that which may not be learned from a perusal of them is exceedingly meager. I saw one the other day from which, on the Kwa side, I ascertained that the word "groceries," which my dictionary thus spelled, had in reality no "i" contained within its opening and final letters; and from the Waikiki side that it had two "s," but no "e."

The lessons in orthography and punctuation taught by a study of these business proclamations have been written of so often that the subject is shop and shelf worn. But other things may be learned by the observer. So interesting are they that I secretly trust The Advertiser will lose out in its fight in favor of ten-cent-a-line newspaper advertisements as against announcement of wares by the brush, paint and landscape destroying method. These are the public notices where the authors properly place their commas, semicolons and periods, and the artists understand the use of capitals and the blending of colors, and a misspelled word would look as much out of place as a Hindu in a bathroom.

Of course, one must understand that this class of advertiser enters not to the ignorant, and leaves something for the solicited customer to infer. As with Ben Franklin's famous "John Thompson, Hatter," sign, you must read between the lines, and gather information by inference and deduction.

On Thursday, after I had seen to it that the turkey had been properly stuffed and placed in the oven, and basted, and that my cook had prepared the things which usually accompany the consumption of the New England bird which reaches Honolulu by the cold storage route, I, for appetizing purposes, took a street-car ride. Many aristocratic signs did I see and read, and much did I learn. Space will permit the mention of one case only, but it is illustrative of my meaning, and will give you the tip if you wish to pursue the subject for yourself. Here it is:

Dame Rumor hath it that the recent contest as to who should be the custodian of our funds cost both aspirants for that honor a lot of money. But the old lady is often quite as unreliable as a newspaper reporter, and I did not place implicit confidence in her story. But alas! I guess she must have been right for once. Indeed do I fear that the day set apart by Governor Peary, ably seconded by President Taft, for the giving of thanks and the offering up of prayers, with turkey, mince pie and champagne accompaniments, was a sad one in the households of both contestants. Perhaps, of course, some kind friend or neighbor may have helped out, or perhaps the grocery stores and markets had not yet gotten wise. Otherwise I doubt little but that obedience to the directions of Walter and Bill by Bob and Dickie was rendered without what I heard one of my husband's male friends call "trimmings."

For the trust companies, owned and controlled and operated by Shingle and Trent, are for sale. Of course, that might be all right. For anything of any value, saving maybe the waistcoats belonging to James Timothy Woodruff Quinn, the seat on the board of supervisors so justly and silently won by Hanawaki Kruger, and the hats worn by Breckons, are for sale. I guess the last exception should be omitted, for I said "anything of any value." But there were other evidences in the signs I read that the Deacon expended his last cent of ready money when he presented his successful opponent with a huge bunch of beautiful roses and a lot of good advice. And in the same way did I read that the Promoter was so hard up that street care fare was scarce, and it was necessary to resort to automobiles. The trust companies are not only for sale, but for sale cheap, and on easy terms. And evidently the gentlemen are in a hurry, evidencing pressing financial needs. For if the will-writing, safety-depositing, care-for-your-widow-and-orphan outfits do not present an attractive investment, you may try them out by renting them.

And if you do not believe me—and you probably will not—keep your eyes open, and later be able to vouch for my truth and veracity, if not for the soundness of my reasoning. You may easily see a hundred of the signs. I give but two of them:

"Fore sale CHEAP. The Trent Trust Co."

"For sale on easy terms. The Waterhouse Trust Co."

And I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of the common herd than dwell in the tents of the politicians. For when I got back home from my pilgrimage, I found my husband and my boy on hand and my turkey cooked to a turn. And my appetite was not disturbed by feelings of sorrow for the two hard-up fellows, for I believed it served them right.

WE MUST DRAW THE LINE.

The past week has been a busy one for me, and I have had but little time to improvise. As I mentioned about a year ago, my husband was then a Shrine novice. This year he proclaimed that he was a "Noble," whatever that may mean, and in pursuance of his proclamation proceeded to render it necessary to purchase extra ice for three days, and later to resemble Moses by being meek and lowly. Thanksgiving came on apace, and every matron knows what that means.

Therefore do I take the liberty of resting up and saving time by inserting in the columns of The Advertiser a letter from one of the bridesmaids at my wedding, now the wife of a wealthy fruit grower on the outskirts of Los Angeles. Personal matters referred to by her in her epistle are marked by stars, sometimes denominated "asterisks," with brief explanatory Prescott parenthetical statements of the character of the omissions.

After the "Dear Sarah" and considerable gossip about the manner in which one of our old associates is behaving, and how dowsy another appears, she proceeds:

"I was pleased to see by the Times today that Honolulu had taken steps to keep the Japanese where they belong. * * * [a sentence or two about remarks of her husband which The Advertiser wouldn't publish]. I am * * * [name of office, concealed because identification would follow] of the Los Angeles W. C. T. U. And when a horrid Japanese creature named Sameguchi, who doesn't wear corsets, and wears a kimono and obi and wooden shoes, put in her application for membership, I just couldn't stand it, and threatened to resign if she was elected. They told me she was a Christian, and was well educated, and didn't use chop-sticks, and had helped us with a liberal subscription when we had our picnic last June. But I said we had to draw the social line somewhere; that it was all right to take the money of the Japs, according to our by-laws, but therein was contained nothing which required us to receive them when they called or to call on them. And I said it didn't matter to me if she was a woman, and believed in the Trinity, and didn't drink sake. There was one old woman, Mrs. * * * [name omitted on account of the use of the adjective "old"], who said the word "Christian" was a broad one; but she was the only one who thought so, and the application was denied. We must teach these people to learn their places, and have them know that they must not be permitted to become members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

"Mrs. * * * [explanation for omission of name unnecessary], whose husband you will remember is that big wine manufacturer, and Mrs. * * *, the widow of a prominent brewer, were splendid Heutnants in the fight."

"I hope John helped in turning down the vice-consul in Honolulu. I know

Excluding the American and Portuguese, the white vote has dropped 140 in the total.

One hundred and thirty-two years ago today the first tourist, Captain Cook, commanding the British ships Discovery and Resolution, arrived off the coast of Maui, on his second visit to the Hawaiian Islands. Then began a series of incidents which led to the tragedy on the beach at Kealahou Bay, Hawaii, where the intrepid navigator lost his life. When the ships arrived at Maui, they had just come down from the Arctic regions, where the captain had made a series of explorations and astronomical observations. There was warfare on Maui at the time the ships arrived, but the old King Kalanipou, who had landed on Maui to battle with the Maui king, found time to greet Captain Cook on the shore, supposedly near Wallua, Koolau, and afterward accepted an invitation to go aboard one of the ships, where he and his chiefs were entertained.

Captain Cook's reception one hundred and thirty-two years ago was a very friendly one, and the people on the Island of Hawaii, to which he went immediately afterward, were equally friendly, although he was regarded with awe by the commoners, who believed he was the god Lono. But, in less than three months after his return from the frozen north to the Paradise of the Pacific he fell, a victim of a brawl.

Captain Cook was the first globe-trotter to visit the Hawaiian Islands. Today thousands of tourists, following in his footsteps, as he did, believe that the Islands are the fairest they have ever seen.

Small Talks

SANTA CLAUS—I have my dates all arranged to take in the Honolulu Malihini Christmas Tree.

TOMMY DUNN, U. S. N.—It's a mighty good thing there are no vessels to be scaled, with me lying up for repairs.

F. E. THOMPSON—Lanai will be the greatest island in the entire Pacific Ocean when we have developed all our enterprises there.

HENRY O'SULLIVAN—Now that the cats are away the mice have got to clean house. The Governor won't know the place when he gets back.

P. W. RIDER—We had the largest Thanksgiving celebration down at Kakaako Thursday that we ever held. All the fifty-seven varieties were there—240 of them.

E. B. BLANCHARD—Another inspection of the retail stores commences in a month. Last time it occurred there was a dozen or so arrests. I hope it will be cleaner work now.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL LINDSAY—The lid wasn't hot until the Governor and Mott-Smith went away and left me to sit on it. A few more San Francisco embezzlement cases and so forth and I'll take a vacation myself.

D. P. THURM—Business has been very good all during the year with the exception, possibly, of August and September. Business men have gone into the Christmas spirit this year by getting ready early, and business is good already.

DIRECTOR A. F. WALL—The Floral Parade plans are moving ahead satisfactorily, and members of the committees tell me that auto owners and others are entering into the matter with enthusiasm. We'll have a big parade this time.

DONALD MacTAVISH—D'ye ken th' stunt th' Thustle Club ar-re gae ta do? Hae a woman gie th' show a Bur-rn's nicht. D'ye ever hear th' like? Hoot mon! Gie me th' skirl o' th' pipes, an' tak awa th' swirl o' th' skirts. It gae me greet, ta think o' it.

MANAGER BALCH—Our wireless office will be in the new telephone building on Garden lane tomorrow morning, and we will do business there in future, instead of on Fort street. I hope we will be able to cut out all induction on the line after being established there, and the night 'phone service between Kakaako and town will be greatly improved for the wireless business.

C. S. DESKY—Woodlawn, our new suburb in the upper end of Manoa valley, where we are opening out miles of streets and installing reservoirs, will have a building restriction such as prevails in College Hills. Residences will have to be pretty good ones, as no shacks will be permitted there. Another thing is that no stores will be permitted anywhere within the subdivision. And next year, if not before, I hope the Rapid Transit company will have it figured out to give Manoa a ten-minute service.

he is a Y. M. C. A. man, and I know he is very sensible. I hope, too, he will go further.

"Last year, when I was in Honolulu, on that lovely visit, I saw that * * * [her spelling of the word "Malihini" is as bad as her grammar] Christmas tree. I noticed several Japanese children participated. I trust and believe if the celebration takes place this year the Jap youngsters will not be permitted to attend. They do not know what Christmas means, and do not deserve dolls, candy and popcorn. Affectionately,

"REBECCA."

And I have just written my "well"-named friend that her judgment of my husband was well grounded, for he declares himself pro-Japanese on subscription and con-Japanese on Christianity.

WHEN PEACE IS PAU.

I trust that the dove of peace shall ever hover about the United States of America. But if the squab ever gets weary of well-doing, aviates and takes a well-earned vacation, Hawaii will certainly be the Mecca of many a war correspondent. Suppose, for instance, that about 1913, Teddy the great and Kaiser Klebalm Wilhelm der gross get into an altercation as to who is the most strenuous, and the contest between them be taken up by their respective and respected countrymen. We all know that dreadnoughts and pronouncements and mortar batteries and harbor mines and torpedo destroyers and income taxes and moving picture shows of teeth and curled mustaches and various other peace-producing stunts would be resorted to. But while the attempt was thus being made to lure back the peaceful pigeon, what a glorious field the Paradise of the Pacific would be for pen-wielders of the Stephen Crane type.

With their cane knives, which would the Jap support? And columns would be cabled, if the cable should remain intact, concerning the attitude of the firm of Swanzy, Davies & Davies. Georg Bodiek, the map without a country, would have an opportunity of adopting one. The Chinese would be with us; for while they are a trifle shy on ready recognition of "The Star Spangled Banner," they come to it more quickly and come nearer to a correct pronunciation of the title than they do of "Die Wacht Dem Rhine." The Koreans would probably line up with the Dutchmen, not because they love Germany more but Uncle Sam less. The Hindus wouldn't line up at all, and, like the Russians, would be found only in the sutler's camps.

As I have intimated above, I trust the conflicts will be only newspaper, Y. M. C. A., and diplomatic ones. But if any of them do occur, the line-up will certainly be worth careful study.

Many Things to Be Done

Christian Science Monitor.

All the talk of the campaign just ended has not turned a shovelful of dirt, planted an acre of ground, watered a garden, set out a tree, built a foot of waterway, laid a rail, moved a wheel, given impetus or encouragement to development, construction, enterprise. The tendency of political campaigning seems largely destructive. It is a serious question whether there was anything really profitable in the campaign that ended November 7. As a rule the things of nearest interest to the public were forgotten; as a rule the things remembered were only those of nearest interest to the politician. The most useful result of it all, so far as the ordinary observer can see, is that it has provided for a wholesome reaction. People may now turn gladly to the doing of things that greatly need to be done. More than this, having turned their backs upon the spellbinder, they may demand of those in public life, for the next two years or thereabouts, closer attention to public business.

The country is growing at a tremendous rate. The census figures show it. With this growth there is a corresponding increase in governmental responsibility. Never in American history has there been greater need of wise and honest administration of public affairs than exists today. Never was there greater need of public men capable of taking a comprehensive grasp of the nation and the national needs. The country has been passing through a period of industrial, social and political unrest. The agitator has had the floor. On the whole the experience has been beneficial. Recently, however, there have been on all sides striking evidences of a disposition to substitute practise for theory. Much has been said of conservation, of reclamation, of waterway construction, of road building, but, compared with the possibilities which present themselves, little or nothing has actually been done. This is why, throughout the great stretches of undeveloped country in the west, Southwest and Northwest, there has been some grumbling. The time has come when the cause for this grumbling should be removed.

Talkers are well enough in their day and in their way, but they have had their day and their way; and the need is now for doers. It is sometimes said that there are no longer opportunities for development in this country; that all of the land is occupied, that the day of the pioneer, the frontiersman, the settler, the nation builder, is past. Those who talk in this vein do not know the country. The United States of America is still in its infancy, and citizens of the country a hundred years hence will smile at the conceit of these days which holds that everything is finished, or nearly so.

"I think you said, Haeus, that you had a brother in the mining business in the West?" "Yeh, boss that's right." "What kind of mining—gold mining, silver mining, copper mining?" "No, sah, none o' those; kalso-mining."—Everybody's Magazine.

"Why didn't your boy enter college?" "He couldn't pass the examination." "Do they have to pass an examination? I thought all a college boy needed was some funny clothes."—Detroit Free Press.



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SCHEME WOULD HELP HILO GROW

If Plan of United Fruit Company Goes Through It Will Mean Much to Hawaii.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

"I believe that the development of the banana industry as proposed by Captain Clark, the representative of the United Fruit Company who was in Hilo last week, is one of the most important matters which could possibly be imagined," said L. A. Thurston, in an interview in Hilo last week. "The extent to which this matter will be carried and the enormous amount of money which it will bring to Hilo, if the plans go through, are far greater than the ordinary individual has any idea."

"While Captain Clark did not state any definite price to me during his conversation, I understand that he mentioned the fact to others here that a better price would be expected here than in the West Indies and that the figure might approximate 40 cents per bunch. This would be cash, paid on delivery at the wharf and there would be no red ink returns from San Francisco to look forward to, as there have been before in this trade."

"Captain Clark's proposition is to start at once making contracts with all those who are interested in the business and to begin shipping immediately by the local steamers, provided that the business shows that it can be built up to the degree desired. By this he means that the United Fruit Company does not want to ship by other than their own steamers any longer than necessary and they are willing to go into the business provided that the prospect will warrant the belief that in two years time they will be able to put on a steamer of their own, of 3000 tons register, which is about the size of the Hilonian. For this they want 20,000 bunches of bananas every twenty days. If the supply here will keep up after that they want to put on a second steamer of their own, which will handle the same amount of the fruit and mean a steamer every ten days."

In Passenger Trade.
"I asked Captain Clark about the steamer having accommodations for passengers and he stated that the steamers which they had and wished to use for this work had accommodations for 110 passengers and that they expected to go into that business also. He stated that the company had two steamers which had been taken off the run from Jamaica to New York when five new vessels had been put on and that they were anxious to develop the banana trade between Hawaii and the Coast to such an extent that they could use both of these vessels here."

"In speaking further on the same line he made an important statement in saying that he did not wish to have fruit shipped by other than their own vessels any longer than it could be helped on account of the fact that such fruit would have to be wrapped, while with their own vessel, no wrapping would be needed. As the covering used on bananas and the labor needed for this work, amounts to a good deal, it may be seen that this is something strongly in favor of the grower."

Big Thing for Hilo.
"To see what this means to Hilo, if the matter is taken up and pushed ahead, one must do a little figuring. At the rate of 20,000 bunches of bananas every ten days, at 40 cents per bunch, there would be \$8000 paid out in this city every ten days for the fruit alone. This would amount to practically \$300,000 per year and would be distributed among the people who would spend every cent of it here. In addition to this the money which would be brought here by the fact of a passenger steamer arriving from the Coast every ten days, bringing in tourists by the hundred, would be the greatest possible thing for Hilo."

"The plan as I understand it, would be to make Los Angeles the distributing point on the Coast and Captain Clark told me that the company would be willing to make three stops in the Islands to pick up bananas, probably in Honolulu, certainly at Hilo, and possibly at either a Kona or a Maui port. The matter is certainly one of the greatest importance and the fact that the United Fruit Company is willing to make contracts immediately should be considered seriously by anyone who has an opportunity to go into this line either on a large or small scale."

CROUP.

Not a minute should be lost when a child shows symptoms of croup. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. For sale by all dealers. Beason, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR SHIPMENTS ACROSS TEHUANTEPEC WILL BE UNINTERRUPTED

There will be no interruption of freight shipments across the Tehuantepec Isthmus by the railroad system which transports several hundred thousand tons of Hawaiian sugar every year. This declaration comes from General Manager Dearborn of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company at New York, and was received yesterday by cable by General Freight Agent C. F. Morse of the local A. H. agency.

When the revolutionary outbreak against the Diaz government was made public there was some uneasiness among plantation men as to whether the revolution would in any way affect the shipment of sugar over the Tehuantepec route. Mr. Morse at once cabled to the head office for information, and yesterday morning received the following:

"Referring to your cable of the twenty-second instant, the Tehuantepec National Railway Company has cabled us that all interested can rely upon no interruption of movements of freight. We consider that the government is in absolute control."

Associated Press cablegrams relating to the revolution indicate that the movement is becoming weaker and that the revolutionists are rapidly losing ground.

HOW FUNDAMENTALS MAY BE PRESENTED

Necessity of Teaching Children the Facts of Life and Truths of Heredity.

BALTIMORE, Maryland, November 11.—Dr. Llewellys F. Barker, of the Johns Hopkins Medical School, and chairman of the committee on eugenics of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, said: "The healthiest mode of approach to questions related to sex is through study of plant and animal life. The two great factors of life, heredity and environment, can be brought before students in a wholly unobjectionable way, and the analogy of human life is so obvious that the principles learned will almost surely be transferred in due time by the learner to the human domain."

"Observation and experiment, even if limited to a few fundamental points, will be far more fruitful than didactic lectures. Let teachers-to-be observe for themselves the influence of external conditions in causing changes in the structure of plants and animals, let them note the responses of living substances to heat, light, oxygen, food substances, poisons and infectious agents, and they will quickly realize the importance of a well-regulated environment for the welfare of human life. Again, let them study pollen and ovule microscopically, observe the process of plant fertilization, and the development of the plant embryo, or permit them to watch frogs' eggs, fish eggs, hen's eggs, and to follow the embryos through their various stages and you have chosen the easiest way to initiate them normally into a knowledge of the mysteries of sex, of impregnation and conception, of birth and development."

"Experimental hybridizing in sweet peas or in colonies of mice quickly opens the mind to the significance of heredity, and surely nothing is more likely to awaken conscience to the duty and privilege of the human race of improving the quality of the children born than some acquaintance with the laws of heredity, and especially with the rules of Mendel regarding the inheritance of particular qualities."

"Teachers trained in biology can intelligently instruct pupils in personal and public hygiene; and will do much, often in an indirect way, to make it clear to children that the future of the race depends on the quality of the children born, and this depends on the inherent qualities of their parents."

"If the teachers in our schools knew that drunkards, lunatics, idiots, prostitutes, and habitual criminals are such because in the majority of instances they have been born with defective nervous systems; and if they knew that such drunkards, lunatics, idiots, prostitutes, and habitual criminals are more likely to breed their kind than to have healthy offspring, we should have taken a large step forward in that education of public opinion, which will be necessary before we can pass laws which will prohibit parenthood to the notoriously unfit."

"If these same teachers knew that a family record of 'good stock' on the husband's side and on the wife's side is the best guarantee for the birth of physically, mentally and morally healthy children, they could do much toward the development of that same opinion about marriage which those who have the good of the people at heart hope may soon displace the abnormal ideas now prevalent, not only among young people, but among their parents, who should know and teach their children better."

PROBABLY RESULT OF IWASAKI'S FAILURE

Over two hundred Japanese small planters, we are informed, have very recently abandoned their cane patches and left Oahu, because of the very poor contracts that were tried to be forced on them, reports A. Setta, the organ of the Big Island Portuguese. This astounds us a good deal for we were rather under the impression that the Oahu Sugar Company was giving its outside cane planters very favorable terms. Since saving, economical and cheap-living Japanese are forced to give up cane planting because there is no profit in the business to them, we would like to know what chance would Americans and Europeans have at the business. This is a serious matter, one which affects not only the economical, but the civic future of this Territory as well.

A SETTA OPPOSED TO MORE FILIPINOS

The press of Hawaii is almost unanimous in calling the attention of the planters to the fact that he recent Republican victory in these islands insures the continuation of European immigration and that further importation of Filipino laborers should cease immediately, says A. Setta. After the trial given the Filipinos there is absolutely no reason to bring here any more of that class of people. As laborers they are almost to a man, useless and as residents they have proven entirely unsatisfactory. We certainly want no more Filipinos.

WHEN BALLOONING WAS TRIED HERE

Tragic Flight of Van Tassel—King and Others Witness of His Last Leap.

Just at this time, when there is a suggestion of an aeroplane meet for Hawaii, when the navigation of the air has come so prominently to the fore, with ballooning and aeroplaning a popular and exclusive sport, there are those in Honolulu whose memories will go back to the days of 1880, when ballooning was one of the exciting amusements in this city.

One of the great events with which it was intended to celebrate His Majesty King Kalakaua's birthday that year was a balloon ascension and parachute jump by Prof. Joseph L. Van Tassel, who was one of a number of skilled balloonists who had been having successful exhibitions here prior to the King's birthday.

The account of this ascension is given in The Advertiser of November 18, 1880, and is headed "His Last Leap." The story is as follows:

All the arrangements had been perfected and at 2:10 o'clock the youthful aeronaut started skyward attached by his parachute to the well-filled balloon. The point of starting was so well sheltered from the brisk trade winds that were blowing that the balloon had an excellent opportunity to rise upward, which it did to a height estimated at between five and six thousand feet.

The balloon now caught the force of the trade wind and commenced to set slowly towards the southwest, passing over the palace, at which point it had been arranged by the aeronaut he would cut loose and begin his descent.

Thousands of upturned faces watched the actions of the intrepid and daring professor and the thought, even then, was that he would make his descent in safety. Slowly the balloon passed to a point directly over the corner of Richards and King streets where it was discernible, now at 2:22 o'clock after being up three minutes, that Professor Joe had at last cut loose.

Cheer upon cheer was given this completion of the promise given that a parachute jump would be made. The parachute, however, instead of coming, as was hoped, directly earthward, seemed on the contrary to have been caught by the trade wind and lifted upward, and also drifted rapidly to wards the sea.

And now commenced a race between the balloon and parachute to seaward, the parachute with its living freight for the first few minutes appearing to be equal in height with the balloon. The lighthouse is reached, no drop! the outer buoy, no stop! On goes the parachute, on goes the balloon.

Now appears the danger, there is no provision for assistance, the parachute is now two miles from shore and still receding.

At last he drops! 'Tis just twenty-nine minutes and eighteen seconds past two o'clock. Prof. Joe Van Tassel has been ten minutes and eighteen seconds in the air and has sailed over nearly five miles of space; it is only about eleven minutes since he shook hands with a friend at Punchbowl Hill and now he is in the water off Kalihi harbor.

Five minutes afterward the balloon drops, its round form being plainly visible to the crowds that line the wharves, with swarms in the rigging of the vessels, with glasses. No view can be obtained of the parachute or aeronaut.

Two sail boats, the Kahihlani and a cutter belonging to H. B. M. S. Espeigle, were in the harbor entrance, and the occupants noticed the aeronaut drifting to seaward. The yacht Hawaii was off Diamond Head with his excellency the minister of the interior on board. All three turned toward the falling man. Joe Van Tassel had fallen. Captain Rice of the Tug Eleu ordered steam, but a necessary delay of twenty-five minutes elapsed before the vessel left the dock on her errand of rescue, having on board amongst others Prof. Van Tassel's professional associate, Mr. F. Frost, and an Advertiser representative.

From 3 o'clock until 5:30, search, diligent and careful, was made, the lifeboats cruising in different courses, Minister Thurston in the Hawaii going well in shore and the tug making circles that covered all probable points. A boat's crew from the Myrtle Club consisting of Messrs. Alex. Robertson, G. Brown, J. H. Reist and W. Charlock, augmented the search party by their presence and pulled to the located spot where the ill-fated balloonist had ended his young life and long leap together.

No trace of man or parachute could be found, however, and after the balloon itself was picked up and taken on board the Eleu, start was made for Honolulu, all hope of rescue being destroyed. The homeward journey was made with a sharp lookout but without result, the only news given to the anxious enquirers on the wharf being that Prof. Van Tassel had made his last leap, had jumped into eternity and had added his name to the list of those daring spirits of his profession who had joined the great majority.

Rumors of different kinds were heard up to a late hour last night. The most careful search, however, failed to discover the body of the aeronaut and it is believed that sharks devoured his body.

OXFORD CREWS TRAIN FOR ROWING RACES

OXFORD, November 7.—The only blues in residence this term are the president, R. C. Gourne, and A. S. Garion. As at Cambridge, the practices for the trial eights and coxswainless fours comes uppermost. The races for the latter began Thursday. Ten college crews are practicing at present. Of these, the first Magdalen crew contains four Grand Challenge cup winners—Garion, Burgess, M. Drake and Wormald. R. C. Gourne, the Oxford president, rows for New College. The race for the trial eights will probably be rowed on Saturday, December 3, at Moulisford.

NO KICKS COMING FROM VALLEY ISLE

Supervisors Tour Constituency and Find Nearly Everyone Is Quite Contented.

WAILUKU, Maui, November 26.—The newly elected supervisors, Chas. Lake, W. Henning and W. F. Pogues, with Clement Crowell, county sheriff, have returned from a trip around the eastern section of Maui county. They report everybody in the outside districts satisfied and no complaints outside of trivial and frivolous kicks submitted to the members of the new county administration.

In the Koolau section of Maui a request was made that Republican legislators enact a law prohibiting married women from holding jobs as school teachers. Senator Kalamia, who was present, told the parties making the proposition that he wasn't raised in Kawaihae and did not propose to be made a laughing stock of by fathering such a fool measure.

It turned out later that the patriot back of the proposition wanted to oust the district school teacher, who happened to be a married woman, in order to make room for a relative who was not the possessor of a teacher's certificate.

Requests were made at several places for the installation of a system of water works.

The party leaves for Molokai today.

Maui Notes.

The Punene mill started grinding early this season, beginning the Saturday before election day.

The district overseer for the Makawao district, George Groves, is making his rounds on the new automobile bought by the county. In proportion to its size the machine makes much noise.

The Maui Teachers' Association held its meeting yesterday in the Wailuku public school. The attendance was large and the subjects discussed were interesting.

The concert and bazaar given by the ladies of the Church of the Good Shepherd of Wailuku, at the Alexander house last Saturday, was a very successful affair, judging by the crowds in attendance. A tidy little sum was netted for the benefit of the building fund of the church.

Judge Selden B. Kingsbury will give a patriotic address at the Wailuku Union Church Sunday, November 27.

The work of relocating the road by cutting out the steep grade at the foot of the mountain this side of Olowalu, is going ahead rapidly and satisfactorily under the direction of Mr. Hutchins of the contracting firm of A. A. Wilson. The road will be completed and opened for traffic early next January.

THE PROPER COURSE

Information of Priceless Value to Every Honolulu Citizen.

How to act in an emergency is knowledge of inestimable worth, and this is particularly true of the diseases and ills of the human body. If you suffer with backache, urinary disorders or any form of kidney trouble, the advice contained in the following statement will add a valuable asset to your store of knowledge. What could be more convincing proof of the efficacy of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills than the statements of people who have been permanently cured?

Karos Searle, 237 Third West South street, Salt Lake City, Utah, says: "You may continue to publish the testimonial I gave in favor of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills some years ago. This remedy certainly did me a great deal of good, and I am, therefore, always pleased to speak in its praise. Backache annoyed me off and on for a number of years, and I was unable to get relief until I commenced taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Many people have sought information of me regarding Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and I have always advised the use of this remedy."

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

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

THINK MAN SHOT SELF AND ACCUSED RIVAL

The city attorney's office is at present working on a suspicious shooting case, which occurred several nights ago at Ala. It is possible that developments will show that a Filipino purposely shot himself to drive another man away from the woman with whom he himself was infatuated.

A report has reached the city attorney's office that a Filipino, named Andrews, had been shot in a brawl, but suspicious elements have now cropped up which lead the officers of the department to believe that the wound was self-inflicted.

According to Andrews' story, a fellow countryman by the name of Alambra is responsible for his wound, having shot him one night as the former was trying to see the woman. According to further reports, Alambra has been living on the earnings of the woman and has not been desirous of having Andrews around.

The doctors, however, are said to believe that the wound must have been self-inflicted, judging from its course and force, and other statements may yet bear out this supposition.

The theory advanced by Harry Lake, who is now working on the case, and the theory of his department, is that Andrews fired the shot himself, in order to get Alambra stewed away in jail and open a clear field for his now hampered wooing.

IS THERE TO BE MILLIONS IN IT?

Government Officials Presented With High Ambitions of the Humble Kiawe.

An accidental industry in Hawaii almost equal in volume to the sugar industry is contained in plans lately developed by the government and private individuals about the humble kiawe bean.

Doctor Wilcox's statements made before the planters' association at the conservation mass meeting during the late session hinted at the scheme for the utilization of the kiawe, adding that the Japanese government was becoming interested in it as a food for cavalry horses.

Manager Rinear of The Rinear Company, Ltd., sent samples of the crushed bean to Japan six weeks ago and the imperial government is now experimenting with them. Late reports indicate that they have given satisfaction and that there is a good chance for large orders being placed here.

Wilcox spoke in the most glowing terms of the bean as a food and the profit he claimed there was in its manufacture, and investigation has brought to notice immense tracts of land covered with kiawe throughout the various islands.

The Kaimaloa estate on Molokai, formerly an intended sugar plantation, and now owned by the C. M. Cooke Estate, is said to have 8300 acres covered with kiawe from which 166,000 tons of beans could be gathered. Estimates of profit have been based on these figures, although it is not yet known whether negotiations have been commenced with the Cooke Estate for the beans or not.

The original estimates made on what was considered logical prices brought a result so unexpectedly high that for safety's sake it was cut in half when it still presented a rosy sum. The bean has been analyzed and is said to equal in nutriment and even excel barley and other hay and on this basis, barley selling at thirty dollars a ton, a price of twenty-five dollars a ton on the bean was set by those preparing the estimates.

Two dollars and a half a ton was fixed as the cost of gathering, crushing and drying the beans, and to make matters safer this figure was raised to \$5. This left a profit at the place of business of \$20 a ton. Carrying the sum still further this left the value of 166,000 tons of kiawe beans as \$3,320,000.

These figures were reviewed by Doctor Wilcox before his address at the conservation meeting, but so high were they that he cut them in two, which leaves \$1,660,000 as the possible profit from 8300 acres heavily covered with kiawe trees. So high are the figures that the first conclusion is that there must be a mistake in the basis upon which the figures were reached. Some say that the beans are deceptive on the ground and that twenty tons can not be taken off an acre and others allow for a deceptive grove with less trees than there appear to be.

The agricultural station has found a parasite for the worm that formerly destroyed so great an amount of the bean, and in the grinding at the Rinear factory this year it was noticed that the beans from the groves where the parasite had been lodged yielded beans free from the insect. Formerly any one remaining in the room where the beans were being ground soon became covered with minute insects causing an itch, but this is now almost altogether done away with.

Mr. Cockett, manager of the Cornwell Ranch on Maui, states that there are about 4000 acres of kiawe on that property which would also yield about the same amount per acre.

LET US LOOK INTO THAYER'S GRIP, THEY ASK

MANILA, October 27.—An echo of Thayer's disappearance was heard in Judge Crossfield's court Wednesday morning when Stuari Harvey, who accompanied Thayer to Hongkong on the trip at the end of which the Calamba promoter vanished, appeared to explain some of the circumstances attendant upon the return of Thayer's baggage to this city.

This baggage was left in the hotel by Thayer, and was later sent to Manila. It is believed that there may be documents and books relative to the Calamba deal and Judge Crossfield was asked to issue an order directing the receivers to open the trunk and make use of whatever papers are necessary to the receivership.

RICE CROP IS SHORT IN JAPAN

TOKIO, November 6.—There is a material shortage in the rice crop of Japan and that, with the damage done by the floods and depression in certain lines of business, makes the general outlook a serious one.

The rice crop is a surprisingly large element in prosperity or adversity in Japan every year. It is the great food staple of the country and as it is plentiful or scarce the people are in good circumstances or hard up. Partial failure of the rice crop of 1905 exercised a large influence on the peace made with Russia.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

ROBERT O. MATHERSON

EDITOR

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THE KICKING HABIT.

What is the matter with Hilo? Either that community is consistently abused, or it has an ingrowing grudge. The people of Honolulu have many kicks coming, but they direct these at each other or at their own government; the people of Maui are seldom heard to kick, except in the matter of school inspectors, and then they register their objections, hear the other side, turn the question over and get back to business; the Garden Island people are usually unanimous except just at election times, and keep busy even then working out their own salvation. So far as kicks go, the Kaulas hear more than they make.

But the Big Islanders are always abused by somebody else, or, as was suggested in the last issue of their newspaper, the Hilo Tribune, they have become so accustomed to kicking that they kick first and consider afterward on every proposition. The matter has been brought forward by the Tribune, otherwise it would be a temptation of Providence for The Advertiser to mention the matter at all.

In the current number of the Tribune, we read that the city fathers of Hilo have resolved to "take the most drastic steps, if necessary, to buck the territorial administration." We read further that the supervisors have resolved "to deliver an ultimatum to the Hilo Railroad Company." Another item informs us that "the board of supervisors and the Hawaiian Board are still wrangling." Another column interview with Representative-elect Yates quotes him as saying that there is "a general complaint" in Kona regarding the work of the local assessors, but that if a local board of equalization should be provided for and "the appointment of the members thereof is placed in the hands of the Governor, there might as well be no board at all." On the other hand, according to what Mr. Yates has heard, the idea of having the board named by the board of supervisors would be equally useless, as "the counties are directly interested in taxation, and a board of supervisors which found itself in the hole financially might try to appoint a board which would make assessments too high all around."

Word also comes that Speaker Holstein was elected on the strength of letters he circulated criticizing the territorial administration and promising to oppose it.

It may be that the people of the Island of Hawaii do their kicking in public, while the rest of us are content to go around appearing friendly but nursing our grievances in secret. Whatever is wrong, it would be such a pleasant surprise if something could be done to either remedy the Big Island grievances or persuade the people there that there is a silver lining to every cloud, two sides to every question, more weight in a smile than a frown, and that, anyhow, what hurts may only be growing pains and a good thing to feel.

As stated above, the justification for venturing to suggest that there is more than the average amount of kicking among the Big Islanders is a statement to that effect in the Hilo Tribune, which comments on the situation it finds, as follows:

Again Hilo is kicking. Kicking good and hard with the healthy vigor and devotion of a lusty mule. The kicks are being directed against the administration, for it is always fair game to kick at the administration. It is probably good exercise, and it keeps the community from getting sluggish—but what are we going to gain by it in the long run?

This time the county fathers have taken the lead in the kicking. They can not be much blamed for feeling peevish toward the territorial powers—that be, who have on occasion slipped them a few lemons; still, what is the use of kicking all the time? As a matter of fact, it looks very much as if the supervisors had gotten into the habit of kicking and now simply kept it up because they liked it.

When the trouble about the removal of fireman's hall started, the supervisors objected because the Territory planned to move that building to a site on Front street. The supervisors were quite right in objecting, and in doing so they did a public service. To place the fire station at the bottom of the hill would have been folly, as they pointed out. Now, however, the territorial officials have seen the justice of the objections made, and they have offered to move the fire station to a site facing Bridge street, a place which is about as good for the purpose as the site on which the station now stands.

And still Hilo, through the supervisors' kicks, this time because the building is not allowed to remain on Waianuenue street. The Territory has for a long time past been criticized because of the fact that it did not dispose of the public lands of Hilo, which are needed for the development of the city. Now the territorial officials have finally taken up the matter and have begun in earnest with the opening of these lands. And we are kicking. The officials are human, probably even Frear is so, and the result will without doubt be that they will become so disgusted with doing anything for Hilo that it will be a very hard job to get them started on any such business in the future.

AMERICANS MUST TAKE LESSONS.

R. P. Schwerin, the Pacific Mail general manager, who is in the city en route to the mainland after an extended visit to the Orient, goes back with a number of new ideas, some for his own consumption in the future management of his steamship line and some for general use of his countrymen.

Mr. Schwerin has come to the conclusion that if America is to reap the benefit of the chances the country has for trade in the Far East, there must be more of a catering to the demand. In the Philippines he found that the amount of trade being carried on between the islands and the mainland and the amount being conducted by Americans was disappointing, in view of the possibilities.

This, he is reported as saying, results from the fact that the American exporter will not attempt to meet the peculiar demands of the oriental and Filipino importer. Americans are trying to impose their standards upon the foreign customer, with the result that the customer goes to British and German houses to do its buying.

In order to impress this upon American exporters, the Pacific Mail manager is taking home with him a number of samples of the British, German and Japanese goods sold in the Philippines and put up according to the necessities of the demand. He will show these to his countrymen and urge upon them the necessity of consulting the purchaser before trying to do business, as their trade rivals are doing.

The American goods are as good as, if not better than, those taken in preference by the Far East buyers. The difference is that the others pack the goods the way the customers want them packed and the American packs them the way he wants.

TUBERCULOSIS FIGURES.

Whether the figures of the board of health—that there are no more than five hundred cases of tuberculosis in the Territory—are correct or not, or whether the other figures made public, that there are double that number, be correct, is immaterial. One thing is certain: there is too much tuberculosis in evidence for a country like this, where it is summer all the year and where fresh air, the great preventive and the great remedy for the white plague, can be had every day and all night throughout the seasons.

During the past statistical year in Hawaii, one death from tuberculosis has occurred every forty-eight hours!

Every other time the clock tolls off the midnight hour, the white plague claims another victim in Hawaii, in nineteen cases out of twenty a Hawaiian or a part-Hawaiian.

Every day during the past ten years, according to the census figures, there was one Hawaiian less in the world, in a great measure the work of tuberculosis.

This is the condition the fighters of the great white plague are facing. It is not a question as to whether their statistics are correct, but a question of life or death; a matter of the destruction of a race; not one of figures.

AN IMPORTANT PROBLEM.

The coming session of the legislature is to be a real test of the self-governing qualities of Hawaii. The number of important matters to come up for discussion and settlement are more and greater than any other legislature of the islands has had to deal with. Fortunately it is for Hawaii that those chosen at the polls at the last election are, almost to a man, capable and fitting for the responsibilities they have assumed.

One of the important matters to be taken up is that of meeting the demands for great increases in practically every branch of our educational system. Already the public schools of the Territory are overcrowded and in many localities totally unable to accommodate the number of children of school age. Next year, the situation will be worse, and the school necessities will increase rapidly for every year to come for the next decade. It is just now that the pinch is commencing to be felt. During the past ten years the influx of Japanese made comparatively few demands on the schools. Now, with the Japanese children born here attaining to school age, the demand is enormous, and the number of Japanese children who will clamor for admission during the next ten years will make the demand still more so. Later, the children of the Filipinos will be another factor to take into consideration.

It is useless to talk of any scheme to get out of our plain duty of educating at the public expense every child in the islands, be his parentage what it may. To shirk the duty and to allow American born children to grow up uneducated in American lines would produce a result disastrous to the future of Hawaii. These children have to be educated and the compulsory school attendance regulations must be kept up.

The plans for the necessary enlargement of the school system, to meet the immediate demands, include the erection of ten more school buildings, the enlargement of fifty existing school buildings and the engagement of a hundred teachers, in addition to those now on the salary lists. This work will call for a great increase in the appropriations, and the call will be only one of a dozen that the legislators will have to consider.

The legislators will have to combine efficiency with economy. The territorial income is fixed by the available tax money. Some of the things for which the legislature will be asked can very properly be paid for through the issuance of bonds, in order that the expense may be distributed throughout the periods in which the public works will be used. Other expenses must be met out of current revenue, and to be able to meet the necessary expenses all the unnecessary ones must be cut out.

It is possible to reduce the expenses of the legislature itself very considerably. Compared with some legislatures, the local lawmakers squander little, but compared with the income of the Territory they squander considerable. By getting down to a bedrock basis, the legislature should be able to save enough in clerk hire, interpreters' fees and translation expenses to pay the salaries of fifteen or twenty school teachers for a year.

This is a matter which, fortunately, can be left to the members themselves. From every indication the coming session is to be one of business.

DEAN WORCESTER'S TROUBLES.

Commissioner Dean C. Worcester, of the Philippine government, who passed through here as a passenger on the S. S. Manchuria, is having trouble shot at him with a double-barreled gun. One bunch of complaints against his administration comes from Washington; the other is being exploded in the Philippines. From Washington comes a charge that he is too closely related to some of the purchasers of the friars lands, which he is administering, and it is in connection with this charge, made by Congressman Martin of Colorado, that he is now Washington-bound.

In the Philippines he got into hot water by a public statement that six Moros could stampede fifty Filipinos and that in the event of the American withdrawal from the islands the Moros would start in conquering the islands. As the "civilized" Filipino fills in much of the time between elections by howling for "independence," the speech of the commissioner failed to make a favorable impression, failing so completely, in fact, that there is a great cry from Manila that Commissioner Worcester be recalled by Washington.

Dean Worcester's speech, which was delivered before the Y. M. C. A. of Manila, was, in part, as follows:

Were immediate independence to be granted to these islands as is requested, and were it possible for us instantly to withdraw and to leave events to take their own course, and were outside interference to be barred, I believe that the Moros would resume their conquest of the islands where the Spaniards compelled them to drop it, and would push it through to a successful termination. I believe that six Moros with barons could stampede any civilized town in the Philippine Islands where there was no Constabulary guard. Had some one raised the cry of "juramentado" while the meeting at Zamboanga was in progress, the hall would have been cleared in half a minute, and within a short time every door in the town would have been closed and barred. Indeed, I am informed that this very thing has happened in Zamboanga, and this would not point to a belief on the part of the local Christian Filipinos in their ability to manage the Moros successfully.

If original ownership is to be the determining factor in the sovereignty of these islands, then they should unquestionably be turned over to the Negritos, who are universally admitted to be the aboriginal inhabitants. If they are to be controlled by those who are best able to deal out even-handed justice, and to guide their many and diversified peoples, who vary in civilization from the Negrito, who comes practically at the bottom of the human series, to the highly civilized Christian tribes, then I believe that we shall have to remain here for some time yet. I am under no delusion as to what may be accomplished for the primitive wild people. It takes time to reconstruct them. The pleasant thing in our work for the non-Christian inhabitants of these islands is that the time has arrived when they appreciate what we are doing for them, and that they are assisting us in our work.

EXPECTING AN IMPOSSIBILITY.

The special correspondent of the Washington Star at Cincinnati, who held a watch on President Taft, wired to his paper on election day, as follows:

"The President spent four minutes in the booth marking his ballot. He seemed to be examining every name on it."

Now, taking the time necessary for the President of the United States to mark his ballot as a fair period for an average educated voter, let us examine the Kakaako record, interesting in view of the fact that it is because fifty odd of the voters could not get into the booth during the hours prescribed by territorial law and did their voting after five o'clock that the pending protest regarding the mayorality has been filed with the court.

Four minutes to a vote, with accommodations for four voters at a time in the polling booth, allows an average of one vote a minute. If every voter in Kakaako were as able as President Taft to mark his ballot and if from the minute the polls opened there were not a time that the line of voters ceased to file in, not a minute lost by the inspectors or judges in questioning applicants for a ballot, not a ballot spoiled so that another one had to be issued in its place, not a time when every one of the four compartments did not have a voter in it at work, it would have taken from eight o'clock in the morning until half-past two in the afternoon to get in the 382 votes polled in the precinct. With everything going like clockwork and every man as politically wise as the President, it would have taken all the time allowed by law with the exception of two hours and thirty-eight minutes.

Drawing a comparison between President Taft and the average Kakaako voter, taking into allowance the unavoidable loss of time in getting voters in and out of the booth, the time lost in having to assist many of the voters in marking their ballots, the time consumed in wholly necessary questioning of voters to avoid the possibility of fraud, and the fact that it is impossible to so adjust the coming of voters that at no time would there be no one of the compartments unoccupied, it will be seen how impossible it is to suppose that three hundred and eighty-two voters in Kakaako could cast their votes in the time allowed by law.

When the President of the United States requires four minutes to mark his ballot and when the ex-President at Oyster Bay required seven minutes, as he did, how can the average Kakaako man be expected to do better?

This shows, for one thing, that the voting precincts of Honolulu will have to be readjusted before another voting day comes around.

At this distance it is hard to see what the suffragettes of England expect to gain by personally beating up aged ministers of the crown or by urging on their male sympathizers to beat the younger ministers with dog whips. It may be, in spite of what they are doing, that the women of England are fit for the ballot, but they are hardly showing themselves good politicians by thumping the ones who can give it to them. Of course, mere man can not hope to follow the line of a woman's reasoning and it may be, after all, that they know what they are trying to do.

HOW OLD IS A CHINESE BABY?

Trying to make dates and agree agree, when it comes to the question of how old a Chinaman may be, is a difficulty frequently encountered in the courts and by government officials. A case recently came up in a Manila court in which it was explained by witnesses that a Chinese baby is said to be one year old at the time of birth, but even this explanation is at fault, according to an explanation into the matter of ages advanced by A. Burlingame Johnson, former American consul-general at Amoy. He writes:

As this question of the age of alleged minors is a troublesome one and frequently comes up in the courts as well as in the immigration department of the customs it might be of interest to explain the Chinese custom referred to.

It is not the custom in China to call a child one year old at birth as the testimony seems to have indicated before the court. If Chinese testified to that illegal fact it is only another evidence of the difficulty a foreigner has in understanding Chinese testimony or in translating Chinese thoughts when guided only by the words he uses.

If a Chinese child is born in the second moon, or March, he is called one year old until he is ten months old. If the child is born in the tenth moon, or December, it is called two years old by the time it is three months old. If the child is born during the Chinese harvest moon it is two years old in seven months.

Now all of this sounds very perplexing, and attorneys and courts are naturally confused and wonder how it is possible that so much difficulty could hedge itself about so simple a matter as the age of a child when parents and relatives are willing to give testimony.

When you ask a Chinese why a child born in the tenth moon is two years old before it can more than sit up, he simply replies it is the custom, and there you are blocked unless you are trained in questioning which is acquired only after years of intimate study of Chinese characters and how association with them in their native land.

The explanation of these anomalies is very simple and if the attorneys in the case in question had known how to analyze a Chinese answer he could have brought out these facts: The age of a Chinese advances one year at Chinese new year, in February. A child born in January is one year old until the next month. When new years passes he is two years old.

THE IRRIGATION BILL.

One section of the proposed bill, under which, if congress should pass it, the Kauai ditch will be built, is being quoted to show that it would result in "a land-grabbing scheme." The only answer to this objection to the bill will be found in the bill itself, other sections guarding in every possible way the privileges of homesteading and the rights of homesteaders. As a matter of fact, some of those who have studied the bill have expressed doubts as to the possibility of placing the ditch bonds when the land privileges of the plantations to be developed are so restricted and while the homesteading rights have been made so sweeping. Instead of providing any room for land-grabbing by corporations, the bill makes possible the irrigation of at present arid land and throws that land open to homesteaders in preference to all others. The only restriction on the homesteaders is that they must be bona fide homesteaders and not plantation blackmailers.

Before anyone gets excited at the silly opposition to a plan that will help Hilo grow, help the Island of Hawaii develop in population, wealth, industry and contentment, and help the Territory by encouraging the use of capital for the reclamation of arid lands, the bill should be intelligently studied.

A redistribution of the Territory for electoral purposes, based on voting strength, would give Oahu sixteen members in the house, in place of the twelve seats now occupied. With a total registration of 14,442 voters, the basis of representation with a house of thirty is approximately one to every four hundred and eighty. With this as a unit, the districts should elect as follows: First district, four members; second district, three members; third district, five members; fourth district, eight members; fifth district, eight members, and sixth district, two members. By islands, this would be: Oahu, 16; Hawaii, 7; Maui, 5; Kauai, 2.

An afternoon paper has burst out with the opinion that the proposed building ordinance will be a great thing for Honolulu because it will reduce insurance rates. It might have had considerable effect on rates if it had been passed a year ago, but now, thanks to dawdling, there is not a spot in the proposed restricted district where some kind of a firetrap has not been rushed up in anticipation of the ordinance. The measure can not become law too soon, but the procrastination of the past several months has produced additional fire menaces for Honolulu for the next fifteen or twenty years.

Since the bluff about money being exchanged for votes in the interests of R. W. Shingle has been called, there has been no repetition of the charge on the part of the Democrats. It would be bad enough to proclaim the shame of the Hawaiians if the charge were true, but it is much worse to charge things when the charges are not so.

It is decidedly refreshing to read in the Star a statement to the effect that "Honolulu is afflicted with peanut politics." This happens to be in connection with the recent political developments in Manoa, where the politicians not only indulge in politics of that particular brand, but want someone else to pay for the peanuts.

If those six hundred Mexican regulars who won a victory yesterday in Chihuahua had been matched against the Redmondites, who were fighting and bleeding for their country at the same time in the streets of Dublin, President Diaz might have given out a different interview.

It's a good thing there has been no definite decision regarding the style in which the Honolulu federal building is to go up. By the time building operations are started there may be quite a difference in the prevailing modes in architecture.

The Heathen

New York Times.

Gradually and by common consent the various missionary societies have permitted the word "heathen," as applied to the unchristianized nations, to fall into disuse. Prompted by the query of a correspondent, we have verified this fact at the office of the American Board of Foreign Missions, where the employment of the term is "no longer considered to be in good taste." The "heathen nations" of a generation ago, from Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strand, are now more respectfully referred to in missionary reports and circulars as the "non-Christian nations." The heathen were

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"Dwellers on the heath"; the word applied to a remote, ignorant, uncivilized, benighted folk. All countries, including our own, have them. The clay-eaters of the south and some of its mountaineers, and the hard cider drinkers of rural New England, are, strictly speaking, heathen. But before the countries were brought nearer by swifter means of communication it was customary for one nation to believe that most others were of a vastly inferior sort. They must be composed chiefly of barbarians, pagans, heathen. With the nearer acquaintance came knowledge of other civilizations—civilizations fortified by customs, learning and religions that inspired respect.

CONDEMNATION AT LAST IS ORDERED

Federal Authorities Instructed
to Start the Proceedings
for Mahuka Extension.

PROPERTY OWNERS IN ARMS

Private Cable Starts Ball Rolling
and Papers Will Be Drawn
Up at Once.

Private cablegrams received in the city on Saturday from Washington ordered the commencement of condemnation proceedings against the property desired for an extension to the Mahuka site, on which is to be built the federal building.

Federal authorities, queried as to the contents of the cable, were reticent, but admitted that such had been received. Prince Cupid has also received further information from the Washington authorities.

The federal government desires the proceedings started at once, according to the reported contents of the message, and United States District Attorney Brockens is to draw up the papers as soon as possible. The property holders along the Waikiki side of Fort Street, between King and Merchant, all of whom are affected by the order, have joined in retaining ex-Representative Hepburn to fight the condemnation at Washington, although the first proceedings will necessarily commence in the United States district court here.

E. O. Hall & Son, Castle & Cooke and other firms with large equities in the properties, through lease, etc., are all fighting the condemnation as bitterly as are the Austin estate and other owners. These equities are all valued so highly that they are largely responsible for the difference between the sum named by the Governor as sufficient to purchase the property and the sum set by those interested in it.

HAWAII BETTER OFF THAN THE MAINLAND

Average Family Income Here
Better Than That of Mainland
or General Average.

As a result of the tabulation of figures secured by Dr. Victor S. Clark last spring, when he was connected with the census bureau, it has been shown that the average family income in Hawaii is greater than that of the average family in Germany, where a similar census has been taken, and greater than that of the average family in mainland America.

In the comparison of nationalities it has been shown that the average Japanese family receives considerably less than the average family of any other nationality represented here, being some \$200 a year below the Chinese, the next lowest.

The exact figures have not been given out, but in discussing the generalities, Doctor Clark says:

"This set of figures is a comparison from the results of the 'social survey' last spring with similar results in the United States and in Germany. It should be noted that the figures for the United States were taken seven years ago before the rise in wages and in prices.

"Comparisons are valuable only as approximations. No three investigations conducted as these were would give exactly the same results. They are bound to be different.

"The low family income of the Japanese is partly compensated for by the fact that the average family is small, on account of the recent immigration of the women. As the family grows large we must expect a more exigent demand on the part of the Japanese for rates of pay that will enable them to raise their standard of living nearer the Chinese and Portuguese.

"The average annual surplus is higher in Hawaii than in the United States and Germany, but these figures are to be taken with some distrust. They indicate, however, that considering the composite character of the working population, the economic status of the family in Hawaii is fairly satisfactory.

"The worst showing in comparison with the United States and Germany is in the housing conditions. Only the Caucasians and the Hawaiians have as many rooms per person as the laboring classes in America.

The percentage of income earned by children is least in Germany and this indicates that in Germany there is in some respects a higher social and economic civilization, even though the income of the family may be smaller than in Hawaii or the mainland States.

DO IT NOW.

Now is the time to get rid of your rheumatism. In fully nine cases out of ten the attack is simply rheumatism of the muscles, due to cold or damp, or chronic rheumatism, neither of which require any internal treatment. The free application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm is certain to give quick relief. Try it. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

J. L. Benoit, a former resident of Honolulu, arrived last week from the mainland, and will go to Schofield Barracks, where construction work is soon to begin.

HIGH INSULAR OFFICIALS HERE

Philippine Land Authorities to
Appear at Friar Land
Investigation.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Armed with all the papers relating to the sales and leases of the various friar lands in the Philippines, a good part of the insular government is at present in this city en route to Washington. At the head of this official party is Capt. Charles H. Sleeper, director of the Philippines bureau of lands. Those with him are the Hon. Dean C. Worcester, secretary of the interior; Frank G. Carpenter, the insular executive secretary; Juan Villamor, the attorney-general; and O. W. Rheberg, the head of the friar lands division of the land bureau.

This little flying squadron of the Philippines are all bound for the States with the same end in view, the investigation of the alleged friar land frauds which congress is said to be preparing to take up. As yet no official authorization of the investigation has been made but a little cablegram that sped to Manila shortly before the Manchuria sailed from that port, requesting the officials named to come direct to Washington, is taken as evidence that such authorization is sure to be made.

Captain Sleeper was already prepared for the trip, having received intimation that he was to go some time previously but that the others were caught just as they were preparing for the opening of the insular legislature. Worcester and Carpenter will both be missed during the coming session as both play a large part in its work. The party will probably be away two months and maybe longer.

As director of the bureau of lands, Captain Sleeper has personally directed the management of the friar estates and either conducted or supervised all the important sales and leases that have been made. He wrote a considerable portion of the official correspondence on the subject and knows it more thoroughly than any other official of the insular government.

Between the records of his office which he is carrying to Washington and his extended personal knowledge, he is capable of making a more complete exposition of the several questioned transactions than anyone else who could appear before whatever tribunal investigates the case. That explains why he was the first man called when preparations were made to take up the investigation. The travelers are to lay before the investigating committee the government's side of the case.

Worcester left the islands in the midst of a storm of Filipino protest against himself. Several mass meetings were called by Filipino societies with the avowed intention of the roasting of the secretary of the interior and one, at least, of these was held and broken up. An attempt was made to get the assembly to take the matter up.

The threat that the Philippine assembly might go "on strike" and refuse to work unless Dean Worcester was recalled, led to the following verse, published in a recent copy of the Manila Cablenews:

This country now will soon be chow
For Old Demmitt's bow-wow;
The statesmen threaten to adjourn
And hold no further pow-wow.

Each soldier sage is full of rage
And also injured vanity,
And damns the pagan's patron with
A Christianized profanity.

With gestures due each runs him
Through
With bayonet rhetorical
Or makes him into sausage meat
With bolo metaphorical.

Within the hall the statesmen all
With agonized grimaces vow
They'll cut their silly noses off
To spite their foolish faces now.

Each swears he'll pack his gunny sack
And to his bosque baybay go
And from the shack will ne'er come back
Till Worcester's cake is dough.

Alas, we're stung! Each silver tongue
Likewise each leathern throat
Will silent be, so they decree,
Till Worcester's made the goat.

But we'll forgive and try to live
And also sometimes laugh,
If they'll forego their thirty per
Till Worcester gets the gaff.

L'envoi.

The sailors shirk and quit their work
When Gomez tells them to;
But statesmen need not strike to show
How little they can do.

MALIHINI CHRISTMAS TREE FUNDS COME IN

There will be a meeting of the members of last year's Malihini Christmas Tree committee this afternoon on the roof garden of the Young Hotel to organize for this year. A number of people will be asked to assist in the good work and the subscription lists will be placed this week at various places in the city. Already subscriptions are commencing to come in to the Advertiser, showing the hearty interest the public generally is taking in this charitable annual event.

Wilhelmina Not a Menagerie.

Contrary to expectation, the Wilhelmina is not a floating menagerie, and the elephants and horses and other animals which it was believed were coming here with the Great American circus are not aboard. The Wilhelmina is not bringing an elephant, but has a troupe of about twenty trained dogs. The company could not bring horses because of the quarantine that would have to be imposed upon them.

SHILLALAHS FLY WHEN POLITICIANS CLASH IN DUBLIN

DUBLIN, November 28.—Political rioting broke out here yesterday between the Home Rule followers of William Redmond and the adherents of that wing of the Irish party led by William O'Brien. In the fighting between the rival politicians and later against the constabulary that interfered, eighty persons were injured, several seriously.

Redmond has recently returned from America with one hundred thousand dollars as a political fund, subscribed by Irish-Americans to aid the Home Rule cause. With this fund back of him and the promise of as much more if he should need it, Redmond has been taking advantage of the talk of a general election to institute a fierce attack in the County of Cork against O'Brien, the effect of which is felt throughout Ireland. Yesterday, in order to show their sympathy with his cause, a large procession of voters paraded the streets of this city. The demonstration of strength proved too much for the O'Brianites, who gathered and attacked the paraders.



WILLIAM REDMOND, M. P.

The fighting was lively and became a three-cornered affair as soon as the police arrived and charged.

NOTHING IMPROPER IN RE SHIP SUBSIDY

The Committee Investigating
Charges Will Report That
All Was Correct.

WASHINGTON, November 11.—The apparent expectation of most of those who were connected with the ship subsidy inquiry of last spring now evidently is that that investigation shall not be resumed during the current fall. The committee itself is yet to be heard from in any definite and official way, but the fact that there has been no announcement of hearings and that the congressmen who were under charges last year have not retained anyone to continue their defense indicates the indifference of the accused men toward the situation and the fact that they feel that they have been already vindicated. The shipping interests have not been notified of an intent to continue investigations further, and their representatives in Washington assert that such information as has reached them is to the effect that nothing further is likely to be done. This is taken to assure an early report on the part of the committee of investigation, and it is supposed that this report will be turned in very soon after the assembling of congress for the winter session. Thus a ship subsidy situation of even more interest than that which would probably grow out of additional hearings is likely to be created.

Scope of Report.

The scope of the new report is in part plain. The accused congressmen were not convicted of any of the improprieties which had been charged against them, but were simply exonerated by the testimony. Their attorney feels that he has received what amounts to an assurance to this effect, and, therefore, it is clear on all grounds that congress will practically be obliged to regard them as relieved of the charges. That the committee will explicitly so state in its report is about as certain as anything can be. The testimony that was received last spring, but to which relatively little attention was paid by the public at the time, also showed that the second phase of the subjects committed to the inquirers—whether there had been any improper methods of lobbying—will also have to be answered on the basis of the data already available. The testimony showed that nothing whatever had been done by the shipping trade or any member of it that could be classed as improper lobbying and it is doubtful whether the work done by the Merchant Marine League for the purpose of influencing congress was much worse than is constantly being done by other organizations. While it was true that congressional dinners were given and that "literature" on the subsidy question was disseminated, other organizations have pursued the same plan so extensively as to make it almost self-evident that any condemnation of general legislative methods as now pursued. It is not likely that the committee will lend itself to any Quakerism and, therefore, the forthcoming report may be expected to exonerate both sides with respect to alleged impropriety. There may be a reference to the fact that certain shipping firms were regularly supplied through paid agents in Washington with information about legislation, and it is possible that some reference will be made to the winning and losing done by the Merchant Marine League, but the present view is that not much political capital can be made of either of these things. This leaves open simply the question whether anything is to be reported regarding alleged steamship "rigs" and "pools."

Music on the P. M. Boats.

The Manchuria carried a Filipino band this trip, and it is said that General Manager Schwerin, for once, was pleased and a Filipino band may be installed on each liner of the company. Filipino bands are the best in the Orient. They are orchestras rather than bands, but are called bands anyhow. The musicians are generally fond of classical music and play the standard operas in a manner to cause only favorable comment of critics.

When the Manchuria departed yesterday morning the Hawaiian band was on the wharf and gave the usual farewell serenade. Prince Kalaniasopale did not leave on the liner, and therefore, Col. Sam Parker, who was booked to leave, canceled his booking. The delegate plans to leave on the Wilhelmina sailing December 7, and Colonel Parker will accompany him. They will both go direct to Washington upon reaching San Francisco.

DENIES THAT PROTEST HAD ANY EFFECTS

The Army and Navy Register is not disposed to credit the report that any protests from Hawaii had anything to do with the decision of the war department not to send a regiment of colored troops to Hawaii. The facts known here that the regiment in question was to come and that it is now not to come, are disputed by the military publication, which says:

"A dispatch from Honolulu states that success has attended the vigorous protests made by the commercial organizations, government officials, and citizens of Honolulu against the stationing of any negro troops in the islands." No such decision has been reached by the war department. The colored regiments will take their turn at stations beyond continental limits, and as long as they are a part of the army it is not to be expected that local prejudice can be allowed to interfere with the schedule relating to regimental transfer. In this connection it is to be noted that no exception will be made to say that no objection will be made in the routine of movement to relieve the colored regiments of their regular tour of duty beyond continental limits. If neighborhood protests were to prevail in that particular, there would be a great inequality in the duration and location of regimental stations."

SPORTS ALL COUNTING YEAR-END BALANCES

Have No Time to Play Until They
Find Out How They
Stand.

The court proceedings at the Beretania Tennis Club are conducted now by the old bucks. The younger racketeers are too busy pounding the adding machines for year-end balances to see what the boss's rake off is on the commercial game. Theodore Richards said yesterday that he and C. G. Boeckus were hitting it up pretty regularly against D. W. Anderson and Johnny Waterhouse over the Beretania club courts, but the younger brood did not get out. A. M. Nowell, the tennis shark, was sprawled over a mathematical tabulation yesterday that might have represented a series of pyramid operations constituting a successful bear raid on the sugar market, or it might not. Anyhow it was as big as a clearinghouse balance sheet of the associated banks or a record of a progressive tennis tournament. His good man Friday was tapping down the scores on the tape as Nowell read them off and they were running out of the machine in columns by the yard at Winne's nimble touch. Nowell kept his eye on the dope sheet, so he wouldn't lose his place while he steered The Advertiser reporter off with "Nothing doing today."

It was about the same way everywhere yesterday that the sport died dropped in. "Too busy now," they all said, "for games. It's getting near the end of the year." The Grammar School league soccer series ends on Friday of this week and the last intercollegiate football match happens on the following day. There is no tennis tournament in sight and the Oahu Junior baseball league is somewhat up in the air. Cricket has long been dead and there is a calm in yachting circles. The sport fans, it would seem, have just got to twirl their thumbs until the moneyed men find out how they stand. Meanwhile Sam Hop will touch them up for donations for the Kalakaua walking run. There might be a pugilistic seance by and by if Nigel Jackson can produce the dough, but the sport calendar is absolutely clear for the next two or three weeks of outdoor athletic events.

Y. Arai, manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, leaves Hawaii on the next Matsunaga Ken to familiarize himself with conditions there. He will also visit the other islands in due time.

SCHWERIN HERE ON WAY HOME

T. K. K. Company Affairs Not
Settled Yet—Hackfeld Not
Agents After January.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)
General Manager Schwerin of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is going back to the mainland, having made a complete inspection of all the agencies of his company in the Orient. He was seen yesterday at Colonel Parker's Manoa residence, and expressed himself as follows, regarding the split between the T. K. K. company and the Pacific Mail:

"Yes, on January 26 the first steamer of the T. K. K. company will start under the auspices of the Japanese. The Pacific Mail company and the T. K. K. will then sever what connection they have had up till now. I do not know what firm will act as agent for the Japanese line in Honolulu. There is one thing I can say, however, and that is that Hackfeld & Co. will not do the work."

In answer to a question as to how many boats the T. K. K. would place on the run, Mr. Schwerin replied that the three steamers that at present make this port when going to and from the Orient would probably continue to do so. It had been said that three new steamers would be built, and that the company would operate six vessels in all.

"Trade conditions in the far East are about normal," said Manager Schwerin, "and yet there is not much money. The price of silver fell away down, and you know what that means in the Orient. Still, silver went up again, and things were not too good. I visited all the agencies throughout the East, and in the Philippines made several side trips. I left Manila on the cutter Polillo, which was placed at my disposal by Governor-General Forbes, and ran down to Batangas and afterwards to Cebu. We called at Danaguet and Tacloban, and made Hilo our last port of call on the cutter."

From other sources it is learned that the T. K. K. company is out after business, and that it intends to get it. There are all sorts of chances for officers of the other lines, say the people who have studied the question in the East, and it is alleged that pursers, freight clerks and chief stewards have been approached on the subject of changing over to the Japanese steamship company.

Important Circular.

The department of commerce and labor has issued a circular referring to the laws as applied to supervising and local inspectors of steamboats, collectors of customs, and masters, owners, and agents of merchant passenger steamers of New Zealand. The circular is dated Washington, October 25, 1910.

It reads: "This department, having been officially advised by the honorable secretary of the marine department of New Zealand that the authorities of New Zealand will recognize as valid the steamboat-inspection certificates issued by the authorities of the United States government, will dispense with any further inspection as regards hull, boilers, machinery, and equipments, including life-saving apparatus, except such as is necessary to satisfy the inspectors that the condition of the vessel, her boilers, and life-saving equipments are as stated in the said current United States certificate of inspection; and, furthermore, the department being satisfied that New Zealand has inspection laws relating to passenger steamers approximating those of the United States, it is hereby ordered, under the authority conferred upon the secretary of commerce and labor by the amendment to section 4400, Revised Statutes of the United States, approved March 17, 1906, that hereafter and until otherwise directed the merchant passenger steamers of New Zealand, sailing from ports in the United States and holding unexpired certificates of inspection issued by the duly constituted officers of New Zealand, shall be subject to no other inspection than such as is necessary to satisfy the local inspectors that the condition of the vessel, her boilers, and life-saving equipments are as stated in the said current certificate of inspection of New Zealand."

"The masters, owners, or agents of merchant passenger steamers of New Zealand, other than steamers holding certificates of inspection issued by the authorities of the United States, shall, immediately upon arriving at ports in the United States, file in the office of the local inspectors of steamboats having jurisdiction in such ports a copy of their current certificate of inspection of New Zealand."

"Masters, owners, or agents of the merchant passenger steamers of New Zealand holding unexpired United States certificates of inspection shall also furnish the local inspectors with a copy of their current certificates of inspection of New Zealand upon arrival at a United States port on their last voyage preceding the date of expiration of the current United States certificate held by such steamers, and it shall thereafter be examined and certificated in the manner provided herein.

The local inspectors will, upon receipt of the copy of the certificate of inspection of New Zealand, proceed at once to make the examination necessary to comply with the requirements of the act of March 17, 1906, heretofore referred to.

Charles Bon yesterday filed a petition in the circuit court that his first and final accounts as administrator of the estate of Robert William Martinoff be approved and himself discharged. He asked that he be allowed \$1559.74, and charges himself with \$4672.55.

DAZ BLAMES THE REVOLUTION ON POLITICS

Madero's Ambition Only Reason
for the Recent Uprising
Against Him.

AFFAIR WAS EXAGGERATED

Sharp Engagement Yesterday
in Which Rebels Flee After
Severe Losses.

CITY OF MEXICO, November 28.—Declaring that the recent revolution was simply one of politics, engineered by General Madero for his own ambitious ends, with no real cause beneath it, President Diaz yesterday gave out his first press interview since the exciting events of the past two weeks began. The President was inclined to minimize the situation of the past few days, stating that at no time had the revolution assumed any strength sufficient to cause him or any of his ministers any anxiety for the outcome. He stated that the press of the United States had exaggerated the amount of fighting and the strength of the rebels' forces in the field.

"Beyond what General Madero will be able to do for himself there is no danger that the revolution will spread," the President predicted.

A Sharp Engagement.

Although it had been declared that the revolutionists were not in sufficient force at any point to offer resistance further to the loyal troops, a sharp engagement is reported to have taken place yesterday in the State of Chihuahua. The loyalist army, numbering six hundred men, attacked a force of four hundred rebels, in an entrenched position. The battle lasted for some time, the rebels being finally driven from their position and scattered, with a loss of fifteen killed and a large number wounded.

The loyalists have taken up a hot pursuit of the rebels, who have fled into the mountains.

MICHAEL CUDAHY DIES OF PNEUMONIA

Came to America, Son of Poor
Irish Immigrant—Died a
Multimillionaire.

CHICAGO, November 28.—Michael Cudahy, one of the founders of the Cudahy Packing Company and its president, died here yesterday, after a short illness, death being due to pneumonia.

Michael Cudahy was born in Kilkeny, Ireland, in 1841, being brought to America by his parents in 1849. When fourteen years old he began work in a meat-packing house in Milwaukee, where his two brothers, John and Patrick, later his partners, also worked as boys. He was promoted by his employers and became packing-house manager and inspector for the Armour, holding that position until 1870, when he became a partner in the business, remaining with the Armour until 1890. At that time, with his brothers, he founded the Cudahy Packing Company, now one of the greatest in the country.

Wilhelmina in Today.

About noon today the Matsun steamship Wilhelmina will arrive from San Francisco. She is arriving a little late, but this is due, possibly, to the fog which harbor-bound the Nippon, and also to the fact that the Matsun boat is carrying an unusually large cargo, comprising over five thousand tons of freight.

Captain Johnson wirelessly in to the agents on Sunday night, the message being received by them yesterday morning, that at that time the Wilhelmina was 595 miles from Honolulu, light westerly winds and a moderate sea prevailing. He reported that there were 309 cabin and 32 steerage passengers on board, and that 4363 tons of freight would be discharged here and 835 at Hilo. There are eighty-eight bags of mail on the steamer and seven automobiles are consigned to local agencies. In addition, Captain Johnson reported that all his passengers were well.

Owing to the unusually large cargo aboard for Honolulu, the local agents are not certain when she will be dispatched for Hilo. The vessel is due back here on Sunday from the Big Island.

Castle & Cooke, agents, have fifty passengers booked for the return trip to San Francisco. Probably eight or ten of the passengers due today will return, and there will be a few from Hilo. About seventy or eighty passengers may make up the return list.

The Wilhelmina will carry no sugar whatever on this trip. She has had only two sugar trips this season, but on her next visit she will be given a full load from the plantations.

Sawa Hishinuma yesterday commenced suit in divorce against her husband Kunaji Hishinuma, alleging desertion. Other suits were commenced by Mark Pakoma against Pakoma alleging failure to provide and desertion, and asking for \$25 a month alimony, asserting that her husband is a luna on the Hana plantation, Maui. Kahai Ah Shea alleges failure to provide and cruelty on the part of her husband, Ah Shea, and also commences suit.

JUE YUEN MOW STILL CAPTIVE

Not Only Is Habeas Corpus Writ Dismissed, but Woman Confesses.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Two incidents that occurred yesterday have placed Jue Yuen Mow, alleged San Francisco embezzler, beyond any hope of freedom during the time that he awaits the arrival of a San Francisco officer with papers of extradition. One was the dismissal of the writ of habeas corpus by Judge Cooper in the circuit court and the other was the confession of his woman companion to United States District Attorney Breckons.

Judge Cooper's action, taken after a two days' hearing, deprives Gladys McBride, the man's attorney, of the opportunity of securing the release of his client from the custody of Sheriff Jarrett for which object he has been fighting so long. He will carry the matter now to the supreme court of the Territory, but by the time he can perfect an appeal or petition for a new writ before that body the San Francisco officer will be here.

The hearing of the writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Robinson, but being argued before Judge Cooper, commenced until five o'clock yesterday afternoon. Sheriff Jarrett, who was the first witness for the respondent, was on the stand all morning and part of the afternoon, his testimony serving only to establish the grounds upon which the Chinaman is being held here as set forth in the sheriff's return on the writ.

When McBride commenced his cross-examination his first object was to learn more about the checks and other papers found on Jue Yuen Mow at the time of his arrest. Milverton, however, objected to all these questions as not being relative to any point at issue and was sustained, and when Jarrett left the stand McBride was no nearer the information than before.

Milverton placed M. T. Simonton, the clerk, and P. Maurice McMahon, the stenographer of Judge Robinson's court on the stand to refute McBride's claim that the habeas corpus proceedings in Judge Robinson's court, where the judge discharged the prisoner, were a bar to the proceedings in Judge Cooper's court, although the alleged facts in the two cases were materially the same.

Continued argument against this on the part of McBride was cut short by Judge Cooper's decision that the proceedings before Judge Robinson were no bar.

Milverton then placed Rose on the stand for the purpose of corroborating Jarrett's statements. McBride, as soon as the cross-examination commenced, again began to inquire about those \$15,000 checks in a round about manner but again got no satisfaction. After that Milverton rested his case and McBride called Chief McDuffie as his first witness.

McBride Makes Breaks.

McDuffie, who was rather surprised at being called as a witness for McBride, asked him to repeat the call, whereupon McBride informed him with a great deal of glee that he had been looking for him all day. As soon as he had the chief on the stand he commenced to ask pointblank questions about the checks but was so excited that he made several laughable breaks which gave McDuffie the advantage over him.

McBride's first question was as to McDuffie's official position which was duly answered.

"Are you not a subordinate officer under William Jarrett, sheriff of the city and county of San Francisco?" then asked McBride.

"No," said McDuffie, solemnly.

"Eh?" inquired McBride with a grunt of surprise. His question was explained and he put it in proper form.

That was the last question he managed to get answered for some time, for Milverton's continual objections to any questioning regarding the checks as not relevant were all sustained.

Finally McBride gave it up in despair and settled down to a less troublesome line of questioning, but by that time he was more excited than ever.

Getting right up to the witness stand and shaking a finger at McDuffie to insure his caution, McBride said:

"Now, did you or did you not give all those cablegrams you got from Chief Seymour of San Francisco to Mr. McDuffie?"

"Yes," said McDuffie, just as solemnly as before.

"Now," commenced McBride, but McDuffie's conscience began to squeak just there and he started to ask the attorney if he didn't mean Jarrett.

"Now, just a moment," interposed McBride. "Did you turn over all your information that you had regarding Jue Yuen Mow to him?"

"Yes," said McDuffie with perfect truth, and that practically ended the questioning. McBride was eager to learn if any other cablegrams had been received from San Francisco except the two that had been filed in evidence by Milverton, and by his break in his questioning he permitted McDuffie to get off the stand without committing himself one way or the other.

The court was still smiling when the chief passed out of the door in evident relief, and McBride does not know yet why McDuffie was laughing at him.

Judge Cooper then cut short argument by saying that his mind was settled in the matter, and after a short discussion of the case by McBride, he dismissed the writ and remanded the prisoner back into the custody of Sheriff Jarrett.

Woman Confesses.

Downstairs, the federal authorities, who are not particularly interested in the embezzlement case, were chuckling to themselves over a written confession that had just been made by the woman who followed Jue Yuen Mow from San Francisco, and who is also accused of embezzlement.

This confession deals with her certifi-

Float Bonds To Provide Water

Superintendent Campbell Will Ask Legislature for Half a Million Dollars.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Five hundred thousand dollars for extending, completing, remodeling and enlarging the water system for Honolulu and suburbs is one of the plans which Superintendent of Public Works Marston Campbell has prepared to be placed before the legislature for investigation.

At the meeting of the Manoa Improvement Club on Monday evening, Mr. Campbell made an address on the water system of Honolulu, and in the course of his remarks on the improvements recently installed for the Manoa and College Hills section, referred to the hopes he had for the betterment of the entire system, and the only way it could be accomplished would be by bonding in the sum of \$500,000.

The remarkable growth of the city, particularly in the suburbs, due largely to the Rapid Transit railroad lines going to the city limits in many directions, has caused new suburbs to crop up, and these all require water. The long distances to be covered, the need for reservoirs, additional and large piping, will call for a big expenditure of government money.

Manoa is now connected with the Makiki Heights springs, to which pipes have been laid through which water is now brought into Manoa almost by a direct route, eliminating much of the mud and dirt which accompanied the water a few months ago.

CONTEST ELECTION IN SUPREME COURT

Formally commencing the fight to seat John C. Lane in the mayor's chair on January 4, 1910, papers were filed in the supreme court yesterday morning protesting the election on the grounds that the vote of the sixth precinct of the fourth ward was illegally cast and should be thrown out. Favorable action means that Joseph J. Fern, present mayor and apparent successor to himself, loses the election and with one exception, the city government will be straight Republican.

The petitions as filed by Lane and by the thirty qualified voters as required by law are accompanied by the affidavits supporting the alleged facts as required by a special rule promulgated by the supreme court before the general elections.

The petitions claim that the Kakaako polling place remained open until long after the legal closing hour had passed; that there were on several occasions several voters in one booth at the same time, and that therefore the secrecy of the ballot was destroyed. Political canvassing, not only within the out-lauded one hundred feet of the poll, but in the booth itself, is also alleged.

Cases are quoted where the facts were materially the same as in the present case where action was favorable to the petitioners. Attorney George Davis stated yesterday that he believes the Republican committee to have a clear case. Together with Robert W. Breckons, he has passed on the case for the party, and as the petitions are the result, the action is taken as signifying their belief in the strength of Lane's claims. It is understood that other alleged illegal voting occurred in one or two other precincts of the city, but these are not mentioned in the petitions.

GOMPERS REELECTED.

ST. LOUIS, November 26.—Samuel Gompers has been reelected president of the American Federation of Labor.

SUREST DEFENSE.

This is the season when sickness stalks through the land in the form of pneumonia. The surest defense against the disease is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

ate of residence, which was presented at her hearing before Commissioner Davis by Jue Yuen Mow himself. At that time the latter swore that it was hers and that the photograph attached was of her. Such a good likeness was the picture that the authorities themselves believed that it was a picture of the woman.

In her confession, however, the woman states that the certificate does not belong to her at all and that she has none. The statement proves Jue Yuen Mow a perjurer and also as presenting fraudulent papers, both offenses punishable in the federal court here.

But the woman goes further than that. She says that the certificate is not only not hers but belongs to a woman in San Francisco whom she knows and with whom she even lived. They were so near alike in appearance, she says, that they were often mistaken for sisters.

She gave her name as Ah Hoo Ngan instead of Ah Hoo Yuen on the certificate. She herself called the authorities' attention to the wording on the certificate that stated that there was no marks on her, pointing out at the same time that she had a pronounced scar over her left eyebrow and one on her right temple.

Should by any chance Jue Yuen Mow be released from the custody of the city police authorities, United States Marshal Hendry will at once arrest him on a warrant, already made out, which accuses him of being illegally in the country. If this charge fails to hold him he will be arrested on a perjury charge and it is also understood that the city officials have other charges which they can bring up against him.

"The man and the woman are both going back to San Francisco without a doubt," said Mr. Breckons yesterday, with a grateful wave of his hand and a queer smile.

And just at present that looks pretty nearly correct.

HAWAIIANS STILL IN THE MAJORITY

Form Sixty-Six Per Cent of the Electorate—Americans Come Second.

That the native Hawaiians form sixty-six per cent of the electorate is one of the facts furnished by the registration figures for the entire Territory, as just tabulated by the secretary's office, 9619 of the total registration of 14,442 being of that race. American and Portuguese follow in the order named, and, with the exception of the British, the other naturalized nationalities do not figure extensively at all.

This means that just seventy-six out of every thousand of the entire population can vote, making the statehood talk somewhat premature. Using the presidential vote of 1902 and the census figures of 1900, the only ones now available, an approximate idea of the voting population of the mainland States can be learned. California's percentage is twenty-five, an average percentage for the West. Twenty-two percent of the population of New York State voted, and the figures for the middle West and the South Coast average around these figures. It is encouraging to note, however, that in Alabama and some of the other southern States where the negro population is large and disfranchised, the voting percentage is smaller than in Hawaii.

District Registration.

The registration by districts, as set by the secretary's figures, is as follows: First, 1700; second, 1453; third, 2510; fourth, 3780; fifth, 3775; sixth, 1134. Unanimous Oahu could therefore control the whole Territory in the delegate vote and in elections where special issues, such as prohibition, are to be contested. The two districts of Oahu show a total registration of 7553, against 6887 in all other Islands. The total registration for the first district does not equal the Hawaiian voters alone in the fourth district.

By nationalities, the registration is as follows: Hawaiians, 9619; Americans, 1763; Portuguese, 1530; British, 554; Chinese, 396; German, 333; all others, 234; Japanese, 13.

The largest precinct in the Islands is the fourteenth of the fifth, which has a total registration of 497. Of these, 310 are Hawaiians and 103 are Chinese. Niluan, where there are Joseph Reby and thirty-three Hawaiians, is the smallest.

The registration by districts and nationalities is as follows: First district—Hawaiians, 1092; Americans, 178; British, 87; German, 26; Portuguese, 342; Chinese, 11; Japanese, 6; all others, 38.

Second district—Hawaiians, 1245; Americans, 58; British, 31; German, 8; Portuguese, 87; Chinese, 15; Japanese, 1; all others, 8.

Third district—Hawaiians, 2112; Americans, 115; British, 54; German, 33; Portuguese, 169; Chinese, 7; Japanese, none; all others, 21.

Fourth district—Hawaiians, 1792; Americans, 689; British, 238; German, 108; Portuguese, 449; Chinese, 101; Japanese, none; all others, 83.

Fifth district—Hawaiians, 2706; Americans, 339; British, 94; German, 65; Portuguese, 269; Chinese, 249; Japanese, 4; all others, 49.

Sixth district—Hawaiians, 672; Americans, 84; British, 30; German, 80; Portuguese, 218; Chinese, 13; Japanese, 2; all others, 35.

FINANCE OF THE FRENZIED BRAND

Japanese Contractor Has \$400 to Satisfy \$124,000 in Debts.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Frenzied finance in the canefields was vividly exhibited in a voluntary petition for bankruptcy filed by J. Iwasaki in the federal court yesterday morning. Setting the sum of \$124,842.37 as the sum of his liabilities, his only assets are listed as \$400 worth of stock in the Kean Land and Planting Company hypotheched with the First Bank of Hilo. He has also \$75 worth of clothes which he claims are exempt.

Among his creditors, and the largest of them, is the Oiaa Sugar Company, from which he borrowed \$70,000. He is in debt to the Hilo Mercantile Company for the sum of \$40,000 and has cash loans debited against him chiefly from Japanese, amounting to \$8825.61.

While the Oiaa plantation is apparently a large loser, it practically loses nothing at all. It is amply protected by a mortgage which it holds over the growing crops planted by Iwasaki under contract.

The Hilo Mercantile Company holds his planting contracts and all his horses, tools and implements have been taken over to satisfy a part of one of the numerous mortgages.

Iwasaki is one of the largest and most well known Japanese contractors on the Big Island and his business, particularly with the Oiaa plantation, was extensive. His contracts covered the planting on a great many plots of ground of varying sizes from small knolls to large fields.

KILAUEA STOKING UP HER FURNACE

HILO, November 22.—The volcano is showing much greater activity again, with a larger mass of fire that is rising rapidly. The lake is larger than ever it was as much of its precipitous sides have been falling in. At the same time the black lava island, forming in the center of the lake, is growing in larger. This indicates that there will be a magnificent scene when it collapses and is absorbed into the liquid furnace.

CAMPAIGNING WITH DOLLARS

Elected and Defeated Candidates Tell How Much It Cost.

City Treasurer Trent, the Democratic candidate who failed of reelection, has filed his campaign expense account amounting to \$675.85, of which he asserts \$500 went for public meetings, rent and supplies, committee rooms, salaries of clerk and watchman and messenger. The remaining items are for printing and advertising.

Sal. Peleaholani, a Democratic candidate for supervisor, swears he spent \$428, of which \$345 was for auto hire, his salary as supervisor amounts to \$600 per annum and his expenses amounted to over two-thirds of what he expected to receive as compensation. Jim Quinn says it cost him \$160 to be defeated for a supervisorship. Mayor Fern says it cost him but \$127.50 to get reelected. This small amount may be accounted for by reason of the fact that the city and county taxpayers are paying for His Honor's auto and that was used day and night during the campaign to defeat Lane. Harry Murray got off with \$40. M. C. Paehoe spent only \$54.50 for printing and advertising, while Amama, who was elected as supervisor on the Republican ticket spent \$63; Hanawaki Kruger \$80, and Arnold \$70.30. John C. Anderson, a clerk in the road department office, who ran for auditor on the Democratic ticket, spent \$107 of his income only to be defeated and compelled to remain a clerk.

Oscar Cox spent \$26, Lester Petrie, "who also ran," \$60, Auditor Bicknell \$120 to get reelected for the third time; Kalaokalani got rid of nearly two hundred dollars, while Plummer of Wailua spent \$42, and Pahau \$65.

William Simerson, defeated for the deputy sheriffship, spent \$86; Eben Low got off with only about \$100 in the way of expenses, and a few obscure ones spent nothing at all and were defeated anyhow.

Shingle and Lane have not filed their statements.

REGIMENT TO HAVE REUNION AND BIG LUAU

On December 2 a big reunion of the First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, will be held, when a luau will be one of the principal features. The men of all the companies in Honolulu will be ordered to report for duty on that night.

The effort will be made to arouse new interest in the national guard work and the luau will be the means of attracting general attention.

An announcement will probably be made of prizes to be offered for competitive drills by the various companies.

RUSSIAN PRESS IS SEVERELY MUZZLED

Many Newspapers Are Forced by Government to Suspend Publication.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 10.—Statistics at hand show how relentless has been the government's campaign against all persons suspected of participation in the revolutionary movement of 1905-6. Last September sixty men were condemned to death in different parts of the empire. This brings the number condemned to death in the last nine months up to 363. Of these 118 have been executed.

During the same period the onslaught on the press has been increasingly vigorous. In September periodicals in the various provinces paid more than 5000 rubles (\$2500), in fines imposed by the police and governors. Many papers, especially in Poland, Georgia and Little Russia, have been compelled to suspend publication owing to fines. In the last nine months 152 fines, amounting to 41,000 rubles (\$20,500), have been imposed on the newspapers, yet, according to the constitution, Russia has liberty of the press.

Although five years have elapsed since the constitutional movement was begun and the people who took part in it have long been leading peaceable lives, the government is vindictively persecuting all of them on whom it can lay its hands. Many of these in Prunberg, Riga province, were handed over to a military tribunal on the charge of taking part in the revolutionary uprising of October and November, 1905. The number thus accused was 224. October 24, 62 were condemned to prison at hard labor, many for life, and seventy-one to long terms in another part of Russia.

In the Don province 800 Cossacks were brought before a military tribunal for so-called insubordination. Twenty-two were sentenced to hard labor for life and fifty-two to serve in disciplinary battalions. Four days earlier the same tribunal sentenced six men to hard labor for life and twenty-four to the disciplinary battalions. These figures are official.

COUNTLESS ILL.

TULA, Russia, November 25.—The mental and physical strain resulting from the death of her husband has resulted in the serious illness of Countess Tolstol. Physicians are in attendance continually.

INVITE FLEET TO THE PARADE

Secretary Meyer Officially Asked to Have Cruisers in Port on February 22.

An organized effort will be made through the proper official channels to secure a representation of the Pacific fleet in Honolulu during the month of February, and particularly on February 22, when the sixth annual Floral Parade will take place.

Letters were posted yesterday to be forwarded on the Manchuria to Secretary of the Navy Meyer and to Delegate Kalaniana'ole, both for delivery in Washington, in which the request of the Floral Parade committee for the entire fleet or a division is made.

Director-General Wall held a conference yesterday with Rear-Admiral Rees, U. S. N., commandant of the naval station, concerning the possibility of the fleet coming to Hawaiian waters in February. Admiral Rees has had no information which would lead him to state that the department has any definite plans about sending some of the cruisers from Mare Island to Honolulu this winter, but he suggested that the committee might ascertain the plans of the navy department by writing directly to the secretary of the navy.

Mr. Wall has acted upon Admiral Rees' suggestion, and in addition to asking whether any of the vessels will be sent here for maneuvers this winter, has asked that the department send the fleet, or a portion of it, to Honolulu to participate in the Floral Parade festivities.

Should the fleet or a part of it be here for the parade, the sixth annual celebration will be the most attractive yet held. In addition to the usual parade of decorated autos, historical floats, island princesses, pa-u riders, etc., the committee is also planning for a grand military pageant in which detachments from all the branches of the service now represented in various garrisons on this island may take part. It is hoped not only to have detachments in the parade, but also to have a competitive drill in which cavalry, coast artillery, field artillery, engineers, infantry, marines and national guard forces will take part. If the cruisers are here on that date it is expected that detachments from each ship will be represented and that the fleet will otherwise take part in the festivities.

KNOCKS NELSON OUT IN ELEVENTH ROUND

SAN FRANCISCO, November 26.—Owen Moran, champion lightweight of England, today proved to Battling Nelson that the former invincible Dane can not "come back." He knocked out the Battler in the eleventh round of a scheduled twenty-round fight.

It was the Englishman's scrap from start to finish. Although Nelson made a great and game fight, he was out-classed and his failure to display his usual strength and ability to take fearful punishment was sad. He was floored five times in the eleventh round by Moran's powerful right smashes to the head. Only his indomitable spirit prevented him from taking the count on the first knockdown. When he rose to his feet, bleeding but unconquered, he was given a wonderful ovation from the 6000 spectators who crowded Louis Blot's arena.

Ben Selig was the referee and as the fight was clean, he had little to do. Moran was a ten to eight favorite from the start and it was early apparent that he was the Dane's master in everything except courage.

Nelson took the count himself for the first time in Frisco yesterday afternoon. He won the lightweight championship on September 9, 1908, when he knocked out Joe Gans at Colma, California, in the twenty-first round. The Dane's next battle was with Dick Hyland on May 29, 1909. Hyland was counted out in the twenty-third round. Then Nelson knocked Jack Clifford out in five rounds at Oklahoma City on the twenty-second of June last year and fought ten rounds with Ad Wolgast at Los Angeles on the thirteenth of July which resulted in no decision. On January 21 of this year Eddie Lang went down and out before the mighty Battler's wallop at Memphis, Tennessee, in the eighth round. His championship career ended on the twenty-second of last February when his fight with Ad Wolgast was stopped in the forty-first round with Nelson hanging on to the ropes.

Oscar Mathew Nelson was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, on June 5, 1882, and his first battle of record was in 1896. He then knocked out Wallace's Kid when he was fourteen years of age. Since then he has fought ninety-six battles of record, in twenty-one of which he administered knockouts. Nelson stands five feet seven and a half inches and weighs 133 pounds. Owen Moran, who put the Battler away yesterday in the eleventh round, is three inches and a half shorter than Nelson and weighs seven pounds less. Moran was born in Birmingham, England, on October 4, 1884, and fought his first battle of record when he was sixteen years old with Ernie Goodwin and won in eight rounds. Ad Wolgast, Grace said last night, will have no difficulty in disposing of Moran as the American kid outclasses the Britisher at the game.

DAUGHTER TO THE PINKSTONS

MANILA, November 2.—A daughter was born to First Lieut. J. P. Pinkston, U. S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Pinkston at St. Paul's Hospital at ten-thirty p. m. yesterday.

Lieutenant Pinkston is post quartermaster at Marine Barracks, Cavite. The newly arrived young lady now bears the name of Katharine Tolian Pinkston.

SAYS ARMY IS UNPREPARED FOR WAR

Chief of Staff Paints Gloomy Picture of America's Military.

NEEDS GUNS AND OFFICERS

Advocates Creation of Reserve of 300,000 Trained Troops.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—A

gloomy picture of the country's military armament is presented in the annual report of Major-General Leonard Wood, chief of the general staff, which was filed yesterday with the President. Entirely unprepared, the army, he says, would be fatally handicapped in case of war and facts and figures indisputable are quoted to back up the statement.

One of the chief defects in the army, says General Wood, is the great shortage of field artillery, this all important support of troops in battle being woefully undeveloped. The increase of this branch of the service to substantial proportions numerically is one of the recommendations of the report.

One of the most important recommendations given is for the addition of six hundred and ten new officers to the army, which is based on definite assertions that the army is under officered. With this increase of officers in the regular army comes the recommendation of the creation of a military reserve of 300,000 troops, all the men enrolled therein to be those who have served either with the regular troops or militia regiments.

Measures based on this report will be among the most important to be considered at the coming session of congress.

MEXICO CONVALESCING FROM REVOLUTION

LAREDO, Texas, November 26.—Reports from the troubled districts of Mexico are fewer and less favorable to the revolutionists. The federal troops are rapidly winning back the vantage ground that they lost through the unexpectedness of the revolt and are driving the insurgents back. The general situation is quieting and the government is acknowledged to be out of danger.

EL PASO, November 25.—No reports of further disturbances from Mexico have been received here. The Mexican government has placed a censorship on all papers and dispatches and until this is lifted there will be little authentic news of the revolution now said to be growing quiet.

FOUR INDICTMENTS FOR SHOOTING GAYNOR

NEW YORK CITY, November 26.—The grand jury yesterday returned four indictments against James Gallagher, the would-be assassin of Mayor Gaynor. He is charged with an assault with attempt to kill and with the carrying of concealed weapons. Gallagher shot down the chief executive of the city on the deck of a steamer on which he was about to leave for Europe about two months ago. He was a discharged employee of the city and said that he was "getting back" at the man who "fired him."

FOUR OFFICIALS OF RAILWAY INDICTED

CHICAGO, November 25.—Four former officials of the Illinois Central Railroad and others were today indicted for conspiracy to defraud the company. It is charged that by padding their repair equipment bills they robbed the railroad of four million dollars. The matter has been under investigation for a long time and the scandal is believed to have been responsible for at least one suicide.

SUFFRAGETTES SENTENCED.

LONDON, November 25.—Arrests and convictions seem to have no effect on the suffragettes who are clamoring for recognition. Today twenty of their leaders were sentenced to two months in prison for breaking windows in the government buildings and damaging other government property.

Those now in jail state that the cause will not suffer through their detention, and have sent word to the outside to keep up the battle.

NEW STATE SHOWS STILL MORE GAIN

WASHINGTON, November 26.—The population of Oklahoma is given out officially as 1,657,153. This is an increase of seventeen per cent over the figures first announced.

ARE YOU ONE OF CHOSEN ONES?

Read the List Below and See if You Are Chosen for the Coming Jury.

THE LISTS FILED YESTERDAY

Grand and Petit Jurymen Include Large Proportion of Good Men and True.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)
The judges and clerks of the circuit court are waiting anxiously for the date when the new jurymen, the list of whom was filed yesterday, will take their place in the judicial machine. The present trial jury lists have dwindled down until one judge almost always has to borrow the jury boxes of one or both of the others if the case he is about to hear is anywhere near well known.

Gilbert J. Waller and James L. McLean, the jury commissioners of the first circuit, filed the names from which will be drawn the next grand jury at a quarter to twelve yesterday forenoon as well as the list of 250 trial jurors. The lists are as follows:

Trial Jurors.
E. R. Rath, William E. Bellini, Wm. R. Foster, James Guild, David Harvest, Bertram F. Heibron, Thos. A. Honan Jr., Wm. C. King, David K. Martin, Wm. M. Minton, John E. O'Connor, D. Clarence Pringle, George Sanderson, John Schleif, J. Chas. Schoening, Seely I. Shaw.

John S. Azevedo Jr., Spencer Bickerton, John A. Bortfield, Thomas P. Cummins, Charles H. Eichler, James S. Fox, John C. Gall, Frank Godfrey, Simeon K. Hao Jr., Edward C. Holstein, Edward K. Hunt, Geo. H. Karatti, John A. Legros, Alexander K. Lewis, Albert Ludloff, Geo. W. Macy, Henry B. Marner, Jas. K. Merseberg, Fred H. McNamara, John P. Padaken, James Puohau, Henry P. Roth, Ramsey Scott, William H. Smith, James Steiner, John Welsh.

Jos. K. Aea Sr., Stephen J. Alencastre, Arthur C. Alexander, Jason Andrade, Henry A. Asch, Charles Bon, William H. Charlcock, Alfred D. Cooper, Harold G. Dillingham, John Edinger, Chas. M. V. Foster, Chas. O. Hottel, Irving J. Hurd, John H. Jones, Joseph P. Lewis, Thomas McLean, Archibald S. P. Robertson, Ernest A. Ross, Benjamin Sammons, Jonathan Shaw, Samuel F. Nott, Oliver H. Walker, Walter C. Weedon.

David L. Austin, Franz Bechert, Eugene M. Campbell, James J. Crockett, Henry de Fries Jr., James D. Dougherty, James F. Fenwick, Adolph P. Gertz, Geo. A. Goncalves, John Guild, Harold T. Hagelden, William H. Hoogs, Hiram Kolomoku, Carl A. G. Maertens, John W. Macdonald, Robert McCriston, David A. McNamara, Robert W. Podmore, John G. Rothwell, St. C. Sayres, Chas. A. Simpson, John H. Soper, Charles A. Stobie, John S. Walker, John T. Warren, William J. West, Alfred E. Silva.

Geo. E. Bruns, John F. Colburn 3d, Jas. R. Davis, Henry A. Giles, Charles P. Gilliland, Winslow Harnden, James F. Herrick, Hermann Hugo, Fred H. Iaukea, Christian F. Jenkins, Geo. Johnson, William P. Johnson, Frank E. King, William D. McIntyre, Chas. Phillips, Ezra A. Rowland, John E. Schmidt, William Thompson, Eugene V. Todd, Richard Weedon, William E. Young, Norval B. Young.

Wm. L. Austin, Andrew E. Bright, Henry Knaib, Thomas L. McGuire, John Wallace.

James Auld Jr., Frank M. Bindt, Henry Cook, Percy G. H. Deverill, John Galbraith, William A. Hall, Marshall S. Hamman, Edward Johnson, Samuel K. Kanhu, Jasper A. Lawale, Fred M. Lewis, James B. Pakeke, Charles K. Spencer, Walter Starbird.

George J. Brown, John J. Greene, John Hills, William E. Kerr, August V. Peters, John Piggott, Fred J. Turner, William F. Wilson.

Eugene K. Allen, Edgar S. Barry, Edward B. Friel, Ho Pon, Charles B. Huston, Thos. Nott, Geo. J. O'Neill, Edward K. Woodward.

Albert F. Afong, Frank H. Armstrong, Allen C. Robinson, Samuel A. Walker, Charles S. Weight.

Wm. M. McGowan.
William Allen, Hermann Bechert, John K. Clarke, Benjamin H. Clarke, John G. Clement, Eddie McCriston, Henry A. Wise.

Chas. Corney.
Charles H. Judd.
Ernest Renken.
Chas. W. Bridges, Leslie C. Clark, George G. Kinney, Fred S. Lyman Jr., John Parker, David Rush.

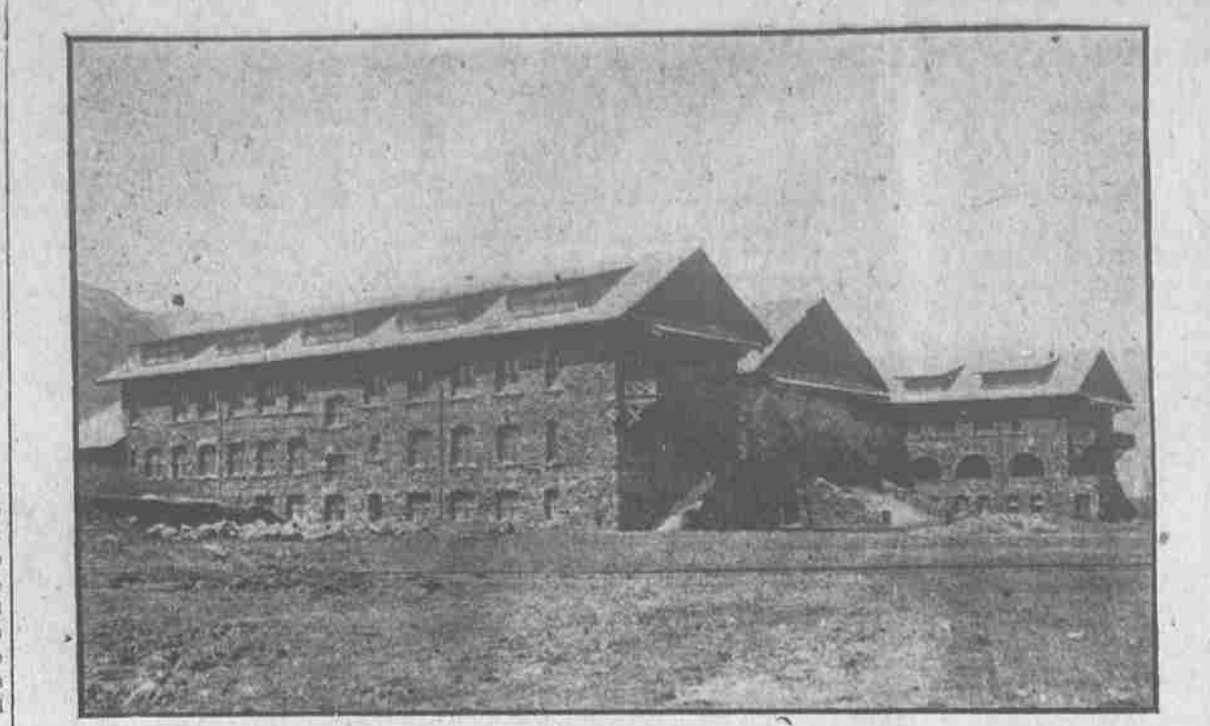
Jonathan Alan, Manuel R. Coelho, John G. Duarte, Horace Johnson, David K. Kauwau, Buel Kinney, Alexander McAngus, Arthur H. Perry, Harry H. Plesner, Frederick J. Smith, Claude J. Wheeler.

John Enos, Carl A. Hundorp, William Lindsey, George Meyers.
James D. Davidson, David Douglas, Rudolf Muller, William A. Perry, Louis D. Warren.

Charles N. Arnold, Robert W. Atkinson, Sam B. Cummings, John E. Kahoa, David Makeana, George Poolos, Charles Poolos, Alfred G. Reis, Edward E. Robins, Ephraim C. Smith, Albert Waterhouse.
Eddie C. Brann, Charles Johnson, Joseph K. Kana, George M. Raupp, Edward N. Voller, Charles A. O. Wills.
Benjamin R. Campbell, Kim F. Chong, Harry A. Franson, Max Schleimer, Ernest K. Kani, Joseph Morse, Anton Schimmer, Simeon K. Nawas, Thomas D. Strong, Edmund Swan, William E. Tirrell.

Alfred Akana, Antonio Fernandez, George N. Harbottle, Edward Drew, Mark R. Houghtaling, Samuel W. Spencer, Charles Wallace, Daniel Yowell Sam Populi.
Walter B. Combs, Farm Cornn, Rance Johnson Jr., Richard E. Lockwood, J. N. Wood.
Carl B. Andrews, John Apio, James Dodd, Edmund Styles, Thomas K. Uikou.
James I. Azua, Benjamin K. Azam,

MID-PACIFIC INSTITUTE IS DEDICATED TO THE UNIFYING OF THE RACES OF HAWAII



MAGNIFICENT BUILDINGS OF MID-PACIFIC INSTITUTE.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)
Many nationalities were represented at the opening of the Mid-Pacific Institute, in Maunaloa Valley, yesterday afternoon, and addresses in several languages were delivered by enthusiastic workers to an audience that filled the large Mills School hall to overflowing.

Long before the time announced for the opening exercises at four o'clock, the crowd began to assemble and the buildings were thronged with visitors who were pleasantly surprised at the wonderful development of the institution.

The dedicatory exercises opened with an invocation by Rev. W. B. Oleson, secretary of the Hawaiian Board.

Rev. Francis W. Damon, president of the Mid-Pacific Institute, delivered the address of welcome, in which he dwelt upon the growth of the institute and his appreciation of the generous assistance given by the Hawaiian Board and philanthropic individuals in making possible the continuance of this great work.

"I feel it a very great privilege," said he, "to welcome you to this new home of Mills Institute. From small beginnings we are now hopefully launched, and I am gratified to see so many of our friends here today to see the result of their support in the work which we have been planning to do. I am pleased furthermore to see so many active workers and supporters of the

institute from numerous races, all work the Territory and the World" was the subject of the address of Rev. Doremus Scudder, D. D. He said in his opening remarks that this was quite a weighty subject to deal with in the four minutes which had been allotted to him.

"President Damon is used to doing big things in a short time," said he, "and I will have to try to keep up with his pace. He has done wonders in the past three or four years, as will be seen from the development of this institute, these handsome buildings and the fifty-seven acres surrounding them."

Hawaii, an Object Lesson.
"God has created and ordained Hawaii to be an object lesson of twentieth century friendship between the East and the West. Here the children of many races are trained and educated to become loyal Americans. Here the boys and girls of various nationalities study and work on terms of absolute equality and this institute offers a grand opportunity for cementing the friendship of the nations of the Pacific."

The speaker hoped that all the children, of whatever nationality, would become true and loyal American citizens, but that they could still remember with love the countries from which they or their parents came. He commended the institute upon the work of drawing together for the advancement of the brotherhood of man. With united

action, the Mid-Pacific Institute is becoming stronger and stronger and surely God's blessing is upon us."

Thanksgiving Service.
A Thanksgiving service was then enacted by the students of the institute, led by Miss M. E. Boshier, principal of Kawaiahae Seminary, after which the audience arose and joined with them in singing the Doxology.

"The significance of the Institute to the people of the Pacific, which meant so much for the future peace of the nations bordering upon this ocean."

After the "Humming Chorus" from Cavaliera Rusticana, by the students of Kawaiahae Seminary, addresses were delivered by Rev. T. Okumura upon "Our Japanese Students"; Mr. Tse Ki Yen on "Our Chinese Students"; Rev. U. S. Kim on "Our Korean Students"; and Rev. O. H. Gulick on "Our Hawaiian and Other Students".

A chorus from Mills School students gave an excellent rendition of "God of the Nations" from Il Trovatore, after which the financial statement of the institute was presented by the treasurer, Theo. Richards.

Concluding remarks were then made by President Damon, followed by the dedicatory prayer by Rev. John Wadman, D.D. The students joined in singing the institute hymn, "We've a Story to Tell to the Nations," and the exercises then came to a close with a benediction by Reverend Poepeo.

Abraham D. Bolster, William W. Buckle, James Kullike, William Y. Kwai Fong, Jacob Ordenstein.
Fritz Meyer, John B. Mitchell, Alexander Smith Jr.
John Davis.
John H. de Fries.

Grand Jurors.
Emil A. Berndt, Geo. P. Castle, Amos Francis Cooke, C. W. Crandell, Charles Lucas.

Harold K. Castle, Frank Huestace, Jas. W. L. McQuire, Percy M. Pond.

A. Henry Afong, Bernard F. Beardmore, Frank E. Blake, Chas. Montague Cooke, Jr., James Harris Mackenzie, Robert E. Mist, Fred Philip, Irwin Spalding, Frederick P. Steere, Bertram Von Damm.

Harold B. Giffard, John A. Hughes, James E. Jaeger, Theodore F. Lausing, Jas. H. Love.

Charles J. Ludwigen, Mannie Phillips, Albert H. Tarleton, Love M. Vetter, Arthur F. Wall, John Waterhouse, Henry M. Whitney.

Chas. Crozier, Thos. J. Fitzpatrick, William M. Graham, Samuel J. Lyle, Edwin H. Paris, Frank E. Richardson, Gustav T. Schaefer, William C. Wilder, Archibald A. Young.

James A. Auld.
Edwin Benner, Elmer M. Cheatham, Chas. J. Falk.

Arthur J. Spitzer.
Winfred H. Babbitt, Henry Cushman Carter, Olaf L. Sorenson, Guilford H. Whitney.

John Herd.
Fred Waldron.
Isaac Adams.

Mark A. Robinson.
Christen Christofferson.
Earl K. Ellsworth.

James B. Carver, Ernest E. Lyman, William F. Bush.
Clarence W. Girvin.

Albert W. Van Valkenburg.
Donald MacIntyre, J. Morton Riggs.
John H. Schnack.
Chas. J. Hoke.

Charles J. Campbell, Richard A. Cooke, Norman E. Gedge, Carl S. Holmway, E. W. Jordan, C. A. Mackintosh, John A. McCandless, William H. McInerney, James Wakefield, Harry E. Webster.

Edward Swift.

APPLICANTS PUT IN THEIR CLAIMS
HILO, November 25.—The Republican county committee met on Wednesday evening, John T. Moir presiding. A number of applications were received for appointments, a few acted upon but most of them postponed till the next meeting, to be held December 14, so as to give other applicants an opportunity to come to the front. There was a very large attendance of members of the committee, some coming from the other side of the island.

BUFFALO, November 10.—The fifth annual tournament of the National Bowling Association will be held at Buffalo, February 25 to March 18, next year. The appearance of the alleys will be improved by all the metal parts of the ball runways being nickel plated. The work of laying the alleys will begin Monday, February 13.

Trolley Up, Track Laid, Line Ready
The Rapid Transit company has about completed all its connections on the King street double track between Kawaiahae Church and the fishmarket, and has stretched the trolley wire over the new set of rails. The new track may be put in service before the first of December.

Work on the double tracking on the Ewa side of Nuuanu stream is now being done and rapid progress is being made. The double tracking ends at the Palama fire station.

HILO REJOICES OVER BRAND NEW BLOCK
(By Wireless to The Advertiser.)
HILO, November 25.—The opening of Haeckfeld & Co.'s new block yesterday was made a gala event here. The throwing open of the building to the public was accompanied by the music of two bands, by the display of flags and banners and bunting, by the holding of a reception at which every one in Hilo was the guest of the company, by the displaying of daylight fireworks and general congratulations.

The splendid new warehouse is the first of the modern buildings in this city to be devoted strictly to commercial purposes and its opening "marks an era" in the history of the growing town.

THOMAS FLYER HAS BIG ISLAND RECORD
HILO, November 25.—About a year ago the manager of Olan plantation, John Watt, made a record of sixteen hours for a trip round the island of Hawaii in an auto. This has stood until ten days ago when the time was lowered to fourteen hours 20 minutes in a Thomas Flyer belonging to the Volcano Stables. The route taken was by the volcano to Kau, Kona, Kohala and back by Hamakua. Occupants of the machine were George Kluegel, Auditor Mist, Ted Guard, Dan Flynn and A. Ruddle at the wheel. Some of the speedmakers think of the trip with a shudder, as they recall its occasional flights on two wheels.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY THE BEST OBTAINABLE
This remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough. It has been a favorite with the mothers of young children for almost forty years.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy era always be depended upon and is pleasant to take.

It not only cures colds and grip, but prevents their resulting in pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

POSTAL RECEIPTS GROW IN HILO
Business in Stamps Show How Big Island City Is Getting More Prosperous.

HILO, November 25.—Uncle Sam is interested in Hilo's growing. During the year ending on June 30, 1910, there were 3,875,290 pieces of first-class mail handled at the postoffice here, and 3,543,806 pieces of third class stuff. This was a total increase of 343,296 pieces in a year, the gain being evenly distributed between first and third classes.

Receipts from the sale of stamps and the rent of postoffice boxes were \$11,381.67 during the last year, a gain of \$1,813.53 in twelve months, making the total revenue almost \$1000 a month. This would mean 50,000 letters a month, or nearly 1700 a day, if all the postage were of the 2-cent stamp variety. And as Hilo grows this income is likely to grow, as well as Postmaster Desha's salary. Uncle Sam also wants some more revenue for orders have been received from him to advance the rent on letterboxes in the local office.

WAGE SCHEDULE FOR PEARL HARBOR WORK
That the Pearl Harbor construction work will be under full swing by spring is evidenced by the circulars being sent out by the naval station officials to local contractors and builders, in which a schedule of wages being paid by them is asked for.

The circular sets forth that the government wants to have this data on hand so that the government may have a clear idea of what wages are being paid out for any kind of local work. The naval authorities want to know what ages are paid to mechanics, skillers, bricklayers, cement and rock men, in fact every possible kind of labor that may be employed on the work at Pearl Harbor.

This will be a means of protection to the contractors as well as to the government. When the government is in full possession of the schedules of wages, the various departments will have an opportunity to determine whether bids for work are in keeping with the wage schedule. On the other hand the contractors will be protected during the progress of the work, as if there is any kick about the wages the government will have an ample supply of statistics to show the laborers that they are being paid as high as anywhere else for the same class of work.

UNCLAIMED LETTER LIST.
List of letters remaining unclaimed for in the general delivery for the week ending November 26, 1910:

Abraham, Miss Vic-
Abrens, Chas
Alf, Rev A
Allen, Miss Jennie
Andrew, Mich
Barrett, Mrs O W
(3)
Baker, A S
Barger, Mrs C H
Beale, F J
Berger, Mr and Mrs
Charles
Bierkman, Gast
Boots, Mrs Sarah
Buswell, Stanley
Commander, S R
Crayton, Maxwell
Sloan
Davies, Mrs John
Davies Turner & Co
Drew, Dr H C
Drewry, W D
Eiekmann, A
Ellertson, Miss
Neola
English, Jas F
Estelle, M
Freeman, Mrs Cora
(2)
Fraser, H C
Frazier, J B
Gabbard, Isaac
Gibson, John L
Golder, R M
Gunderson, Mrs
Flora
Harron, Miss N E
Hall, A F
Hall, N H
Hemenway, Ed-
ward O
Hill, Mrs
Huey, Mrs J M
Hunt, David
Please ask for advertised letters.
JOSEPH G. PRATT, Postmaster.

SEATTLE TREBLED IN SIZE IN TEN YEARS
WASHINGTON, November 27.—The census enumeration results for the cities of Seattle and Portland were announced yesterday and will be taken in as the official figures of the 1910 census. By the recount, Seattle is shown to have a population of 237,194, an increase of one hundred and ninety-four per cent. over the population of 1900. Portland shows a gain of one hundred and twenty-nine per cent., the present population figures being 207,214.

REBELS SCATTER IN FLIGHT
Troops Scour Country After the Leaders — Many Arrests Are Being Made.

LAREDO, Mexico, November 27.—The revolution is over. Yesterday the government made the announcement by officially removing the embargo over the reports of the Associated Press and relinquishing the use of the Associated private and leased telegraph system.

Everywhere throughout the Republic the troops are in control and numerous arrests of the revolutionary leaders are being made. In no place are the rebels in force and no positions are held by them.

BRITISH MINISTER IS LASHED WITH WHIP
A Suffragette Sympathizer Attacks Home Secretary While Aboard Train.

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President George Burnham, of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, was also with the party that visited Manila, and seven other gentlemen went along, too.

The party struck a kind of a typhoon on the voyage across from Shanghai, and it gave them a first hand experience of what is to be expected in that part of the world at times.

BIG LAUNCH FOR LANAI TRADE

Will Be Operated Between the Island and Kaaanapali—Model Farm.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)
Attorney Frank E. Thompson, one of the leading factors in the Lanai Company, Limited, which is developing the island into the "model farm of the Pacific," returned yesterday morning from an inspection tour of the farm, and announced on arrival that the company would receive per the Matsun steamship Hionian a sixty-foot launch of fifty-horsepower which will be placed in service between Kaaanapali and Manale and Maunaloa, both the latter ports being on the island of Lanai. Larger boats may be put on as business increases.

The company is developing the island rapidly and decided that the only thing to move its freight from Molokai and Maui to the island would be by their own vessel. The launch was ordered some time ago and will arrive next week. One of its first official trips will be to carry President Cecil Brown and other officers of the company from Kaaanapali across the channel to Lanai. Mr. Brown will leave here on December 14, and will make a thorough inspection of all the subsidiary enterprises launched under the general title of the Lanai Ranch Company, Limited.

At that time the beet sugar experiment will have arrived at such a stage that it will be almost definitely known whether it is such as to justify the company going into it as extensively as planned. A beet sugar export is now engaged in watching the experiment closely and the initial reports are that the experiment is turning out satisfactorily to all concerned.

During the past week about 7000 pineapple plants were set out. The pineapple experiment has proved satisfactory in every way and this industry will be developed to the fullest extent. About December 5 the seven million-gallon reservoir which is being constructed back of the old ranch house will be completed. The walls are of reinforced concrete and the bottom is asphalt. An extensive pipe system is being installed.

About five acres of alfalfa have been planted and this is another enterprise which is expected to prove a paying venture.

While Mr. Thompson was on the island the manager had commenced ploughing up some of the land to put in different forage grasses for experiment. An experiment has already been tried with Rhodes grass, the kind which the late Cecil Rhodes planted so extensively on his holdings in South Africa. This has proved to be a rich succulent grass and many acres will be devoted to it.

All the cattle which were taken to the island are sleek and some appear to be rolling in fat. The pure bred bulls from California have been in good health ever since they landed on the island.

Col. Frederick W. Plaisted, son of Maine's last Democratic Governor, who was elected in 1880. He said to his followers in the legislature: "Boys we have got to make good. We must all work together to make good to the people of Maine. Don't make any promises to any one, don't tie yourselves up, but keep free, so that we can all act together in the interest of the State."

UNCLAIMED LETTER LIST.
List of letters remaining unclaimed for in the general delivery for the week ending November 26, 1910:

Abraham, Miss Vic-
Abrens, Chas
Alf, Rev A
Allen, Miss Jennie
Andrew, Mich
Barrett, Mrs O W
(3)
Baker, A S
Barger, Mrs C H
Beale, F J
Berger, Mr and Mrs
Charles
Bierkman, Gast
Boots, Mrs Sarah
Buswell, Stanley
Commander, S R
Crayton, Maxwell
Sloan
Davies, Mrs John
Davies Turner & Co
Drew, Dr H C
Drewry, W D
Eiekmann, A
Ellertson, Miss
Neola
English, Jas F
Estelle, M
Freeman, Mrs Cora
(2)
Fraser, H C
Frazier, J B
Gabbard, Isaac
Gibson, John L
Golder, R M
Gunderson, Mrs
Flora
Harron, Miss N E
Hall, A F
Hall, N H
Hemenway, Ed-
ward O
Hill, Mrs
Huey, Mrs J M
Hunt, David
Please ask for advertised letters.
JOSEPH G. PRATT, Postmaster.

SEATTLE TREBLED IN SIZE IN TEN YEARS
WASHINGTON, November 27.—The census enumeration results for the cities of Seattle and Portland were announced yesterday and will be taken in as the official figures of the 1910 census. By the recount, Seattle is shown to have a population of 237,194, an increase of one hundred and ninety-four per cent. over the population of 1900. Portland shows a gain of one hundred and twenty-nine per cent., the present population figures being 207,214.

REBELS SCATTER IN FLIGHT
Troops Scour Country After the Leaders — Many Arrests Are Being Made.

LAREDO, Mexico, November 27.—The revolution is over. Yesterday the government made the announcement by officially removing the embargo over the reports of the Associated Press and relinquishing the use of the Associated private and leased telegraph system.

Everywhere throughout the Republic the troops are in control and numerous arrests of the revolutionary leaders are being made. In no place are the rebels in force and no positions are held by them.

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A Tonic Free from Alcohol



Are you pale, weak, easily tired, and do you lack nerve power? Ask your doctor if Ayer's Sarsaparilla would not be good for you. He knows, and will advise you wisely. Not a drop of alcohol in this medicine. It puts red corpuscles into the blood, gives steady, even power to the nerves; and all without stimulation. Make no mistake. Take only those medicines the best doctors endorse. Ask your own doctor.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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DESIGNS
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anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain from this office what is patentable. Communications should be made to MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Scientific American.

A hand-drawn illustration of a steamship.

MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 20 F St., Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS CARDS.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

Shaw & Seville

NEW MONUMENT WORKS
Kings St., near Alakoa
Phone 3085 P. O. Box 491

PLAN TRIPS FOR PRIZES.

(Continued from Page One.)

Literature concerning the islands, in the effort to induce them to come to Honolulu to live.

Immediately after the meeting Chas. A. Stanton, secretary of the Honolulu Hundred Thousand Club, made the following statement:

"Those who are under the impression the Hundred Thousand Club will boost without results are entirely mistaken. We want one hundred thousand people living in Honolulu by the year 1915, and, moreover, we expect to get them. This may appear to some as a very broad statement, but it is nevertheless true. It must be remembered that we have on the mainland a mother country with upwards of one hundred millions of people to draw from, and as we only ask for one hundred thousand, we will certainly be able to get them within the next four years."

"All we ask is that every one in Honolulu, both rich and poor, regardless of age or sex, join the club and assist the work by furnishing us with the names and addresses of friends or strangers whom they wish to become residents in our beautiful city. When we get these names we will do the rest."

"A series of prizes, including a trip around the world, four trips to the Panama Exposition and eight trips to the Volcano House, will be given away during the next four years to active members who will assist in forwarding the work before us. It might as well be understood that the Hundred Thousand Club means business, and that we want every one in the city to join and help us bring people here to live."

How Prizes are Offered.

The first annual prize will be given to the member who is instrumental in securing the greatest number of people to take up their residence in Honolulu during the twelve months between January 1, 1911, and January 1, 1912. The second annual prize is offered for work done between July 1, 1912, and July 1, 1913, and the third prize up to July 1, 1914, and the fourth up to July 1, 1915. There will be semiannual prizes.

NEW CHAIRMAN FOR LIQUOR BOARD

(Continued from Page One.)

submitted to the board with the statement that Finn was either misinformed or deliberately lied. Thereupon Finn arose and claimed that he had been misquoted by The Advertiser, reminding of the fact that his written petition turned in yesterday contained the same statements in effect.

Fennell, upon examining the list of those who had signed his application, found only nineteen of the signers bona fide and upon going down to Wai-pahu found nineteen more that did not sign the petition.

The application of Murakami for a restaurant license on School street was referred back to the inspector for report.

KNOWN EVERYWHERE

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is today the best-known medicine in use for the relief and cure of bowel complaints. It cures griping, diarrhoea, dysentery, and should be taken at the first unusual looseness of the bowels. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

MARINE REPORT.

By Merchants' Exchange.

Friday, November 25, 1910.
San Francisco—Sailed, Nov. 23, S. S. Hiloian, for Seattle.
San Francisco—Arrived, Nov. 24, 6 a. m., S. S. Larline, hence Nov. 17.
San Francisco—Sailed, Nov. 25, S. S. Arizonan, for Seattle.
Port Townsend—Arrived, Nov. 24, schr. Salem, from Port Allen, Nov. 10.
Port Townsend—Arrived, Nov. 24, schr. Okanagan, hence Nov. 5.
Yokohama—Arrived, Nov. 25, S. S. Korea, hence Nov. 14.
Sydney, N. S. W.—Sailed Nov. 21, C. A. S. Marana, for Honolulu.
Mokilev, Wash.—Sailed Nov. 26, schr. Crescent for Pearl Harbor.
San Luis—Sailed Nov. 26, S. S. Santa Rita for Honolulu.

Saturday, November 26, 1910.
San Francisco—Arrived, November 26 (1 a. m.), S. S. Enterprise, from Hilo November 18; China (8 a. m.), hence November 20.
Kihiki—Arrived, November 26, S. S. Santa Maria, from Port San Luis.
Monday, November 28.
Gaviota—Arrived November 26, ship Falls of Clyde, from Honolulu.
Gaviota—Sailed November 28, ship Falls of Clyde, for Honolulu.

PORT OF HONOLULU

ARRIVED.

Friday, November 25.
Str. Mauna Loa, from Hawaii ports.
Str. Likilike, from Hawaii ports.
Saturday, November 26.
Str. Mauna Kea, from Hilo and way ports, a. m.
Sunday, November 27.
P. M. S. S. Manchuria, from Yokohama, 8 a. m.
Str. Kinan, from Kailua, a. m.
Str. Mikahala, from Molokai and Maui ports, a. m.
Str. Noenau, from Hawaii ports, a. m.
Schr. Helene, from Tacoma, a. m.

DEPARTED.

Monday, November 28.
P. M. S. S. Manchuria for San Francisco, 10 a. m.
Str. Helene for Hawaii ports, 5:10 p. m.
Br. S. S. Collingham, for Ocean Island, p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
Per str. Mauna Kea, from Kona and Kau ports, November 25.—Geo. C. Porter, G. T. Greig, M. Matsunaga, Mrs. McShane, Mrs. Jaeger, Mrs. Stewart, Miss May J. Daniels, Mrs. Daniels C. Arneham, L. K. Evans, H. Leslie, W. Lyle, M. C. de Mello, W. F. Frost, E. T. Anderson, T. H. Gibson, Jas. Crowes, Mrs. Berch, Mrs. Akana, C. E. Lehmers, Wm. Haines, W. A. Miller.

Per str. Mauna Kea, from Hawaii ports, November 26.—Mrs. J. Dreyer, C. Weisman, W. L. Eaton and wife, K. Maehara, K. Yamamura, Miss A. Maynard, E. M. Campbell and wife, Mrs. Geo. Porter and 3 children, Mrs. W. V. Kolb and child, Mrs. W. H. Stein, Lee Sing, K. Ogawa, J. Swasaki, J. L. Cockburn, S. Spitzer, H. W. Kimball, J. L. Young, F. J. Hare, Chas. Gray, C. Cruickshank, D. Sherwood, Mrs. E. O. Farm and child, M. P. Mattus, K. Keawe, Mrs. Kekuewa, W. H. Crozier, wife and 2 sons, Miss Drinkwater, Jas. F. Woods and wife, E. A. Southworth, D. Leith, F. J. Linderman, O. Bustard, Jas. Kennedy and wife, Dr. St. Sun, H. J. Bingham and wife, Sam Parker, Jr., A. Louison, Jas. Burgess, wife and son, Jas. Gerloff, Mrs. Curtis and child, K. Ono, J. Barnard, F. E. Thompson, A. Wright, Dr. E. N. Wilcox, Mrs. Henning, S. Hirano, H. Martin, C. W. McClannan, M. W. Hood, B. Wagoner.

Per str. Kinan, from Kailua ports, November 27.—A. M. Cornell, Officer Otto Lithuan and insane person, Matsumoto, Dr. J. J. Grace, Mrs. Miller and two children, H. M. Gittel, T. J. Fitzpatrick, A. S. Prescott, See Wo, Hee Fat, J. Yamana, C. Nishikawa, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Hills, Miss Labenz, F. Schnack, C. B. Hall, J. Dougherty, R. J. Baker, Misses C. and M. Charman, Aoyama, Geo. Maiohe, Miss K. Antone, Mrs. F. Antone.

Per str. Mikahala, from Maui and Molokai ports, November 27.—C. H. Waterman, J. C. P. Troup, H. S. Deebert, Mrs. Judd, Hasida, Miss F. K. Morrison, R. A. Cooke, Miss Barker, Mrs. E. J. Brown, Mrs. G. K. Brown, Kin Sey.

Per P. M. S. S. Manchuria, from Yokohama, November 27.—E. A. Forbes, Mrs. E. A. Forbes, E. F. Forbes, Miss H. Forbes, Miss A. Gerber, Mrs. W. A. Hall, W. M. Hall, Lee Toma, S. B. Murray. For San Francisco.—Mrs. T. S. Alexander, I. Beck, C. V. Bennett, Miss M. Bonnell, Mrs. E. Bradley, D. D. Braham, W. E. Carlin, Mrs. W. E. Carlin, Hon. F. W. Carpenter, C. W. Clifton, Mrs. E. Cotterman, J. Daniel, Mrs. J. Daniel, Miss Suzanne Daniel, Master John Daniel, R. F. Davis, R. Dollar, Mrs. R. Dollar, A. A. Drew, H. W. Ellis, S. Ferguson, J. O. Fletcher, Mrs. J. O. Fletcher, J. Furth, Mrs. J. Furth, I. Gamelo, R. Harris, Mrs. R. Harris, G. V. Hayes, Mrs. E. Hope, Miss M. A. Howe, E. M. Hotelling, Mrs. K. Huttig, T. S. Irwin, Dr. G. H. Jenks, Mrs. G. H. Jenks, Mrs. S. Jurika, Miss S. E. Jurika, C. B. King, Miss J. S. King, Mrs. H. L. Knoblock, Miss A. L. Knoblock, Lee Kwong Kwah, Hon. B. Legarda, E. MacBoyle, Mrs. M. L. Macomber, T. F. Millard, P. J. Moore, Rev. V. G. McMurray, Mrs. V. G. McMurray, Master G. H. McMurray, Miss Helen V. McMurray, Miss O. H. McMurray, Miss G. A. Musser, Miss L. Musser, Miss D. Musser, Mrs. S. Niebaum, M. Oleaga, R. Del Pas, Hon. M. Quezon, P. Reyes, C. W. Rheberg, Miss H. S. Richardson, J. E. Ritchey, Mrs. J. E. Ritchey, J. H. Roaf, W. H. Robinson, Mrs. W. H. Robinson, R. P. Schwerin and valet, M. E. Smith, S. H. Smith Jr., Mrs. S. E. Smith, Miss V. L. Smith, Capt. C. H. Steyer, J. J. Spiegel, Miss A. J. Stevens, Miss A. J. Terry, C. H. Tribe, I. Villamor, Mrs. G. Williams, R. G. Woods, Hon. Dean C. Worcester, Mrs. C. E. Wyman, E. A. Young, Mrs. E. A. Young, J. M. Yumay, B. E. Yussay.

Departed.

Per str. Claudine, for Hawaii and Maui ports, November 25.—J. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Rev. M. G. Santos, Miss L. Lloyd, Mrs. M. Peek, Mrs. F. K. Morrison, D. Robinson, W. H. Crawford, S. B. Maichina, C. J. Schoening, W. J. Conway, Mrs. F. Crawford, Miss A. Gunzalyes, Mrs. U. A. Beall, E. Arnold, W. H. Patterson, C. K. Nottley.
Per str. Manchuria, for San Fran-

EX-POLICEMAN IS ARRESTED

Filipino Interpreter Understood the Dialects Not Wisely, but Too Well.

The advantages and the disadvantages of speaking Spanish, English and four Filipino dialects were displayed yesterday morning in the police station when Chief McDuffie booked one of his ex-officers for investigation pending an analysis of his moral character.

The said officer's name ends with the words Telefono. Balthazar, but so complicated are the cognomens that precede it that his brother officers, during the time that he spent on the special staff reduced the mass to "Jim."

Jim was put on the staff as Filipino interpreter, the increasing invasion of the Little Brown Brothers and the peculiarly criminal propensities which are smuggled past the customs officers by a great many of them, requiring an enlargement of the police force.

As an interpreter he was fine. He was just acquiring a smattering of Japanese when he became involved with a young lady over a coat, abused her on the street and departed from the police station with what is vulgarly called a can attached to him.

But the story of his present offense against the ten commandments and the revised laws of Hawaii dates further back than that. Just fourteen days ago yesterday Chief McDuffie received a call from the chief officer of the transport Sheridan, which was then in port in quarantine, to come down and search for some Filipino stowaways that were supposed to be hiding in the vessel.

McDuffie did so and took, together with some other members of his staff, his Filipino interpreter. His search was unexpectedly successful as he found no less than seven Filipinos preparing to ride blind baggage on the transport to Manila.

One of these men was said by his wife to have \$50 of his own money on him and \$70 which he had misappropriated from his father-in-law. McDuffie ordered him searched and the fifty dollars was found but no trace of the other sum. Finally he ordered Jim to pull off the man's shoes and search him more thoroughly which was done. Yesterday on reviewing the circumstances the chief remembered that he had observed the Filipino to be putting on his boots again after being searched in a hasty manner, but paid no attention to that fact.

Doctor Ramus ordered the seven Filipinos to quarantine island for the regulation fourteen days, they being released yesterday. Yesterday morning the stowaway gentleman whom McDuffie had ordered searched without avail came to him and said that T. Balthazar had swiped his seventy dollars from him. The chief was naturally extremely interested and T. Balthazar soon landed in the tanks with which he had an outside acquaintance.

According to the story of the alleged plundered man, the money was found in his shoe after all, but Jim permitted it to stay there and as he was conducting him to quarantine island told him to take his shoe off again and give him the money which he would keep for him until he was released. This was done, two witnesses being produced before McDuffie yesterday to prove the assertions.

McDuffie's own officers have noticed their Filipino brother-in-arms buying clothes which were evidently beyond the reach of a police salary and this all came out in the investigation yesterday. No charge has, however, been presented against Jim and it will be a delicate matter to decide whether robbery or embezzlement fits him better.

He was found to be booked on the Mauna Kea for Hilo where he intended to take up his residence. The complaint reached the chief after a demand had been made for the money and only two dollars paid on account. Jim's last words to his departing creditor were "Come again Wednesday."

IS FIGHTING STILL FOR OLD POSITION

Once again is the legal department of the Territory of Hawaii getting gray hairs over the Honolulu School and it will not take many weeks before Attorney-General Lindsay will be consigning the Honolulu juveniles to uneducated oblivion.

Nettie M. Scott, former principal of the school who was relieved from her position by W. H. Babbitt while he was superintendent of public instruction, has now secured a writ of mandamus directed against the present superintendent, Willis T. Pone. Deputy Attorney-General Arthur G. Smith will sail for Kailua this morning to appear in court and show cause, on behalf of the superintendent, why he should not reinstate Mrs. Scott as principal of the school.

This case has been heard in most of the courts in Honolulu, a similar suit against Babbitt having been lost before the supreme court. Mrs. Scott was relieved of her position on account of certain misunderstandings that had arisen in Honolulu and was offered another principalship elsewhere. She refused, however, to take it and still maintains her fight for the old position.

cise, November 28.—Thos. Barelay, Mrs. Barelay, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Hulbert, Mr. and Mrs. Holcom, R. B. Dunlop, Archibald Young, Mrs. Young, S. Morton Cohn, Mrs. S. Morton Cohn, P. Shady, C. Weismann, W. Fricke, S. D. Smith, C. Weismann, W. Fricke, Mrs. Fricke, G. F. Waagner, Mrs. Waagner, C. Herdman, E. S. Ray, H. O. Tilden, Mrs. B. O. Tilden and child, A. H. Maena, Miss C. Fricke, D. M. Carmeu, James Madison, Mrs. Madison,

ELKS TO BACK HALL FOR BAR

Charley Made His Debut as Lawyer by Winning His Own Case.

Honolulu Lodge of Elks, No. 616, may shortly present the name of Charles Hall, the well-known commercial traveler of Honolulu, for membership in the bar association and to be admitted to practise in the courts of the Territory, because of the signal victory which Hall, acting as his own attorney, won in the Kauai circuit court last week, Judge Jacob Hardy presiding. Mr. Hall returned from the Garden Island on Sunday and has been busy ever since telling how he happened to blossom as one of the stars in law, never having studied Blackstone or George A. Davis in his life, but he now intends to study law by mail.

While there is a humorous side to Mr. Hall's sudden rise in the legal world, yet the entire matter has its serious side. A few years ago Mr. Hall was employed by the Kauai Wine Company. He was in charge of its interests, but there came a time when the Kauai Wine Company was wiped out, and its affairs were transferred to other interests. During the interim Mr. Hall looked after the books of the old company while opening up those of the new one. In this time he did not receive a cent of salary. He came to Honolulu. One day he was presented with a claim for \$144, George Wright, who had some interest in the new concern, presenting it. There was a meeting in Honolulu which was attended by the late Mr. Peacock, Mr. Hall and Mr. Wright, and the bill was discussed. It was an amount really owed to Mr. Hall, but it was decided to wipe it out to profit and loss as for services rendered. Notations were made thereon and it was carried back to Kauai.

Last spring Mr. Hall was surprised one morning on landing at Waimea to be presented with a summons to appear in court on an assumption matter, the bill for \$144 figuring as the basis for the call before the judge. Mr. Hall got busy, went before the district court. Just whether he appealed to the circuit court or whether the plaintiff did is not altogether clear, but anyhow Hall appeared then as his own attorney, and last week when the case was up for trial before Judge Hardy, he appeared again for himself.

Meanwhile, Charley has hystered around to ascertain about that "notated," wiped-off statement, and managed to locate it, and with this up his sleeve he felt that he was good for the best array of legal talent. Attorney Kaio appeared for plaintiff C. W. Spitz, who had bought up the supposed account along with other accounts of various other people, and was pressing it against Hall. First of all Hall had all the witnesses for the prosecution excluded from the courtroom, and these had to keep cool under the big tree in the courthouse yard. Some of the witnesses were badly tangled up, and one may figure in grand jury proceedings, for failing to tell the exact truth. Mr. Spitz was one of the last witnesses. Although Mr. Hall formerly worked for him he was compelled by the ethics of the legal profession to ask him his full name, his occupation and place of residence, and then proceeded for an hour to interrogate him as to the document. It was an anxious time during which Mr. Spitz was grilled by Attorney Hall.

Attorney Kaio at the conclusion of the taking of testimony thought it would be taking an unfair advantage of Mr. Hall, who was "inexperienced in legal lore" to present an argument and for that reason he would forego that part of the proceedings.

"Not at all, Mr. Kaio," interrupted Mr. Hall. "Proceed with the argument. It will add to the interest which this case has aroused. Pray proceed."

Attorney Kaio looked embarrassed and finally blurted out that he didn't have any argument anyhow, and would rest his case right there. Hall said he believed the judge was in full possession of the facts, and the judge agreed with him immediately by giving judgment in favor of Mr. Hall, and suggested to the latter that he file his bill of costs. The bill is being prepared by Mr. Hall and will be filed in the near future.

It is not true, however, that Mr. Hall is to enter the legal firm of Thompson, Clemons and Wilder, but this is owing only to the fact that that firm has no more offices at its disposal for additional members of the firm.

BRITISH ELECTORS TO HAVE ANOTHER SAY

LONDON, November 28.—Parliament was dissolved today, and an election will follow on the issue of the power of veto in the house of lords.

The Liberals will appeal to the country on the issue made in the last election of the prerogatives of the lords. They will stand for taking away from the upper house the right of veto of measures passed by the commons. All efforts to reach a compromise have failed, and it is expected that the election canvass will be a very lively one. The lords are now fighting for their existence as a legislative body.

Mrs. Churchill Harvey-Elder is under Doctor Herbert's care at Miss Johnson's sanatorium, suffering from a nervous breakdown. It is probable that she will be in the institution for some weeks.

CHINAMAN LOSES HIS LAST FRIEND

Jue Yuen Mow Sued by Attorney Who Fought His Habeas Corpus Cases.

Jue Yuen Mow, who has managed to keep his name out of print for forty-eight hours, is again in the limelight. This time the refulgent rays of legal learning do not radiate from out his neighborhood, lately shared by Claudius McBride, his attorney, but shine upon him with some heat. McBride is suing him for \$250.

And Sheriff Jarrett, Chief McDuffie and Special Officer John Kellett, clerk of the special staff, are garnishees. The fate of the three officers seems to have been interwoven with that of their prisoner ever since he first landed in the net, accused of embezzling \$5000 in San Francisco.

The suit was served on the prisoner yesterday in the receiving station, and the garnishee summons served at the same time on the officers. The mysterious checks are again in evidence, or will be if McBride has his way, for the garnishees are supposed to have them in their possession, and it is from them that McBride hopes to get that \$250. Jue Yuen Mow hasn't had a red copper cent in his jeans since he landed in the cells.

Incidentally, that \$250 is the amount McBride claims for his services during the late legal affray over the freedom of the Chinese. This, however, is not the last complication in this case. The officer from San Francisco, with the extradition papers, arrives today, but, alas, Governor Peary is on Hawaii, and the Governor must sign certain papers before Jue Yuen Mow finally waves goodbye to the Land of Liberty over the stern of an eastward bound vessel. It is possible that the officer will have to make the Hawaii trip.

PAPERS FILED IN BANKRUPTCY CASE

Another Japanese bankruptcy case was commenced in the federal court yesterday when Jiro Santoku, a Honolulu merchant, filed a voluntary petition setting his liabilities at \$12,736.78 and his assets at \$5,851.65. This petition does not contain the deceptive element of that filed by Iwasaki last week, the latter's liabilities being almost fully covered by the growing crops, which of course did not figure in the petition.

Included among the creditors named are Hackfeld & Co., T. H. Davies & Co., and a number of other firms both American and Japanese. To Hackfeld he owes \$2271.43, to Sayegusa Shoten \$2864.28, and to other firms lesser amounts. The borrowed money and sums owed on merchandise delivered amounted to \$12,712.43.

His assets consist of \$120 in business fixtures and \$5024.40 of outstanding accounts.

EXPRESS DAILY SERVICE.

LOS ANGELES, November 10.—The American Express Company will soon establish daily service by steamship between San Francisco and Los Angeles as the result of an important deal today. Under this arrangement, long pending, the large steamships Yale and Harvard, now coming around the Horn, will be operated between the two ports in conjunction with the Admiral Sampson of the Alaska Steamship Company, the two former making two round trips each week and the latter vessel probably three. The Buckman and Watson will be operated between San Francisco and Seattle and, it is understood, the American Express Company has arranged for service on these also.

The arrangement is to become effective about December 10th, and is expected to put another kink into Wells Fargo & Co. express monopoly on this Coast. That company had so firm a grip that the American could get no overland transportation. The latter now has a New York-Los Angeles schedule eighteen hours faster than Wells Fargo, via the Salt Lake route, and this fact will make the importance of its new steamship service apparent.

Harry Goodall, one of the owners of the Yale; H. S. Alexander of San Francisco, president of the Alaska Company, and Thomas McGovern, traffic manager, solved the problem. They left for the north today.

JERRY ROONEY DROPS HACK REINS FOREVER

Jerry Rooney, the well known hackman and chauffeur, who became very ill about a month ago, due to mental depression, died yesterday afternoon about six o'clock at the Queen's Hospital where he had been taken to undergo an operation.

"Jerry" was one of the most prominent figures in the hack and auto business for the past twelve years and had a large circle of friends. He was a Californian. He was a member of the Order of Eagles, and will be buried under the auspices of the order this afternoon from Williams Undertaking Parlor at one-thirty o'clock. The interment will be at Pearl City.

Demosthenes Lycurgus of the Volcano House contemplates paying a visit to his fatherland next year, after a long absence. His friends are wondering if he contemplates following the example of George Lycurgus and returning with another fair maid from Athens.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, Monday, Nov. 28, 1910.

LIST OF STOCKS PAID UP				Div	Ask
Merchants' Bank					
O. Brewer & Co.	\$2,000,000	100	...	50	...
Sugar					
Haw. Agricultural	4,000,000	20	...	6 1/2	20 1/2
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	1,300,000	100	...	...	...
Haw. Sugar Co.	\$2,218,750	20	...	9 1/2	...
Honolulu	750,000	100	...	150	...
Honolulu	750,000	100	...	11 1/4	150
Hutchinson Sugar	2,000,000	100	...	...	180
Plantations Co.	1,500,000	...	...	...	...
Kahala	1,000,000	20	...	15	...
Kelaka Sugar Co.	1,000,000	100	...	17	...
Kelaka Sugar Co.	800,000	100	...	...	...
Kelchide Sugar Co Ltd	2,000,000	...	...	2 1/2	7 1/2
Kelchide Sugar Co.	1,000,000	100	...	...	...
Omaha	1,000,000	20	...	4 1/2	...
OLAH SUGAR CO. LTD.	8,000,000	...	...	4	...
Olah	150,000	100	...	...	...
Panama Sugar & Ice Co.	1,000,000	10	15	...	...
Pacific	75,000	100	...	118	...
Pacific	2,500,000	100	...	...	...
Pacific	100,000	100	125	...	...
Pacific	2,750,000	100	100	163	...
Waialea Aeri Co.	4,000,000	100	...	...	...
Waialea	100,000	100	...	...	...
Waialea	200,000	100	...	...	...
Waialea Sugar Mill	125,000	100	...	140	...
Inter-Island S. & N. Co.					
Haw. Electric Co.	750,000	100	...	110	...
Haw. Electric Co.	750,000	100	170	...	...
H. R. T. & L. Co. Ltd	1,100,000	100	...	115	...
Mutual Tel. Co.	800,000	100	...	...	...
H. R. T. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100	...	137 1/2	...
H. R. T. & L. Co.	100,000	100	...	...	...
H. R. T. & L. Co.	100,000	100	...	...	...
Honolulu Brewing & Ice Co.	2,000,000	20	...	...	...
Haw. Pineapple Co.	400,000	20	20 1/2	21	...
Taniguchi Okak Rub	...	...	...	...	...
Co. (Paid up)	141,700	...	...	...	...
Taniguchi Okak Rub	...	...	...	...	...
Co. (Ass. S. & P. Co.)	67,210	20	...	...	...
Pahang Rub Co.	154,720	10	...	...	...
Co. (Paid up)	...	...	...	...	...
Pahang Rub Co.	154,720	10	...	...	...
Co. (Ass. S. & P. Co.)	18,100	...	...	...	...
Bonds					
Haw. Tur 4 p.c. (Am. Out. standing)	...	...	...	...	...
Haw. Tur 4 p.c. (Refunding 1905.)	200,000	...	...	...	...
Haw. Tur 4 1/2 p.c.	1,000,000	...	...	...	...
Haw. Tur 5 p.c.	1,000,000	...	...	...	...
Cal. Beet Sugar & Refining Co. 6 p.c.	1,000,000	...	...	...	...
Honolulu Dist. (upper ditch) 6 p.c.	800,000	...	100	...	...
Haw. Irrigation Co. 8 p.c. 1904	200,000	...	100	...	...
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co. 5 p.c.	800,000	...	101	102	...
H. R. T. & L. Co. (Ass. of 1901.)	1,000,000	...	105	...	...
H. R. T. & L. Co. (Ref.)	...	...	...	...	...
H. R. T. & L. Co. 6 p.c.	800,000	...	...	...	...
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 6 p.c.	64,000	...	...	...	...
Kauai Ry. Co. 6 p.c.	800,000	...	...	...	...
Kauai Ry. Co. 6 p.c.	800,000	...	...	...	...
McBride Sugar Co. 6 p.c.	2,000,000	...	...	...	...
Mutual Tel. Co. 5 p.c.	200,000	...	...	...	...
Olah Sugar Co. 5 p.c.	2,500,000	...	...	...	...
Olah Sugar Co. 5 p.c.	2,500,000	...	92 1/2	93 1/2	...
Pacific Sugar Mill Co. 6 p.c.	500,000	...	...	...	...
Pioneer Mill Co. 6 p.c.	1,250,000	...	...	...	...
Waialea Aeri Co. 5 p.c.	1,250,000	...	...	...	...