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WHOLE NO. 8224

WHEN WOMEN WANT TO VOTE, LET THEM

Such Is Advice in Dr. Scudder's Thanksgiving Sermon at Central Union.

INDIRECT HINT TO Y. M. C. A.

Pastor Refers to Hawaii's Duty to Meet Asiatics With Brotherliness.

Advocating the right of suffrage for women so soon as they shall demand it, and also touching indirectly on the recent Y. M. C. A. incident, by impressing on his hearers the necessity of a broad race toleration among the Christians of these Islands, Reverend Dr. Scudder delivered a forcible Thanksgiving Day sermon to a crowded church at Central Union yesterday morning.

"The era of the man with the ballot has come," he said. "He is the king, and because this is so I see no escape from woman's suffrage. In a nation where women are educated as well as men, where they must—because God made them women—view great interests, such as the home and the school, not from the same angle as men, their ballots are essential to genuine democracy. I would not force the franchise upon them, but when they really want it, God knows they can have it from us men in any community in America. You and I have been too well trained in our homes not to give the women what they want."

A Happy Nation. Dr. Scudder took as his text the words of rejoicing from the Psalms: "Happy is the people whose God is Jehovah," saying:

Thanksgiving Day is not the occasion for confession of national sin or for stirring the conscience over public transgressions. This day is the betoken of the pessimist. We are here this morning as American citizens to be merry before our God because of His lovingkindness and great mercy to our nation.

The average American has more reason to thank God every year for His gift of the princely home in which we live, both because he is learning to know that home more intimately and because the Nation is developing it into an abode of rarer beauty and utility. Every time I journey about the States I am amazed at the increasing number of everyday folk bent on seeing America. Coincident with this growing passion to know at first hand Niagara, the Yellowstone, Yosemite, Colorado Canyon, the vast prairies, the White, Appalachian, Rocky, Cascade and Sierra mountains, our national capital and other great cities, to found travel clubs and mountaineering societies, to arrange competitions to send quiet folk on happy junkets, to lure all sorts and conditions of men into the touring habit, has grown the Nation's determination to preserve the most beautiful and inspiring natural scenery forever as the people's playgrounds. Mother Earth in these United States is becoming increasingly very dear to us all, and is showing herself to be a rarely beautiful and kindly mother. We sing with Van Dyke, in his stanzas of addition to our national anthem:

I love thine inland seas,
Thy groves of giant trees,
Thy rolling plains;
Thy rivers' mighty sweep,
Thy mystic canyons deep,
Thy mountains wild and steep,
All thy domains.

Thy silver eastern strands,
Thy Golden Gate that stands
Wide to the West;
Thy flowery Southland fair,
Thy sweet and crystal air—
O land without compare,
Thou I love best!

To which let us add for Hawaii and Alaska:

I love thine Eden isles,
Where peaceful ocean smiles
Welcome always;
Thy mighty glaciers, bright
With awesome Northern light,
Where sun illumines midnight
And enshrouns day.

Thank God for our wondrous motherland!

The True Home.

The true home is the abode of reciprocal relations. Father and mother not only train the children, but the tiny folk in turn educate their elders. The same process goes forward in the development of Mother Earth by her American children. The mighty movement of "Back to the Soil" has begun in our Nation. The magnificent series of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, with their hosts of enthusiastic investigators and students, is producing a new order of men and women, who are opening to eager thousands the secrets of unguessed treasures buried in the soil. Farmers are turning scientists and are realizing a new vision of the alchemist's dream in changing, not base metals, but still baser earth clods, into the gold of unreluctant harvests and sturdy, rock-ribbed men of England. (Continued on page 8.)



REV. DOREMUS SCUDDER.

Whose Thanksgiving sermon was a plea for women's franchise and a universal brotherhood in Hawaii.

THANKSGIVING A DAY OF THANKS

Citizens Enjoy in Many Ways—Churches, Charities and Elsewhere.

Thanksgiving Day was quietly but generally observed, the churches drawing large congregations in the forenoon, while in the afternoon various sports events attracted good-sized crowds. Following the Thanksgiving dinner time, the theaters were the places most visited, a dance at the Moana and another at the Outrigger Club being meagerly attended. The crowd either went to the theaters or remained at home, where family reunions, which began at the dinner tables, lasted until late in the evening.

The street car company did a good-sized business, although it did not show much better receipts than on a sunny Sunday. The sports event at Kapiolani Park, where motorcycles raced around the old track, brought out a big crowd, with many autos lined up. The football game at Alexander Field later in the day, brought a large crowd of rooters out, and automobiles were again in evidence, occupying most of the space on the upper roadway overlooking the field.

It was a fine day, but toward dusk a high wind came up and was disagreeable during most of the evening. The wind blew fresh across the Moana Heights and Tantalus, and was the good old tradewind, which has not been much in evidence for a few weeks. Altogether, the day was a fine holiday, and apparently enjoyed by residents who had a diversified program of events to take in from early morning to late in the evening.

At the Churches.

Union services were held in St. Andrew's Cathedral and the Central Union Church, the sermons delivered dealing with the many blessings for which Hawaii should be especially grateful.

Services at Central Union.

Beautiful, impressive and patriotic were the Thanksgiving services at Central Union Church yesterday morning. Doctor Scudder's sermon, Doctor Wadman's comforting prayer, and the soul-satisfying music contained all the elements to bring from each worshiper beautiful thanks for many blessings to the Giver of all.

After the offertory solo, "I Will Exalt Thee," delightfully rendered by Mrs. Riley Harris Allen, President Taft's Thanksgiving proclamation was read by Hon. Alexander Lindsey, Attorney-General of Hawaii. The singing of the choir, composed of Stanley Livingston, leader; A. B. Ingalls, organist; Mrs. B. H. Allen, Miss Bertha Kemp, Mrs. C. S. Weight, Mrs. C. J. Hunt, Messrs. Hall, Wall, Chester Livingston and Brown, is worthy of special mention, and the two selections by the male quartet called forth many favorable remarks.

The services at Central Union comprised a union of that church and the Methodist, Doctor Wadman of the latter participating in the program. Doctor Scudder's sermon follows:

At Episcopal Cathedral.

Bishop Westrick presided at the special services held in St. Andrew's Cathedral. The services there were also of a union nature, all the Episcopal churches in the city meeting there to offer thanks to the Giver of all. (Continued on page 8.)

COTTON GROWERS FIND FIRST PEST

Worm Makes a Happy Home in the Ball and Promises to Make Plenty of Trouble.

A worm has made its appearance as an enemy to cotton growth in the Islands, and its life history is being investigated. Experts are at work on a biography of Mr. Worm, but its earlier life seems to be shrouded in obscurity. Whether it came to Hawaii as a stowaway, as a cabin passenger, as freight, or whether he just naturally is indigenous is not altogether known.

The fact is, however, that Mr. Worm is here and has taken up his quarters in the cotton ball. He is an unwelcome guest and cotton growers and those experimenting with cotton are somewhat perplexed with cotton he just naturally is indigenous is not altogether known.

The matter is under investigation at the federal experiment station. Cotton has been found to be a favorable crop in the Islands and all was going merrily when Mr. Worm made his presence known.

Eucalyptus for Ties.

Consular reports recently published showed that railroad companies have begun the importation of railroad ties from Australia, landing them at Redondo, where they are being transported to the island of Hawaii. The Santa Fe railroad has contracted with the lumber company at Pahoa for several million ties fashioned from the heavy and durable ohia, but apparently they are in need of a larger supply, particularly due to a diminishing supply of the proper kinds of ties from mainland forests.

Eucalyptus trees are being grown extensively on various estates in the Islands and the fact that this tree is regarded by mainland railroad men as one of the best varieties for railroad ties will no doubt stimulate local foresters to plant more.

DETECTIVES HAVE STRENUOUS TRIP

Some anxiety was felt around the police station last night when the police automobile, in which Detectives Kellett and David had gone to Kaneohe, did not appear early in the evening. The two officers had gone to the other side of the Pali to apprehend, if possible, an alleged thief, and as a high wind was blowing it was feared that some accident had happened.

However, at nine o'clock, Chief McDuffie received a telephone message to the effect that one of the tires of the machine had blown out and that the two officers wished for another machine to go up the Pali and meet them. A relief auto was at once dispatched, and an extra tire was taken along; at a late hour the police machine arrived back in town, and then a tale of terrific winds encountered at the Pali was told. The force of the wind almost lifted the car off the road and the two men were held to hold on for all they were worth. However, the blanch of officers who were wondering what had happened to Kellett and David, were glad to see the pair once more around their old haunts.

FIRE MORTARS IN JANUARY

Four of the Guns Will Be Given a Practical Test With Projectiles.

Huge projectiles will be fired from four of the mortars of Battery Harlow, Fort Ruger, about the middle of January, that time having been set for the testing of the guns.

The pit of mortars was tested last year, but the cast-iron plates were cracked and the four guns rendered useless. The cracked plates have been replaced by steel ones and mechanics are still engaged in making repairs. Lieutenant-Colonel Benet of the ordnance department will arrive here on the first transport from the Coast to inspect all seacoast batteries, and this inspection will include the Fort Ruger mortars of which there are eight, set in two pits.

This inspection will not take place until the middle of December at the earliest as the transport does not arrive here until December 12 or 13. The remainder of the month will be devoted to making preparations for the actual test and January has been selected as the month for making the trial. Each of the guns will be subjected to a practical test, the first to be with a three-quarter charge and the second to the maximum charge.

Shipping Is Safe.

It will not be necessary for the coast artillery officers to make any particular selection of a day in order to have the ocean clear of shipping, for the projectiles will travel about seven miles to seaward after making the ascent over Diamond Head crater and they will be fired in a direction to fall into the water where vessels are less likely to pass.

These great projectiles weigh about three-quarters of a ton. The mortar is designed to throw projectiles far into the air so that when they descend they are presumed to strike full upon the deck of a warship.

The firing of the guns will bring the recently installed fire control into service. The fire control station is located in the lip of Diamond Head just back of the lighthouse. It is located in a gallery borrowed into the lip of the crater. Calculations are made there and then telegraphed to the station in Battery Harlow. The guns are fired according to these directions, and so minutely are the calculations made that the projectile is expected to drop into the identical place selected.

Big Practice in May.

Major Timberlake, commandant of Fort Ruger, states that there will be no actual practice with the mortars until May, when the garrison will take a hand at making some record scores. The entire set of mortars set in the two pits will be used and projectiles employed for target work. These targets will be placed out at sea and the gunners, who will be unable to see the targets, or even the section of the sea where they are, will train their guns, acting mainly on the telegraphed orders from the fire control station.

It is stated that the firing of the big guns will not produce the damage that residents have feared. In some cities residents have been requested to leave their windows up, but even this may not be necessary here.

Making Ready for Infantry.

Captain Falls, depot quartermaster and constructing quartermaster, who has charge of the erection of the quarters for the garrison, is preparing for the coming of the Second Infantry which has been ordered to Honolulu for station at Leilehua. The regiment (Continued on page 8.)

RAILROAD MEN WANT FOLDERS OF HAWAII

Mainland Agents Ask for Large Supplies for Possible Patrons.

Railroad men all over the United States and even the agents in foreign countries are making big demands on the promotion committee for literature dealing with Hawaii's attractions as a tourist resort.

T. A. Graham, assistant general freight and passenger agent of the Southern Pacific company at Los Angeles, in thanking the committee for a bunch of folders regrets that "they will be of very little service," but this deprecating statement is understood when he asks for a large supply to be sent him as soon as possible.

W. H. Connor, general agent of the Union Pacific Railway, and other roads at Cincinnati, writes that he can use a large supply of folders of Hawaii, owing to numerous inquiries about the Islands.

H. H. Cline, Jr., general oriental agent at Shanghai for the C. M. & St. P. Ry., and other lines, says he would like very much to advertise his railway with the promotion committee, although the steamship connections with his railroad have no direct business with Honolulu. He wants folders for distribution.

SPECULATOR GETS AT LAND FIGURES

Hotel and Union Street Properties Figuring in Contemplated Building Plans.

Sixty thousand dollars is the figure at which the Cartwright property facing partly on Hotel and partly on Union streets is just now held at, the figures being secured after inquiry by a possible purchaser. The property on Fort adjoining the Cartwright property is also held at a good stiff figure. Capital is available for business properties in that vicinity if the figures come down to meet the price ready to be paid over.

Calculating the cost of a modern business block with the block about to be erected on the Pantheon corner at Hotel and Fort streets, the Cartwright property is considered by the ones back of a building scheme somewhat too high at present for capital to take over. The Pantheon block is to cost \$80,000. Taking this as a basis figure and adding it to the cost of the Cartwright property, to build something like the planned Pantheon proposition would mean an investment in the neighborhood of \$150,000.

The proposition of Superintendent Campbell to extend Bishop street straight mauka, going through a portion of the Oregon block property and closing up Union street, is not meeting with approval generally by holders of real estate to be affected. First of all, they say, Union street is regarded as one of the most convenient short cuts to Emma and Beretania avenues, and relieves upper Fort street of what would otherwise be a congestion of traffic. In the second place the Catholic convent and other properties now enjoy valuable frontages on Union street which would become mere back yards if Union street were closed and Bishop street opened straight through to Beretania.

However, capital is looking over all the properties available along Fort and Union streets and some building projects may be announced before next summer.

There is also a suggestion that the big block bounded by Beretania, Fort, Vineyard and Emma streets be divided by the extension of Kukulani street from Fort to Emma. This would pass along the lower side of the old high school, or the present grammar school grounds, giving the school a frontage on Vineyard, Emma and Kukulani, and thereby open up for building purposes valuable land at present buried inside the block. Another suggestion is that it is time that the old wall around the grammar school should be removed, as well as unsightly fences around other school properties, such as the one in front of the Kaulani school, Palama.

NEW THEATER TO OPEN THURSDAY

More than forty carpenters and laborers are at work on the new Bijou Theater, which will be thrown open to the public next Thursday evening. H. P. McDonald, who has undertaken the contract to have the playhouse in readiness for the advertised date, stated yesterday that the theater would be turned over to its proprietors next Tuesday, and that the formal opening would take place under the most auspicious of circumstances as far as the completion of the building was concerned.

The new theater is described as the largest, safest, most comfortable and most up-to-date amusement place in Honolulu. Located on the site of the old Princess Skating Rink and built along lines to meet every requirement of the theatergoer, it is within easy access of the downtown district, handy to all street cars and has an advantage in two entrances—one leading off Hotel street just opposite Bethel street and the other on Pauphi street near Fort. The entrance leading from Hotel street will be cemented and will be brilliantly illuminated during performances.

The theater will be open on three sides and will be roofed on single span arches obviating the use of poles, giving a perfect and unobstructed view of the stage. The arrangement will afford an ideal amusement place both winter and summer, as it will be practically an open air theater yet the rain will be kept out by the roofing scheme.

The seating arrangement will allow for more than 1000 orchestra chairs on a gradual incline that will permit a perfect and unobstructed view of the stage from any part of the theater.

In the way of attractions nothing but first-class talent will be engaged including an independent film service that will assure patrons of the Bijou only that which is new in the way of motion pictures. Bookings will be made direct through the Bijou's mainland representative.

Beyond artists together with a complete orchestra will arrive from the mainland on the Wilhelmina next Tuesday. Sam Kosey, a well known Honolulu who is also a passenger on the Wilhelmina, will have the management of the new playhouse.

PENNSYLVANIA GETS BETTER OF CORNELL

PHILADELPHIA, November 25.—The University of Pennsylvania football team won in a hard game against Cornell yesterday, the score being twelve to six.

CITY LIES AT THE MERCY OF THE SHIPS

Brazil's New Dreadnoughts Are in Mutineers' Hands and Nothing Can Be Done.

CONGRESS LISTENS TO TERMS

Will Surrender for More Pay and Full Pardon for Mutiny and Triple Murder.

RIO JANEIRO, November 25.—Taking advantage of the fact that practically all their officers were ashore, attending a banquet, the crews of the Brazilian battleships Minas Geraes, Sao Paulo and Bahia, the three modern dreadnoughts of the navy, mutinied on the night of Wednesday. Captain Neves and two junior officers, one on each of the great ships, were seized by the mutineers and put to death, while a message was sent ashore from the harbor anchorage where the ships lay to the effect that the pay of the seamen must be increased corporal punishment aboard vessels of the navy must be abolished and a full pardon must be granted the mutineers, otherwise the ships would destroy the city.

To give point and emphasis to the demands, and to demonstrate their seriousness, the three officerless ships began to fire shells into the business section of the city, the firing being carried on in a desultory manner.

Congress Called.

Congress was immediately called into extraordinary session to consider the demands of the mutinous sailors and to take whatever steps might be deemed best to protect the city from the shell fire.

The mutineers yesterday sent another message ashore, addressed to the president and congress, in which they offered to surrender if their demands were granted and a full amnesty promised for the act of mutiny and for the murder of the three officers.

The members of the senate, arguing that nothing else could be done under the circumstances, with the only three battleships in the hands of the mutineers and the city completely at the mercy of the great guns, voted to accede to the demands.

The chamber of deputies debated the matter all day yesterday, some members arguing vehemently against meeting any of the terms imposed by the mutineers. Last night the chamber was still in disagreement, and an adjournment was taken without a decisive vote having been called for.

Completely in Control.

The mutineers have their ships in the harbor, with steam up, awaiting developments. The sailors have let down torpedo nets and have the searchlights steadily playing across the harbor to prevent any possibility of a surprise in the form of an attack from torpedo boats.

They have, apparently, the situation completely in their hands. The navy department has no ships equal to an engagement with any one of the three dreadnoughts, which are new and modern in every respect. The harbor is not mined, and it would be impossible to destroy the battleships, even if the nation would allow the destruction of the main arm of the navy. The ships have a plentiful supply of ammunition aboard and are provisioned sufficiently to last the crews for some weeks.

The three battleships between them carry thirty twelve-inch guns and complete minor batteries of 4.7-inch and rapid firers.

GENERAL MADERO IS REPORTED WOUNDED

Revolutionists Losing Ground in Every Direction—Madero's Land Ordered Confiscated.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, November 25.—A strict censorship is being maintained throughout Mexico on all news regarding the progress of the revolution and definite information is impossible to be obtained.

The government forces are rapidly regaining all lost ground, however, and the fate of the revolution appears to have been settled.

A report comes that General Madero, who had proclaimed himself as President, has been seriously wounded at the attack on the city of Guerrero. The government has passed an order in council confiscating all his real land holdings and all his other Mexican property.

IS SATISFACTORY ALL ALONG ZONE

Such Is Report of Panama Canal
Constructor Goethals
Epitomized.

LARGEST FORCE AT WORK

Interesting Figures Prepared for
Secretary of War About the
Great Ditch.

(Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, November 20.—Summarized in a phrase, "Satisfactory progress all along the Panama Canal zone," is the gist of the annual report of the Isthmian canal commission, made to Secretary of War Dickinson by Col. George W. Goethals, chairman of the commission and chief engineer in charge of the work on the canal, and made public today by the former.

With the work of excavation and of construction progressing favorably at all points along the line, with health conditions better than ever before, with a centralization and consequent economy in certain parts of the work, and with a maximum of laborers since the United States began to dig the canal, Colonel Goethals' report was decidedly pleasing to Secretary Dickinson.

The chief engineer reports, however, that it was not all smooth sailing during the past year, slides, breaks and floods hindering the work to a certain extent. He mentions four slides, covering respectively 4.7, 7.3, 4.6 and 1.7 acres, and requiring during the year the removal of more than a million cubic yards of material. "It was expected," he says, "that slides would occur, and in the estimates provision was made for them, but it now appears, from cracks that show in the upper surface adjacent to the faces of the cut, that sufficient allowance had not been made, and the estimates were corrected to meet the new conditions."

Three Bad Breaks.

Three bad breaks, he reports, occurred during the year, one at the town of Culebra covering an area of more than ten acres and requiring a removal of more than a million and a half cubic yards of dirt and stone. The second largest break covered an area of more than eleven acres and required a removal of more than three hundred thousand cubic yards, while the third break aggregated about forty thousand cubic yards.

"The floods seriously interfered with the progress of the work," says Colonel Goethals, referring in particular to that of the central division and the Culebra cut, "and the one of December 29 overflowed the dike separating the cut from the Chagres River, cutting a channel through it about two hundred feet long and twenty-one feet deep."

The total amount of material removed from slides and breaks in the central division of the canal during the year was more than two and a half million cubic yards, or about fifteen per cent of the amount removed during the year from the Culebra cut, the principal part of the central division.

Making Dirt Fly.

More than 26,500,000 cubic yards of material were removed from all parts of the canal during the year, of which almost 15,000,000 were from the Culebra cut and almost 10,000,000 from the Chagres section. About 35,000,000 cubic yards remain to be removed from the Culebra cut before this section of the canal is completed.

Figures of Cost.

Reports from various points along the line show that the cost of excavation varied from 24 cents per cubic yard at one place to as high as \$2.51 at another. There is no such divergence of price in the cost per cubic yard of concrete work, the lowest average being \$6.09 and the highest \$8.60. More than 700,000 cubic yards of concrete were laid during the year.

Economy has been sought by the commission in various directions. "To reduce to a minimum delays on account of breakdown of machinery, plant and equipment, which reflect largely in the unit cost of work," says Colonel Goethals, "and to provide proper facilities for overhauling plant and equipment, as well as manufacturing necessary repair parts, large shops have been provided at certain points on the Isthmus in which are employed a total of 4391 men."

"In general," he adds, "the repair shops and equipment on the Isthmus are adequate to meet all requirements during the construction period. Nothing as yet has been done toward permanent shop facilities which will be needed after completion of the canal."

Reducing Expenses.

"During the year special attention was paid to reducing the cost of maintenance and operation of equipment in the shops, including the standardization of supplies and wages and of material and supplies necessary in construction repair work." In this same connection he reports a centralization of repair work to rolling equipment other than steam shovels at the Goethals shops.

"In the division of bookkeeping," the report says, "improvements have been made in the classification of expenditures and the compilation of statistics. A distribution of the accumulated plant charges, formerly carried as one item, was made so that the plant is now shown in the expenditure accounts by divisions and by units of the work."

Big Working Force.

There was a steady increase from the beginning of the past fiscal year in the number of men on the canal zone, until on March 1st, 1910, they reached a maximum of 24,224, the largest force

GRINDING SEASON SOON UNDER WAY

Brewer Plantations Getting
Ready—Dividends Not
to Be Cut.

The season for commencing the grinding of the 1911 sugar crop is at hand, and although a few plantations have already started, the majority will commence grinding operations early in December. Among the Brewer plantations, Waimanalo begins December 1; Wailuku, December 4; Honolulu, December 20; Honoana and Onomea about January 1. As to Honokaa and Pauhanu, the date for the commencement of their grinding season has not yet been set. With Pepeekee there may be some delay owing to the recent damaging fire to the warehouse and the landing, while some improvements are also being made to the mill.

The Hawaiian Sugar Company commences grinding November 28 and the Maui Agricultural Company on December 1. The Hawaiian Commercial Company started on November 8 and is in full swing now. The second mill will be put in operation on December 1. Kekaha has been grinding for two or three weeks. McBryde plantation is slated to start work on December 15.

J. P. Cooke, manager for the Alexander & Baldwin agency, representing Hawaiian Commercial, Maui Agricultural Company, Hawaiian Sugar Company, Paia Sugar Company, Haiku Sugar Company and Kahuku plantation stated yesterday that none of the A. & B. plantations will cut dividends. He states that even with the present unsettled conditions the dividends are safe and will be paid regularly. He states that if the prices go lower and the situation grows more panicky he will make a further statement of a maintenance of the dividends.

There is a feeling among the brokers' row that some plantations will cut dividends in a short time if present bear conditions in the stock market continue to prevail.

E. P. DOLE TELLS SEATTLE ELKS FACTS

E. P. Dole is boosting Hawaii in more ways than one, and he, on November 19, delivered an address before the Seattle Lodge, No. 92, of the Elks. Mr. Dole spoke on Hawaii, and he laid out facts and figures about this Territory that astonished people who were not aware of the way things are done in the Paradise of the Pacific.

The circular calling attention to the lecture on Hawaii by Mr. Dole drew special notice to the fact that Dole represented the farthest outpost in the Pacific, as far as Elks go. There was a large attendance at the lecture, and the remarks of the speaker were listened to with great interest. Some of the audience had been in Hawaii at some time or another, and they were emphatic in their applause when the lecturer made some telling point.

It is probable that Mr. Dole will deliver another lecture before the Elks, and he will then bring some more figures and facts to light that will astound the people of Seattle.

LUNCHES FOR HIS HONOR, THE MAYOR

Hotel and Auto Bills for Head
of the City Make a Big
Total.

A little account for lunches, et cetera, cropped up in the proceedings of the board of supervisors last night, said lunches being sandwiched in between items for gasoline, oil and other auto needs, all for His Honor the Mayor.

The Haleiwa Hotel presented a bill for lunches running back to last April. On April 31 there is an item, "Seven lunches, \$7." Then, five gallons of gasoline, \$1.50. Then, on May 25, there were four lunches, charged at \$4; then, May 29, five lunches for \$5; and, lastly, on August 18, four lunches for \$4. These items, as well as one for \$117.80, are all accredited to the mayor, and presumably to be drawn from his fund for "incidentals." The \$117.80 bill includes \$87.08 "for use of car for October," the remainder being charged for repairs of all kinds to the auto. Six gallons of gasoline appear as a single item at \$2.10.

On record. This includes those employed on the Panama Canal. The total force at the end of the year was 25,578, as compared with 23,493 a year earlier.

Plenty of Water.

Investigations carried on during the year indicate, says Colonel Goethals, that during ordinary years there will be considerable surplus of water from Gatun Lake, even in the dry season, and that the water supply of the worst known dry season for the last fifteen years, namely, that of 1908, would be sufficient to maintain through the canal an average daily number of passages three or four times as great as the average number now passing the Suez Canal. This after making reasonable deductions for evaporation, leakage, power supply and lockages.

Health conditions on the Isthmus are reported to be an improvement over those of the preceding year, and no cases of plague or yellow fever originated on the Isthmus during the year. The daily average of sick was twenty-three out of every thousand employed on the Isthmus during the preceding year, and the total number of deaths among employees was 241, equivalent to an average of 10.4 per thousand.

NO NEED FOR AN INTERPRETER NOW

House May Get Along This Ses-
sion With Less Talk and
in Better Time.

Several of the representatives-elect have expressed themselves as unfavorable to the appointment of a Hawaiian interpreter at the coming session of the legislature as far as the house is concerned, on the ground that such an official is not necessary any more to the transaction of business.

Of the thirty men elected to the house this term only two or three may be considered as having any need of an interpreter at all, and when the knowledge of English these three possess is analyzed, two of them have practically no need to have English speeches or readings interpreted or translated into the Hawaiian language.

Of all those elected on this island, Representative-elect Mahoe is said to be the only one who is not possessed of a fluent knowledge of English, but even he speaks English, understands it and writes it. From Hawaii there will be two Home Rulers and one of these is fluent in the English language. Concerning the other, Oahu members have no definite knowledge. Every Kauni man is educated in both languages and the Maui delegation such is fluent in English.

Where the necessity will be for a Hawaiian interpreter for a house which speaks and understands English has not been shown thus far. Ever since the legislature was organized under the Territory, the position of Hawaiian interpreter has been one of the most sought-for. Each succeeding term of the legislature brought forth a galaxy of applicants for the job, which has always been a fat one, with pay of from eight to ten dollars a day and pickings.

It has become a habit for each legislature to figure on the interpreter, just as they do on the clerkship, the job of stenographer and the clerks to committees, while the job of Hawaiian translator has been one of the fattest in the gift of those in power, thousands of dollars having been expended for translation from English into Hawaiian and paying the printing bills for the results.

The coming legislature has one opportunity to cut down expenses and that is the position of Hawaiian interpreter, now as unnecessary in the house as it was last session in the senate. The elimination of the interpreter will also result in a great saving of time.

Contents in the Air.

The Republican campaign managers are not the only ones talking of contents, for the Democrats have been quietly figuring on the situation and are securing affidavits in the event of a contest on their part being decided upon. McCandless says he may attempt to unseat Delegate Kakanaka, and may go to Washington to present "evidence" of coercion, misuse of money and fraud, as he alleges the Republicans made use of various schemes to get Kakuio in.

While the Republicans have been gathering material for a contest in the sixth of the fourth to unseat Fern and install Lane, the Democrats have been gathering a few statistics in other precincts and now assert that a contest over Shingle's position may be instituted, to keep Trent in office as treasurer.

Jim Quinn is not altogether satisfied that he was juggled out of his job as supervisor on election day and talks about something in the thirteenth of the fifth which may give him back his office for the next two years.

Link's Money Shouted.

When it comes to the statement of McCandless that the Republicans used money in their election, the Republicans smile a broad smile when they look over Link's statement of expenses amounting to over \$6000 which he had to put up for his own election, as well as to carry on the county campaign. If money talks, says the Republicans, Link's account did a lot of shouting.

The Democratic county committee, however, has held meetings and is officially going over the returns from some of the precincts where they believe a contest would result favorably to some of their own candidates. Of course, they would like to oust Shingle, his election being a blow to the Democratic machine composed mainly of Fern, Jarrett and Trent, the latter having been regarded as the keystone to the machine's standing. Colonel McCarthy, manager of the Democratic county campaign, declared yesterday that other precincts may be contested exactly as the Republicans may do in Kakanaka. He declares that the committee has received information of a precinct chairman who put his watch back twenty minutes to allow voters to get in before five o'clock. He considers this just as illegal as the alleged illegal voting in the sixth of the fourth.

PRESIDENT BACK ON AMERICAN SOIL

RICHMOND, Virginia, November 23.—The stricken Tennessee, having as a passenger President Taft, returning from the Panama Canal Zone, arrived at Norfolk yesterday. Last night the President reached this city en route to Washington.

The Nippon Maru left San Francisco yesterday for Honolulu and she brings several days mail.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

AYLETT STAYED HOME AGAIN

Consequently Supervisors Were
Able to Do Some Work—Pure
Food Ordinance Passed.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Supervisor Aylett was not present at the meeting of the board of supervisors last night—his absence being something of a habit during the last four or five months—and this gave an opportunity for a more or less harmonious meeting, and the chance to introduce the "exposed for sale" food ordinance without opposition. The bill, which has been carefully drawn and subjected to fine scrutiny by City Physician MacKall and Food Commissioner Blanchard, was presented and with a minor amendment offered by Kane, passed its second reading and was ordered published.

Owing to the fact that Aylett was absent, as well as Cox, the paving ordinance was not presented last night, but Quinn requested that the clerk notify every member of the board to be present at the noon meeting on November 29, so that matters of importance could be attended to, inasmuch as the board has very few more sessions to attend before it passes out of existence. Quinn expected to present the ordinance, and Jos. Gilman, head of the Honolulu Warren Bitulthie Paving Company was present in expectation of its being presented and discussed.

Ahia Missed His Calling.

Supervisor Ahia missed his calling when he attempted to be a real supervisor, for he possesses a keen wit, such as should entitle him to sign on with a circus such as the one which will be here next week. A letter from W. H. De Leon, representing the Great American Show, which is to arrive from San Francisco on the Wilhelmina next week, asked the board to permit his aggregation to use Ala Park while the circus is in town, being the only available place to exhibit the animals and performers. Supervisor Quinn said he was willing and he hoped the board would grant permission. He was as anxious to see the show as any small boy. The show people should give a bond to put the grounds back in as good condition as they found them, and he moved the matter he referred to the city attorney to draw up a proper bond. Quinn said the city should take chances on the show and give the grounds. It was an expensive experiment to bring such a show here and the people stood to lose many thousands of dollars if all did not go well.

Then it was that Ahia showed his wit. In all seriousness he said: "But we did not ask these people to come here."

To which Mr. Quinn replied quickly: "No, and we didn't invite the first settlers here, either," and Mr. Ahia immediately subsided.

The Cash on Hand.

The treasurer's report showed that on October 1, 1910, the cash on hand amounted to \$49,577.55, and there was received from the Territory \$41,292.23, making the total receipts \$91,169.78. The disbursements amounted to \$62,780.40, leaving a balance on hand October 31 of \$28,389.38.

The mayor presented a letter from the city engineer, in which the sum of \$150 was asked to compile statistics of the engineer's office, showing amount of work done during the present board's term. The request was granted, the sum to be used in the employment of assistants to compile the statistics.

The electric light committee recommended that Manoa road extension be decorated with eight incandescent lights whenever the electric light superintendent can do so.

The committee on ways and means reported that in response to a complaint of Superintendent of Education Pope, Waiwale, the janitor of the Kaula School, was dismissed and John Kawailani appointed. Waiwale was very offensive to the teachers and others.

The board passed a bill of \$1321.50 for hospital expenses for the past month.

More Streets for County.

A communication from Superintendent of Public Works Campbell was presented by the mayor, in which H. E. Cooper offers two streets, Hillside and Oahu avenues, to the county, both being in Paupae, Manoa, providing the county agrees to keep and maintain the same.

Walter F. Dillingham, attorney in fact for B. F. Dillingham, wrote the board that about a year ago Mr. Dillingham had entered into an agreement with the county, whereby he gave to the county a strip of property facing on Alexander street for street-widening purposes, the county agreeing to curb and put up a retaining wall on both Alexander street and Beretania avenue. Nothing had been done since then. W. F. Dillingham notified the board that if this agreement was not carried out within thirty days the fence would be moved back to the original boundary. The matter was referred to the roads committee.

Building Inspector Miehlestein reported that the proposed tenement on upper Fort street would be within five hundred feet of a public school. The board refused a permit to the proposed builder, as such building would be in violation of the law.

Al. Rosenberg, who is erecting a theater on Paunahi street, called the board's attention to the sad condition of a lane leading from Hotel street into the middle of the block between Fort street and Nuuanu avenue, saying it had been used for twenty years as a public thoroughfare, and asked if it could not be put in good condition in the next future. Referred to the roads committee.

BODY OF TOLSTOI CONSIGNED TO GRAVE

PITCA, Russia, November 22.—The funeral of the late Count Tolstoy took place today. He was buried at Yasnaya Polyana, his birthplace.

REBELS DOOMED TO BE DEFEATED

Ambassador Wilson So Informs
Department of State at
Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—Ambassador Wilson, in the City of Mexico, is in frequent communication with the state department here regarding the progress of the revolution in the Mexican Republic. Basing his opinion on his knowledge of the preparedness of the Diaz government, he states that the revolutionists are doomed to defeat.

CRIPPEN PAID PENALTY FOR WIFE MURDER

LONDON, November 23.—Doctor Crispin was hanged at nine o'clock this morning for the murder of his wife. Desperate attempts were made yesterday by his friends to secure a reprieve, alleging that there was some reason to believe that the woman for whose death he had been found guilty, was still alive.

The authorities were unmoved, however, and the execution was carried out as ordered.

REVOLUTION MAY AFFECT PLANTATIONS

Shipping Sugar Over Tehuantepec Line May Stop if the
Fighting Keeps Up.

The news of the uprising in Mexico has had a disquieting effect upon the plantation interests here, owing to the uncertainty of what may happen to the railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, over which a vast amount of the output of the sugar plantations of Hawaii is shipped. This sugar is carried in American-Hawaiian freighters from Hilo and other island ports and landed at Salina Cruz, where it is loaded into cars and shipped across the isthmus to Puerto Mexico, where again it is loaded into American-Hawaiian steamships and landed at Philadelphia and New York.

So far no news has reached American news centers that the revolution has shown its head in the isthmus section, but as the country sections so far have been largely the centers of the revolt, it may sooner or later be involved.

General Agent Morse of the American-Hawaiian line yesterday sent a cable to the head office at New York, asking whether the revolution would have any effect upon the transportation line. Up to last evening no reply had been received by Mr. Morse.

Should the revolution be of long duration and the line of communication be cut, it would interfere with the shipment of Hawaiian sugar to New York and Philadelphia. At the present time not more than two thousand tons of Hawaiian sugar are in transit across the isthmus. In December the American-Hawaiian line will resume its shipments of sugar on a wholesale scale, the freighter Alaskan being scheduled to leave Hilo next month for Salina Cruz direct, with a cargo of 12,000 tons of sugar, to be followed every twelve days thereafter with a cargo of about the same tonnage.

Mr. Morse is inclined to the opinion that the revolution, if not actually crushed out, will not affect the Tehuantepec line, and believes that shipments of Hawaiian sugar will not be interrupted.

QUICK CONVICTION FOR ACCUSED MAN

Cheong Loy, the Chinaman accused of a criminal assault on a little nine-year-old girl was convicted on the first ballot of a jury in Judge Cooper's court yesterday morning and will be sentenced on Friday at two o'clock in the afternoon. The judge has only the alternative of life imprisonment or death to mete out as the penalty for one of the vilest crimes in the history of such cases in Honolulu.

The Chinaman was placed on the stand by his attorney, S. F. Chillingworth and denied the allegations of the prosecution, backed up as they were by the otherwise uncontradicted evidence of the father and mother, police, several physicians and the girls themselves. The jury was out six minutes.

OFFICIAL TOUR OF BIG ISLAND HAS COMMENCED

Governor Pease and Public Lands Commissioner Marston Campbell left on the Mauna Kea yesterday morning for Mahukoua, where they will commence a tour of the Big Island to superintend the land selections. Mr. Pease is with the party. Attorney General Lindsay is now the ranking territorial officer in Honolulu and while the Governor is not out of the Territory, the attorney general is holding down the lid at the capital.

REBELS GATHER STRENGTH FOR THE WAR

Ten Thousand Storm the Capital
of Chihuahua—Many Cities
Are Besieged.

FIERCE FIGHT AT TORREON

Arms and Ammunition Captured
in Borderline Towns—News
Being Suppressed.

EL PASO, Texas, November 23.—The latest reports from the various centers of disturbance in Mexico, received up to midnight last night, indicate a great growing of strength for the revolutionists. An army of ten thousand men was closely investing the city of Chihuahua and there was great danger that the city would fall under an assault.

The revolutionists had massed their strength in the vicinity of the works of the American Smelting Company and were preparing to storm the city. All the citizens capable of bearing arms and in whom the commander of the city garrison had faith, had been supplied with rifles and ammunition and drafted into the service of defense. All the prominent buildings are occupied by troops and armed citizens, while sharpshooters have been placed on the roofs of the bank, largest stores and in the steeples of the churches.

Torreón Still Holds Out.

The report yesterday that the city of Torreón had been captured by the revolutionists has proven to be an error. The fighting there is still under way, the garrison of six hundred making a gallant defense against an attacking army of two thousand rebels. There has been fierce fighting and many of the attackers have been killed. The casualties among the defenders can not be learned, although it is known that the rebels have taken ten of the garrison as prisoners.

General Madero Heads Attack.

It is reported here that General Madero, who crossed the border with six hundred mounted men on Monday night, has been joined by four hundred others on his way through the province of Coahuila, and that he is now attacking the city of Cuernavaca. The battle there was in progress at midnight, without decisive result.

Forbidding the News.

The Mexican government has issued orders to all postmasters to hold up from transmission or delivery all American newspapers containing any news of the progress of the revolution.

Rebels Generally Victorious.

The rebels have captured six towns in the Texan border State of Chihuahua, and have confiscated all the military supplies and equipment in them.

The rebels took Orizaba, in the State of Vera Cruz, and liberated and armed all the military prisoners, and severe fighting has taken place in this State, also in the State of Jalisco, on the opposite side of the isthmus.

An unverified report says that three hundred Mexican troops were blown up and killed on a bridge on the road to the city of Chihuahua.

Two troops of American cavalry are at Eagle Pass, on the Texas-Chihuahua border, ready for action.

Placards have been posted at Pachuca, capital of the State of Hidalgo, threatening Americans. This has caused a flight of Americans.

Plot Includes Assassinations.

CITY OF MEXICO, November 22.—Documents seized by the government reveal a plot by rebel leaders including plans to assassinate the heads of the government.

The rebellion now covers portions of various states from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, and from the United States border south to Tehuantepec. The government is putting forth vigorous efforts to suppress the uprising.

GREAT FLOOD IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA

SAIGON, Indo-China, November 23.—Disastrous floods are reported along the Mekong Valley, in the Province of Annam. Over a thousand people are said to have been drowned, while the property loss and suffering has been great.

STEAMERS COLLIDE IN FOG—ONE GOES DOWN

SAN FRANCISCO, November 23.—The steamer Beaver, bound from this port for Portland, rammed and sank the steamer Selja last night. The two steamers approached each other in a thick fog off Point Reyes, California, the Norwegian steamer inward bound for this port from Portland, when the bow of the Beaver smashed into her side. She was so badly damaged that an attempt was made to save her, members of the crew seeking safety on the uninjured ship. The Selja filled and sank so rapidly that two Chinese members of her crew, who had made an attempt to save their valuables, were taken down with her.

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. Chamberlain & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

DIAZ REGAINING CONTROL OF SITUATION

Maderos Proclaims Himself President, but His Cause Is Regarded as Lost.

TROOPS SEARCH FOR HIM

Loyalists Regain the Northern Towns and Torreon Garrison Holds Its Fort.

EL PASO, Texas, November 24.—Although General Maderos yesterday declared himself the President of Mexico and announced the end of the Diaz administration, the indications were last night that the government was rapidly regaining control of the situation and that the revolution would shortly be at an end, with the revolutionary forces crushed and the leaders in flight for safety.

The proclamation of the leader of the revolutionary forces in the northern States ordered his men to protect American citizens and American property, as well as that of all other aliens. This manifesto was signed by Maderos as President.

Following closely after its promulgation, a detachment of loyal troops dashed to the ranchhouse of General Maderos, in Coahuila, in hopes of capturing the rebel leader and ending the revolution at one blow. In this hope they were disappointed, however, a search of the ranch and the surrounding country showing that the man wanted was elsewhere.

Loyalist Gains.

Yesterday afternoon it was reported that Maderos was at the head of an army at Monclova, ready to join issues with the loyalists.

The attack of the rebels on the city of Torreon has failed, the garrison having successfully beaten back the invaders. In addition to this setback, the rebels occupying several of the smaller towns in the State of Chihuahua have been driven out and the places are reoccupied by government troops.

CHINESE RIOTERS DESTROY A MISSION

HONGKONG, November 11.—Mail advices from Leichow in Kwangsi province report that rioters have burned and demolished numerous buildings there, including the American Presbyterian church, hospital and college, and proceeded to Tsingyuen, intending to slay the missionaries. The gentry, however, assisted the latter to escape in boats to Canton.

Three battalions have left Canton to quell the disturbances. The British gunboat Sandpiper is also proceeding thither. The mob was enraged at officials numbering their houses, believing that this was an excuse to impose taxation.

The Leichow American Presbyterian mission comprises Doctors Mackie and Ross, Mrs. Ross, Carper, Kunkle, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards and Miss Elda Patterson.

WYNNE REPRIEVE WAS SIGNED IN A RUSH

WASHINGTON, November 11.—John Wynne, able seaman, waiting in his cell in a Honolulu jail for the call of the hangman, can thank an energetic attorney in the department of justice for a new lease of life. President Taft, five minutes before he took a train to start on his trip to Panama signed a respite of thirty days for the sailor. That will postpone Wynne's execution to January 3 and when the President returns he will consider an application for pardon, now pending. Wynne was convicted of the murder of an officer on the oil ship Rosecrans in Honolulu harbor in 1907.

RUEF MUST SERVE HIS FOURTEEN YEARS

SAN FRANCISCO, November 23.—The court of appeals has denied a new trial to Abe Ruef, who is under sentence of fourteen years for bribery during the administration of Mayor Schmitz.

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 is always being 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 druggists. Bennett, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

ALDEN BESSE TO BE SOLD

Bark's Cruise from Honolulu to San Pedro Ends in the Courts.

LOS ANGELES, November 12.—Judge Wellborn of the United States District Court, yesterday ordered the Alden Besse, a bark now tied up at this port, to recompense several persons who have claims against her owners. The marshal immediately posted notices that he will dispose of the ship under the hammer to the highest bidder on the 22nd inst.

The sale will be one of the most peculiar auctions held in this district, as it is seldom that the title to a ship is transferred by auction. If the purchaser of the bark does not have better luck than the present owners, his bargain will be a dear one, even if the consideration he puts up is small.

The owners are Guy L. Duckworth of Honolulu, and A. W. E. Thompson. Their indebtedness incurred by the vessel is as follows: Crescent Wharf and Warehouse Company, \$1648.90; mats and mariners, \$528.73; Marine Hardware Company, \$229.94; Fulton Marine Construction Company, \$36.10; and J. S. Weller, \$316.82.

The bark took a cargo of beer to Honolulu last summer. Thompson is accused of having embezzled more than \$5000 of the proceeds. He was to have had an examination before Justice Baird yesterday, but the hearing was postponed until December 15, in order that he might summon a witness from Honolulu.

The vessel has been under attachment for several weeks. When the marshal put a keeper in charge of her he found two Japanese stowaways, Captain McAllister, the master of the ship, was charged with keeping them on board.

It was thought for a time that the purchaser of the vessel, if the court should order its sale, would also buy the privilege of feeding the Japanese until he could land them in a foreign port. The stowaways, however, escaped Thursday night. The captain had reported to the marshal several days before that he was without food for his charges and that he had no funds with which to buy provender for them.

The Japanese found that it was a case of starve or swim, and chose the chance of perishing in the ocean, rather than being victims of famine. Trouble is now in store for the captain. The federal officials have felt sorry for him because of the unfortunate predicament in which he was placed, but there is a stringent law against permitting stowaways to land on American soil.

It is possible that he may be arrested. The lightest punishment which could be inflicted, if he were found guilty, would be a fine of \$300.

FORESTERS WILL ESTABLISH COURTS

Special Deputy Appointed to Organize Lodges All Over Hawaiian Islands.

Within a short time the Foresters of America will have established courts in these Islands. When six courts are in going order, a grand court can be established.

The executive council of California has appointed Charles Barron, a past chief ranger of the Court Magnolia, as a special deputy ranger to organize the Order of Foresters in Hawaii. The certificate that reached Barron last week is signed by Joseph B. Reboli as grand secretary and by William H. Donahue as grand chief ranger.

The Foresters in the United States number 250,000 members, and the organization has a credit balance of \$3,000,000. The courts to be established in Hawaii will make their own rules as regards benefits and sick allowances; the charter members will start the order going, and then later on the members will be balloted for and either admitted or refused.

The order is a benefit one, and the widows and children of members are taken care of by the Foresters. It is free from sectional prejudices and is unhampered by any domination of sect or party.

The written history of Forestry began with the institution of Court Perseverance, No. 1, at Leeds, England, in 1790. Forestry was brought to America in 1832 by the formation of Court Good Speed at Philadelphia. Thereafter other courts were established, and in 1884 Forestry spread all over the United States.

In August, 1889, there was a split, and after a couple of days' deliberation the order in America was declared to be for absolute home rule. The connection with the English section then was done away with, and since that day the Foresters of America have gone ahead with issue and bounds.

The establishment of courts in Hawaii is looked upon with favor by many people, and it is thought that the order will grow with rapidity. Special Deputy Grand Chief Ranger Barron is ready to explain the objects of the organization to any one interested in the matter.

RAILROAD MERGER IS NOW PERFECTED

SPOKANE, Washington, November 24.—Announcement was made yesterday that a merger of all the Harriman railroad lines in the Northwest had been perfected.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson yesterday falling prices in foodstuffs as a result of large crops in the United States.

HAWAII TO BE WELL PRESENTED

Several Strong Committees to Plan Island Exhibit at Boston Mission Gathering.

One of the most elaborate exhibits ever sent out from Hawaii will be forwarded from Honolulu on February 1 and March 1, 1911, to form part of the great exhibition in Boston to be known as "The World in Boston." America's first great missionary exposition, home and foreign, to be held in Mechanics Building April 24 to May 12. A meeting of the Hawaiian Islands committee was held yesterday afternoon in the office of W. A. Bowen to formulate plans for exhibits and to appoint chairmen of the subcommittees. The rough draft of the plan indicates a wide scope of activity for the general committee. Above all the entire plan is unadorned as is evidenced by the fact that not only the evangelistic missionary work of the Islands is to be portrayed but the Catholic and Episcopal missionary work will also be unfolded, representatives of these denominations being numbered in the list of committees.

The work of missions offers the best imaginable field for gathering the materials out of which an interesting and instructive exposition can be built. These materials are well nigh limitless and lend themselves to striking and dramatic effects. The strange customs of foreign lands, the religious evolution of primitive peoples, contrasts between conditions before and after Christianity entered, methods of missionary work, including hospitals, orphanages, industrial schools and other institutions, experience of emigrants, means of social betterment, curios, photographs, literature—all these have been suggested as heads under which exhibits could be gathered in Hawaii and sent on to Boston. In Mechanics Building there will be a hall of religions; curios and literature departments; schools of method; moving pictures and tableaux for depicting famous scenes in missionary history, life and work on the mission field.

Last March Rev. W. B. Oleson, secretary of the Hawaiian Board of Missions, received a letter from the general secretary of the movement in which he stated the exposition people would like to have a court containing a quantity of articles from Hawaii representing the life of the people, their history and the history of foreign missions among them, and the progress of Christianity in the Islands. He called attention to the Bishop Museum containing an almost invaluable collection of curios of historic and general interest and hoped they could be loaned. Another department they hoped to have devoted to a representation of Hawaiian life and missionary work. He adds that in connection with the pageant "Orient in London," in June and July, 1908, a "Pageant of Light and Darkness" was presented in which one of the scenes was a dramatic representation of Kapiolani's defiance of Pele. He says this was the most impressive scene in the whole exposition and the name Kapiolani was made a household word among thousands in London. He expresses the hope that this scene might be reproduced in Boston.

Loan of an Exhibit.

The Hawaiian board immediately set to work to secure an exhibit, and wrote first to the administrative assistant of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, asking for the temporary loan of the Hawaiian exhibit collected by Rev. Mr. Oleson for the Smithsonian exhibit at Seattle. The Smithsonian Institution will willingly loan the collection and will ship it direct to Boston.

The matter was then placed in the hands of President Perley L. Horne of Kamehameha Schools for reply to the request for a Hawaiian exhibit at the exposition. At yesterday's meeting there were present Chairman Perley L. Horne, W. A. Bowen, general secretary, H. P. Wood of the promotion committee and others. The general committee comprises the following names in addition to those mentioned: Rev. William Brewster Oleson, Judge Henry E. Cooper, Rev. Doremus Scudder, F. J. Lowrey, Bishop Restarick and Canon Aut, Frank C. Atherton, Richard H. Trent, William R. Castle, Paul Super, Montague Cooke, Howard Hitchcock, Edgar Wood, Victor S. Clark, Willis T. Pope, Rev. W. D. Westervelt, A. F. Judd, Theo. Richards, L. A. Thurston and James Dole. Have been asked to serve on the committee, but are out of town and no answers have been received from them.

There were several questions brought before the meeting. The first was as to the character of the exhibit—whether it should be of the new and old mixed, or of the new alone—the decision being reached to have it mixed.

The next question was as to pictorial scenes and representations, with the query as to whether this shall not be referred to the Boston general committee for final study and execution. The matter will be left to this committee, with the recommendation that Frank A. Homer, formerly president of Oahu College and now a member of the Massachusetts legislature from Amherst; Prof. Hiram Bingham of Yale and Prof. William R. Castle, Jr., of Harvard be added for the Hawaiian section.

The selection of a delegate will be left to the executive committee. Students from Hawaii attending schools in New England, both young men and young women, will be asked to help in the matter at Boston, and residents of the Islands will be asked to lend hearty cooperation while in the East.

In view of the great distance between Honolulu and Boston, it was decided that the main bulk of Hawaii's exhibit be ready for shipment on February 1, to go by the Tehanapepa route, and other material to be freighted or expressed overland by March 1.

The Exhibits.

The exhibits recommended at the meeting were the Smithsonian collection, as a foundation; then a kindergarten exhibit, which has been partially prepared already by Miss Frances Lawrence, and a department made up of material loaned exhibits from public and private schools of the Territory, this to be in charge of Willis T. Pope, Edward Wood and Perley L. Horne. The promotion committee will be active at the exposition and will send on a good deal of the Seattle exhibit and that at Atlantic City, the work to be supervised by H. P. Wood, secretary of the promotion committee. Art will be a subject to be looked after by L. Howard Hitchcock, who will send some of his famous island pictures along with those of other artists.

There will be a collection of articles relating to Hawaii from nearby places in New England, including New England museums, the Andover Theological seminary and educational institutions. This section will be in charge of Montague Cooke, W. B. Oleson and Dr. Doremus Scudder.

A possible Bishop Museum and other island collections will be placed in charge of A. F. Judd, although it is unlikely that exhibits may be procured from the Bishop Museum.

Moving picture representations of life in the Islands is a subject which will be in charge of H. P. Wood and R. H. Trent. These are to be true representations and not fakes. A lantern slide section will be looked after by Rev. W. D. Westervelt, W. T. Pope and Victor S. Clark. An immigration exhibit is left to the ingenuity of Victor S. Clark and Judge Cooper.

The bureau of agriculture and forestry exhibit will be left to the discretion of L. A. Thurston and James Dole. This will include all island products, comprising pineapples, sisal, cotton, tobacco, coffee, wool, lumber, honey, bananas and rice.

The sugar exhibit will be prepared by H. E. Cooper, W. R. Castle and Frank C. Atherton.

Churches and the Hawaiian Board representation will be left to Theodore Richards, Dr. Doremus Scudder, Bishop Restarick, Father Valentin and R. H. Trent, while the Y. M. C. A. work will be gotten up under the direction of Secretary Paul Super.

The finance committee comprises the following: F. J. Lowrey, chairman; F. C. Atherton, R. H. Trent, and the executive committee comprises Chairman Horne, Secretary Bowen, W. B. Oleson, F. J. Lowrey and H. P. Wood. The transportation committee will be appointed by the executive committee.

WOULD-BE SUICIDE FORMER RESIDENT

Louis Goldstein Released From Sing Sing, Attempts Own Life.

Louis Goldstein tried to commit suicide in New York on November 3, and a letter which he left when he took a poison draft indicated that he had relatives in Honolulu. He asked the authorities to notify his brother and his "gray-haired mother," concluding the postscript with the name, "T. Levy, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands," this apparently being his brother. None of the well-known Levys about town are related to the young man, but there was a Louis Goldstein here a few years ago, who worked in various establishments as an office boy. The New York World's account of the attempted suicide, in the issue of November 4, follows:

Had Been in Sing Sing.

Homeless, out of work and forever marked with the stigma of a term served in Sing Sing for a crime he says he never committed, Louis Goldstein tried to kill himself last evening by drinking creolin on a Second avenue train. The Bellevue physicians say he can not live.

Goldstein, whose real name may be Levy, got on the train at Rivington street and seated himself between two young women. There was nothing in his manner to draw attention. When the train was passing Twelfth street he took a bottle from his pocket, gulped its contents and slid to the floor. The motorman whistled for police assistance. Patrolman Rosenfield ran up to the Fourteenth street platform and met the train. An ambulance took the unconscious man to the hospital.

Clamped Paper of Discharge.

Doctor Morris found clamped in Goldstein's hand a discharge from Sing Sing, dated October 28, 1910, certifying that Louis Goldstein of No. 1520 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, convict No. 55,154, sentenced in general sessions on May 28, 1908, to not more than two years and five months' imprisonment, had served his full time and been discharged.

A letter addressed "To Whom It May Concern," told of the despair of one for whom the world held no hope. It read:

"I am going to die, as I am tired of living in this miserable world. Society is the only cause of my death."

"I have been accused and sentenced for a crime which I never committed. I have served a long time in State prison, of which the time expired a few days ago. I came to New York with a broken heart, friendless, not even a friend to whom I could confide my troubles, and the cruel, inhuman misjudgment of society. It was impossible for me to find employment. Whenever and wherever I seek a position, it seemed to me that they knew my past."

"Now, my good people of society, did I deserve all this cruel misjudgment? I suppose that some of you will say no; but how much good will that do me? None at all."

Seen No Hope for the Weaker.

"This is a very bad world. The world is surrounded by beasts, and those who are not will turn beasts. The strongest wins and the weaker loses."

"I belong to the weaker class. My disposition will not allow me to rob others of their daily bread, and I can not see others getting robbed; therefore I have good reason to leave this barbarous world, which is full of sorrow, poverty and misery."

"I am not in a spell of insanity. I am strong in mind and well physically, but my heart is broken."

"Please notify my brother and my mother, gray-haired mother that I am gone. T. Levy, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands."

ANOTHER WARM LEGAL BATTLE

Jue Yuen Mow Is No Closer to Freedom Than He Was When Arrested

One slow step further in the legal battle over the person of Jue Yuen Mow, accused San Francisco embezzler, yesterday brought a threat of more complications, but so little progress was made that the real issue will now not come until Friday morning. Charges laid against the police officers, threats of federal arrest and legal abuse heaped upon the methods of the city departments in their attitude in the case all had their part in the hearings yesterday.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon Sheriff Jarrett, through Deputy Rose, produced Jue Yuen Mow in court, both on the warrant issued by Judge Cooper and the writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Robinson. The difficulty that previously arose over producing the same man in two different places at the same time was solved by both orders being made returnable before Judge Cooper.

Judge Cooper first called the case on the warrant issued by himself, but McBride, the Chinaman's attorney, demanded that the habeas corpus proceedings be heard first. Milverton, acting for Sheriff Jarrett, demurred to this, as the return had not been prepared. Thereupon McBride heaped censure on the city officials and made a speech about their outrageous conduct in depriving an American citizen of his liberty.

However, as there was no return, the case could not very well proceed, and consequently was postponed until three o'clock. It was after four, however, before it finally turned up and the case was ready to go on.

Had Another Warrant.

During the time that Deputy Rose, McBride, Milverton and the others connected with the case were sitting around the courtroom waiting for the papers to be prepared, Immigration Inspector Brown came up and kept a kindly eye on the proceedings, and finally Marshal Hendry joined him, later reinforced by Deputy Bruns. These signs of federal interest became disturbing, and finally, to clear the atmosphere, Hendry sat down by the prisoner and said:

"I want you. You come with me." McBride made the other side of the room in two jumps, and seized his client by the arm.

"No, you don't!" he exclaimed defiantly. "Now don't you go with this fellow—see? Stay right here. He can't arrest you in the courtroom. Stay right here—see?"

The marshal beamed kindly upon the twain and departed, but later appeared with an important looking federal warrant. For several hours he sat in the jury box waving the warrant, ready to rearrest Jue Yuen Mow at once in case Judge Cooper acted favorably on the writ and discharged him from custody. But the case never got that far and the warrant was never served.

The warrant was sworn to by Immigration Inspector Brown, and charges Jue Yuen Mow with being illegally in the country. With this charge to refute, McBride will be a busier man than ever. When the return was finally made, McBride began to enter an oral demurrer which was objected to by Milverton on the same ground as had been made the previous day. McBride made another speech, charging the official with sundry things, and asking that he be permitted to make a written traverse to the return this morning. This was objected to by Milverton, as being Thanksgiving Day, and a legal holiday, which caused McBride to make a speech on the sacredness of habeas corpus writs.

Finally, after the court had set the hearing for tomorrow at nine o'clock, McBride commenced a fight to have the man taken from the custody of Sheriff Jarrett and placed in the custody of High Sheriff Henry. This met with another objection from Milverton as being a useless complication.

Charges Officers.

An impassioned speech was then commenced by McBride in which he hotly contended that Sheriff Jarrett was an interested person and therefore unfit to take care of his client. The court asking him whether there was a personal issue between the two, the attorney hastened to add that there was not but continued by saying that Jue Yuen Mow would rather be with Henry anyhow.

The court showing strong signs of overruling his motion, McBride apologized for the necessity of doing what he was about to do and satiled into a scorching denunciation of McDuffie, Rose and other police officers connected with the case, claiming that the law didn't recognize such an office as chief of detectives, anyway.

He claimed that McDuffie was known to be extremely desirous of taking a trip to San Francisco and was therefore persecuting his client and taking advantage of having him in a cell to force his consent to go East with him. He would prove by The Advertiser, he said, that a circle of officers sat around the cell where Jue Yuen Mow was and forced an affidavit out of him where he stated that he was willing to go to San Francisco.

At this point Milverton managed to interpose a word and denoted every one of McBride's allegations as false. Judge Cooper was by then looking grave and informed McBride that he had brought some very serious charges against the officers. He then ordered the writ to go for McBride and ordered an investigation.

Milverton then demanded that McBride produce the copy of The Advertiser with the statement he accredited to it and as the court was about to make such an order, McBride apologized and said that it had only been his assumption and that he couldn't produce the paper. No such statement ever appeared in the paper.

"No, no, no," a busy little Chinaman with a grin that can't come off, was claiming to be related to the prisoner and who has stuck closer than a

SERIOUS MUTINY IN BRAZIL'S NAVY

Sailors Seize Battleships and Commence Bombardment of Rio Janeiro.

SHORE BATTERIES RESPOND

News Strictly Censored and Details Are Lacking—Outbreak Is Not Political.

LONDON, November 24.—Word was received here last night of another revolt against a constituted government, a report coming that a portion of the Brazilian navy had mutinied in the harbor of Rio Janeiro and that the great guns on the ships had been turned against the city.

No details were received concerning the cause of the outbreak nor concerning the damage being inflicted by the battle that was in progress between the battleships and cruisers and the shore batteries.

Censorship Strict.

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, November 24.—Word was received here last night that the major part of the Brazilian navy had mutinied, for reasons not political. For some time there has been insubordination on the part of the Brazilian sailors manifested and it is supposed that the men have risen against their officers, overpowered and either imprisoned these or killed them, and resolved to fight the government for terms of surrender.

The revolt is not regarded as any attempt to overturn the government, but a strict censorship on all outgoing messages is being maintained by the Brazilian authorities and no details are available.

DREXEL PLUCKS THE LAURELS FOR HEIGHT

PHILADELPHIA, November 24.—The world's aeroplane record for altitude, held by the late Ralph Johnstone, made at the New York International meet in a Wright machine, was broken yesterday by J. Armstrong Drexel, driving a Bleriot. In an official trial here yesterday, Drexel gained a height of 9970 feet.

brother to him ever since he was arrested, whispered some insinuation into McBride's ear and the latter offered to prove by Jue Yuen Mow that McDuffie had several times come down to his cell and made demands on him for confessions and other improper matters.

Jue Yuen Mow was therefore sworn, took the witness stand, and threw down his attorney in handsome style, denying under close questioning by Judge Cooper that McDuffie had ever made any statements to him at all other than mere perfunctory conversation after Saturday afternoon.

George Davis here interpolated some remark regarding the writ of habeas corpus, after extending profuse advice to McBride.

"Now, Mr. Davis," remonstrated the court, "I don't believe that you are interested in this case."

"No, your honor, I was only making suggestions," replied Mr. Davis.

McBride then commenced to make other remarks but Judge Cooper stopped him.

"Mr. McBride," he said, "It seems as if all your statements have fallen one by one. First that about The Advertiser and now about the officers." So McBride desisted.

By the time McDuffie arrived, Judge Cooper had exonerated the officers on the testimony of the prisoner himself and there was no necessity of him taking the stand.

Finally about six o'clock the matter was forced to a close and McBride and the cortege left the courtroom, the former gazing in suspicious corners for other warrants. The only ripple that disturbed the subsequent calm were some hot remarks passed out by Chief McDuffie to the insinuating Su Choy who was trying to tell the police what to do with their prisoner.

The Embezzlement.

Attorney-General Lindsay, now semi-retired, received a cable from the Governor of California addressed to Governor Peary, yesterday morning. This message stated that Jue Yuen Mow was accused of embezzling \$6000 and the man was embezzling \$80 and some jewelry. It added further that extradition papers had been asked for and granted and that an officer was on his way.

McBride stated yesterday that from what he had learned of the case, it must be raising a big row in San Francisco as it involved some "big" matters.

Jue Yuen Mow himself has stated that the money was one of the gambling funds concerning which the San Francisco papers have printed so much. Besides that no more details of the case have been learned.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODRIGUEZ O. MATHESON

EDITOR

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FRIDAY : : : : : NOVEMBER 25

THE SITUATION IN MEXICO.

So far as it is possible to judge with lack of definite news, the revolution now assuming serious proportion in the Republic of Mexico has a very ominous anti-American aspect. The revolt, while carefully planned and fostered from the American side of the line, came to a head through the outbreak of anti-gringo sentiment occasioned by the lynching of a Mexican in a Texan town, this act proving to be the match that set the Republic ablaze from one end to the other and which is now threatening to hold the veteran Diaz has had on the presidency for nearly forty years.

During the past decade, American capitalists have been invading the Republic to the south, securing concessions and monopolies of benefit to themselves, of benefit to the Mexican government, but not always of benefit to the Mexican people. Those familiar with Mexican governmental methods know that there is one way, and only one way, to secure a business foothold in the country. That is by letting the officials in on whatever good thing there might be. Railroad concessions, brewery concessions, manufacturing monopolies of all kinds, grants to rubber and sisal lands and such have been given Americans, who have paid heavily for them and who in return have been given the right to recoup themselves for all their "incidental" expenses by taking all the advantage possible of the people.

Americans have been sent into Mexico in large numbers to act as overseers, foremen, head workmen and bosses, being placed in charge of the peon laborers. This has resulted in a mutual dislike. The Americans looked it over the greasers; the Mexicans resented the superiority and the rule of the gringos, while the American boss included among those he professed to despise the Mexican of the higher ranks, jumping all Mexicans in the greaser class.

The anti-American feeling has been added to by the fact that across the American borderline has been engendered much the same feeling of class hatred of the Mexicans as was engendered some years ago in California against the Chinese, and which is now manifested to a certain degree against the Japanese. The Mexican laborers had invaded Texas, Southern California, Arizona and New Mexico, crossing the line at harvest time and cutting wages. With the pay for unskilled labor in the Mexican border states at twenty cents a day, the wages offered in the American border States were vastly attractive. This year, it is stated, over a hundred thousand laborers came from Mexico to work in the cotton fields, as farm hands on the Texan ranches, as railroad navvies and mine muckers.

Despised by the Americans whom they met, in many cases ill-treated because they did not resent the ill-treatment, they have returned year after year to the Mexican homes to spread the dislike of the Americans. Then, when the railroad, planting and manufacturing industries began to fall into American hands, and this under the protection of Diaz, the hostility became aggravated, sedition grew, plotters flourished and the country was made ready for the time when Mexican patriots should arise and reclaim Mexico for the Mexicans.

There is another phase of the matter, the same as underlies the feeling of unrest in Spain and which manifested itself during the revolution in Portugal, the question of Church and State. In his early days, Diaz was regarded by the Mexican populace as their defender against the Roman Catholic clergy. With the rise of Diaz to practically absolute power fell the power of the clergy. The payment of Peter's Pence became a crime and the more aggressive orders of priests were banished.

Now, with the coming of old age, Diaz is turning back to the Church and many of the restrictions he placed upon the priesthood are being loosened. The populace, however, resent the increased temporal power given the church authorities, and this is being taken advantage of by the leaders of the anti-Diaz movement.

There has been much popular discontent, too, over the virtual absence of the essentials of democracy in the elections. It has been generally known that not only does Diaz make his own nomination and reelection imperative, but he has practically forced his own nominees on the people as governors of provinces and representatives in the Mexican assembly. Rival claimants for the presidency have been forced into exile and those who dared run counter to his wishes in the matter of other elective offices have been hounded into submission. This has aroused the people more and more into opposition to their president as his succeeding terms came around.

Mexico has been in unrest for many years. The general opinion of the students of world events has been, however, that the permanent president would retain his grasp until his voluntary retirement or his death. As yet the revolution is disorganized, but widespread. Whether there will arise from the confusion a man big enough to bring the revolutionary forces into an organized condition, to turn Diaz out as he turned out Lerdo de Tejada, remains to be seen. He has not yet appeared.

NEED OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

One thing every member of the legislature of 1911 should come to the Capitol prepared to do, that is, to appropriate liberally for the erection of a suitable armory for the National Guard headquarters and the Oahu companies. The matter is one for Hawaii and the member from Hawaii, Maui or Kauai is as much interested as any one from this island. It is most probable that the strength of the guard will be raised within the next few years to more than regimental strength on this island alone, and in appropriating for an armory this must be taken into consideration.

The duty of Hawaii toward the National Guard is pointed out in the last number of Arms and The Man, one of the official organs of the militia branch of the service. The publication contains an article on the subject of the citizen soldiery of Hawaii, by Lieutenant-Colonel Bullard, which will be published in full in the Sunday Advertiser, and comments editorially on the article as follows:

Brethren of ours overseas, deserving, patriotic, worthy, need help from their own people. Here from the capital of the nation of which they are a far outlying, but nevertheless real part, we reach forth the hand of fellowship to our Hawaiian fellow citizens.

From so distinguished an officer as Lieut.-Col. R. L. Bullard, 8th U. S. Infantry, there has come to us exceptional and very high praise for the officers of the Hawaiian National Guard.

He makes plain to us that appreciation of what the Hawaiians are doing or are willing to do to prepare their islands for defense and to assist in the defense of the United States, entitles them to a more liberal support from their own territorial government.

The United States has dealt fairly well by the States and Territories in assisting to support the organized militia in those States and Territories, and the federal government proposes to do yet more. But the obligation rests with particular weight upon local governments to see that their part is fully performed.

Now that since 1905 the organized militia is part of the first line with the regular army for war it is most emphatically the duty of any commonwealth which is devoted to the national entity of which it is a part, to do its full share toward making its National Guard or organized militia an efficient military body.

We are glad to learn that the Hawaiians have done so well and we hope their legislature will make such appropriations as will give them decent armories and reasonable home support.

From Judge Lymer, it would appear, the police are to be given the same protection they receive in every other civilized country, which they have not heretofore always had. It has been somewhat the custom to blame police officers for using violence, however necessary, when making arrests, and to credit offenders for resisting rather than to punish them. The good work ought to go further. The legislature should amend the law regarding gambling offenses as to bring it into line with the law in the majority of the States, allowing the police to make forcible entry into places where they have good reason to believe gambling is being carried on. Here, no matter how much the police may know, they face a damage suit every time they smash a door or break a window, much to the protection of the gambling fraternity.

PROTESTS AND BRIBERY CHARGES.

Public statements are being made by Democratic leaders that should be investigated. If they are true, those responsible for the conditions alleged should be shown up; if they are not true, the denial of the reports should be widespread. Such is due the Hawaiian voters of Honolulu.

The claim made by Democratic workers and repeated as a claim of such workers yesterday by Colonel McCarthy is that there was direct bribery of Hawaiian voters in the interest of Mr. Shingle, city treasurer-elect. Such a charge should be either proved or refuted. It is customary in many places to charge direct bribery of individual voters, but never before has such an allegation been made here by a party manager.

We do not believe that any grounds for the charge can be substantiated. The Advertiser has often referred to the gullibility of the average Hawaiian voter and to the ease with which he can be influenced politically, but we do not believe that there is any considerable number of Hawaiian voters who can be bought outright.

It is unfortunate that such a charge has been made, if it is only intended as a bluff, as we suppose, because talk of bribery will accustom some to the idea and lead, possibly, to the thing itself.

We have not much sympathy with the idea of an investigation based on irregularities that may have occurred in Kakaako, because those irregularities involve nothing beyond violations of technicalities and were sanctioned when they occurred by representatives of both parties. We are, however, very much in favor of an investigation of the charges advanced by Colonel McCarthy, involving as they do the honor of a candidate and the reputation of the Hawaiian voters.

The recent election in Hawaii, and in Honolulu particularly, cost plenty of money. The effort of McCandless to land in congress was made with no expense spared. During the past two years he is believed to have spent thousand after thousand, the return of expenses made by him being only a fraction of the actual cost of his campaign. The six thousand dollars declared consisted of his expenses after he was legally a candidate and do not include the expense of the many months of preliminary campaigning.

To meet him, the Republicans spent more than that party ever spent in Hawaii at any previous election. The money was expended lavishly, but legally, as, undoubtedly, was also the money of Mr. McCandless.

The expense of the election was altogether out of proportion to the total number of voters and the spending of so much on both sides has had, undoubtedly, a bad effect on the electorate.

We do not believe, however, that in any one instance was there an actual purchase of a vote. There were hauns, automobiles, treats, free trains and sideshows enough to indirectly effect the desired end, but directly the Hawaiians were not bribed. What money went for bribes went elsewhere and it was not for votes. It went for the hushing up of political blackmailers, for whom the politicians will be prepared another time.

OLD AGE.

Sir James Crichton Browne is on record as having said: "Life owes every man and woman one hundred years. It is their business to see that they collect the debt." The recent deaths of Florence Nightingale and Julia Ward Howe at ninety and ninety-one years of age, respectively, are examples of sweet, wholesome lives, full of good works and loving thoughts and illustrate the truth that life is intended to be long when that life helps and benefits others. History is full of similar instances where the beauty of a long life is exemplified in the closing of it. Many men have shown the best results of their long-life work after they have passed the half century milestone.

Tolstoi was mentally active at eighty-two, up to the few days preceding his death, and General Booth is hard at work at eighty-one, with all the enthusiasm of his faith in the great work to which he has devoted his life. Lord Stratheona at the age of ninety is in his office daily, giving diligent attention to his affairs and attends as a rule several social functions a week. The Duke of Wellington held a cabinet position at seventy-seven and Victor Hugo, when he died at eighty-three, was working on a tragedy with all the energy of a young man.

William DeMorgan was sixty-five before he took up the entirely new work of writing novels, in which he has made such a remarkable success. William E. Gladstone stated that if he had died at seventy, fully one-half of his life's work would have remained undone, and Sir Frederik Young, at ninety-three, is still devoting his energies to national matters. Benjamin Franklin became the first American ambassador to France when he was seventy-one, and remained in that office until he was seventy-nine years of age.

The later years of a man's life are often the years of golden fruitage and harvest and the idea that life's work is only for the earlier years is a decision that is not warranted by facts. In this thought all should take courage and endeavor to keep on producing while life and energy are prolonged, irrespective of any fatuous ideas that the later years should be simply devoted to indolence and nonproductive ease.

TROUBLE FOR THIS HOUSE.

Speculation about the Chinese party system and parliamentary procedure seems premature, but the Shanghai Mercury thinks that one thing is certain: "From the very beginning of the Chinese parliament, there will have to be some time-limit for speeches." More troublesome is the question how, with the wide differences of dialect, members of the Celestial parliament are going to understand one another. Reasoning from these, as well as from broader considerations, the writer reaches the conclusion that parties will be roughly divided into Conservative and Progressive, but with these broken up into groups with little tendency to coherence.

Canton and Kiangsu members would agree one day on a question of trade, and break the next day over relations with France. "Szechwan would certainly be for flouting Japan in case of trouble with her, for Szechwan is safe. The maritime provinces would stand together with smooth words." The Conservative party would incline to be antiforeign, and would include the old literati and their sympathizers; the Progressives would tend to be proforeign, and would attract those "educated in Western style, and more or less traveled."

Between the party of No Change and the party of Great Change would stand the Moderates or party of some change. This forecast is based largely on human nature: "What man has done, the Chinese will do," but nobody will expect them to do it in a hurry. If they do it peacefully and with gradual approach to genuine self-government, they will receive the hearty congratulations of those nations that care less for spheres of influence than for general progress and international good-will.

Y. M. C. A. AND THE PUBLIC.

When money was required for a new building, it was the Young Men's CHRISTIAN Association that sought the help of the Honolulu newspapers, solicited among the Honolulu public for subscriptions and referred to the benefits to the public and to the cause of Christianity a proper association building in Honolulu would be.

It is the secretary of the Young Men's Christian ASSOCIATION who yesterday announced that it was none of the public's business what the association did, while the newspapers who had given material assistance in the building fund campaign are told now that they are "flying off the handle" when they attempt to offer a warning that the general public in Honolulu condemns such an action as the recent refusal to admit to membership a high Japanese official on the sole grounds—as given out—that the applicant is a Japanese.

It is the business of the public and the press, nevertheless, when a semi-public institution arrogates to itself the right to draw racial lines and dub their action Christian. There was once a man who had more money than has been subscribed for the Y. M. C. A. who announced that the public might be damned. He was never allowed to forget the expression, although the public was not in a position to resent his phrase as it is in a position to resent the words of any Y. M. C. A. official who declares himself out of the reach of effect from public condemnation.

"The doctors of Honolulu tell us that there are nearly one thousand living cases of tuberculosis in the city," writes the committee soliciting funds for the carrying on of the great fight against the white plague by the Palama Settlement. Funds are needed for this work and those able to give should give, as the work being carried on is a praiseworthy one. What strikes us as the most dreadful and discouraging feature of this attempt to stamp out tuberculosis is the fact that day in and day out, in this city, men and women are deliberately preparing themselves to contract the disease and so abusing their own constitutions that their children yet unborn are doomed to suffer. If those who are in this work do not wish to become utterly discouraged, we advise them not to note the steady gain debauched downward progress of the Hawaiian people of Honolulu. We have "the best liquor law" and the most tuberculosis of any city in the Union, and it takes faith and plenty of it to keep up the fight for the preservation of a race.

The Universal Races Congress

The Nation.

There is something attractive in the plan for a Universal Races Congress to be held in London next July. Its purpose is "to discuss in the light of modern knowledge and the modern conscience the general relations existing between the peoples of the West and those of the East, between so-called white and so-called colored people"; and, of course, the result hoped for is a friendlier feeling, a heartier cooperation, and a better understanding. What could be more natural, what more desirable, than such a give and take? Somehow or other, the colored men and the whites have got to arrive at a mutual basis of respect and good will, if the world is to develop in peace and without bitter hatreds and possibly even fearful calamities. Nothing to be thought of at present can contribute so much toward this end as a joint meeting at which the different points of view can be stated and the races of the East explain their aspirations and ideals. Without some direct touch, some such frank expression on a basis of mutual friendliness and self-respect, the world at large will be entirely too ready to dismiss the whole subject with a glib "East is East and West is West."

Now even the dominant white races, which have been so sure they are of the Lord's anointed when it comes to showing those they deem their inferiors how to manage their affairs, have begun to feel some qualms of conscience and doubts as to their ability to regulate their conquered distant provinces. These have recently been expressed by no less a pro-consul than Lord Cromer himself. The difficulty seems to be that, while it is easy to rebuild wasted cities, to refinance a country, enlarge its crops, and to introduce modern sanitary and police methods, the beneficiaries decline to become or to remain content. Good government refuses to satisfy them, as is the case in Egypt today, and the reason is that it is not their government; they would rather be dirtier and more diseased and far less progressive, if only they could do things their own way and develop according to their own ideals. So it is that, whether the colonizers are English, French, Germans, or Americans, the dissatisfaction grows the longer the overlordship continues. Lord Cromer's own experience in Egypt is a perfect case in point.

One reason for this is that the so-called civilized nations approve, in their mental inflexibility, no methods which are not their own. The native of Dagupan must not only live in a clean house; he must wear clothes of American woolen or shoddy, cut in American style. If he refuses, there is no attempt whatever to study his own desires and ask him the whys and wherefores; he is simply set down as a heathen whose mental processes no one can understand. The fact that the races at their points of contact are usually at daggers drawn is still another reason why neutral ground should be chosen for an attempt at better understanding. But it is not only those who are being forcibly uplifted whom the congress will include. Japanese and Chinese, Turks and Haytiens, who as well to be represented in the effort to smooth out racial misunderstandings and bickerings. How desirable this is even from the point of view of foreign offices and state departments is obvious if one stops to consider the political conditions in the Far and Near East. The tremendous awakening in Japan and in India alone has made the chancelleries of Europe shiver. The open door, with its guarantee of a fair start for the business of China, may

be an open door to other things than trade. The East is nearing the West; its natives have always known how to die and they are learning now how to die with the white man's rifle in their hands. This fact alone counsels such a congress as is to meet in London in the name of peace and good will. The phrase, "mastery of the Pacific," conceals a struggle, some tell us, that will yet convulse half the globe. Were this true, it would only prove this to be eminently the time for all the peoples of the Pacific to get better acquainted before they are inflamed by irresponsible journalists and needless war stunts beyond the hope of friendly appreciation of one another's aims and aspirations.

Essentially, the congress is to be non-political. Questions of a pressing, rasping nature are to be avoided as a matter of course. Critics will doubtless be found to assert that only the outskirts of the problem will be touched. Yet it is by passing through the outskirts first that one comes to the center of things; and later congresses—we trust there will be a permanent organization and regularly recurring world-conferences—will define their own scope. The all-essential thing is that representatives of the races shall get together, not as inferiors and superiors, but as human souls, to find the best means of dwelling together in peace and harmony and of preventing a split along the color line—something that was unknown in the days of antiquity, before the dawn of Christianity, when what we are pleased to term barbarism, and not civilization, ruled the world. That Americans have a peculiar interest in such a congress is obvious. Nowhere else is the problem of black and white so serious or so pressing; nowhere else is there so much need for sanity and detachment in its discussion. We trust that the executive secretary, Dr. Gustave Spiller of London, who is here to organize American interest in this undertaking, will meet with the hearty support to which the magnificent possibilities of the undertaking so obviously entitle him.

READY TO VOTE THE CANAL \$56,000,000

WASHINGTON, November 12.—Chairman Tawney of the house appropriation committee announced that he and the members of that committee will visit the canal zone later and will endeavor to secure an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for a naval station near the canal. He estimates that it will require about \$9,000,000 at the next session of congress to meet the demands for fortifications and other expenses on the zone.

Mr. Tawney spent a few hours here while on his way to New York, whence he will sail on the Yankton for Panama. Accompanying Mr. Tawney on the Panama trip will be the members of the committees on appropriations and interstate and foreign commerce. As the party is to assemble in New York, Mr. Tawney could not say who would make the trip.

Mr. Tawney would not discuss the question of appropriations for fortifying the canal, but he is a close friend of President Taft and will be guided by the latter's wishes and recommendations.

"We have appropriated up to this time for the canal \$248,000,000," said he, "and both houses of congress, as well as the President, have approved the recommendations of the appropriations committee without changing either the language or the amount recommended."

"As a result of our visit to the canal zone a year ago we appropriated \$11,000,000 less than the canal commission wanted. Notwithstanding this big reduction in the estimate, the amount appropriated has proved sufficient to carry on the work as rapidly as possible, as is shown by the report of the commission."

"The amount estimated for the next fiscal year is \$47,000,000, exclusive of \$7,000,000 to begin the construction of the canal fortification system and \$3,000,000 toward the construction of a naval base in the canal zone."

PORTLAND HAS SHOPS FOR OPIUM DISPOSAL

PORTLAND, Oregon, November 11.—Testimony indicating that in Portland there are a number of agencies in saloons and barber shops where the disposing of opium received from a general distributing headquarters in Seattle is made a regular business, was offered at the hearing today before United States Commissioner Marsh in the case against Albert Gladstone and Samuel Scheffs, two jewelry salesmen who were arrested yesterday by City Detective C. R. Hellyer on charges of smuggling opium into the United States. Hellyer testified that when he asked Gladstone what he had intended doing with the \$5000 worth of opium confiscated yesterday by the government Gladstone told him that he intended to dispose of the time of drug to the "usual agencies in Portland." Those, he said, were in numerous saloons, barber shops and in resorts of ill-fame. He asserted that he could easily dispose of the "stuff" to Portland dealers who made a regular business of handling it.

WIRELESS PLANTS FOR AUSTRALASIA

SEATTLE, November 12.—D. B. Armstrong, Pacific Coast manager of the United Wireless Telegraph Company, is back from New York, where, he stated, he interested the company to the extent of opening up the Australian field in wireless telegraphy. "Twenty-five sets of instruments will be sent to Australia as fast as they can be manufactured," he said today. The sets will be built in Seattle. We now have contracts for fifteen sets, with both steamship and land stations."

The Driard hotel property and the Victoria theater block were purchased at Victoria, B. C., by the firm of David Spencer, Limited, for \$370,000. Spencer will at once begin the erection of a skyscraper. This leaves the city without a theater building.

ACUTE PAINS IN THE BACK

CAUSED BY RHEUMATIC POISON AFFECTING THE MUSCLES.

Lumbago Is a Form of Muscular Rheumatism and Is Readily Cured by the Treatment Which Is Conquering Rheumatism Everywhere.

Although lumbago occurs in almost any walk of life it is chiefly a disease of working men among whom it numbers thousands of victims. As its attacks recur frequently and are very painful, this disease means the loss of much time and money as well as the endurance of much suffering. No victim of this disease needs to be told that it does not yield to the treatment usually prescribed. The trouble being in the blood, liniments and external applications of any kind simply ally the pain for a brief time and the patient soon suffers as badly as before.

Lumbago is sudden in its attack and is so intensely painful that the sufferer is often unable to move, even to turn in bed or to rise from a chair. The correct treatment is the same as for muscular rheumatism and the ease with which this painful disease may be overcome when it is properly treated is illustrated by the case of Mr. T. P. McGrew, of No. 1937 Corley avenue, Beaumont, Texas, who was a sufferer from lumbago for two years and was often forced to lay out from his work as engineer for several days at a time. He says:

"I was taken very suddenly with lumbago while at work. The pains were very sharp and so severe that I came near fainting. From then on I suffered regularly with these attacks until I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The attacks generally lasted for two or three days and during them I could hardly stand up, while it hurt me about as badly to lie down."

"I was treated off and on by doctors but was not given any permanent relief. One doctor gave me liniment, but it didn't help. It was only when I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I began to be benefited. I took several boxes and haven't had a touch of the disease since."

A copy of our new booklet "Diagnosis of the Blood," containing full information about this treatment will be sent free upon request.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or sent, postpaid, upon receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

SIDELIGHTS

THEY DON'T LOOK ALIKE TO ME.

Dress is a subject in which I am greatly interested and of which I am extremely observant, and concerning which I have often obtruded myself in these columns. I once mentioned the fact that you never could see two hats alike. Attention is now called to the fact that it is on but rare occasions, nearly all of which are at bathing parties where all invited guests are of but one sex and the supply of bathing suits is short, or at Japanese bathhouses, do you see two people dressed exactly alike. Watch a street car pass, and if it contains a lot of us, you will, provided the day be bright and sunny, see nearly everything white. Board the next feminine car, it will also be snowy. But if you discover two dresses made on the same plan it will be because your eyesight is not good. If you discover two dresses made from the same bolt of cloth it will be because you want to do so, and not because they are really there. The Hawaiian women are partial to black, but even while holokus are often of the same color, a keen eye readily discovers differences in make up. The buttons are different or the sleeves on one worn shorter than on another or the material in one less costly than in another.

As for the men, the same differences exist. One of them with a white pair of trousers and a dark coat may often be found in a seat conversing with a fellow-man with the rest of the two suits. Pongee may all look alike to you, but you will see that it is not if you look closely. Some of the outfit wear vests and some do not—but investigation will show that no toggery man in town has had more than one of any particular pattern for sale. The lean kind wear suspenders and the fat belts. No twins are to be found in either of the trouser upholding apparatus. And speaking of twins, if you will sit up and take notice, you will find that if you once get them properly labeled, you will ever after be able to tell which is which of the McNerny boys by watching the way they dress. The difference in their garb is as marked as the similarity in their features.

So, if perchance you get hold of two people dressed alike, unless they should be minions of Joe Pratt or Stackable or Colonel Jones or Mott Smith or Bill Jarrett, report it at once to The Advertiser, and let it be printed under the head line "A Startling Discovery." As to the exceptions mentioned they only dress alike because the law says they have to, and when they have earned twice the salary they are paid for a day's work, and go off duty, every one of them hurries home, and asserts his individuality by donning his official uniform for one of his own choosing.

As to the Japs, the same differences exist. If any inference may be drawn from a close observation, it is that Japanese lads provide for the immediate destruction of the pattern when one obi is manufactured. Find two kimonos alike and you will have made a more brilliant discovery than Perry did and Cook didn't. The shoes look alike and sound alike, but they are different just the same.

It requires rather a discerning inspection to discover differences in Chinese dress, but it is there, just the same. I say "discerning inspection" because most of us simply glance and say that the women were dressed in Chinese style. Look it up, though. Material, shades of color, length of shirtwaist sleeves, width of trousers—all of these amongst the Chinese women are of as many varieties as they are in number. The Celestial men may every one be almond eyed, and every one a gambler, and every one ill-treated by Uncle Sam, and every other one a dope fiend—but they never dress alike.

The Koreans and the Hindus look alike in dress, but when I get sanitary courage enough I will get close enough to discover differences. And in the near future I am going to discuss differences in the manner of dressing hair.

HONOLULU AND BOOKS.

I am not a book-worm, nor am I a book-lover—saying, in passing that between these terms there is a distinction with a very decided difference. Books cost too much money, which should be expended for dresses and hats and table linen and such like things. As for study they are all right, of course, but the great library of human nature, ever on hand, in volumes of every description, is more interesting and more instructive. The proper study of womanhood is both men and women, although a fellow by the name of Pope some several years ago, in plagiarizing my remark, evidently intended to limit his advice both as to students and subject to the masculine lot.

In my perusal of the fascinating human books I have referred to, I have had occasion to notice some things in Honolulu concerning the dress depriving kind of literature. Are we a book town? And if we are, in what particular species should we be placed, the shelf-filling, ornamental, de luxe variety, or of those who love books for what is contained within the covers? And, if we do read, in what direction do our tastes run?

On the whole I have arrived at the conclusion that we stack up fairly well with the average. Certainly we need not take a back seat when it comes to values—a statement, however, which must be established by inspection, appraisal and catalogues rather than by tax assessment rolls. For instance, should Mark Robinson, George Castle and Charlie Atherton join forces and put their libraries together, and then honestly return them for taxation purposes, and as honestly pay the taxes thereon, all future controversies as to the necessity of an income tax would be obviated. Up Manoa way, where my Monday calls are made, I have run across several collections which would inventory up pretty well unless the owner thereof went mad, and the amount of the inheritance tax was involved. Tuesday's society stunt takes me to Waikiki, and even without Castle's, and those which belong to people who are not aware of my existence, there are many volumes, almost reaching in cost to the amount necessary to run a political campaign. On Wednesday I stay at home, of course, but I have personal knowledge of the fact that the books out our way are by no means all of the cheap variety. "The Plains" on Thursday, "Town" on Friday, and Palama on Saturday all yield some good results along this line.

Yes, in this respect we are a book-town. When it comes to the use of the books, I am not so positive. Some of the volumes I have seen are too elegant to be handled without gloves, and I have noticed, too, in more than one bookstore, bug powder showing no traces of recent disturbance and likewise plenty of books with uncut pages. The cheaper, smaller libraries show up better. The bug powder is often missing, and the paper knife appears to have been used when necessary; although cheap books seldom come with uncut pages; or heavy paper or great big margins, all marks of aristocracy in the book kingdom. But a book's a book for a' that, and wisdom and learning and amusement and good and bad doctrines can be learned from its pages no matter how heavy the paper or how flimsy the binding.

Yes, taking into consideration the number of cheap libraries, and the dilapidated condition of many of the books, I believe we may lay claim to being a book-town from the reading standpoint. In any event we have the right to the benefit of the doubt, and Honolulu never overlooks any thing to which she is entitled, and sometimes grasps one or two to which she can not show a very clear title.

On subjects we appear to be pretty much of everything. Fiction leads, of course, as it should. There are plenty of histories but most of them look decidedly new. There is quite a bunch of students of philosophy in Honolulu, and not a few volumes dealing with all sorts of abstract questions may be found. Your true philosopher never buys a book save for inside perusal, and signs of wear therefore always appear.

The percentage of biography is large. And mention of this fact leads my pencil on to say that in the study of my human nature library, biography cuts a large figure. What an individual reads always helps out, but biography more than anything else. Show me on a shelf a lot of volumes containing the lives of men, and let me look them over and find the one which shows the greatest amount of wear and the most thumb marks and the most turned corners, and I will come fairly close to giving you a delineation of the characteristics of the owner. Volumes for children are numerous, and we should be proud of that fact.

In some homes I have observed that the shelfroom exceeds the supply of books, in which event, on many occasions, census reports, bound volumes of the Planters' Monthly, Congressional Records, and other intensely interesting publications, do good service. However, it can not be said that our tastes are indicated by the books in question, since they show no more evidence of wear than does the Bible owned by Jack Lucas.

It is useless to discuss this subject from the oriental standpoint. The value of the combined literature of the Chinese and the Japanese in Honolulu would not purchase a dozen moving picture show tickets; and the contribution which the Hindus and the Koreans might make, would probably bring the admission list down to eleven.

HONOLULU'S STENOGRAPHERS.

Honolulu is rapidly becoming metropolitan. Not the least evidence thereof

is the number of stenographers employed; the lawyers have them and the banks have them and the business houses have them and the government officials have them. They are male and female. They are white, black and indifferent. They are occidental and they are oriental. They use the American Pitman system, and they use the English Pitman system, called respectively the "HEN" and "ISAAC" systems, and they use the systems by means of which you may take dictation at a couple of hundred words a minute, and incorrectly transcribe it at three hundred words per hour. The last Directory of the Hawaiian Islands shows two hundred and eighty-nine of the dot, dash and spider-web outfit to be in existence, eighty-seven males and two hundred and two females.

But if you will investigate for yourself you will find that the lot is a pretty good lot after all. They may distribute commas where commas do not belong; semicolons are handy on the keyboard of the typewriter, and the average stenographer, when in doubt, strikes the key which produces one; quotation marks may always be resorted to, and when the manipulator of the keys thinks her dictator may be plagiarizing, she encloses the stolen remarks in the inverted double commas.

As has been many times remarked by me, it is the province of Sidelights to observe. Amongst her observations is one as to the question of wages—perhaps I should say "salaries"—paid to stenographers. Some of the females are compelled to provide board and neat apparel for thirty odd dollars per month; some of them are permitted to do the same at twelve or eighteen hundred dollars per year. As for the men, they assert their superiority by demanding larger wages, never admitting for a moment that their stipend should be called sought than salary.

One of my Wednesday afternoon callers is a young lady employed by the largest if not the most prominent law firm in Honolulu. I have gained my information from her, and she vouches for its accuracy. She says, however, that the art of stenography and typewriting is not recognized as an art by the professional gentlemen of Honolulu, and that we had better train our sons and daughters along lines other than those which so greatly worried Dickens when he was compelled to earn a living for himself by reporting speeches of members of parliament.

LET US NOT CHANGE OUR NAME.

Hawaii is rapidly becoming, and thereby deteriorating into, a suburb of the State of Wyoming. The last census report shows that the "Cowboy" state, which had to take a back seat when roving steers was involved at performances of Waimanuka Purdy, has a padded population almost equaling that of what they are pleased to call the Sandwich Islands. Likewise might it be mentioned that it has almost one hundred thousand square miles of sage brush with an occasional oasis of alfalfa. Just the same they are annexing us. Joe Pratt, when he gets time, distributes our mail. He used to live in Wyoming. Captain Falls, of the quartermaster's department of the United States, proudly and, certainly as to the lady, rightfully, boasts of a wife and three clerks whose residence is set down as Wyoming. Bob Shingle and Ed Towse, in their recent and vigorous campaign, used as one of their arguments the fact that once upon a time they used to live in Wyoming. When Breckons needs a warrant and Marshal Hendry, who claims to be an adopted son, is not on hand he adjusts to one of the blanks he keeps on hand, the great seal of Wyoming.

I heard one of the outfit say one day, that whenever they wanted a man like Trent, who thought he had a fee-simple title to some office, beaten, it became necessary to make a draft on Wyoming. And his wife, with whom I am but slightly acquainted, told me in a burst of implicit confidence, that there were others of the Wyoming contingent who were on tap when their services were needed.

I suppose it is all right, but figuring on the percentage basis it does not look very good. It may be that we get our mail all right and it may be that commissary supplies are properly distributed and it may be that dope is properly caught and it may be county funds will be safely kept and only wise legislation will be adopted.

But I think desired results might be accomplished by representatives from the Buckeye state or the Sucker state or those from the Golden Gate; indeed, by people from any other State, save Wyoming.

UNCALLED FOR AND CHRISTMAS LETTERS

Postmaster Pratt Gives Warning About Use of Holiday Stickers.

Postmaster Joseph G. Pratt has received the following orders from the postmaster-general, to go into effect immediately:

In accordance with the provisions of an act of congress, approved June 24, 1910, the postal laws and regulations of 1902 are amended as follows:

When the writer of any letter on which the postage is prepaid shall in those on the outside thereof his name and address, such letter shall not be advertised, but, after remaining uncalled for at the office to which it is directed the time the writer may direct, or the postmaster-general prescribe, shall be returned to the writer without additional charge for postage, and if not delivered shall be treated as dead letter.

Whenever an unclaimed matter of the first class, other than postal cards and postcards, bears the name and address of the sender, as postoffice box, number and street, etc., without a request that the same be returned if not delivered, such matter will be termed "card matter," and must not be advertised, but must be returned to the sender within the time prescribed by the following paragraphs:

(a) Uncalled for letters directed to street and number in cities, five days.

(b) Uncalled for letters for general delivery in cities, five days.

(c) Uncalled for letters for delivery by rural carrier, five days.

(d) Uncalled for letters in offices of the fourth class and not intended for delivery by rural carrier, fifteen days.

Hereof, letters bearing the name and address of the sender, but with no time specified when they were to be returned, were retained at the postoffice of address for thirty days.

Under the new ruling such letters, unless called for, will be returned at the expiration of five days.

Those Christmas Stamps.

With the approach of Christmas and other holidays, Postmaster Pratt is out with a warning concerning the use of stamps or stickers on letters sent through the mails to different parts of the United States and foreign countries.

Pratt wishes to impress the necessity of not putting Christmas stamps on the same side of the letter as the address, as it is not only unlawful but causes a deal of trouble in handling the mail and packages.

Postmasters are notified that the following countries refuse to admit to their mails articles bearing nonpostage "Christmas" stamps or other adhesive charity stamps or labels:

Guatemala, Uruguay, Portugal (if they resemble regular postage stamps).

The following countries will admit articles bearing such stamps, but only when affixed to the reverse and not to the address side:

British East Africa, Uganda, Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, British North Borneo, Cayman Islands, Cyprus, Gold Coast, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, British Honduras, Jamaica, Mauritius and dependencies, Montserrat, Nevis, Southern Nigeria,

St. Christopher, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, British Somaliland, Trinidad, Turks and Caicos Islands, Virgin Islands, Germany, Austria (provided they do not resemble postage stamps), Great Britain, Southern Rhodesia, Transvaal.

Articles liable to be refused admission to any of the foregoing countries on account of the fact that they bear charity stamps will not be dispatched from this country, but will be returned to the sender, if known. If the sender is not known such articles will be sent to the division of dead letters.

To preclude delay in handling articles bearing Christmas stamps to be transmitted in the international mails, the covers of such articles should bear the full name and address of the sender.

Dire Distress

It Is Near at Hand to Hundreds of Honolulu Readers.

Don't neglect an aching back. Backache is the kidneys' cry for help.

Neglect hurrying to their aid. Means that urinary troubles follow quickly.

Dire distress, diabetes, Bright's disease. Profit by a sufferer's experience.

Mrs. E. Walsh, 1640 Tenth avenue, San Francisco, Cal., says: "My friends all know of the trouble I have had from kidney complaint. I consulted many physicians and was treated for a long time without finding out what ailed me, but I finally passed a large gravel stone, and I then knew the cause of my misery. I had such sharp, shooting pains through my kidneys that it seemed as if a knife were being thrust into me, and often I was in such great agony that I was forced to cry out. My back was so lame and sore that I could not stoop, and I could hardly attend to my work. On one occasion, while walking on the street, I had a sudden attack of pain and medical assistance had to be summoned. It was finally my good fortune to learn of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and procuring a box, I used them with the best of results. I am unable to express my gratitude for the benefit they brought. I have previously recommended Doan's Backache Kidney Pills through the local papers, and today I gladly confirm my former statement. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills permanently cured me, and I am now free from every symptom of kidney complaint. I have often told other people about my experience."

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.

Judge Mulqueen had a colored woman before him as a complaining witness. She had a man held for trial by a city magistrate on the charge that he had attacked her with a pair of scissors. "He must 'nearly gouge me eye out, judge," she said. "Jes' come at me lak a lion, he did, a-roarin'." "He pose me in de face wiv dem scissors, judge, an' once, but four or five times. He jes' cut up my face lak it was a yab of ribbon, judge."

CONDENSED NEWS FROM COAST FILES

The population of Iowa has decreased 7082 in the last ten years.

A bank to be controlled by women, and for women, is about to be opened in Chicago.

Winthrop Chinese have organized a society with a membership of 1200 to protect their rights.

The Pullman company promises a reduction in rates, and upper berths will be cheaper than lower berths.

Mrs. F. M. Conlee, 87 years of age, walked to the polls on election day in Denver, Colorado, and cast her ballot.

E. F. M. Schas, president of the Continental Savings Bank and a widely known financier, committed suicide at Memphis, Tennessee.

Six prisoners, after setting fire to the Rowan county jail at Morehead, Kentucky, escaped. The jail was destroyed. This is the third jail delivery within a year.

Sarah Bernhardt broke all theatrical financial records in Chicago during her two weeks' engagement there, when the receipts were \$34,000, of which she received over \$40,000.

In the six months ending September 30th, 80,131 immigrants from the United Kingdom entered Canada. This was 2000 more than the immigration during the same period from the United States.

The Wyoming legislature will be Republican by a majority of eleven on joint ballot, insuring the return of Senator C. D. Clark to the United States senate. There is a Republican majority in each house.

A fortune in contraband opium was destroyed at El Paso, Texas, by order of the federal court. The 323 tins were valued at \$16,150. The seizure of this opium resulted in sending six men to the penitentiary.

Sergeant J. D. Manley of the Texas National Guard, who stabbed with his bayonet and killed Louis Richenstein, a spectator, during the visit of President Taft at Dallas, received a life sentence to the penitentiary.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of Canada for October shows that as compared with the corresponding month of 1909 there was a revenue increase of \$1,112,426, the total for the month having been \$9,666,102.

William Smith of New York, famed as an impersonator of the character of Uncle Sam from his remarkable likeness to the cartoons, died at Tucson, Arizona, at the age of ninety-one years. Postcard pictures of Smith are everywhere in the Southwest.

A prediction that the returns for the year 1910-11 will reveal the lowest pauperism and general death rates ever recorded in England, and the lowest infant mortality of that or any other comparable country, was made by Mr. John Burns, M. P., in London.

Henry Lee, who for a score of years was one of the best-known character actors on the American stage, died in Chicago of pneumonia. For twenty years he took a leading part in Frohman productions. His most notable role was that of Simonides in "Ben Hur," which he created.

Details of the extraordinary budget of the Ottoman ministry of war have been forwarded to Washington by Vice Consul-General Oscar S. Heiser at Constantinople. The supplementary credit of \$7,700,000 per annum for three years, a total of \$23,100,000, will be spent on military equipment.

With smallpox reported in thirty localities in fourteen counties of Michigan and State troops ordered to act as quarantine guards at the State Home of Feeble Minded at Lapeer, health officials in every part of the lower peninsula are engaged in a desperate fight to prevent the further spread of the disease.

The seismograph of the University of Washington has recently been recording earthquake shocks, the direction being north and south. It is supposed that the earthquakes were in Bering Sea. The Aleutian volcanoes have been in eruption since last May, and it is likely that there have been upheavals in the islands.

Pope Pius received many telegrams and letters of congratulation November 10, upon the twenty-sixth anniversary of his consecration as a bishop. He observed the occasion by celebrating mass in his private chapel. His holiness began his episcopal career on November 10, 1884, on which date he was consecrated bishop of Mantua.

The toll of the DeLegan mine disaster in Colorado has now reached a total of seventy-nine, of which all but nine bodies have been recovered. Seventy of the bodies, including that of Willis Evans, the young mining engineer who gave up his life to save a Slav miner from suffocation, have been taken out. Those known to be still in the mine include Superintendent Lewis, whose body is supposed to be deep beneath a great fall of rock.

Charged with writing a threatening letter to John D. Rockefeller, demanding \$50,000, Peter Lilljohn, a Hungarian, twenty-three years old, is held at police headquarters in New York.

It is announced in New York that the first day of December will bring a welcome surprise to automobilists in a new schedule of prices for automobile tires, showing a reduction of about fifteen per cent.

WHEN LOVELY WOMAN STOOPS TO FOLLY

LONDON, November 23.—Following yesterday's demonstrations against Premier Asquith, the suffragettes last night carried on the most violent rioting they have ever done in London. The policy of not prosecuting them appears to have had the effect of stirring them to greater violence, and rioting was carried on all last night, the worst feature being an attack upon Right Honorable Augustus Birrell, the aged secretary for Ireland, who was seriously injured by the rioting women.

The suffragettes assembled before the homes of Premier Asquith and other members of the cabinet. The riots at the homes of members of the cabinet continued all night, the police being unable to do more than prevent serious damage.

Windows were broken by the rioting women in the homes of Premier Asquith and the other cabinet officers. Secretary Birrell was the victim of a personal attack. He was beaten and is reported severely injured.

MORMONS TO CELEBRATE SOON

Sixtieth Anniversary of Arrival of First Missionaries Next Month.

Preparations are being made for the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the landing of the Mormon missionaries in Hawaii, and a very interesting program is being arranged for the special exercises to be held in the church of the Latter Day Saints on Lano street on Sunday, December 11, Ernest L. Miner, presiding elder, in charge.

A historical account of the Mormon Church in Hawaii, now being compiled for the coming event shows a remarkable growth of the Mormon interests in these islands. From a very small beginning, the church now has a membership of between 7000 and 8000 and prosperous missions in almost every city or village in the Territory. Commercially there has also been advancement for the members of the church, many of whom are prominent in the business communities in which they reside.

Among the visiting delegates to the coming celebration will be members from the Mormon colony at Laie, where the church has maintained a sugar plantation since 1865 with excellent success. There is a home there where any member of the church may go and work on the plantation. This is said to be one of the most satisfactory Mormon communities in the United States, and it has also been profitable to the church.

While the coming celebration will be quite an important epoch in the history of the church, it will not be quite so elaborate as was that of the Jubilee celebration of ten years ago, when the founder of the church in these islands, George Q. Cannon of the First Presidency, was present and assisted in the special exercises at the church and at the old Orpheum Theater on Fort street.

Upon that occasion Bishop Cannon made a memorable address, in which he recounted his experiences in the founding of the Mormon Church in these islands.

"It is with feelings that I have no words to express," said he at that time, "that I stand before this assemblage today, beholding in this beautiful and blessed fruit the result of the weakling seeds planted by myself and my companions fifty years ago."

"It seems but a little while since that day when myself and my nine associates came to these beautiful islands to bring the message of redemption. And we came, my friends, to bring the blessed message to the white men who were then here; we hoped to do great work among them, but we found them very few and very unresponsive. We labored hard among them until our scant means were gone and my companions became discouraged. One day they said they would no longer stay, that our work was unfruitful and our energies wasted."

"It was then that I protested and declared myself determined to stay in these islands and labor among its people—for I had come to know them and love them. The little handful of white men whom we had come to carry the message to were scattered and would not listen; but I had found a people who were willing to listen and eager to learn. I declared that I would stay among them to teach them the blessed knowledge and that I would do it alone if there were none who would remain with me. Two of the brothers I induced to stay, and we took up the work. And glorious work it was, for within the period of three and a half years we worked there were upward of four thousand converts. How well do I remember my first three conversions and the baptisms in the surf on the shores of Maui! And again the glorious day when one hundred and fifty souls turned toward the light. It was indeed a day of rejoicing. We performed the rites of baptism and sent them forth to spread the tidings among those still in spiritual ignorance."

"Many changes have come to pass within the time I have been absent among other fields. Fifty years has done much for the Hawaiian Islands, and the marks of time and change are all about; we see them on every hand, in the headstones of the dead, in the growth of children to man and womanhood, in the progress and outspreading of the cities hereabout—but, God be praised, there is one thing that is still the same. The blessed gospel is still unchanged. As on that first day, fifty years ago this morning, the gift of redemption is free, the spirit is within the reach of all, and God's blessings are bestowed the same."

"Fifty years ago today I was a young man, twenty-two years of age. I have now been spared to reach three score and ten, and my hair is white, but of all the experiences in the intervening years there are none more dear to my memory than the blessed experiences of those three years upon the Islands, where I saw the miracles of the gospel repeated in the healing of the sick, by faith and the laying on of hands; where I grew strong in my own duties and certain of the divine help of God; where the sowing of the seed brought so bountiful a harvest. It was then that I was filled with prophecy for the future of Hawaii, and my prophecy has been fulfilled."

VOGEL—WEBSTER

At the home of the bride's parents, Miss Leonie Leahi Vogel was married last evening to Marmaduke Charles Webster, Rev. John W. Wadman of the Methodist Church performing the ceremony.

Miss Eleanor Vogel, sister of the bride, was the bridesmaid, and Adolph Gertz was the best man. The couple was married under a wedding bell of flowers, white and green predominating and the same colors were used extensively in the house decorations. Mr. and Mrs. Webster will make their home on Alewa Heights.

AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, BUSINESS

COMMERCIAL REVIEW

Business and Finance

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Brisk trading is the best that can be said for the stock market during the past week. Quotations, uncertain at the week's opening, became weak later and finally slumped on a wide open market. Small buyers did not figure extensively, the lower-price stocks, when appearing in the trading at all, doing so in large blocks.

Blocks averaging \$1200 featured the trading during the whole week, and several larger sales were not lacking. Two hundred and ten shares in Hawaiian Agricultural in one block, heavy trading in both Pioneer early in the week and Wainaloa (at reduced figures) towards the end brought the total trading of the week up to \$128,452.575.

The rapid reductions, most noticeable in Wainaloa, Oahu and their companion stocks, are not definitely accounted for on the "street." The market is declared just weak, and two coinciding reasons are hard to find. The drop in sugar is not quoted as being the main cause of the various drops, and the consensus of opinion is that the local conditions are an exaggerated echo of the unsettled state of affairs among Atlantic buyers.

Claus Spreckels' oft-repeated statements that the tariff should be taken on sugar scare some. His war on the sugar trust, and incidentally on sugar quotations on the Coast, are also not lost sight of. Willett & Gray's report for the week ending November 3 (the last received) adopts a neutral tone, saying: "It is somewhat doubtful if any improvements can be made here, the trend naturally being towards the lower values of the new Cuba crop when available, December-January."

The same report also states that 20,000 tons of Java were waiting unsold at the Delaware Breakwater, and that the Brazil crop would soon be ready for shipment north. The report describes no conditions calculated to cause the flurry downward here.

Nineteen thousand dollars' worth of bonds (figured at par) appeared in the sales during the week, betokening either a return of interest in those securities or else natural investment money distrustful more speculative channels under present conditions.

The market opened fairly strong on Monday, 100 shares of Pioneer and exceptionally large blocks of Oahu, Hawaiian Commercial and Hawaiian Sugar making up for an otherwise lack of trading activity. Smaller stocks came into prominence on Tuesday, but Pioneer was still plentiful, although leaving the sales list thereafter. Sales for the balance of the week became desultory and weaker, and a slump on Thursday left the market in an extremely painful condition until Saturday's closing sales.

Sales for the week were as follows:
Monday, \$31,921.25.
Tuesday, \$22,823.125.
Wednesday, \$34,449.375.
Thursday, \$29,555.
Friday, \$97,158.75.
Saturday, \$13,745.375.

By stocks:
Pioneer Mill Company, 163 shares at \$29.340.
Wainaloa Agricultural Company, 295 shares at \$20.555.
Ewa Agricultural Company, 794 shares at \$21,845.625.
Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, 567 shares at \$19,468.50.
Oahu Sugar Company, 495 shares at \$12,349.375.
Hawaiian Agricultural Company, 40 shares at \$8400 (one block).
Hawaiian Sugar Company, 150 shares at \$5325.
Honolulu Brewing and Malting Company, 10 shares at \$2280.625.
Oahu Sugar Company, 350 shares at \$1401.25.
Hawaiian Pineapple Company, 40 shares at \$1240.
McBryde Sugar Company, 75 shares at \$297.50.
Tanjong Olek Rubber Company, 5 shares at \$195.
Hilo Railroad, common, 5 shares at \$55.

THE YALE AND HARVARD.

During the week, The Advertiser printed on reliable authority a statement that the Salt Lake Railroad and the American Express Company were considering a proposition to place their new steamers, the Yale and the Harvard, on the San Pedro and Honolulu run.

This statement is authentic. Whether the proposition will be finally put through, of course, remains in doubt but the fact remains that it is being given the most careful and expert consideration. It has now become a matter of business only for the steamers are already under the Horn.

The American Express Company has given its assurance that it is agreeable to make the change should the business be found to warrant it. The following extract from a Coast exchange regards the plans of the allied companies as at present outlined:

"The American Express Company will soon establish daily service by steamship between San Francisco and Los Angeles. Under an 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 Weston 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 10. The American Express Company 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."

PURE FOOD DECISIONS.

Federal Chemist Blanchard has received from the chemistry bureau of

the department of agriculture, the following judgments in re proper labeling:

"Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup."—Found in violation of pure food law by false statements on accompanying circular, to wit: "The best medicines for the diseases incident to infancy that has ever been given to the world." "Will positively cure every case if given in time." "Quiets and soothes all pains." Emmert Proprietary Company.

"Old Government Coffee."—Found in violation of pure food law by statements that inclosed coffee was produced on Island of Java, said coffee being a Santos coffee from South America. Lowry Coffee Company.

"Knadler & Lucas' Red Refined Cider."—Found in violation of pure food law by being not red refined cider, but a compound of mixture colored with dye, sweetened with saccharine and preserved with benzoic acid.

"Italian Produce Superfine Olive Oil, F. Bertoli, Lucan."—Found in violation of pure food law as being adulterated with cotton seed oil.

"Evaporated Eggs."—Shipped by C. H. Weaver & Co., Chicago. Found containing filthy and decomposing animal matter and declared in violation of pure food law.

"Distilled Extract of Witch Hazel."—Found in violation of pure food law by false statements on label, to wit: "Curing piles, rheumatism, catarrh, quinsy, internal bleeding, etc."

"Radams Microbe Killer."—Found in violation of pure food law by false statements on label, to wit: "Cures all diseases."

"Falling's Headache Powder."—Found in violation of pure food law by false statements on label, to wit: "Is a harmless and efficient remedy, pleasant, quick and sure, for all sick and nervous headaches." Falling-Nellis Drug Company.

"Jumbo Tomato Catsup."—Found guilty of pure food law as containing filthy and decomposed animal matter.

"Vanolenum, Concentrated Vanilla."—Found in violation of pure food law as making it appear that it was a concentrated vanilla compound when it was found to be primarily a mixture of vanilla and coumarin dissolved in glycerin and artificially colored with caramel.

1909 IMPORTS.

The government has just issued a bulletin on the exports of farm and forest products from 1907 to 1909, and as the figures speak for themselves, the following are selected as relating to the articles of that nature imported by Hawaii.

The value of live animals introduced into the Territory in 1909 was double that in 1907. During the latter date there were 2753 animals (including fowls) valued at \$124,220 imported into the Territory as compared with 3333 animals valued at \$314,558 introduced in 1909. The total for the three years was 7570 animals valued at \$627,069.

The importation of cattle from 1908 to 1909 decreased while that of horses for the same period increased seven fold. Swine was imported in 1909 ex-

QUICK RELIEF OF ITCHING ECZEMA

Was Surprising—Inflammation Reduced in a Few Hours and Cure Soon Followed—Boy's Torture Had Been Intense for Years—Friend's Child had Eczema, Too.

MOTHER TELLS HOW CUTICURA CURED BOTH

"When my boy was six years old, he suffered terribly with eczema. He could neither sit still nor lie quietly in bed, for the itching was dreadful. He would irritate spots by scratching with his nails and that only made them worse. A doctor treated him and we tried almost everything, but the eczema seemed to spread. It started in a small place on the lower extremities and spread for two years until it very nearly covered the back part of his leg to the knee.

"Finally I got Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills and gave them according to directions. I used them in the morning and that evening, before I put my boy to bed, I used them again and the improvement even in those few hours was surprising. The inflammation seemed to be so much less. I used two boxes of Cuticura Ointment, the same of the Pills and the Soap and my boy was cured. My son is now in his seventeenth year and he has never had a return of the eczema.

"I took care of a friend's child that had eczema on his face and limbs and I used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. They acted on the child just as they did on my son and it has never returned. I would recommend the Cuticura Remedies to anyone. Mrs. A. J. Cochran, 1823 Columbia Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 20, 1910."

FOR SKIN HUMORS

Torturing, disfiguring patches of humor on the skin, scalp or hands are instantly relieved and speedily cured, in the majority of cases, by warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings of Cuticura Ointment. For eczema, rashes, itching, irritations, inflammations, dandruff, dry, thin and falling hair, for sensitive, antiseptic cleansing and all purposes of the toilet, these pure, sweet, gentle emollients are unrivaled.

Cuticura Soap (5¢) to Cleanse the Skin. Cuticura Ointment (10¢) to treat the Skin and Cuticura Remedies (50¢), for the cure of Eczema, Itching, Dandruff, etc. Put the Cuticura Soap in the bath water and use it thoroughly. Cuticura Ointment is sold in 10¢ and 50¢ tubes. Cuticura Remedies are sold in 10¢ and 50¢ bottles. Cuticura Remedies are sold in 10¢ and 50¢ bottles. Cuticura Remedies are sold in 10¢ and 50¢ bottles.

SPRECKELS AND THE TRUST.

In a talk with President Taft, Claus Spreckels, the representative of important independent sugar interests in New York and elsewhere, offered to obtain for the use of the Administration and of the Tariff Board detailed figures showing the exact foreign cost of production of refined sugar, says a Washington Exchange.

President Taft, it is understood, will tentatively accept the offer of Mr. Spreckels, which is made at his own risk and his own expenses, and it is stated that whatever Mr. Spreckels may turn in will receive careful consideration. Whether it will be referred to the domestic sugar refining and producing interests for the comment of these organizations could not be definitely learned, although a similar policy has been determined upon in other lines where material has been obtained from radical critics and then submitted to the conservative members of a trade or business group for criticism and analysis. In any event, however, it is expected that the Tariff Board will set experts to test the results arrived at in the sugar investigation which Mr. Spreckels proposes to carry on abroad, although the board has not yet been consulted in the matter.

DATA SECURED.

Government officers feel the better ready to make use of Mr. Spreckels' assistance because of the fact that there is already in hand a large mass of material as to costs of making beet sugar. Almost complete figures of very exact sort as to the cost of making beet sugar in various countries are available. These do not include the actual cost of raising the beets, which is not considered by experts susceptible of being ascertained inasmuch as beet culture abroad is part of a general rotation process, which includes a number of other crops. It is, however, known that prices are paid for beets delivered at the mills.

There is not in the possession of any branch of the Government information as to the cost of refining raw cane sugar abroad and this, it is believed, Mr. Spreckels can be depended upon to get. When it arrives it can readily be combined with the data as to beet sugar. It is the beet people who have borne the heat and burden of the day incontestably before congress, the cane refiners hiding behind the question of beet sugar in the resistance they have offered to the reduction of duties.

REMOVE DUTIES.

Mr. Spreckels is in favor of the entire removal of all sugar duties, it being his feeling that the industry is well able to stand alone. He recommended this when before the ways and means committee two years ago, but was simply laughed out of court. No matter what may be disclosed by the facts

concerning the 1908 importations by \$12,000.

The increase in the importation of dairy products has also been fairly steady. In 1907 it was 309,058, in 1908 it was \$305,051, and in 1909 it was \$342,946. In 1907 53,846 dozen of eggs were imported as compared with 81,847 dozens imported in 1909.

Packing house product importations were enormous. Coffee importations amounted to \$35,067 during the three years, this being a product which the mainland itself imports and which reaches the Islands third hand.

The importation of fruits in 1909 amounted to \$149,062, about \$14,000 more than in 1907. Grain products were imported to the extent of \$620,466 in 1909.

One curious feature of the figures are that the importations during 1908 were universally smaller than during either 1907 or 1909, the importation of the latter year being universally greater than in 1907.

CENTRAL MARKET.

The foregoing figures are recommended as good reading to the man whom the central market committee selects to expend that \$2500 in developing a market for small Hawaiian produce. Assuming the following to be capable of production in Hawaii, the attached figures will give some idea of the amount of money uselessly sent to the mainland during a period of three years:

Butter, \$450,517.
Milk, \$411,078.
Eggs, \$53,244.
Beans and peas, \$104,424.
Onions, \$51,640.
Potatoes, \$179,911.
Exceedingly grand total, \$1,250,814 for "garden truck" and common dairy products.

To that may be added the following, all of which can be grown here, though the best qualities might have to be imported.

Rice, \$43,323.
Coffee, \$36,057.
Total, \$79,380.

The importations of rice during 1909 were far below that of 1907.

It might be added that during those three years, Hawaii imported \$1,631,755 worth of alcoholic liquors.

FRAUDS.

The market letter of the Chester B. Ellis Company (S. F.), has the following on fraudulent enterprises:

We are having an unusual number of inquiries from distant points especially regarding new California oil propositions which have been presented to inquirers in various ways. We are sorry to note that quite a number of the concerns in question are deliberately designed to humbug the unwary

to be developed there is believed to be no prospects whatever of very much reduction in the general level of sugar duties, these being far too important a fiscal resource. It is, however, certain that when the tariff question is brought before congress by President Taft there will be another determined effort to remove the so-called differential and to put the taxes of raw sugar on a polariscope basis. Both of these changes have been favored by most of those who have examined into the situation and when the tariff bill was before the senate an effort was made to get the President to come out in favor of the change. The administration was then far too close to the old crowd in the senate which has always sought to take care of sugar trust interests to make a successful and positive effort, but the continued discussion has since then affected a good many members of the Administration with the idea that a rearrangement of the sugar duties would be a good start in revision.

SUGAR NOTES

Reporting on the Louisiana cane sugar crop, the New Orleans Planter says that all through the southerly portion of the sugar belt, however, the cold weather simply benefited conditions and planters are rejoicing in considerably ripener cane than when they commenced grinding and the yield is reported to be very satisfactory, both in tonnage and sugar content.

KOHALA NOTES.

The Kohala Midget contributes the following notes to the commercial knowledge of the day.

The Kona Kanning Company, Mr. U. Woods, proprietor, has been putting up a quantity of poha jam. The annual output of poha, guava, roselle orange marmalade, pineapple jelly, etc., is between 500 and 700 cases, nearly all of which is disposed of in Honolulu.

Mr. Conant of the Kona Development Company is clearing more mauka land for cane. The next crop will run probably between 4000 and 5000 tons.

An average of 2000 packages a week are being shipped from Napoopo during the coffee season, about equally divided between the bags of coffee and cases of tinned pineapple. So high as 3500 cases of pines and 3000 bags of coffee have been shipped in one week. The new manager of Honokaa, Mr. Morrison, is expected to arrive from Porto Rico in time to take charge about the first of January.

Pacific Sugar Mill's new cable landing is completed and Captain Nicholson of the Kaula made the initial trip over the wire.

Both Honokaa and Pacific Sugar Mill plan to commence grinding about the first of December.

Paauhau is putting in a new crusher and will begin a little later in the month.

stock speculator or investor. Propositions of this nature are a serious menace to the financing of legitimate enterprises.

While there are here and there corporations selling stock which are absolutely fraudulent, claiming properties they do not own or claiming fancy values where none exists, this class is greatly outnumbered by those which offer propositions which have some little merit but which are really worthless from an investment point of view. For instance, a certain industrial organization which had sold its shares in almost every city and town in the country was recently closed up by the government authorities. The company was selling its stock at five times its par value and the par value was amply high, goodness knows. In other words, investors were paying for their interest in this concern at the rate of a valuation on the assets of the company of \$100,000,000. Successful business and professional men thought this stock a good buy and are numbered among the stockholders by the thousand. They presumed it was legitimate because they had perhaps seen the working of the company's appliances which were and are today an undoubted success, as they are in practical operation all over the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Also they had seen certain reports nearly every day furnished by this company and published in the daily papers and technical journals throughout the country. But it was rotten at the core. The aggregate profits this concern could make in fifty years could not possibly pay a respectable dividend on the investment for just one year.

There is an oil company operating here in California with the very common capitalization of 1,000,000 shares. It originally sold its stock at 10¢ per share, which was abundantly high in view of the fact that the company announced that it had as yet produced no oil. A few weeks ago it brought in one well claimed to produce 100 barrels of oil per day. Its promoters immediately "jumped" the stock to 75¢ per share on this showing, thus placing a valuation of three-quarters of a million dollars on the property. Now this well with good luck would figure to bring in some \$10,000 per year. We will say the expenses of the corporation are \$5000 per year, leaving \$5000 to be distributed as dividends. This would give each shareholder 5¢ dividend. Now, that is indeed a poor annual return on 75¢. The two illustrations above are actual circumstances and are by no means rare. We believe that the great majority of failures recorded in mining, oil and industrial enterprises are not on account of rascality but on account of visionary promoters, more or less honest, but yet incompetent. They invite the public to join them in all sincerity and when fortune does not smile and it becomes too hard to raise more money they are by necessity compelled to drop out; and of course without a financial manager the concerns die a natural death.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered of Record November 16, 1910.
Bank of Honolulu, Ltd., to Frank Andrade, Tr. Rel.
Kaplan Est. Ltd., to Mary N. Lucas D.
Est. of J. Campbell by Trs to Kaplan Est. Ltd. Par Rel.
Mrs. Ikkannu Kaulipule to Shin Su Ahn. L.
Sau Kee to Ho Sam Yin. AL
J. Keahipaka to Ching Kean. L.
Marion W. Hendry to Bank of Hawaii, Ltd. L.
Benjamin Dole to John B. Silva. M.
Kahanamāikui (w) to Mrs. Ane Makaka. D.
Trent Trust Co Ltd to Nagaran Fernandez. D.
Nagaran Fernandez to Mutual Bldg & Loan Socy of H. Ltd. M.
H. P. Lewis and wf to L. M. Toun-saint. D.
L. M. Toun-saint to H. Waterhouse Tr Co Ltd Tr. M.
Kaneohie Rice Mill Co Ltd to Trs of Est. of R. P. Bishop. Sur L.
Trent Trust Co Ltd to Notice. Notice Gum Fat Lum to Wong Yit. BS
Manuel M. Pedro and wf to Antonio Moranho. D.
Manuel M. Pedro and wf to Antonio Moranho. CM
C. A. Penecoe to Seattle Brow & Malt Co. CM
Entered of Record November 17, 1910.
Kapahu Alakai to von Hamm-Young Co, Ltd. CM
L. K. Kalkani and wf to Kaeleku Sugar Co, Ltd. Receipt
L. K. Kalkani to Joseph M. Irvine. D.
Mary K. C. Ah Chow and hsb to L. K. Kalkani Agret Co, Ltd. D.
Kaplan Est. Ltd., to Jacob S. Bailey. L.
James Collins and wf to John Bryant. L.
Est. of B. P. Bishop by Trs to Kaneohie Rice Mill Co, Ltd. L.
Entered of Record November 18, 1910.
Est. of R. W. Holt by Jdgo to Hawaiian Trust Co Ltd, Tr. Vesting Order
Victori Kapule et al to Tong Wo Wai Co. L.
David Reinhardt and wf to Thomas A. Reinhardt. D.
George R. Kahanamāikui to R. A. Lucas. L.
George R. Kahanamāikui to R. A. Lucas. PA
Joseph Do Rego and wf to Luiz F. Teixeira. D.
Young Men's Savs Socy Ltd to Kahopewai (w). Rel.
Kahopewai (w) and hsb to Joseph F. Welch and wf. D.
Joseph F. Welch and wf to Young Men's Savs Socy Ltd. M.
Est. of Peter Rodrigues by Admin. to Alice Tullett. Rel.
Cecil Brown, Tr., to Lilinoe M. Wills Lilinoe M. Wills and hsb to William Panohu. D.
Helen Pali and hsb to E. M. K.

PRACTICAL WORK OF SISAL OBSERVATORY

Delicate Instruments by Means of Which Magnetic Instruments Are Made True.

Few people here appreciate the fact that at Sisal is established one of the five important magnetic observatories of the United States, in charge of a special observer of the coast and geodetic survey, in the person of Oscar H. Gaarden. Nearly everyone knows that there is a seismograph on Sisal way, but the general disposition has been to regard it as something in the nature of the weather bureau kiosk on Hotel street, something to look at casually and not bother about.

The Sisal observatory is carrying on an important work, a work which has its practical side as well as a scientific interest. In all probability, for instance, the magnetic instruments of the S. S. Explorer, now in port, will be taken out to Sisal to be adjusted. This adjustment will make accurate the work of the Explorer in the soundings made, the charts prepared and the sailing directions to be based on these. Thus, upon the result of the observatory work at Sisal will depend future sailings of ships in these and other waters. The Sisal observatory is one of five similar stations, the other four being respectively at Vieques, Porto Rico; Sitka, Alaska; Cheltenham, Maryland; and Tucson, Arizona. The observatories are fitted with seismographs, upon which are recorded the earth tremors, wherever they may take place. The recent great disturbances in Italy, for instance, were recorded upon the magnetic needle at Sisal and recorded upon a photographic film there the disturbances that brought death and destruction to many half-way around the world off. Quakes from Hilo and quakes from Patagonia are recorded just as they come, some of which get newspaper record and some of which are never heard of outside the seismograph stations and in the regular reports to the department at Washington.

The seismograph is not the important recording instrument at Sisal, however. There are three variometers there whose functions are regarded as of more general utility. These instruments deal with the three magnetic elements, respectively, the vertical intensity, the horizontal intensity and declination. So delicately are these instruments adjusted that Mr. Gaarden has to put away his watch, his jackknife and any other metal utensils and ornaments he may have about him when he wants to approach them.

These instruments register the variations brought about by magnetic changes in the earth and atmosphere and by them are adjusted the magnetic instruments in general use. By the records made by instruments such as these it has been observed by Professor E. M. Wilson, of Mount Wilson observatory, that magnetic storms follow after the appearance of sunspots, coming

regularly forty hours after the spots appear. This has led very recently to an interesting hypothesis, namely, that the magnetic storms are the results of ions thrown out from the sunspots, forty hours being the exact time required for an ion to travel from the sun to the earth. An ion, it may be explained, is the smallest division of matter, being, according to scientific theory, positive or negative electric charges. The force thrown off by radium is composed of a dissemination of ions, explain the scientists. At one time it was thought that the smallest division of matter was the atom. Now it has been discovered that the atom is capable of division and so accurately has this been determined that the divisions, the ions, of an atom have been counted, in some instances running up to a thousand. Thus, under cover of the Sisal observatory, are instruments at times pelted by the ions direct from the sun and showing by their deflections just how hard these sun forces are at work on the compasses of all the ships in this particular portion of the globe.

MEXICO'S JUNGLES
IDOLATRY'S HOME

It may not be as apparent, but, as a matter of fact, idolatry has as strong a hold on the natives of the Mexican hot lands as when Cortes and his soldiers marched through them on their way to Honduras four hundred years ago. In the State of Oaxaca, in which is Tehuantepec, says F. Alexander Powell in Everybody's, there is near every village some secluded spot—be it a cave, the top of a mountain or a forest encircled pool—whither the people clandestinely repair in order to make sacrifices to their gods. The favorite sacrifice is a goat, a turkey or other fowl, the head of which is cut off and buried, while the soil and the other offerings, consisting of dishes of food and a gourd filled with an intoxicating drink, as sprinkled with the blood. The place where these sacrifices are made determines their effect. If a Tehuana bears a grudge against a neighbor he will bury the head of a chicken or the bones of a dog at dead of night outside his victim's house; though, on the other hand, if the ceremony is performed within it, it can bring nothing but good luck. The natives of the isthmus firmly believe that every child at birth comes intimately connected with some beast of the jungle, and the grown up man will never hurt that particular kind of animal. If the animal dies the child dies, too.

The question is to determine just what kind of animal it is, and in order to reassure himself the father sprinkles ashes or dust on the ground outside the house at the child's birth and watches for a spoor.

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.



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Green's Fuel Economizer.
Marsh Steam Pumps.
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Planters' Line Shipping Co.
Kohala Sugar Co.

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LEGAL BATTLES OVER CHINAMAN

Alleged Embezzler Is Center of
Storm Before Two
Judges.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)
Banned from one courtroom to another, Jue Yuen Mow, accused in San Francisco of felony embezzlement, was yesterday the center of a bitter legal battle, in which the one object of his defense was to secure his release from the custody of the local authorities. Discharged once from that custody, twice rearrested by the two police powers of the Territory, the country and territorial, summoned and waived and cited as answering to the King's taste; all these were but a part of Jue Yuen Mow's legal experiences in one short afternoon yesterday, and if he does not know the criminal procedure of Hawaii in its entirety by now, it is not the fault of the attorneys.

The history of yesterday's procedure in the case would need a statistician to clarify it. At two o'clock Sheriff Barrett through Deputy Sheriff Ross and Deputy City Attorney Milverton made return on the writ of habeas corpus and High Sheriff Henry, who had been holding the man, produced him in court. A few minutes afterwards Claudius McBride, the attorney for the Chinese, took oral exceptions to the return and on motion of Milverton they were not allowed as being in proper legal procedure.

McBride then made an oral demurrer to the return, which met the same fate for the same reason. After that he tried an oral traverse to the return and this managed to stick on the record. Milverton asked for a delay in which to gather together the evidence to prove his return, this being hotly opposed by McBride. Judge Robinson finally ruled on the matter by deciding in favor of McBride, saying that the sheriff had not shown proper warrant for the holding of the man and discharged him from custody.

Five minutes later, just as the newly freed man walked out of the building, Deputy Sheriff Ross arrested him again on a warrant sworn to by him before Judge Cooper in which it was alleged that the Chinaman was a fugitive from justice. Jue Yuen Mow and his attorney were equally surprised and the former was disconcerted. McBride however, heard the reading of the warrant and promptly disappeared over the King street horizon with his coat tails flying in the trade winds while two special officers took his client back to the circuit court.

Rose made his return on the warrant before Judge Cooper, and the case was set for a hearing at two o'clock this afternoon. Just as the officers were leaving the judge's chambers to take him to the receiving station, High Sheriff Henry rearrested Jue Yuen Mow on a warrant sworn to by Judge Robinson on an affidavit of Claudius McBride for a writ of habeas corpus.

The third caravan of legal lights thereupon wound its way to the chambers of Judge Robinson. There Milverton examined the affidavit which had been sworn to by McBride, and discovered that it was a carbon copy of the first one he had sworn to on last Sunday. It even stated that the affiant believed that the police were trying to railroad the man out of the Territory on the steamer China, which sailed last Sunday.

As McBride had returned to his office, it was some time before he could be found, when the judge informed him that the warrant had been improvidently issued and discharged the man from the custody of the high sheriff. McBride pleaded for a half-hour's time in which to make out an affidavit that would satisfy the court, but the court couldn't see it that way, and Rose carried off his prisoner in triumph.

Last night, however, McBride came to bat with another writ of habeas corpus, which he swore to before Judge Robinson. This was served on Sheriff Jarrett last night, commanding him to produce the prisoner before Judge Robinson this afternoon at two o'clock. The sheriff is now in the interesting predicament of having to produce the same man in two places at the same time.

Probable Fraud.

Meanwhile the federal authorities are working over the case of the woman, who arrived in the Islands three weeks after Jue Yuen Mow, presumably in search of him. Her landing paper, which was presented to refute the official claim that she is in the country illegally, and which paper she denied, was the object of minute examination yesterday.

It was compared with all the other "chow chees," as they are called, that could be found, and after this it was announced that there is a strong probability of fraud.

If this is the case, Jue Yuen Mow will find himself the center of a storm in the federal court, as accused of forging federal papers. Incidentally, an officer leaves San Francisco today with extradition papers for him.

WOLFF—CRANE.

The Rev. John W. Wadman last night united in marriage Adolph Wolff and Nettie Merrill Crane, at the home of J. D. Boyd on the Palolo road, Kaimuki. The bridegroom is a member of the Hawaiian Gazette Company's staff and the bride the sister of Charles S. Crane, the company's manager.

Local Happenings of Half and Quarter Century Ago

Glimpses of the Town and Townfolk
From Advertiser Files of This Week
in Years 1860 and 1885

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

A Chinese Belle.—Among the Chinese who landed from the Achilles on Wednesday was one lady who evidently belonged to the haut ton. The sight of her little feet, encased in a pair of tiny red slippers, created a great sensation among the boatboy population and for a while she was the center of a dense crowd of admiring natives. Another fair celestial astonished the gazers by asking them in their own language, "Heaba kou makemake?" ("What do you want?") showing that in her California experience she had already seen something of the genius kanaka.

The Civil Code.—We conclude today the publication of this lengthy statute. Probably no public advertisement has ever been executed at these Islands with such dispatch. We have printed in six weeks the entire job—a book of 367 pages, containing over 360,000 ems of type.

A Brutal Attack.—Last evening, about dusk, as the customhouse guard were marching past the Royal Hotel, a person standing in the door called out, "Eyes right!" when the corporal, who, as near as we can learn, appears to have been half drunk, ordered the soldiers to halt, face about, and charge with bayonets on the bystanders. Mr. Cooper, the keeper of the hotel, received one blow on his head and another on his breast; the barkeeper a severe wound on one of his hands. In the assault the corporal had a sword and the soldiers their muskets. The doors of the hotel were also slightly damaged in the attack. The corporal was immediately arrested and lodged in the stationhouse. To say the least about this affair, it is a brutal and unjustifiable assault, and we trust the offenders will be held to strict accountability, whether they were drunk or not.

A Martial Array.—The chain gang is one of the institutions of Honolulu—an institution to which we are indebted for the carrying out of many important public improvements. At certain hours of every day, this martial looking company of "tried friends" may be seen promenade the streets to and from the Esplanade. Though not so imposing as the Rifle Company, in appearance, they are certainly more numerous, and with their uniform, blue shirts and pants, and their regular step, they make a very respectable show. A stranger, seeing them march about thus, without knowing what they are, would set the Hawaiians down for an eminently military nation.

A Sudden Increase of Population.—One hundred and seventy-four Chinese, being the passengers rescued from the burning ship Mastiff, were landed in our city on Wednesday. The Chinese residents opened their hearts to their distressed countrymen and provided them with food and lodgings. We understand that those of the strangers who have money will proceed on their journey to Hongkong by the first convenient opportunity. A considerable number, however, who are penniless, will remain in our community; and it is probable, as they have graduated at the California mines, they will be smart enough to pick up a decent, if not in all cases an honest, living here.

Hard Digging.—The work of laying the gas pipes is progressing rapidly. In one place on Merchant street, where the ledge rises to the surface of the ground, the workmen were obliged to chop the trench with axes, in the solid coral rock.

Personal.—His Majesty the King and suite returned from Lahaina yesterday, in the schooner Maria. Rev. Mr. Armstrong, president of the board of education, returned from Kauai yesterday, late president of Oahu College, leaves in the Yankee for Sacramento to take charge of Rev. Mr. Benton's church. He carries with him the warmest wishes of many friends and pupils, who, during his residence here, have become deeply attached to him.

The House of Nobles.—The following gentlemen have, with the approval of the Privy Council, been appointed members of the House of Nobles: R. Armstrong, C. R. Bishop, C. G. Hopkins, J. W. E. Maikai, David Kalakaua, J. Richardson. Such an accession will materially increase the strength and efficiency of that body.

Hon. R. H. Dana Jr., leaves for Kahaloa this afternoon, in the Mary, to take a look at the volcano.
Ice Cream.—The warm weather of the past week made ice creams again a luxury. Messrs. Smith and Pickering have added to their establishment a side door and veranda by means of which ladies may enter the saloon without passing through the front apartment. Both the above and Huddley's saloon are favorite resorts.

The Mary.—We see that Captain Beril has taken advantage of a few days in port to paint up the old Mary, and make her look as good as new. There is not an easier seaboat than the Mary, among all our island schooners, and not one which is more regular in her trips. Salvage.—The claim on the part of the captain and crew of the Achilles to be allowed salvage on the species saved by that vessel from the burning ship Mastiff, was decided by His Honor Justice Robertson decreeing \$7500 salvage and the costs of court and one-tenth of net proceeds of other property saved and sold at auction. As the amount of the specie was a little more than \$83,000, it will be seen that the salvage, with costs added, falls a little short of ten per cent.

Passing Away.—It is a sad thing to hear of the loss of a gallant ship at sea; but when an old blubbery hunter succumbs to age and is broken up in our midst, the community thinks little and cares less about it. The old bark Caroline, which has been for the last few years a regular visitor to our port, and which for some weeks has been "laid up in lavender" at Robinson's wharf, is now fairly going the way of all flesh. The sound of hammers and hatchets, of tearing up planks and tear-

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Royal Festivities.

The palace grounds were thronged yesterday with Hawaiians to witness the hula performances given to celebrate the anniversary of His Majesty King Kalakaua's birthday. The day was beautifully fine, and the scene near where the performances took place was one that will not soon be forgotten by those present. As on the previous day, several strangers were present, and expressed themselves delighted with what they saw. The natives, in particular, were carried away with the excellent manner in which the different sets executed the ancient moles, and cheered them to the echo. The utmost decorum prevailed throughout the day.

The P. M. S. S. City of Sydney is due any time after noon tomorrow from the Colonies, en route to San Francisco. This will be the last trip of this vessel, for soon after her arrival in San Francisco she will be placed on the China route. Those who intend to send Christmas cards and presents to their friends in European countries should take advantage of this steamer, as the next mail leaving here will be too late.

A very pleasant surprise party was held at the residence of Capt. A. Faller, Kaimuki street, on Thursday evening. It was tendered to Miss Belle Fuller, by a large number of friends. This young lady leaves on the next steamer for San Francisco to attend school.

A native woman, dressed in her best clothes, fell overboard from the grandstand near the judges' boat at the regatta, but was immediately rescued, none the worse for her ducking.

After the blacksmith crew had won their race against the machinists yesterday, they rowed around the harbor with a broom stuck in the bow of their boat.

Three sportsmen returned from Koolau yesterday morning with 80 ducks. His Excellency Governor Dominis and Hon. A. S. Cleghorn left by the Kinau for Maui.

The Royal Australian Circus left by the Likiepke yesterday for Walluku, Maui, where they will give a series of performances.

During the absence of His Excellency Governor Dominis on Maui, Colonel the Hon. C. P. Inakea will act as Governor of Oahu.

At the annual meeting of the Wilder Steamship Company held yesterday, the following officers were elected: President, S. G. Wilder; vice-president, Wm. G. Irwin; secretary, S. B. Rose; treasurer, W. C. Wilder; auditor, J. H. Paty.

Mr. H. A. Pratt left by the steamer Iwalandi yesterday for Hamao, Maui, where he will erect about 16,000 feet of flumes for the Reciprocity Sugar Company.

His Majesty King Kalakaua has invited Captain O'Connor, officers and members of the Queen's Own to a luau at the palace this evening.

On Saturday, November 23, Hawaiian Independence Day, a grand luau will be given in the basement of Kaimakapili Church, for the benefit of the building fund. In the morning a meeting will be held, when an oration will be delivered by Mayor R. H. Baker.

Chief Engineer Nott is expected home by the Alameda, due on Monday. A torchlight procession will take place in the evening, and members of the Fire Department are requested to assemble at the Bell Tower, in full uniform, with apparatus, at seven o'clock on the evening of the day the Alameda arrives.

The missionary steam barkentine Morning Star leaves this morning at ten o'clock. A short service will be held on board prior to her departure. She sails first for Hilo, where she will take Doctor Wetmore and daughter on board, who intend visiting the Caroline Islands. Prince Alex and his wife also return to their home at Kusae, Strong's Island.

The new Hawaiian steamer Ivy Holmes arrived at Hilo November 15, seventeen days from San Francisco.

Three families of German immigrants arrived by the bark C. R. Bishop yesterday from Bremen.

A very pleasant little luncheon was given to Miss Katie Lewis on Friday by the teachers of the Royal School, who is about to leave the institution to be married. Mrs. J. D. Strong contributed a decorated card, with the inscription, "Farewell and aloha to Miss Lewis, from her fellow teachers of the Royal School," and bearing the autographs of the Misses Lulu N. Moore, N. Andrews, J. Tanner, Bertha von Holt, L. B. Brickwood, Mrs. J. H. Brown, A. M. Prescott, M. Babcock and C. Mist, all of whom were present.

There need be no more complaining of poor light, for J. T. Waterhouse has received by the Martha Davis three brands of the finest kerosene oil on the market.

At the Bethel Union Church tomorrow morning, the Rev. S. E. Bishop will occupy the pulpit. In the evening the service will be conducted by Mr. S. D. Fuller, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

On Thursday evening sneak thieves entered Mr. W. M. Giffard's chicken-house, and he mourns the loss of four very valuable Peking ducks and a number of chickens. This is the second time within a month that Mr. Giffard's premises have been visited.

ITALY'S KING MAY LOSE HIS THRONE

Unrest Due to High Cost of
Living and Oppression of
Land Owners.

ROME, November 5.—The revolutionary activity is developing so rapidly throughout Italy that there is fear that King Emmanuel may suffer the same fate as King Manuel of Portugal. The spirit of unrest which prevails is due to the high cost of living and to the oppression of great landowners, and partly to the success of the revolutionists in Portugal. Foodstuffs are so high that hundreds of families are on the verge of starvation.

The situation has been rendered more serious here owing to the restriction which has been placed upon Italian immigration by the United States. Some few years ago the most useless and helpless portions of the population of Italy, especially of the southern and western parts of the country, were shipped out of the kingdom by their friends, who generally succeeded in getting together money enough to pay their passage, in steamer to the land of the free and the home of the brave. But the restrictive immigration laws now in force in the United States are shutting out the undesirable classes of Italians, with the result that this part of the population is growing rapidly, while the oppression of the upper classes, in that part of the country where the greatest ignorance exists, is increasing the feeling of discontent existing here.

In addition to all this, anarchists and republicans are fanning the spirit of unrest which prevails throughout all southern Italy. Returning Italians from the United States now, instead of acting as a safety valve upon sociological conditions in Italy, by taking out of the country the helpless and the very poor, are tending to increase the difficulties of the government by stirring up a spirit of discontent in those who are now shut out from the United States and are unable to see any future at home.

OFFICERS UPHELD
BY POLICE JUDGE

Exonerated From Blame on Ross
Charges and May Now Use
Force in Raids.

A new era of things commenced yesterday morning for the police department and much of the old foregym which has rested heavily on police consciences has been dispelled. Police officers may now enforce the law without danger of a law or criminal suit being brought against them by the poor victims of their temerity.

Special Officer John Kellett and the other members of the special staff who were accused by Ben Ross, convicted gambler, of beating him up and robbing him yesterday morning in the police court. Ross had his tale on record, how they seized him, beat him about the face and finally stole \$16 or so from him before bringing him to the police station.

The officers proved conclusively that the only blows which Ross received were once when Officer Kamao struck him across the face with his wrist while wearing automobile gauntlets and once when he was struck over the knuckles with a club to make him give up the four phoney dice he was trying to conceal.

After the officers had told their collective stories, the court exonerated them to the fullest degree and stated that they were justified in using all that force and more if necessary in forcing prisoners to surrender evidence, and particularly when the evidence was so convincing as was that which Ross was trying to conceal.

Judge Lymer took cognizance of a section of the revised laws which states that any officer can use all the force justifiable in making a prisoner who is trying to escape or fight the officers, submit. Heretofore three or four of the uniformed police have been arrested by persons who claimed they were beaten up while in custody, although it was proved in court that they were themselves refractory. Judge Andrade repeatedly warned the officers not to use force and gave extra consideration to the cases mentioned.

Ross, however, has not heard the last of the little scrap in which he claims he was badly mistreated. He was rearrested yesterday morning by the officers of the special staff on a warrant charging him with conducting a buncos game, taking official cognizance of the phoney dice which were found in his possession. There is a special section in the revised laws against the use of these little instruments and as Judge Lymer has now been informed of the record of the gentleman, conviction will probably bring a higher penalty than the \$6 which Ross and his compatriots were fined the day before for gambling.

LIGHTHOUSE SUIT.

The papers for the condemnation of the lighthouse site at Ka Lae o ka Laau were filed yesterday by United States District Attorney Breckons in the federal court. This is one of the fourteen suits, for similar purposes, the announcement of which was given exclusively in The Advertiser several months ago.

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.

APPEAL SIXTEEN YEARS WHEELED

Democratic Landslide at Polls
Brings Following Slide of
Job Chasers.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—With the hattlefield of the recent elections still uncleaned here and there, the fate of a nominee being in doubt, the great horde of Democrats sixteen years has already begun the office-hunting descent on the Capital City. From the North, East, South and West they are coming, but particularly from the South. The mail of every Democratic congressman in town brings a dozen or so requests for positions. Although Champ Clark of Missouri arrived here only yesterday, he has already been besieged.

Patriots Seek Reward.

Democrats, who for sixteen years have been working day in and day out for the success of their party, now feel that the time has come for them to be rewarded. Each feels that he is entitled to precedence over all others. They are meeting in Pennsylvania avenue, and after the first shock of surprise are falling into each other's arms.

It will have been sixteen years next March since the Democrats have had a taste of the fleshpots of public life. More than \$700,000 annually is represented in the patronage prizes which they have won by the capture of the house. The last legislative appropriation bill carried an aggregate of \$697,000, exclusive of the salaries of clerks to members, to pay the salaries of the two hundred employees of the house. To this amount should be added an amount in excess of \$10,000 which went for extraordinary service and special employees, thus bringing the total sum up to more than \$700,000. All of this amount, with the exception of a few thousand dollars represented in the pay of a half-dozen minority employees, went to the Republicans. Now the Democrats are to have their turn.

With the exception of the six reporters for debates, who are experts in their profession and whose places are never disturbed by a change in the control of the house, and possibly the chaplaincy, the Democrats unquestionably will make a clean sweep of the entire company of Republican employees and replace them with Democrats. It can be said that the Democrats are looking forward to the joy of distributing patronage with any great pleasure. To make 200 places accommodate 15,000 or 20,000 aspirants is a task worthy of the ingenuity of Solomon.

Relatives Galore.

The Democrats can find only one solace in the dilemma that confronts them. They say it is comforting to know that after all they have more relatives and friends than they ever dreamed they had. As one Democrat representative put it, "I used to wander along Pennsylvania avenue feeling sort of mean and down in the mouth. I used to hear women cry out to their children: 'Hi, Johnny, look quick, there goes a Democrat.' When I passed the treasury building I walked sideways and very cautiously. I was afraid it would take offense at me and slap me in the mouth. When a Republican passed I felt like a bunch of matinee girls at the stage door waiting for the leading man to come out. Nobody loves a Democrat I thought and I was very lonesome. I had not a friend or relative in the world. Now, I have enough relatives to carry Pennsylvania for the Democrats. If I took all my relatives over the Republicans would not have a chance. Every third man I meet is a relative of mine. Everybody knows me and bows to me. The waiter at my hotel for the first time in sixteen years acted as if he did not wholly despise me, in fact, I once caught him smiling at me quite pleasantly. And as I crossed the street this morning, an automobile actually slowed up to let me pass. If I were a colored prizefighter I couldn't be paid greater honor than has been paid me since the little affair of last Tuesday."

INCURABLE HOMES
HAVE HELPED VALUES

Kaimuki Improvement Club So
Informed by Seventy-Six
Cities.

Kaimuki's improvement club, which is to hold its annual meeting next week, has had replies from seventy-eight cities on the mainland answering a query of the club as to whether property in the vicinity of a tuberculosis hospital increased or decreased in value.

Seventy-six of the cities are shown by the answers to regard property in the vicinity of such hospitals as having increased very materially in value. This query was sent all over the mainland by the club owing to the fact that the Leahi Hospital for Incurables is located in the makai section of Kaimuki, and has been there for several years. Since the hospital was erected Kaimuki has been coming to the front as one of the most popular suburbs in the city and its population is increasing by leaps and bounds.

DAILY PAPER FOR
HAWAII EXCURSIONISTS

VANCOUVER, November 12.—General Manager Nicholson of the Grand Trunk Pacific Steamship Company will equip the steamer Prince Rupert with stronger wireless batteries. This is done to enable the ship to keep in touch with both sides en route to Honolulu. This will enable the Grand Trunk Pacific Steamship Company to issue a morning bulletin with all the news of the day, so that each excursionist will get a morning paper at breakfast during the Hawaiian cruise. This will be a unique feature and marks progress to ocean travel on the Pacific.



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We are talking about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Just note that word "Ayer's." You are perfectly safe with it. No harm to you or to your hair. Makes the hair grow? It certainly does. Stops falling hair, too. Remember, it's "Ayer's" we are talking about. Ask your doctor about your hair and about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Get his approval. Your own doctor and "Ayer's" make a strong combination. It means faith, confidence, satisfaction.

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



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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been duly appointed Administrator with the Will annexed of the estate of Elias N. Thomas, deceased, hereby gives notice to all creditors of said deceased to present their claims, duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate to it at its office, No. 923 Fort Street, Honolulu, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice, said date being November 25th, 1910, or within six months from the date they fall due, or the same will be forever barred.
Honolulu, November 23rd, 1910.

HAWAIIAN TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED,
Administrator with Will annexed of the Estate of Elias N. Thomas, deceased.
3224—Nov. 25, Dec. 2, 9, 16, 23.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been duly appointed Administrator with the Will annexed of the estate of J. B. Hanaike, deceased, hereby gives notice to all creditors of said deceased to present their claims, duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to it at its office, No. 923 Fort Street, Honolulu, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice, said date being November 25th, 1910, or within six months from the date they fall due, or the same will be forever barred.
Honolulu, November 23, 1910.

HAWAIIAN TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED,
Administrator with the Will annexed of the Estate of J. B. Hanaike, deceased.
3224—Nov. 25, Dec. 2, 9, 16, 23.

JUE YUEN MOW STILL IN TOILS

Will Appear Before Judge Cooper
This Morning—McBride
Working Hard.

There were no new developments in the matter of Jue Yuen Mow, the much wanted Chinese from San Francisco, yesterday. The man is still in custody of Sheriff Jarrett and he will appear before Judge Cooper this morning. The question of the validity of the habeas corpus writ and other matters will then be threshed out.

Attorney Claudius McBride visited the Chinese at the police station yesterday and he had a consultation with him. The attempt to get Jue Yuen Mow into the hands of High Sheriff Henry, is thought by some to be a move to enable the Chinese to communicate with the woman who is now in custody of the jailer of the Oahu Prison.

This morning there will be some new moves made in the matter and it would appear as if Jue Yuen Mow will not exactly know where he is till the officer, armed with a warrant from the chief of police, San Francisco, arrives and demands his prisoner. Then the affair will probably be settled by the Chinese leaving for the Coast in custody of the properly appointed officer who will bring the warrant along.

MARINE REPORT.

By Merchants' Exchange.

Tuesday, November 22, 1910.
San Francisco—Arrived, Nov. 22, H. J. M. S. Asama, hence Nov. 12.
San Francisco—Arrived, Nov. 22, H. J. M. S. Kamei, hence Nov. 12.
San Francisco—Sailed, Nov. 22, 1 p. m. S. S. Nippon Maru, for Honolulu.
Hilo—Sailed, Nov. 21, S. S. Columbian, for Seattle.

San Francisco (midnight)—Nippon Maru (yesterday) will proceed daylight.

Wednesday, November 23, 1910.

San Francisco—Sailed, Nov. 23, S. S. Nippon Maru, for Honolulu.

San Francisco—Sailed, Nov. 23, 1 p. m. S. S. Wilhelmina, for Honolulu.

San Francisco—Sailed, Nov. 23, S. S. Alaskan, for Honolulu.

Yokohama—Sailed, Nov. 23, Chiyo Maru, for Honolulu.

San Francisco—Sailed, Nov. 23, M. N. S. S. Hilonian, for Honolulu.

Sunday, November 24.

San Francisco—Arrived, Nov. 24, 6 a. m. S. S. Lurline, hence Nov. 17.

Port Townsend—Arrived, schr. Salem, from Port Allen.

Port Townsend—Arrived, schr. Okanagan, hence Nov. 4.

PORT OF HONOLULU

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, November 22.

M. N. S. S. Hyades, from Seattle and Tacoma.

M. N. S. S. Nevada, from San Francisco.

Wednesday, November 23.

Str. W. G. Hall, from Makaweli, a. m.

Str. Claudine, from Maui and Hawaii ports, a. m.

Thursday, November 24.

U. S. A. T. Dix, Ankers, from San Francisco.

DEPARTED.

Str. Mauna Kea, for Hilo and way ports, 10 a. m.

Str. Kinan, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.

Str. Mikahala, for Maui and Molokai ports, 5 p. m.

Str. Maui, for Hawaii ports, 5 p. m.

Schr. Alice Cooke, for Sound.

Str. Walleo, for Hawaii ports, 5 p. m.

O. S. S. Sierra, Houliette, for San Francisco, 10 a. m.

Str. Helene, for Hawaii ports, 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per str. W. G. Hall, from Kauai, November 23.—W. F. Martin, Mrs. W. L. Bowers, W. A. Wright, P. M. Truchfield, D. Conway, Ah Lan, Lum Diek, John Mellan, Mrs. Melim, H. A. Jaeger, D. Sheldon and sixteen deck.

Per str. Claudine, from Hilo and Maui ports, November 23.—Mrs. Akina, Emily Kaimi, Mrs. Piki, Father Francis, Mrs. Kawanaoa, Sing You, W. M. Freitas, Mrs. U. Thompson, A. H. Hanna, Miss L. Wallace, Mrs. A. Kalekaka and child, Mrs. Camara and three children, M. Sommons, L. Haneberg and wife, Miss T. Asano, W. J. Patterson, P. S. Scudder, Mrs. M. Cummings and child, and sixty-two deck.

Departed.

Per str. Mauna Kea, for Hilo and way ports, November 22.—W. Barclay, W. Wickson, A. B. Lindsay, A. McBryde, W. Punal, E. Langer, R. D. Shipman, S. Richardson, Marston Campbell, Mrs. S. W. Hapai, Gov. W. F. Frear, Mrs. Frear, H. H. Renton, Mrs. Renton, C. Walters, J. L. Cockburn, Mrs. Cockburn, J. L. Young, Doctor Raymond, Doctor Wilcox, S. R. Robinson, R. Igham, W. H. Barringer, D. Gray, P. P. Rosecrans, J. S. Taylor, J. F. Child, P. M. Church, G. Crutskank, Doctor Clark, Mrs. E. King, H. M. Lawson, Father Charles, Dr. J. J. Carey, J. H. Farrell, C. N. Allen, R. J. Bell, A. Hotter, Mrs. Horner, W. T. Robinson, D. H. Case, S. M. Spencer, Miss Thayer, C. Horsville, Mrs. C. Thayer, W. M. Giffard, Miss Aiken, Mrs. A. A. Wilder, J. Ross and Mrs. Ross, A. Mason, M. Hino, C. E. Wright, G. A. Cool, W. A. Miller, W. H. Campbell, Y. A. Kai, J. T. Moir, C. Weissman, J. E. Garcia, R. G. Burrows, S. H. Lillie, Miss F. Moir, Miss L. Moir, Mrs. Blackburn, W. G. Scott, E. Morton, R. C. Sadler, Mrs. Sadler.

Per str. Kinan, for Kauai ports, November 22.—M. Connelly, J. McClellan, Miss Fitzgerald, Rev. H. Isenberg, J. A. Morse, G. N. Wilcox, W. A. Bailey, L. Todd, Mrs. Todd, W. M. Miller, H. B. Mariner, W. Stodart, Mrs. Stodart, W. McBryde.

Per O. S. S. Sierra, from San Francisco, November 23.—Mrs. Baker, Mrs. J. C. Barclay, A. Beckett, Mrs. Beckett, E. P. Bishop, W. E. Brice, Mrs. Brice, J. H. Cardell, Mrs. Cardell, C. W. Clark, A. L. Daly, Mrs. E. E. Dye, L. M. Golden, H. Gorman, A. R. Gurrey, U. Hagens, Admiral G. B. Harber, A. S. Healy, Mrs. Healy, Miss N. E. Herren, Hon. John S. Irby, Mrs. Irby, Mrs. A. K. Johnston, Miss A. V. Johnston, Mrs. J. J. Kearney, P. M. Lewis, Wm. McBride, Jesse U. Metcalf, Mrs. Metcalf, Mrs. Newman, E. Pollitz, Mrs. J. W. Reid, Mrs. A. Richardson, W. W. Shannon, Mrs. Shannon, Mrs. M. M. Shingle, A. G. Stoddart, Mrs. J. L. Thomas, Mrs. J. B. Warren, Mrs. L. A. Willis and two children, N. Yould.

Per str. W. G. Hall, for Kauai ports, November 24.—F. O. Boyer, A. S. Wilcox, Mrs. Wilcox.

891,182,460 HYPHENS

ARE WRITTEN DAILY

Although the general tendency is to do away with unnecessary marks of punctuation, the hyphen is still usefully returned in "to-day," "to-night" and "to-morrow." That the retaining of the hyphen in these words is not only useless but absolutely criminal, says the October Lippincott's, is easily demonstrated by a bit of simple mathematics.

There are 178,236,592 English-speaking people. The words "to-day," "to-night" and "to-morrow" are altogether used forty-eight times daily by every person—five of these being written out in long hand. Thus the daily output of hyphens in these words totals 891,182,460. Taking the average of a written hyphen to be one-quarter of an inch, you have a straight line 2864 miles long. At the usual rate of writing it would take one man seventy-six years to insert the hyphens in these words.

Mabel R. Seedy has been appointed inspector of customs at San Diego, California.

WHEN WOMEN WANT TO VOTE, LET THEM

(Continued from Page One)

long the sport of the sleek, fat West, is challenging the boasted supremacy of the famous apple valleys of Washington and Oregon. Plants of all climates are joining in a merry dance, and under the skill of Magician Wilson, the Aladdin of Agriculture, forget all their old-time distinctions of tropic, temperate and arctic in doing his bidding like faithful genii. Praise God for the red-discovery of the farm in our beloved America!

Great Leaders.

We live in a day of mighty democratic movements, which hinge not upon great names, but upon everyday you and me. We have noble public servants, thank God for that, such Republicans as Taft, Roosevelt, Root, Hughes, La Follette, Beveridge, Cushman and a galaxy of Democrats like Simon Baldwin, Woodrow Wilson, Harmon, Folk, Foss, Bryan and Gaynor. The positive Christian character and affiliation of our foremost statesmen compel the attention of the world. But America has grown so thoroughly into the spirit of democracy that it no longer follows great leaders. The people lead. When a man like Governor Hughes appears, who is wise enough and sufficiently brave to voice the highest civic thinking of the people, no position is too exalted for him. He will be placed where he can serve most efficiently.

The day for popular idols has passed. As long as the Nation believes that Roosevelt stands for absolute faithfulness to the civic ideals which command the public conscience, his influence and popularity will be unbounded. Let him depart therefrom and show self ambition or pride of leadership, and his day is ended. Jesus' prophecy has found a nation in which fulfillment is being realized—"Every one that falleth on this stone (I, or God in the hearts of the people) shall be broken to pieces; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will scatter him as dust." Leadership in America is fast becoming synonymous with efficient unselfish public service, as Jesus again predicted. This is only another way of saying that the people lead.

"Votes for Women."

The era of the man with the ballot has come. He is the king. And because this is so I see no escape from woman's suffrage. As long as government is representative, a woman might trust her political responsibilities to man, just as a group of citizens might suffer their elected legislators to make their laws and their chosen executives to administer them on the theory of the oldtime debate that a representative is not bound by the will of his constituency. But that day is ended forever in America. We have entered the epoch of the initiative, referendum and recall, where every man is trained to think and act on governmental questions and not only legislators but executives and judges are public servants, directly accountable to the people. In a nation where women are educated, as well as men, where they must, because God made them women, view great interests, such, for instance as the home and the school not always from the same angle as men, their ballots are essential to genuine democracy. I would not force the franchise upon them but when they really want it, God knows they can have it from us men in any community in America. You and I have been too well trained in our homes not to give the women what they want.

To this mighty movement towards bona fide democracy, I must believe, as grand a prerogative as any in the universe. To have an active part in bringing to every man his own as a son of God, what more inspiring work can be imagined. And America today offers every citizen this privilege. I never think of it without longing to cheer and fling my cap high in the air, and then to get down on my knees and thank God. We were thinking a moment ago of the splendid work being done to beautify our land and develop our natural resources, but there is something incomparably greater to be done to make nature yield all her possibilities to man and that is to bring man himself to his largest stature. This is the meaning of democracy.

New Nationalism.

All the great civic questions before our Nation today pulsate with this ideal. To free children from factory, mine, shop and other labor what does that mean? Nothing less than an education to fit each for the largest place God meant him to fill in human society. To compel machinery owners to install machinery guards, to secure adequate compensation for injuries to workingmen, to surround unpleasant, repulsive and drudging tasks with conditions of hours of labor and remuneration that shall negate their harmful effects, to secure to every faithful worker a wage enabling him to live like a son of God, to end enthrallment competition by large economic cooperation, to save innocent girls from slavery, to justify men in fraternalizing industry so that capitalist and laborer shall be bona fide mutual servants, translate this into a language of common terms, it means building larger manhood. And these are the questions that front us in America today. To solve this problem of how to produce a higher type of man Roosevelt has drawn from the people's thinking his procedure termed New Nationalism, and Woodrow Wilson has, which, perhaps he would call, the New Constitutionalism. The chief features of both are that they are new, and are the product of the intense yearning of all men for a true democracy. And the high joy of it all is that upon you and me rests the decision of these momentous questions, that we live when ordinary men are vital factors in movements, the greatness of which dwarfs to nothingness the exploits of many of the star names of past history. Susan Cooleidge beautifully sings the glory of our heritage:

THE BETTER WAY.

Who serves his country best?
Not he who, for a brief and stormy space,
Leads forth her armies to the fierce affray.
Short is the time of turmoil and unrest,
Long years of peace succeed it and replace;
There is a better way.

Who serves his country best?
Not he who guides her senses in debate,
And makes the laws which are her prop and stay;
Not he who wears the poet's purple vest,
And sings her songs of love and grief and fate;
There is a better way.

Who serves his country best
Who joins the tide that lifts her nobly on;
For speech has myriad tongues for every day,
And song but one; and law within the breast,
Is stronger than the graven law on stone;
There is a better way.

Who serves his country best
Who lives pure life, and doeth righteously deed,
And walks straight paths, however others stray,
And leaves his sons as uttermost bequest
A stainless record which all men may read;
This is the better way.

Christian Destiny and Duty.

There is one deeper cause for thanksgiving even than this joy over the movement towards pure American democracy. There is something of the Christ nature and possibility in the destiny of our Nation. God did not create the United States, place it upon the map of this globe in its peculiarly strategic position, dower it with harbors, soil, mineral wealth and climate that should both make it the lodestone for all peoples and the natural clearinghouse for the great continents of Europe and North Africa on the one side and Asia on the other without so shaping the course of history that the section of His human family to be act here must act the part in keeping with its unique habitation. This common center and meeting ground of all peoples must become the servant of all, the unifier of all, the great world Peace-maker, the land of bonafide brotherhood. That this is not an easy role every one knows who has lived in any section of America into which a large number of poor, ignorant, socially depressed immigrants with strange habits, different outlook upon the world and lower standard of living has flooded. Immediately that animal passion, race prejudice, has been stirred and often times has raged for years. Fortunately the privilege of securing the franchise and the elevating of our blessed Americanism have wrought the miracle of transforming the newcomers in the great majority of cases into loyal citizens and thus have given them a manhood value not to be despised. This process has bound the peoples of Europe closely to us and made our Nation loved next best to itself by every commonwealth on earth. This Christlike service has not been unaccompanied by crucifixion of self. America has been compelled steadily to surrender to these newcomers much that was very dear to her. She has been cosmopolitanized, some purists would say vulgarized, her quiet Sabbath, her old-fashioned reverence, many time-honored customs, not a little of her well-ordered family life, her wholen freedom from divorce, some of her high regard for law have been sacrificed. But world peace and the unification of mankind have been marvelously advanced. The messianism of our Nation is the best thing in her history.

East and West.
And it is not yet ended. The world faces a new order of warfare, more cruel, relentless and deadly to physical life and noble manhood than all the bloody battlefields of history. That is the threatening industrial struggle between East and West. Of the two, the East is incomparably better equipped for this conflict. Tireless industry, economy in living, unexcelled mercantile genius, magnificent natural resources, ability to adapt all modern inventions to conditions that make for victory, physical powers of survival unmatched in the West and commanding intellect give an ominous advantage. But the West has Jesus Christ, and by that I mean the spirit of brotherhood. If that be employed honestly and imparted unselfishly, there will be no industrial war. Both sides will step up on to the lofty plane of mutual service for all mankind.

God has placed America in the crucial center of this world movement. It rests with us, largely, to say whether it shall be peace or war. If we assume towards Asia the role of brother, as we have toward Europe, mankind will be unified in an era of peaceful cooperation. To play that part will cost us much. It means the cross of Christ. With our exclusion policy and our denial of citizenship to the Asiatic, we have not made the best start. But it is not too late to retrieve these blunders, and I believe the future will justify God's faith in His creation of our Nation where on the globe and when in history He placed her. That He calls us to this splendid international messianism is the grandest cause for thanksgiving any people on earth can experience. And we of Hawaii are the vanguard in this movement. For as nowhere else in our Nation, God has ordained that the brunt of the opening skirmish in this peaceful conflict for realizing the brotherhood of East and West must be borne. Let us bless God for His supreme confidence in us in laying upon our shoulders this solemn, momentous responsibility, and today as we thank Him let us will to be true to this trust.

POPULATION FIGURES
IN GREAT STATES
WASHINGTON, November 24.—The census returns show the population of the State of New York to be 9,113,279, of which total New York city is credited with 4,776,488.

The population of the State of Ohio is returned at 4,767,121, a gain of fourteen per cent. over the figures of 1900.

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. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Rev. John E. Empeon, canon of Christ Church Cathedral, and formerly clerical secretary of the Montreal diocesan synod, is dead.

THANKSGIVING A DAY OF THANKS

(Continued from Page One)

all. The musical portion of the service was very impressive.

At Kaula Hospital.

Yesterday being the first anniversary of the founding of the Kaula Hospital, that institution was open to visitors during the day. In the afternoon the Hawaiian band gave a concert both for the hospital and its founder A. S. Wilcox, who with Mrs. Wilcox gave the funds necessary to make the hospital possible. A stream of visitors passed through the hospital and the good work which it is accomplishing in behalf of child life of the community was apparent in all its equipment and its record for the year.

At the Penitentiary.

Special services were held at the penitentiary yesterday afternoon for the prisoners, John Martin being in charge. The services were greatly appreciated by the prisoners, a well arranged program having been prepared. There was first a song by the congregation, followed by a reading of the Psalms and prayer by A. F. Cooke. One of the inmates read the governor's proclamation, which was followed by a selection by the prison quartet. There was instrumental music by Mr. and Mrs. Bisehoff, Rev. O. H. Gulick gave an address on Thanksgiving Day and its meaning, speaking in Hawaiian. The singing of America concluded the services.

At the Palama Settlement.

One hundred and one happy children celebrated their Thanksgiving by putting as much turkey, trimmings, pie and soda water inside them as was possible at the Palama Settlement at noon yesterday, while they carried home after the feast whatever was eatable but could not be accommodated at the time. Superintendent Rath and a corps of willing workers looked after the needs of the little ones, who included among their number about all the races represented in the Paradise of the Pacific.

The Thanksgiving dinner at the Settlement is an annual affair, the cost of which is defrayed by an anonymous donor, in honor of the memory of his dead son. The turkey and the rest of it is cooked at the Grill, which ensures the quality of the viands, and it is served under the generous eye of Palama Rath, which ensures the quantity for each individual child-guest. Yesterday's affair was a happy one, although the children were much too occupied in the viands to become boisterous at the table and too full to be anything but quiet afterwards.

Kakaako Mission.

Superintendent Rider entertained the little ones of his particular part of the city yesterday at the Kakaako Mission, many a little belt requiring letting out for the first time in its history. Mr. Rider's guests were a cosmopolitan bunch, sharing one characteristic. That was an abnormal capacity relative to size.

Following the Thanksgiving spread, there were games in the yard and a general jollification. Kakaako Junior now looks forward to Christmas and the Maile Tree as the next bright spot in existence.

Luanai Industrial School.

The inmates of the Industrial School celebrated Thanksgiving day with an adjournment from tasks and a luau, where the Thanksgiving turkey came on in the form of two im-robust pigs and the cranberry sauce was sidetracked for poi. The little girls had an enjoyable time.

FIRE MORTARS IN JANUARY

(Continued from Page One)

will be here in the spring, at least headquarters and two battalions will arrive. The site for their quarters has already been staked out at Schofield Barracks. This site is on the Honolulu side of the present cavalry cantonment or towards the Leliha Ranch station, and will border the deep gulch near the headquarters building of the post.

No orders have been received for quartering a larger garrison at Fort Shafter than the permanent buildings already in use there.

Sherman Here on Fifth.

Captain Phills has received a cablegram announcing the departure of the transport Sherman from Yokohama for Honolulu and San Francisco on November 22. The troopship will probably arrive here about December 5. The vessel will have cabin accommodations for all persons who have been granted the privilege of traveling on the vessel from here to San Francisco. Among those who are booked is Chief Justice Hartwell of the Supreme Court of Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, November 24.

President Taft is back from his Panama trip and has started in at work on his message to congress.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE, AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, present owner and holder of the note and mortgage hereinafter mentioned that in accordance with law and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage for \$1500, upon which there is now due the sum of \$600, made by Kan Wing Chew, Trustee, and Ching Shai, also known as Ching Lan Sing, of Honolulu, T. H., to W. O. Smith, Trustee for the heirs of C. H. Alexander, dated October 18, 1900, and recorded in the Registry Office, Honolulu, in Liber 215, Page 209-212, and duly assigned to W. O. Smith by assignment dated May 4, 1905, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 207, on Pages 412-414, said W. O. Smith intends to foreclose said mortgage for breach of conditions therein contained, to wit, the nonpayment of the balance of principal due upon the promissory note by said mortgage secured and interest thereon when due; the principal sum of said note having become due October 28, 1902, and interest thereon being now unpaid since the 15th day of April, 1909.

Notice is also hereby given that the lands and premises in said mortgage and hereinafter described, together with all rights, privileges and appurtenances connected therewith, will be sold at public auction by said W. O. Smith

at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, No. 857 Kaahumanu street, in said Honolulu, on Saturday, the 17th day of December, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, in foreclosure.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid consists of all those lots of land situate at Kalia, Waikiki, Honolulu aforesaid, being portions of the land described in L. C. A. 2951, and thus bounded and described:

Beginning at the north corner of this lot, being the east corner of lot owned by H. W. Lahilahi, and running:

S. 47° 20' W. 100 feet along Lahilahi and Wahiama.

S. 27° 40' E. 50 feet along Kula and fish pond (Kolo).

N. 47° 20' E. 100 feet along Kula.

N. 27° 40' W. 50 feet along road to initial point. Area, 5000 square feet.

Lot 11. Beginning at the North corner of this lot, being the East corner of Lot 10 and running as follows:

1. S. 47° 20' W. 100 feet along Lot 10.

2. S. 27° 20' E. 50 feet along pond.

3. N. 47° 20' E. 100 feet along road to initial point. Area, 5000 square feet.

Lot 12. Beginning at the North corner of this lot, being the North East corner of Lot 11, and running as follows:

1. S. 47° 20' W. true 100 feet along Lot 11.

2. S. 27° 40' E. true 50 feet along McChesney.

3. N. 47° 20' E. true 100 feet along Lot 13.

4. N. 27° 40' W. true 50 feet along road 16 feet in width to the initial point. Area, 5000 square feet.

Terms cash in United States gold coin, 10% payable at time of sale and balance on delivery of deed.

Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

For further particulars inquire of Smith, Warren & Hemenway, Jud building, Honolulu, or Jas. F. Morgan, Dated Honolulu, November 25, 1910.