

MAKIKI FIRE— AND MAINS ARE FOUND EMPTY A \$3,000 FRENCH AUTO IS BURNED

An explosion of gasoline caused a fire in Captain Parker's garage at the corner of Young and Piikoi streets this morning, as a result of which Captain Parker's valuable French Automobile was entirely destroyed, the garage was gutted and a Japanese named Moto was burned about the legs. The Japanese was engaged in replenishing the gasoline tank on the motor when the explosion occurred. After he recovered from the shock, having been knocked down, he ran out of the place and down to Mr. Walker's house at the corner of King and Piikoi, where the servants were friends of his, and had them attend to the burns he had on his legs. The unfortunate man was severely injured from the knees downward, the skin being burned off. His friends were busy plastering flour on the wounds when Chief Detective McDuffie appeared on the scene and had Moto taken to Queen's Hospital in an automobile.

No Water in Pipes.

It was very fortunate that the fire did not spread beyond the garage, for when the Makiki Fire Brigade connect-

ed the hose with the water line on Bertania and Piikoi it was found that there was no water in the pipes. Some little delay naturally followed while the hose was being connected up at King and Piikoi, and meanwhile the fire was gradually spreading to the house. By the time a flow of water was obtained the fire had actually reached the corner of the house, but the firemen promptly checked further advance and soon had the blaze under control. From the outset there was no chance of saving either the machine or the garage. The loss is a heavy one, for the machine is valued at over \$3000.

Shortly before one o'clock the fire brigade received the second call of the day, an outbreak being reported from 1020 Piikoi street, the residence of C. B. Ripley. This fire was only a trivial affair, sparks from Captain Parker's house having settled on the roof, smoldered for awhile, and then burst into flame. The brigade had the fire cut quickly, but not before a hole about three feet square was burnt in the roof.

W. R. CASTLE OBJECTS TO SITE AGITATION

Editor Star: The last word on the Mahuka site matter does not appear to have been written yet. Reading the Advertiser's remarks, one cannot help calling to mind certain words of Solomon about babbling, etc., for certainly nothing can more definitely and certainly postpone our getting and building at all than keeping up the talk now making about changing location.

Petition Means Little.

The community was overwhelmingly in favor of the present selected site. Various causes have operated to induce a number to change their minds. The chief reason, apparently, is the regret and apprehension felt by many at the taking of a whole Fort street front, now one of the most important and valuable business locations in the city. But it is a question whether the "thousands of names" attached to the petitions for a change of location mean as much as might be imagined. The writer was told by one petition circulator that he was working as hard as he could, for he was to get five cents for every name signed. Still another, talking with a number of Ha-

waians, urged them to sign, largely on the ground that by doing so their names would appear in Washington and be read by a "Kuhina" of the United States. Passing the spot a few minutes later, two of the auditors were still there, and they said, "Yes, we all signed, because we wanted our friend to get the five cents." Of course signatures do not mean much. No doubt there are many others on the petition which mean no more. Conservative people will not feel so sure about that unanimous change of opinion.

Mahuka Site Central.

But there is a good deal more to be said in favor of the all but unanimous desire of this community that the Federal Building should be placed on the Mahuka site. The location is central; it is in the most convenient place for the general business interests of Honolulu. It is not likely that this business center will be changed. When the building is erected, placed back from the four streets; surrounded with lawn through which several walks will lead to the four fronts; presenting on

(Continued on page 8.)

MAUNAKEA MAKES DANGEROUS SLIDE OFF MARINE RAILWAY

An accident happened at the marine railway this morning when the Mauna Kea was being docked. The mishap, which was due to a fastening snapping, might have been attended with very grave results, for had a fairly large vessel been passing at the time, no power could have prevented a collision. One of the Inter-Island vessels had just passed the spot a few minutes before the breakage occurred.

The Mauna Kea a short while ago broke one of the blades of her propeller, and it was with the object of replacing the damaged blade that she was put up on the railway. She was well up, and her fires had been banked, so there was not a very powerful head of steam available, when the accident occurred.

The engineer knew that there was something wrong by his engines beginning to race, so immediately he shut off power.

The Mauna Kea remained poised for a fraction of a second, and then gracefully started for the water, gathering speed as she went. She took the water with a splash around her stern, and then floated away into the stream, leaving the cradle behind her. The starboard anchor was let go, and in this way she was brought to a standstill. Shortly afterwards steam was up and she went back to her wharf again, having abandoned all idea of having the necessary repairs effected on this trip.

A Chain Broke.

An investigation disclosed the fact that one of the chains that holds the cradle to the iron framework that runs on the rails had broken, thus allowing the cradle and the ship to rush backwards. Fortunately, the noise of the snapping gear was taken immediately as a signal to the men working under the vessel. They ran to a place of safety in time.

HAWAII PROMOTION METHODS ARE ROASTED

Our San Francisco Letter Tells Of Correspondence That Made a Professor Indignant--Controversies Over The Big Fair

By ERNEST N. SMITH.

(Special Correspondence of the Star) SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—"I tell the tale as 'twas told me," but I have every reason to believe that the facts were correct, as the gentleman concerned was reliable and trustworthy. I asked that the correspondence be mailed to me, but the man, in his disgust, had torn the papers up, so I was not permitted a personal inspection to prove for myself the fairness of all the statements made.

I speak of your Promotion Bureau, and some of the tactics it has evidently been using to develop tourist trade for Hawaii. Not that I question these tactics in their entirety, for probably they are productive of much good for the islands, but it appears as though, in this case, zealotness had gone wrong, and some of the "cut and dried" publicity methods were too far out of the way to be productive.

It seems, as I got the story, that the Promotion Committee had written a letter to the heads of various colleges in the states, asking whether there was some professor open to a proposition looking toward the conducting of a party of tourists through the islands. The letter appeared to be a personal one, and was personally signed.

As it happened, a professor in one college, to whom the letter was referred, had been in Hawaii, was conducting classes which dealt with Pacific ocean and Oriental history, and who could, he thought himself, get up a party which would include several members of his class, and make a summer tour of the Hawaiian Islands. He was an experienced traveler, having been the world over, and would undoubtedly have given to the trip an interest which would never be worked up by the average professional "guide."

He was willing to get up the party, and when I first met him was enthusiastic over the prospects. As to what proposition would be made to him he didn't know, but his own de-

mands would not have been sufficient to cover the entire cost of his trip. He presumed that probably an offer would be made to provide him with free passage, and I gathered the impression that he considered that sufficient.

I took the trouble some time later to inquire as to the outcome of his correspondence with the Promotion Bureau. After having received the first personal letter of inquiry he had taken the matter up, written for details, and received in reply a printed form, merely signed with a rubber stamp, saying that the Bureau had no offer to make, but simply wished to call the professor's attention to the fact that the Hawaiian Islands were an excellent place to conduct a tourist party.

If that printed form was sent to many professors, and they were all as mad as the one I talked with, there is surely one "sore spot" in a good many seats of learning about the country. "The method used to gain our interest, and get our names, reminds me of the old-time advertisements," he said, "when you began to read about the wonderful discoveries made by a group of scientists at the tombs of the Pharaohs, and ended up by learning how good Hostetter's Bitters are for a tired stomach." He felt that his name and his interest had been secured by false pretenses, and when such advertising is addressed to men, whose ethics generally lead them to consider the manner in which a thing is done, quite as much as the thing itself, it can only be said that that is poor advertising, from one standpoint at least.

It may be that it worked. Possibly parties are being made up as a result of that advertising. I doubt it, though. Such advertising will probably be left in the waste basket, while the cleverer, more up-to-the-minute, we-have-your-interest-at-heart—advertising of such places as

(Continued on Page Five.)

DEMOCRATIC PARTY ORGAN TALKS OF KUHIO FREAR RACKET AND PUTS FORWARD LINK FOR DELEGATE

A statement that Kuhio and Frear are likely to turn Democrat and a definite reannouncement of Link McCandless' candidacy for Delegate in the next campaign, are features of this week's "Record," supposed to be the mouthpiece of the local Democratic party. As a considerable wing of the party, including Kinney, Watson and others, is supposed to be against "Link" the statement is of political interest.

It is predicted that there will be a lively rumour in the Democratic party when the time approaches for nominating a delegate again. "Link" is burrowing away, as before, and will run if he can, while other leaders are determined to prevent him from capturing the organization again.

The Record's article, dealing with the Kuhio-Frear controversy, quotes from the dailies and proceeds with a roast of Frear as follows:

Mr. Frear is neither a diplomat nor a politician. That he is an honest man, insofar that he doesn't run away with the cashbox is a very negative quality.

He defies the people's will and sets at naught the action of the people's representatives by the use of the pocket veto, a miserable unmanly misuse of an un-American prerogative. He never comes out in the open, but, in all his public actions, he surrounds himself with secrecy and mystery, for getting at all times, that he is the people's servant, not their preceptor, civic convention.

and far less their ruler. He avoids carrying out the will of the people as expressed by the Legislature, if the measures don't agree with his own views, and he takes altogether a false view of his own position and its importance, painful to behold, and not easily apologized for, even by the Castle organ.

Kuhio shows his independent manly spirit in promising his support to McCandless for the Delegateship. The Prince, with his love of fair play and his high sense of self respect, can not be a candidate for Delegate again, and he is only acting as a good citizen, and in the interest of Hawaii by throwing his influence to McCandless in the next campaign.

He will not be the only one from his political camp, who will do so. Governor Frear will, against his will perhaps, cause the defeat of the Republican party in Hawaii, a fact for which we ought to be and, we trust, are much obliged.

Our little dicky-bird tells us, that Frear's kick at Kuhio is the preliminary step to his joining the Democratic ranks in case of the presidential election coming our way, and thereby secure "harmony." He has never been much of a Republican—perhaps he will do better as a Democrat. We also welcome Kuhio to the folds of our party, and trust, that he and Frear will arrange a modus vivendi, when they meet each other in the next Democratic convention.

MADERO IS ARRESTED BY HIS OWN MEN

(Associated Press Cablegram to The Star.)

JUAREZ, May 13.—Gen. Orozco, at the head of a body of rebels, has demanded that Madero pay and feed the soldiers. He placed Madero under arrest and forced the resignation of his cabinet. Madero was released on promising to supply the immediate needs of the troops.

Cananes Surrenders.

CANANEA, May 13.—This city has surrendered, the Federals evacuating with the honors of war.

Navarro Goes Free.

JUAREZ, May 13.—General Navarro, the Federal commander, has been freed and has crossed to the American side.

Mazatlan Defences Strengthened.

MAZATLAN, May 13.—Thirty thousand shells have been received by the garrison, which has been re-enforced.

LANG BESTS LESTER.

SYDNEY, Aus., May 13.—Lang defeated Lester in the sixth and got the decision.

JAPANESE RELIEF FUND.

TOKIO, May 13.—Katsura is leading a movement to raise a fund of \$10,000,000 for the relief of the poor.

Health Work Neglected

A responsible business man who does not want his name mentioned said to this paper yesterday:

"I went down and looked into the matter of cleaning up that stagnant stream on the block adjoining Aala Park, but there was not a thing doing there. Coming back I looked in on the break in the water pipe on Hotel street, also mentioned in the report. There were two men there repairing it. One of the Board of Health officers in uniform was there bossing the two men who were fixing the pipe. Then again, while I was on the way back I wondered whether the Board of Health had satisfied itself as to the capacity of the law department of the government to handle the compilation or codification of the laws, or whether it had found out that the law department was absolutely averse to doing such work for the Board of Health and allowing the President of the board to attend to work outside that would tend to the good health of the community at large. But I am digressing. I just wanted

to add that there is nothing doing either about that sinkhole at Moiliili where a dead dog was found the other day—the one over which a Japanese shack is built. President Mott-Smith said the other day that the board had been 'trying to get at that nuisance for three years.' Will there be another three in which to plan and deliberate?"

Mott-Smith Ferreted Out.

Advertiser—Secretary of the Territory E. A. Mott-Smith, who is also president of the board of health, took a day off yesterday to properly celebrate his birthday. He retired from the busy city and went out to his country place in Wai'alae, where he hoped to be away from business. However, he was ferreted out by Doctor Pratt, who had important business to transact on account of the notification of the raising of the cholera quarantine on Monday.

New Excuse For Delay.

Editor Star:—Will you kindly pub-

(Continued on page eight.)

MUST KEEP BOTH FEET ON FLOOR NO SEA BATHING ON THIS SUNDAY

Attorneys practicing in the federal court are required to maintain their understandings in decorous position. In other words, while addressing the court, they must keep their feet on the floor.

Mr. Olson ran against this rule while arguing on the steamship Makura libel this morning. He was quoting an authority and, as to utilize his knee for a reading desk, planted one foot upon the rung of a chair. Judge Clemons took judicial notice of the elevation of sole, promulgating the rule that counsel in forensic action shall establish their standing by flatfooted engagement of the floor with both the feet of them the said counsel.

Davis Got it Next.

George A. Davis was not present when the rule was pronounced, and he got his soon after arrival later. As the one-footed posture has been rather a habit of his, the impact of the judicial call-down of the offending foot almost floored him.

Another rule making for dignity in Uncle Sam's local temple of justice was propounded by Judge Clemons the other day. This was that, during a trial on hearing, counsel, as well as all officers of the court, must refrain from reading newspapers in court.

ANDRADE BETTER.

Judge Frank Andrade, who met with an accident in Manoa Valley yesterday morning, was resting easily this morning and showing some slight improvement. It is considered that he is now out of danger but as he was badly shaken up by his accident it will be some little time before he is about town again.

A meeting of the Board of Health will be held on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. President Mott-Smith states that its purpose is to consider what should be done, in view of the lifting of coastwise quarantine by the federal authorities, with regard to the local restrictions. There will also be a partial report presented on sanitary and reclamation plans.

So tomorrow will be one more Sunday on which sea bathing upon the Honolulu frontage will be tabu.

DECIDE CRAIG CASE MONDAY

Chief Justice Robertson had counsel in the habeas corpus case of Frank B. Craig, the emigration agent, notified just before noon today that a decision would be rendered at ten o'clock Monday morning.

As this case involves the constitutionality of some, if not all, of the legislation of last session to check the soliciting of labor in this Territory for employment outside, the decision is awaited with great concern by the sugar planters especially.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

Superintendent Willis T. Pope is working on the plans for the Summer school, to open about July 5. Only a few instructors have as yet tendered their services and replies from some asked to assist are awaited.

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DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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Oceanic Steamship Company

Sierra Schedule

LEAVE S. F.	ARRIVE HON.	LEAVE HON.	ARRIVE S. F.
APRIL 29	MAY 5	MAY 10	MAY 16
MAY 20	MAY 26	MAY 31	JUNE 6
JUNE 10	JUNE 16	JUNE 21	JUNE 27
JULY 1	JULY 7	JULY 12	JULY 18
JULY 22	JULY 28	AUG. 2	AUG. 8
AUG. 12	AUG. 18	AUG. 23	AUG. 29
SEPT. 2	SEPT. 8	SEPT. 13	SEPT. 19
SEPT. 23	SEPT. 29	OCT. 4	OCT. 10

RATES from Honolulu to San Francisco—First Class, \$65; Round Trip, \$110. Family Room, extra.
Reservations will not be held later than Forty-eight hours prior to the advertised sailing time unless tickets are paid for in full.

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Steamers of the above line running in connection with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY between Vancouver, B. C., and Sydney, N. S. W., and calling at Victoria, B. C., Honolulu and Brisbane, Q.

FOR FIJI AND AUSTRALIA	FOR VANCOUVER.
ZEALANDIA.....MAY 26	MARAMA.....MAY 23
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S. S. CHINA.....MAY 16	S. S. MONGOLIA.....MAY 20
S. S. MANCHURIA.....MAY 22	S. S. PERSIA.....JUNE 9
S. S. MONGOLIA.....JUNE 12	S. S. KOREA.....JUNE 17
S. S. PERSIA.....JULY 3	S. S. SIBERIA.....JUNE 30

*Will call at Manila.

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Matson Navigation Co.'s Schedule, 1911

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND HONOLULU.

Arrive from San Francisco.	Sail for San Francisco.
S. S. WILHELMINA.....MAY 16	S. S. HONOLULAN.....MAY 12
S. S. LURLINE.....MAY 20	S. S. WILHELMINA.....MAY 24
S. S. HONOLULAN.....JUNE 3	S. S. LURLINE.....MAY 29
S. S. WILHELMINA.....JUNE 13	S. S. HONOLULAN.....JUNE 13
	S. S. WILHELMINA.....JUNE 21

The S. S. Hilonian of this line sails from Seattle for Honolulu direct on or about May 20, 1911.

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S. S. MEXICAN to sail about.....May 21
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FOR THE ORIENT.	FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
S. S. CHIO MARU.....MAY 30th	S. S. AMERICA MARU.....MAY 26th
S. S. AMERICA MARU.....JUNE 20th	S. S. TENYO MARU.....JUNE 2
S. S. TENYO MARU.....JUNE 27th	S. S. NIPPON MARU.....JUNE 23

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UNION PACIFIC TRANSFER CO., LTD
ARE THE PEOPLE TO HANDLE YOUR BAGGAGE.

TELEPHONE 1875.

KING ST., next the Young Bldg.

Shipping And Waterfront News

(Additional Shipping on Page Five.)

SHERIDAN IN FROM SAN FRANCISCO

The Sheridan arrived this morning from San Francisco, en route to Manila via Guam. She has a full passenger list, the total number of troops being 567. She brought fourteen first-class passengers for here, two in the second-class, and eighty-nine troops. She had a splendid trip down, and beyond a few cases of measles and mumps among the passengers, the voyage was without incident. About 775 tons of coal will be taken from here, and she will leave again tomorrow afternoon at three o'clock. She brought 149 sacks of mail from the Coast.

There is practically no quarantine on the vessel, with the exception that fruit, candy, etc., are restricted. No one can take any of these things on board with them.

Before the Sheridan was tied up one of the men on board decided to take a swim in the harbor. He was dressed in his bathing costume, and Harbor officer Carter shouted out at him, but he did not understand, and over he went. Carter had him removed from the water, and put on the ship. Captain Falls as soon as he got on the boat told the officers in charge that there was to be no swimming in the harbor.

Yacht Hawaii for a Cruise.
The yacht Hawaii was brought up from Pearl Harbor yesterday by a large crew. The boys went down by train, and brought her round to the harbor. There was a good breeze blowing, and the trip was a thoroughly enjoyable one.

Today she left for Barber's Point for a run. The night will be spent on board, and the return trip will be made tomorrow afternoon.

Filipinos to Maui.
The Claudine yesterday took away fifteen Filipinos to Maui to work there on the Pala plantation.

Out of the 1500 odd Portuguese and Spaniards who came here in the British steamer Orteric, there is only one family left now, all the others having been assigned to plantations.

Buford Replace Logan.
Word was received here this morning by the transport Sheridan that the Buford has taken the place of the Logan. This is only a temporary arrangement, during the overhauling of the Logan.

Andrew Welch to Load Sugar.
The work of unloading the bark Andrew Welch is going on rapidly. As soon as the Sheridan pulls out from the Oceanic dock her place will be taken by the sailer. After the Welch has finished unloading she will take a full load of sugar, and will leave for the Coast somewhere in the early part of June.

John Ena Ready for Sea.
The John Ena has been filled with sugar, and she will leave, in all probability, tomorrow for Delaware Breakwater for orders.

2000 Ton Cruiser for Cuba.
PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—The first step in the construction of the cruiser Cuba, a 2,000 ton vessel, which will be built at Cramps Ship Yard in this city for the Cuban Republic, was taken today when the keel of the warship was laid in the presence of Captain Quibbas of the Cuban navy, and J. Luis, Cuban Consul at Philadelphia.

The company will also build a gunboat and training ship for Cuba.—N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.

Requisites for Aliens.
PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—That too much stress is now laid upon the immigrants financial fitness to enter this country was declared by M. D. Learned, professor of German at the University of Pennsylvania, in an address at the opening session of the American Philosophical Society here today. "Soundness of body, soundness of character and an intention to become bona fide settlers," he said, "should be the prime requisites."

"The government, the state and the municipal police should join in examining the immigrant, and should preserve the records of these examinations. The police should keep track of every immigrant until he becomes a citizen, and the government should establish schools in which the newcomers might be taught the language of this country."

Professor Learned also declared that the government should see to the proper distribution of the immigrants throughout the United States. Charlemagne Tower, former Ambassador to Germany, spoke on the history of international arbitration and particularly of the relation of the United States to the subject. He reviewed the development of international law in relation to the complex and difficult questions arising in the past 100 years, and declared that no means has been discovered or has proved so efficacious in adjusting

these international difficulties as arbitration.—N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.

Fleet's Visit Pleases Kaiser.

BERLIN, April 20.—The Foreign Office today communicated to the American Embassy a formal response regarding the proposed visit of American warships to Kiel during June 21-30, says the New York Commercial Bulletin. The plan is thoroughly agreeable to the government. Emperor William expressed himself as delighted when he learned that the American vessels would come to German waters.

A German battleship squadron will be at Kiel to meet the Americans, the Germans arriving from Wilhelmshaven on June 19 and remaining there until the 25th. The Emperor is expected to arrive in the harbor on the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern on June 21. After His Majesty's departure on his annual Norwegian cruise, the American bluejackets probably will be given leave to visit Berlin. The visit of the second division of the Atlantic fleet to Kiel will conclude the foreign itinerary, which provides for these stops: Copenhagen, May 25-June 1; Stockholm, June 3-10; Libau, June 12-19; Kiel, June 21-30.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 20.—The "Novoe Vremya," commenting editorially on the visit of the American squadron to Libau, June 12-19, says that the initiative of the American government will meet with a hearty response in Russia. The American flag was recently welcomed in the Russian Pacific, but for a long time it has not appeared in the metropolis. The paper expects that if the squadron anchor at Cronstadt, which is only twenty miles west of St. Petersburg, the American sailors will visit the capital.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per S. S. Mauna Kea from Hawaii, via way ports, this morning—W. A. Fitzgerald, Clara Lady Fitzgerald, J. Barbour, Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Mees, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Goodfellow, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, C. Beyfried, W. McFarlane, Miss L. Burrows, Mrs. J. Libby, Miss W. Irwin, N. Scharlin, Rev. and Mrs. M. K. Nakulua and daughter, Miss Johnson, Miss M. Lishman, S. G. Cohn, T. A. Drang, Mrs. D. L. Mackay and child, R. Johnson, T. Wall, A. L. Sarby, Dr. B. Mackall, Geo. Okani, Major Willis, M. Smith, E. W. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. A. Horner, L. D. Larson, E. Madden, A. Caldeira, Jas. T. Taylor, F. C. Paetow, A. Masaki, M. Tako, J. H. Dilks, C. W. Renear, Mrs. Koa and three children, Y. Man Hing, Mrs. Matsuki, C. Kiakona and S. B. Fujiyama.

Purser Phillips, of the Mauna Kea, reports that the following sugar was awaiting shipment on Hawaii: At Olua, 14,150 bags; Walakea, 13,070; Hawaii Mill, 500; Onomea, 4,500; Pepeekeo, 8,000; Honomu, 4,000; Hakalau, 2,500; Laupahoehoe, 17,700; Ookala, 9,800; Kukaiaua, D. 3,228; Kukaiaua, H. 3,726; Hamakua, 5,500; Paauhau, 1,700; Honokaa, 11,000; Kukaiaua, 25,000; Punaluu, 7,427, and Honuaoua, 4,327.

PASSENGERS BOOKED.

The following passengers have booked to depart by the Matson liner Wilhelmnia, on May 24—Mr. and Mrs. Brainerd Smith and child, Miss A. B. Houser, Mrs. L. C. Houser, Miss K. Waldron, J. W. Wale, F. Waldron, J. Walter Doyle, Mrs. Caroline Burger, Mrs. E. Davidson, Miss Gussie Schardt, Mr. and Mrs. L. Schweitzer, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Miss Bella Mutch, Mrs.

(Continued on Page Five.)

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Full moon, May 12, at 7:35 p. m.

DATE	High Tide		Low Tide		High Tide		Low Tide		Sun Rises		Moon Rises		
	Large	Small	Large	Small	Large	Small	Large	Small	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Hours	Minutes	
May	P.	M.	H.	A.	M.	P.	M.	Sun	Rises	Sun	Sets	Hours	Minutes
1	1:37	1.3	0:15	7:00	8:20	5:20	6:30	2:57					
2	2:10	1.4	1:10	7:25	8:22	5:23	6:30	3:29					
3	2:45	1.6	1:50	7:50	9:14	5:22	6:31	4:01					
4	3:18	1.8	2:54	8:15	10:04	5:23	6:31	4:34					
5	3:53	1.9	2:54	8:44	10:54	5:23	6:32	5:08					
6	4:27	1.9	3:20	9:08	11:40	5:21	6:32	5:38					
7	4:56	1.9	3:45	9:25	—	5:21	6:33	6:04					

Times of the tide are taken from the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey tables. The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu. Honolulu standard time is 10 hours 20 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees 30 mins. The time whistle blows at 1:35 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich 9 hours 50 minutes. The sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

THE MAILS.

From San Francisco, ex China, May 16.
To San Francisco, per Mongolia, May 20.
From the Orient ex Mongolia, May 20.
To the Orient per China, May 16.
From Australia, ex Marama, May 23.
To Australia per C.A. S. Zealandia, May 25.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

(Government vessels.)
L. H. E. S. S. Kukui from cruise, May 2.
U. S. S. Thetis from Laysan Island, May 6.
Cisco, May 13.

(Merchant vessels.)
El Dorado, from Tocapilla, April 24.
Hawaii, Am. bktn., from nitrate ports, May 1.
John Ena, Am. ship, Olsen, from Philadelphia, via Hilo, May 1.
Ship William P. Frye, from San Francisco, April 27.
Am. bk. Andrew Welch, Kelly, May 10.
Hyades, from Seattle, May 11.

Projected Arrivals.
From Manila.
Sherman, June 4.
Sheridan, July 5.
Logan, August 4.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

For San Francisco.
P. M. S. Mongolia, May 20.
M. N. S. Wilhelmnia, May 24.
T. K. K. S. America Maru, May 26.
M. N. S. Lurline, May 29.
O. S. S. Sierra, May 30.
For Vancouver.
Marama, C.A. R. M. S., May 23.
Mauna Kea, C.A. R. M. S., June 20.
Zealandia, C.A. R. M. S., July 18.
For Fiji and Australia.
Zealandia, C.A. R. M. S., May 26.
Marama, C.A. R. M. S., June 23.
Mauna Kea, C.A. R. M. S., July 21.
For China and Japan.
China, P. M. Co., May 16.

INTER-ISLAND VESSELS.

For Maui and Hawaii Ports.
Mauna Kea, L-I. S. N. Co., every Tuesday.
Claudine, L-I. S. N. Co., every Friday.

For Molokai and Maui.

Mikahala, every Tuesday.
Kor Kauai Ports.
W. G. Hall, L-I. S. N. Co., every Thursday.
Kinai, L-I. S. N. Co., every Tuesday.

Kau and Kona Ports.

Mauna Kea, L-I. S. N. Co., alternate Tuesdays and Fridays.
TRANSPORT SERVICE.
U. S. A. T. Crook, at San Francisco.
U. S. A. T. Warren, at Philippines.
U. S. A. T. Dix, at Seattle, out of commission until August 1.

U. S. A. T. Sheridan en route to Manila from San Francisco.
U. S. N. T. Buffalo, en route to Alaska with equipment and supplies.
U. S. A. T. Buford at San Francisco.

U. S. A. T. Thomas, at San Francisco.

U. S. A. T. Logan ar. San Francisco from Manila, May 12.
U. S. A. T. Sherman en route to Manila, via Guam.

Vessels' Whereabouts.

A. F. COATES, schr., from Everett for Hilo, March 6.
A. M. BAXTER, Am. schr., ar. Gray's Harbor from Port Allen, April 17.
ALASKAN, Am. S. S., for Salina Cruz from Hilo, May 6.
ALEX. ISENBERG, Ger. sp., from Leith for Honolulu, Feb. 22.
ALDEN BESSE, Am. bk., from San Pedro for Honolulu, March 16.
ALBERT, Am. bk., from Port Townsend, at Kailua, Hawaii, May 1.
ALICE COOKE, schr., from Puget Sound for Honolulu, April 27.
ALOHA, Am. schr., from Tacoma for San Pedro, Feb. 23.
AMERICA MARU, Jap. S. S., ar. Yokohama from Honolulu, April 14.
ANDREW WELCH, Am. bk., arrived Honolulu from San Francisco, May 10.

ARIZONAN, Am. S. S., for San Francisco, via Kahului, etc., May 10.

ASIA, Am. S. S., reported sunk at Finger Is., off China, April 23.

BENICIA, Am. bk., ar. Hilo from Port Townsend, April 22.

BERTHA, German bk., from Kahului ar. Gray's Harbor, May 10.

BORFALIS, Am. schr., from Newcastle, ar. Mahukona, May 11.

CAMANO, schr., arrived at Port Gamble from Hilo, May 5.

C. E. CROCKER, Am. bk., sailed from Tacoma for Honolulu, April 28.

CHEHALIS, Am. bk., ar. Hilo from Grays Harbor, April 18.

CHINA, left San Francisco for Honolulu, May 10.

CHIO MARU, Am. S. S., ar. San Francisco from Honolulu, May 11.

COLUMBIAN, Am. S. S., ar. Salina Cruz from Hilo, May 8.

CORONADO, Am. bk., left Honolulu for San Francisco, May 1.

EDWARD SEWALL, Am. ship left Kahului for Philadelphia, May 9.

for San Francisco, May 3.

EXPANSION, Am. schr., ar. San Pedro from Mukiteo, Feb. 25.

FALLS OF CLYDE, Am. ship, left San Francisco for Honolulu, May 7.

FLAURENCE WARD, Am. schr., from Honolulu for Midway, March 31.

FOOHNG SUEY, Am. bk., from Hon. for N. Y. via Mahukona, April 17.

GEORGE E. BILLINGS, Am. schr., from Newcastle, N. S. W., to San Francisco, off port here, May 11, to land sick member of crew.

GUSTAV, German bk., ar. Portland from Honolulu, April 11.

HAWAII, Am. bktn., from Nitrate ports, May 1.

H. HACKFELD, German bk., left Honolulu for Portland, Ore., May 5.

HELENE, Am. schr., ar. Sound from Honolulu, April 22 (dismasted.)

HILONIAN, Am. S. S., arrived San Francisco from Honolulu, May 5.

HONOLULAN, Am. S. S., left for San Francisco, May 12.

HONGKONG MARU, Jap. S. S., from Honolulu for Yokohama, April 26.

HONOIPU, Am. schr., left Hana for San Francisco, May 2.

HYADES, Am. S. S., ar. from Seattle at Honolulu, May 11.

IRMGARD, bktn., ar. San Francisco, May 8.

JAMES JOHNSON, Am. bktn., from Honolulu for San Francisco, April 28.

JETHOU, Nor. S. S., from Honolulu for Newcastle, April 8.

KOAN MARU, Jap. S. S., from Honolulu for Formosa, April 26.

KOREA, Am. S. S., arrived Yokohama from Honolulu, May 5.

LOGAN, U. S. A. T., ar. San Francisco from Manila, via Hongkong.

LURLINE, Am. S. S., from Honolulu ar. San Francisco, May 2.

MAHUKONA, Am. schr., from Hilo for Noumea, Feb. 14.

MAKURA, Br. S. S., from Honolulu for Australia, April 28.

MANILA, Am. schr., ar. Mukiteo from Pearl Harbor, Feb. 9.

MANCHURIA, Am. S. S., arrived San Francisco from Honolulu, May 5.

MARY E. POSTER, Am. schr., left Honolulu for Puget Sound, May 1.

MARY E. WINKELMAN, ar. Port Ludlow from Honolulu, April 17.

MARION CHILCOTT, for Gaviota, May 4.

MABEL RICKMERS, Ger. bk., from Honolulu for Newcastle, March 30.

MELROSE, Am. schr., left Eureka for Hilo, May 7.

MEXICAN, Am. S. S., ar. San Francisco from Salina Cruz, May 9.

MINDORO, Am. schr., ar. Redondo from Hilo, April 13.

MONGOLIA, Am. S. S., left Yokohama for Honolulu, May 10.

MISSOURIAN, Am. S. S., ar. San Francisco from Hilo, April 28.

MURIEL, Am. schr., from San Francisco for Hana, April 17.

NIPPON MARU, Jap. S. S., left Honolulu for Orient, May 2.

NUUANU, Am. bk., Josselyn, from Kananali for New York, Feb. 7.

O. M. KELLOGG, Am. schr., left Honolulu for Eureka May 10.

ORTERIC, Br. S. S., from Honolulu for Vancouver, April 22.



SOCIETY

OVER THE TEACUPS.

By Lady Gay.

Little brochures, descriptive of the wonderful Sheffield choir, now being distributed by mail about town recall the long-felt want of an auditorium where features of a similar nature could be seen and heard.

A suggestion which of late has been greatly discussed, especially since the production of the magical Kirmess, which was such a revelation to thousands of citizens is the plan for transforming from a scrap heap of glass and rusty iron, into a thing of beauty and a joy forever, the Old Fishmarket site.

At present it yields but scant attraction to the travelers disembarking from the largest ocean liners but, as an obtrusive eye-sore, it holds first rank. The plan is to encircle it with a Hawaiian rock-stone wall, surmounted by an artistic iron fence, say for instance, that which at present surrounds the capitol grounds, and with this as a support, to create tropical trellises of the bouganvillea vine whose unusual beauty never fails to attract the passer-by. The posts would support the old monarchical gates embossed by the Royal coat-of-arms to be closed on auspicious occasions.

Graceful designs of lauhala and cocoa palms fringing the building, with its enormous seating capacity, its tremendous stage in the bosom of a shell-like cove similar to that of the noted bandstand of the Golden Gate Park in San Francisco, would transform the erstwhile wreck.

Between the posts which as few indeed are aware, sink down so deep, that they rest upon a foundation of coral rock could be used to divide into equal portions, those sections which in a fair could be transformed into booths, in a kennel club exhibit into compartments, for poultry shows into coops, for agricultural exhibits into stalls and pens.

One very delightful suggestion which has been made by several ladies of society, is to enclose at one end a certain portion with glass, where eager tourists and interested visitors would be privileged to see specimens of all the dainty ferns, flowers and potted plants, which grow in these islands, which can be found in anybody's backyard, but which are unseen by the majority of those who have left Honolulu without even a glimpse at them!

There is an aquarium where all the Hawaiian fishes are seen by hundreds of visitors each season, but plant life, to many much more interesting is rarely seen.

There are many prominent Hawaiian ladies who are willing and eager to contribute the rarest ferns and flower for the furtherment of this delightful conception.

SOCIAL NEWS OF THE DAY.

Lieutenant and Mrs. George Cleveland Bowen of Fort Shafter entertained at a very handsome dinner party at their quarters at the military post last evening. The center of the circular table was beautified by huge clusters of golden shower, which fell over and concealed the silver bowl and drooped over, fringing the cloth.

The centerpiece was banked solidly by lace maidenhair fern, and was encircled by tall candles, on silver bases, whose soft light glowed through yellow silk and silver fill-gree.

The place cards were hand painted by the hostess in yellow roses, and as a corsage favor for each lady a long-stemmed Mamon Cochet rose tied with a bow of yellow satin lay. Covers were arranged for ten, the guests being service people of Fort Shafter.

Announcements have been received of the marriage of Miss Agnes J. Smith of Honolulu to Mr. Ralph Rowland Bone of Binghamton, N. Y., which took place at the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, April 29. Mr. and Mrs. Bone will be at home after May 15 at 79 Carroll street, Binghamton, N. Y. The bride is the eldest daughter of Walter G. Smith.

Mrs. L. Tenney Peck entertained at a very elaborate violet luncheon on Thursday at her home on Wilder avenue. Covers were arranged for fourteen.

A low gold basket brimful of purple violets garnished with tendrils of lace fern occupied the center of the beautifully appointed table, its handle being tied at one side with a butterfly bow of daintily figured tulle, the remainder of the handle being twin with long strings of smilax which also ran in and out over the cloth between stray violets and maidenhair drooped on the Cluny lace cloth.

The guest cards were hand painted violets, and corsage favors of these fragrant blossoms and maidenhair were worn by the guests during the progress of luncheon.

Mrs. Tenney Peck is a very gracious and winsome hostess, and her occasions are always highly artistic and unique.

Those present were Mrs. E. Davis, wife of General Davis; Mrs. Hedemann, Mrs. Arthur Marx, Mrs. Lorin Thurston, Mrs. Benjamin F. Dillingham, Madame Hazelden, Mrs. Henry Bond Restarick, Mrs. Ault, Mrs. Church, Mrs. Burnham, Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Mrs. Newton Locke, Mrs. Ella Bruncoast, and Mrs. L. Tenney Peck.

A very pretty cotillion was given on Thursday evening by the officers about to be promoted, and their wives at Schofield Barracks, Lihalehua. A special train carried the guests from town to the garrison and return at the conclusion of festivities.

The Post Amusement Hall was elaborately decorated with trailing

ley before the departure of Miss Irene Sullivan and Miss Ethel Sherman on Wednesday last in the Sierra. These two attractive girls of San Francisco were greatly entertained during their recent visit to Honolulu, figuring prominently in gay rounds of festivities given in their honor. Mr. Beckley, who had been a chum of Miss Sherman's brother at Belmont College, entertained them at one of the most pretentious of all the occasions. It was a dinner party at the Moana Hotel. The large table was charmingly arranged in sort shades of pink and green, a large rustic green basket in the center, whose handle was caught with a butterfly bow of shell pink tulle, being filled to overflowing with myriads of begonia blossoms interspersed with fancy tendrils of pale green maidenhair fern.

The base of the basket was banked with begonias and soft strands of tulle were caught here and there among stray blossoms on the cloth by tiny pink electric bulbs, which glowed through the soft pink mist.

The place cards bore the Hawaiian coat of arms and were daintily inscribed for twelve. During the progress of dinner the strains of a Hawaiian quintette gave lustre to the affair.

After an elaborate menu the host and his guests entered automobiles, which were waiting, and motored to all the points of interest round the city. Those present were Miss Ethel Sherman, Miss Irene Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Fredericks, Mr. and Mrs. R. Foster, Mrs. Hoting, Mr. Carl Hoting, Mr. J. J. Sullivan, Mr. Thiele, Mr. David Center and Mr. George Beckley.

The Dramatic Club of Punahou will give an entertainment at the Charles R. Bishop Hall next Saturday evening, when a little sketch will be featured for a large crowd expected to attend.

All those who saw "As You Like It" last year will remember the ex-

(Continued on page seven.)



ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure
The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar
No Alum, No Lime Phosphate

Announcement!

OUR ANNUAL SPRING SALE OF

Ladies' Muslin Underwear

BEGINS ON MONDAY, MAY 15TH

Ladies should not overlook this exceptional opportunity.

ATTRACTIVE SPECIALS

FOR SATURDAY, MAY 13TH

ART BURLAP—36 inches wide, best quality, all colors. Regular 20c.

Special 15c a yard.

STENCILLED BURLAP—In rich Oriental colorings. Regular 25c yd.

Special 20c a yard.

GENUINE "RAJAH" SILK—In a very pretty shade of Brown. Regular \$1.

Special 75c a yard.

VELOUR FLANNEL—In a variety of new colors and designs. Regular 20c per yard.

Special 15c a yard.

HANDSOME PILLOW TOPS—For embroidery. Regular 75c each

Special 50c each.

BEBE RIBBON—Special 10c per piece.

WINDSOR TIES—Special 25c each.

Sachs Dry Goods Co.,

Cor. Fort & Beretania Streets.

Opp. Fire Station

HARMONY WEEK

Beginning Monday, May 15th., in order that the Harmony line of toilet articles may be brought directly to the attention of the people of Honolulu, every woman making a purchase in our store, no matter the value, will be presented with a hemstitched handkerchief perfumed with one of the fragrant Harmony Odors.

Harmony is the name given a line of toilet preparations made by the Rexall Company and so confident are we of their purity and excellence that we offer them to the people of Honolulu with our personal guarantee that they will give satisfaction.

MISS ORALEE LIST, THE YOUNG WOMAN FROM TULSA, OKLAHOMA, NOW BREAKING HER JOURNEY AROUND THE WORLD BY A SHORT SOJOURN IN HONOLULU, WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE DAILY TO DEMONSTRATE THE LINE. EACH ONE OF THE MANY TOILET PREPARATIONS WILL BE OPEN FOR INSPECTION BY PATRONS OF THIS STORE.

In addition to the guarantee of the Rexall Company as to the quality of the HARMONY TOILET PREPARATIONS we, Benson, Smith and Co., Ltd., will refund the money paid for any of the Harmony Articles that has not given the satisfaction expected. We are giving a list below of some of the Harmony articles.

Men are invited to inspect the Harmony Shaving and Hair requisites.



VIOLET DULC TALCUM.

The perfection of talcum powder Miles ahead of any other for fluffiness elegance of perfume and beauty of package. Violet Dulc has certainly "done things" in the talcum trade since we have had the Rexall agency. 25 cents a Tin.

We are exclusive selling agents for the Harmony line

EXCESSIVE PERSPIRATION REMEDY.

A liquid and a dusting powder to apply to any part of the body. It cleanses and restores diseased pores to normal conditions. In this climate it is invaluable

Price 75 Cents.

REXALL EU-O-MOL

A healing antiseptic lotion for general household use. Is as much a necessity as the contents of a medicine chest.

Two sizes 25 Cents and \$1.00.

LAVENDER SMELLING SALTS.

A delightful blend of the old fashioned English lavender with the most pungent ammonia. Refined lasting and invigorating. In handsome glass stopper bottles 50 Cents.

REXALL SKEET-ER SKOOT.



Keeps the mosquitoes away. Even the allurements of a healthy hand and assurance of a hearty meal will not induce them to come within inhaling distance. Non-irritating to the most delicate skin and inoffensive in every way.

25 Cents the bottle.

REXALL "93" SHAMPOO PASTE.

A semi-solid soap, agreeably perfumed and containing those ingredients necessary to insure a clean healthy scalp. Should be used in connection with the famous "93" hair tonic.

Large Jars 25 Cents.

REXALL TOOTH PASTE.

Pleasant, Cleansing, Antiseptic. A dentifrice in paste form. The little key at the bottom of the tube prevents waste of material. Used to the last drop.

Large Tubes 25 Cents.

VIOLET AMONIA BATH POWDER.



A toilet ammonia in powder form, delightfully perfumed. Mixed with the bath water is dissolved immediately, softens the water and imparts an odor of fresh violets. Large sifter top Cans 25 Cents.

REXALL PEARL TOOTH POWDER.

This is all that a good tooth powder should be: Abrasive but without grit. Antiseptic, but not acid and has a pleasing delicious flavor. The demand on the mainland causes a sale of a million tins a year. 25 cents.

VIOLET DULC.

The sweetest odor ever sold. This wonderful new violet comes in different forms. Extracts, Toilet Water, Sachet, Soap and three shades of face powder. It is unequalled.

THYMOL-DENTALINE.

The ideal antiseptic mouthwash. It removes tartar, prevents decay and leaves a pleasant cleanly odor and freshness.

Price 50 Cents.



reached in Harmony Skin Cream. It is non-oily, completely disappears and has an exquisite odor.

In jars at 50 and 75 Cents.

HARMONY SKIN CREAM

Of toilet creams there is no end. Perfection, however, has been surely

VIOLET DULC.

Liquid complexion powder. This is one of the achievements of the famous Rexall chemists. It is one of the most exquisite of the Harmony's many products. Invisible and imparts to the complexion a smooth velvety appearance. A capital thing when one wears evening dress.

Flesh and White, two sizes 50 and 75 Cents.

HARMONY MOSQUITO TALCUM



A new one; used the same as any Talcum. Contains ingredients having qualities offensive to mosquitoes while pleasant to the olfactory organ in human beings. 25 Cents a Tin.

GREEN SOAP.



A splendid Liquid Shampoo, pleasant of fragrance and an article rapidly taking the place of the old fashioned strong-smelling tincture of green soap.

35 Cents a Bottle.

REXALL TAN AND FRECKLE LOTION.

An excellent, harmless preparation for removing Tan, Freckles, Sunburn and all blemishes caused by exposure to sun, wind or weather.

Price 25 Cents a bottle

REXALL FOOT POWDER.

Instantly relieves sore, tender, smarting feet. It absorbs perspiration, is antiseptic and deodorant. A necessity for warm weather foot comfort.

Price 25 Cents a box.

HARMONY ROSE GLYCERINE SOAP

A beautiful, transparent glycerine soap with a pleasing rose odor, absolutely free from alkali. Excellent for toilet and bath. Better than the imported and sold at a third of the cost. The ROSE GLYCERINE leaves a refreshing sensation not secured by the use of any other soap.

Large Cakes 15 Cents, 2 for 25 Cents \$1.25 a box of one doz.

REXALL BLEMISH SOAP.

Complexion beautifier par excellence. Has an olive oil base and is delightfully perfumed. Recommended for roughness, black heads, pimples, tan and sunburn.

25 Cents a Cake.

REXALL REMEDIES can be had only at the Rexall store which, in Hawaii, is our store. WE WANT every person in Hawaii to know about REXALL remedies. Send for a blue book. It's yours for the asking.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.,

THE REXALL STORE.

HOTEL AND FORT STREETS.

THE HAWAIIAN STAR

Published every afternoon (except Sunday) by the Hawaiian Star Newspaper Association, Ltd., McCandless Building, Bethel street, Honolulu.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR

SATURDAY MAY 13, 1911

MOTHER'S DAY, MAY 14.

Kate Douglas Wiggin.

Most of all the other beautiful things in life come by twos and threes, by dozens and hundreds. Plenty of roses, stars, sunsets, rain-bows, brothers and sisters, aunts and cousins, but only one mother in all the wide world.

There may be no part of the world where, in proportion to the whole number of inhabitants, so many young men and women live far from their parents, as is true of our Hawaii. Counting the troops in garrison here, the ratio of white people, exclusive of Portuguese, who are so separated from the old home life, is large; and counting the Japanese, who are mostly young enough to have living parents, the sum total is an immense majority. To tens of thousands of younger folk of many races, Hawaii is but a camp, with only latent possibilities in it of becoming a home. Father and mother, if living, are far away. They do not expect to come here, too. They are nearing their end! Meanwhile they are to be forgotten?

It is easy to forget in a new and strange land. There is little in one's novel experiences of life here to remind him of the old fireside and the old folks. The land of birth, which did not seem like the old place when the son or daughter revisited it after many years, has somehow lost its interest since; and the loved ones there are to memory but shadowy presentments of their old selves. Even mother is half-forgotten. There are months when the lad astray does not think of her at all. So it is for him that "Mother's Day"—which happens tomorrow—has been added to the unwritten calendar of natural affection.

How long is it since you wrote to the old people, to mother, particularly? It may be a year; perhaps, indeed, one year has stretched to five. You have forgotten, but mother never forgets. She is in the old places and is thinking of the old things, brooding over the old sorrows, wistful for some return of the old happiness. Mother has reached the age when the life of introspection has come, and she has few new concerns to win her mind from the past, few experiences which bring her new thoughts and ideas. And all the while the shadows lengthen and the sun of her life sinks a little farther towards the horizon from which it never rises and where there is no afterglow.

If your mother knows that we in Hawaii have "Mother's Day," won't she expect a word of cheer from the absent one, at least a word of remembrance? She will, surely. For days, perhaps for weeks, she will listen for the postman or the father to bring the mail from the postoffice. Is she to be disappointed? Are you going to make her think that after she has reared and cared for you and sent you out into the world with her blessing, you have forgotten her and your affectionate duty to her? It does not take much time to make her happy; it does not cost much, and if you write the happiness will stay with her a long while and your letter will be cherished as something beyond price. The hour is at hand to brighten mother's way. Will you send her a loving letter?

The Irish Boy

The majority of Irish families are poor, ambitious, and intellectual; and all have the national habit, once indigenous in "Merry England," of much conversation. In modern England they like a dull man and so they like a dull boy. We like bright men and bright boys. When there is a dull boy we send him to England and put him into business where he may sink or swim, and he generally swims; but a bright boy is a different story. Quickly he becomes the family confidant, learning all about the family necessities; with so much frank conversation it can not be otherwise. He knows every detail in the school bills and what it will cost to put him through the university, and how that cost can be reduced by winning scholarships and prizes. As he grows older he watches, like an expert, the younger brothers coming on, and is eager to advise in his young wisdom as to their prospects. He studies constantly, perhaps overworks himself while his mother and sisters keep watch; and yet he is too serious, and they on their side are too anxious for compliments. It is indeed characteristic of the Irish mother that, unlike the flattering mothers of England, she loves too anxiously to admire her children; with her intimate knowledge there goes a cautious judgment. The family habit of conversation into which he enters with the arrogance of his tender years gives him the chance of vitalizing his newly acquired knowledge. Father, mother, brothers, and sisters are all on his mind; and the family fortunes are a responsibility. He is not dull-witted, as are those who go into business to exercise the will in plodding along some prescribed path; on the contrary, his intellect is in constant exercise. He is full of intellectual curiosity, so much conversation keeping it alive, and therein is unlike the English or the American boy. Indeed, he experiences a constant temptation to spend in varied reading the time that should be given to restricted study. He is at once sceptical and credulous, but, provided his opinions are expressed gaily and frankly, no one minds. With us intellect takes the place which in the English home is occupied by the business faculty.—J. B. Yeats, in Harper's Weekly.

"The Recall of Judges"

Let it be inquired, what will be accomplished by the proposed change that is deemed expedient?

Will the respect of the community for the judges, a situation so earnestly to be sought, be increased? Already there has appeared a very wide discrepancy in the esteem entertained by the general public for the State tribunals as compared with that held for the national courts. Why? Obviously for two reasons: The comparative attainments of the presiding judges and the curtailed independence of the State tribunals by reason of the selection of their judges for short terms.

Will the proposed measure induce gentlemen of greater attainments to seek election to the bench? It is believed such will not be the case. What man worthy of the name would submit himself to the alternative of deciding a cause contrary to his conscience or suffering the disgrace of a peremptory recall by his fellow citizens? How can an increase of wholesome respect be attained by a further curtailment of that independence, the want of which has already induced disparagement?

Will the corruption charged to exist be eliminated? Where is this corruption? Is there no evidence available? Then, is it the purpose to convict judges without evidence? Is suspicion to take the place of facts? Surely this would seem to be a novel American idea.

Will the alleged corporate control of the judiciary be abolished? Where does it exist today? In the Federal or the State tribunals? Certainly from the recent decisions of the former it does not seem to be there entrenched to any great extent. If in the latter, how will the evil be remedied? The judges are now selected by the majority of the people. If they are now unable to select judges free from corporate influence, may we expect a resultant improvement in the exercise of choice by conferring the power of recall? Why?—Albert Fink, in the May number of The North American Review.

California Petroleum

The Pacific Coast comes to the front with a production of nearly one-third of the petroleum produced in 1909. The total was 175,722,716 barrels, of which California contributed 54,433,910 barrels. Thus California forged ahead of Oklahoma with 45,813,345; Illinois with 29,868,435; Pennsylvania with 8,648,766; Texas, 9,387,260; and West Virginia, 10,059,619. The richness of the California wells is shown by the fact that its contribution came from 4,292 wells, while in Pennsylvania there were 50,572 wells; in Ohio 22,064 and in Illinois 10,928. The total number of wells producing that year was 147,564, so that California, with about three per cent of the wells, produced nearly thirty per cent of the oil.

These figures give some idea of the importance of the issue which has

Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher

The children are swinging and dancing and singing, and playing with marbles and rolling their hoops; they're laughing and leaping, their festival keeping, they run past my cottage in jubilant troops. I look and I listen and briny tears glisten and roll down my whiskers and fall on my feet: the children are playing, and my thoughts are straying to days when I gambled, as gay and as fleet. Men say I've succeeded; all things that I needed I've managed to capture, with Fortune to thank; I've lands and I've houses and horses and cows, and motors and diamonds and cash in the bank. My butler's imported, by daughters are courted by princes and nobles, with eyes on and motors and diamonds and cash in the bank. My butler's in my stack; but youth is departed! I'm sitting, down-hearted, a stitch in my side and a crick in my back! For fame I have striven, for wealth I have driven—I got them, and now I would give them away, for one hour of swinging and dancing and singing, as young and as lithe as the children at play!

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WALT MASON.

arisen relating to the disputed titles to the oil fields on railroad grants in California. Congress heeded not this matter, and the reported investigation by the department of justice has not yet brought any results. However, in so far as independent investigators have gone into the subject, they have been able to construct at least a theory that the uniform rule applicable to railroad grants, if applied to the oil fields, would deny the railroads' title to them. The generally recognized principle of law injected into railroad grants has been that the agricultural values were conveyed and not the mineral values. The interior department, in issuing patents to the railroads for the grant lands, exempted all minerals excepting coal and iron, it having been written into the grant statute that the roads were to get the coal and iron. It is argued, therefore, that the specific mention of coal and iron, and the exclusion of all other minerals, operates to exclude oil from the railroads grants.

The railroad attorneys, recognizing the force of this argument, appear to have remaining only one loophole of escape, and are disposed to set up the contention that because oil has never been formally adjudicated as a mineral, therefore, the exclusion of "other minerals" in the patents does not apply to oil. It is anticipated, however, that such a contention would not stand long in court, inasmuch as oil must fall under one of three classifications, mineral, animal, or vegetable. Of course, it is well known that petroleum oil is not animal matter, and it is plain that it is not vegetable matter. With equal clarity it is known by all schoolboys and others, with sense enough to come in out of the rain, that petroleum is a mineral product; hence, if the railroads' contention for title to the California oil fields rests upon an adjudication of the classification of petroleum as mineral or otherwise, their case will fall quickly to the ground, provided the country can ever get action in the premises. Delay! That is the trump card of the special interests, and there is plenty of delay in disposing of this matter.

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

E. A. MOTT-SMITH—The editor of The Star is the only nuisance which the Board of Health can't control, will from steamers arriving in port and bring it ashore to feed their animals. I wonder if it is advisable to allow that? Might not cholera have reached Hawaiians through a pig?

CAPTAIN KARIGER—There is nothing new about auto steering wheels in vessels. The Kukui has got two, and she has been in commission over two and a half years.

GILBERT J. WALLER—Yes, the Seattle steamer always increases the variety of fish in the Honolulu markets. It is then the town gets a chance to taste the Puget Sound catch.

FRED HARRISON—Our resolution asking the state department to take up the "British claims" died in the legislature from lack of attention. It will be brought up next time.

PURSER SMITH—Papa Herbert will return soon. He almost did so on the ship in which he went up. California looks all right in the distance but your genuine kamaaina is never suited with any other place than this.

CHESTER DOYLE—I hear that the hospital libraries have been enriched by a large benefaction from the Police Gazette, of which many sample copies have been received. The hospitals are becoming more and more popular daily.

JUDGE J. M. MONSARRAT—I was seriously thinking some time ago of going to Western Australia and engaging in mining or agriculture. Evidently land is almost given away Had Kalakaua really thought of it, he there. But I am now settled as district court judge.

BERT LIGHTFOOT—Chines, in the pig-raising business here collect the swill from steamers arriving in port and bring it ashore to feed their animals. I wonder if it is advisable to allow that? Might not cholera have reached Hawaiians through a pig?

C. R. DEMENT—Yes, I am one of the inspectors of the Board of Health. One of our tasks is to advise people about cleaning up. I never threaten or bluff, but try to be polite and good natured. The result is that I get things done. My district is about the worst one as to population, but go and look at it.

JOHN HUGHES—When a boy in Ireland I went to a horserace a long asking the state department to take up the "British claims" died in the legislature from lack of attention. It will be brought up next time.

EDITOR AFFONSO—Now that war has been declared by Delegate Kalaniano'le against Governor Frear, the most interesting feature of such a delightfully sad affair will be, to watch what bearing it will have on national politics and whether or not the preservation of the Union is at stake. Really, the condition of affairs here in Honolulu is nearing the comic-opera stage of Central American politics. Had Kalakaua really thought of it, he would never have accepted that French silver-ware gift.

TAFT TAKES PULPIT AT SUNDAY SERVICE TO DEFEND HIS CHURCH

WASHINGTON, April 23.—President Taft and Senator Fletcher, of Florida, today came publicly to the defense of their faith, that of the Unitarian Church. Both speeches were made from the platform of All Souls' Unitarian Church and both referred to the great injustice done the church in the popular misconception of its real belief. Both told the congregation that in the interests of their political future they had been called upon by their friends to deny their faith. The speeches had references to an effort to build a new church of larger dimensions.

It was recalled here that during his candidacy for the Presidency Mr. Taft was charged with not being a Christian. The answer of his political committee was that an address Mr. Taft had delivered shortly before on the subject of Christian influence as a civilizing factor had been reprinted by nearly every Christian denomination and translated into nearly every lan-

guage for missionary use. The President said he had been requested to brand as an iniquitous libel the rumor that he was a Unitarian. He said that such misconceptions of the Unitarian faith as were shown by the rumor indicated that there is need for spreading the doctrine that the Unitarian Church stands for the broadest principles of Christianity—the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God. The President continued:

"In addressing an audience like this one naturally divides them into three parts—the first are the permanent residents of Washington who are Unitarian and look forward to worshiping in a Unitarian place of worship during their lives. The second class is that of the temporary residents of Washington, like Senator Fletcher and myself, and the third is that class not much represented here, but who ought to be here, who answer the description of Senator Hall, who,

as a worshiper in his church, said: 'What is your church that you don't go to it?' "Now, to the first class, those who are permanent residents, it seems to me hardly necessary to urge the importance of their making every effort that the church in which they are to worship for their lives should be adequate to the purposes for which a church is built and consecrated.

"To the temporary residents it seems necessary to bring the thought that Washington is the capital of the nation, growing to be more and more the center of thought in this country, typical of the whole country in which is gathered all the representatives of all parts of the country; a city beautiful to which the delegations from all parts of the country are becoming more frequent, and that here may well be established a center for liberty, religious thought and education—a church typifying broad, liberal, tolerant Christianity."

Senator Fletcher, who had preceded the President, spoke of the necessity for having a church which should show forth what Unitarianism is in this country. "To some people that may not seem a necessary task," he said. "Many who have run for office and have received telegrams from various parts of the country, saying, 'It is reported here that you are a Unitarian; telegraph at once to silence this outrageous report,' will understand the necessity for showing what Unitarianism is, and that it is progressive Christianity, illustrating and carrying forward the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man."

ABSOLUTELY PURE MILK.

Marchant Bros., of Plainfield, N. J., requested the Board of Health, through its milk inspector, to inves-

Jas. W. Pratt

Real Estate,
Insurance,
Loans Negotiated

STANGENWALD BUILDING

FOR SALE.

Several bargains in Real Estate, in and near the city, on plains and high-lands.

FOR RENT.

A neat Cottage on Young street, near Thomas Square; unfurnished; \$25.00.

For the Summer, a fine story and half furnished house, with large grounds, garage, laundry, chicken yard, etc.; reasonable rent for a desirable tenant; high altitude; good air; artesian water at all times; no swamps near.

"PRATT"
125 Merchant Street.

Quit grumbling and talking poverty; buy some Lake View No. 2 oil stock before it is too late, and be somebody. Latest advices, we are down 2,227 feet on well No. 2.

J. OSWALD LUTTED, Agt.

Fine Job Printing at Star Office.

PLATE - GLASS Insurance

A small annual premium will

save you the cost of replacing

your broken glass.

Hawaiian
Trust
Company,
Limited
923 Fort Street.

Houses For Rent

Furnished	No. Bdrms	Price
Wahiawa	2	\$10.00
Waikane	3	30.00
Peninsula	4	100.00
Peninsula	4	40.00
Fort St.	3	50.00
Kaimuki, 9th ave	2	35.00
Kaimuki, 9th ave	2	35.00
Kaimuki, 12th ave	3	50.00
Kaimuki, 9th ave	4	55.00
Cor. Makiki-Wilder	2	25.00
Palolo ave	2	25.00

Trent Trust Co.,
LIMITED.

Hosiery! Hosiery!!

\$4,000 worth of Hosiery just received and marked at prices where the profits will be in your favor. This bargain our Mr. Curtis immediately took advantage of on his way east.

This invoice comprises anything and everything in the line of footwear for Ladies Children and Misses including

Opera Hose in several colors. On sale now.

JORDAN'S

Financial Commercial Promotion

By DANIEL LOGAN

GALALITH MAY SUPERSEDE IVORY

Kuhlow's, a German commercial exchange of The Star, gives the account below of the newly discovered substitute for ivory, etc. Galalith ought to be good raw material for artificial teeth. With their livers renewed by Metchnikoff's sour milk microbe and their masticatory process refitted with milk teeth, the aged will have a prospect of renewing their lease of life with the David's clause of added penalties cancelled. Following is the article from Kuhlow's:

"The news of the discovery some time ago of a satisfactory substitute for ivory for use on piano and organ keys was warmly welcomed by piano manufacturers. The name given the product was and is galalith; to many it is known as ivory. It is manufactured out of cows' milk, without the admixture of any foreign substances, but simply by the application of a certain process for which patents have been taken out in Germany and other countries. It is claimed for galalith that it makes an excellent substitute, not only for ivory, but for amber, malachite, horn, coral, celluloid, and other like products, and can scarcely be distinguished from them in appearance. Its advantages over celluloid are that it is odorless and non-inflammable, and is not cold and dead to the touch as is celluloid. It has besides a nice glossy surface, and this gloss is quite as durable and highly finished as that of the more expensive materials; and whereas ivory is known to lose its color and turn yellow in time, galalith will maintain its beautiful white appearance permanently. When it is realized that ivory is becoming scarcer and dearer every year, and that this product, besides its other qualities, has the advantage of being far cheaper, it is safe to predict that galalith will certainly play even a much larger part in the future of the manufacture of piano keys than has been the case in the past."

THE INCOME TAX.
An Income Tax? Well, I opine there's quite a tax just now on mine. If you incline to doubt it, will you cast your eye upon this bill?

New York May First.
One Ostrich feather for her hat, \$100
PLEASE REMIT.
Yours Truly,
Feathers, Fuzz and Flit.

An Income Tax? O mercy me! What is my future fate to be? I got last night this little note. My daughter's music teacher wrote:

Dear Mr. Flat:
I here enclose
The bill for teaching little Rose.
Ten lessons at five dollars each.
The sum of fifty dollars reach.
I'd like to have my check at once.
Yours faithfully,
Professor Bunce.

An Income Tax? Well, say, look here—Here's just one item cold and clear That came to me the other day From Willie Flat up Harvard way:

Dear Dad:
I hope I won't make you ill.
But I enclose my tailor's bill.
It's rather large—four hundred plunks.
But I must have new clothes in chunks.
If I'm to keep up with the bunch.
With love to you and mother.
—Harper's Weekly.

Fine Job Printing at Star Office.

EWA AND OLAH ARE BOTH RISING

Advances of an eighth point each in Ewa and Olah are all that relieves today's report of the Honolulu Stock Exchange from dullness. There was nothing done at the session. Between boards sales are reported of 100 Olah in one block at \$4.62½, 50 Hawaiian Sugar at \$41.50 or a half point below last previous sale, 45 Waiialua in three lots at \$114, 40 Ewa at \$31.12½ and eight Oahu at \$30.50.

On the Hawaiian exchange eighty Honolulu Consolidated Oil brought \$1.98 against \$1.97½ for 1500 shares between boards.

AUTHOR OF A BEST SELLER.

That there is enthusiasm in Syracuse over the proposition to erect there a monument to the memory of the author of "David Harum" may be judged by the comment of one of the newspapers that there ought to be such a monument, to make "evident to all who ask, what Syracuse has done for civilization." In view of the fact that Syracuse is a university town, with all the educational equipment of any progressive big city, including a free public library, and the home of several newspapers and magazine publications and of industries of every sort, this suggestion that "David Harum" is Syracuse's chief contribution to civilization is fairly high praise. There are people, in fact, whose chief impression of the story at this late day is that its moral is "to do other people as they do you, but do them first." However in accordance that may be with the teachings of civilization need not be considered, since nobody has ever thought of taking David Harum seriously. He was a good fellow, take him for all in all, whether he ought to be immortalized in bronze or no.

A sentimental interest has always attached to the book and its author because of the death of the latter soon after the book was given to the public. Edward N. Westcott lived to see his work well received, but never knew that its sale reached a million and a half of copies before its popularity began to decline. The suggestion of tragedy and pathos here is probably largely responsible for the movement for a monument. What form the monument would take has not yet been stated. The newspaper does well to say that "we should make sure that it will be a source of pride to coming generations." Mr. Westcott is spoken of as "the beloved author." Evidently Syracuse people are of a mind and certainly they are in a position to make whatever memorial they please to the author and his work, without depending upon the general public, whose interest in the book at best was but fleeting and who never came in touch with the author's personality. Yet it may be that some with fond recollections of the ingenious old codger that he portrayed may be glad to make contribution to the fund.

FRISCO LETTER

(Continued from page one.)

Southern California, Florida, Cuba and the Bermudas will be read with an interest which will leave no bad taste in the mouth.

CONTROVERSIES OVER THE FAIR.

The site for the 1915 fair hasn't been selected as yet—neither has the president of the fair been definitely elected. Rather, he has been selected, but has not yet definitely accepted, and thereby hangs a tale, or as much of a tale as has so far escaped the fair committee executive sessions.

It seems that when the "Fair Fighters" returned from Washington a majority of them felt that W. H. Crocker, the banker, would be an ideal man for the position of president. Enormously wealthy, with a palatial home, plenty of time for social affairs, with a wife who was a born society leader, and he himself an astute diplomat and business man, there was no doubt but what he would be the ideal man for the office. And it was so ordered—nearly.

As the story goes, word of the decision reached Governor Johnson's ears, and for reasons best known to himself he objected to Crocker. As the state has a \$5,500,000 interest in the fair, and as the governor has the appointing of the committee which is to handle the state funds, Johnson was decidedly "in the reckoning." He wrote a strong letter to R. B. Hale, acting president of the fair. The latter, who led the fight in Washington, was a harmonizer, a believer in team work and its efficiency, a hard worker and loyal friend to the exposition. He believed in Crocker for that position, and wrote his views of the matter to the governor in such a straightforward, right-to-the-point manner as to make the governor sit up and take notice.

As the story continues, these letters came to the notice of Crocker in due course of time, and the manner in which Hale had handled his candidacy, unknown to himself, filled him with admiration. Furthermore, he discovered the "rift in the lute," and not wishing to take the office if there was to be a division in the committee, he got behind R. B. Hale, believing him to be the one man who could effectually do the work and harmonize the factions, and Crocker was willing to make any personal sacrifice that the fair work might be started the best way.

Things seemed serene for a day or two, when another faction developed with a candidate of its own. It is rumored that this group wished a newspaper man to get the honored position, but rather felt that he, despite his executive ability, was personally unpopular, and could not get enough votes. Rather, then, than have Hale get the position, Charles C. Moore's name was brought forward, without his knowledge. It is said, and also without his consent.

Moore's popularity and ability were unquestioned. Mr. Hale was himself willing to get behind him, but had to run for the office to redeem his promises to the men who got behind him. In the vote Moore won out, and the election was then made unanimous, and Hale dictated a telegram to Moore, who was then in the East, acquainting him with his election.

Moore responded favorably, and threw himself into the work of gathering information about fairs as he worked his way Westward. Once arriving in San Francisco, however, he learned the full details of matters leading up to his election. Knowing the heart-breaking struggle which would be before the committee if they devoted their entire energies to getting the fair ready, he realized how much harder it would be with a "house divided against itself." He stopped short right there, and reconsidering his words, refused to accept the presidency unless the entire committee would get behind him as one man. He gave them an opportunity to do this, and until the time came when he felt assured that he had every man of the committee with him he refused to proceed as head of the world's fair organization.

The matter has not been fully threshed out at this writing, but it is more than probable that Moore's determined stand will bring the entire committee into line at an early date, and the work of actually preparing the fair site will proceed.

SATURDAY SPECIALS.
Note the Saturday special in Sachs' ad today. Big chances to save money on every-day needs.

FILED FOR RECORD

Recorded, May 2, 1911.

H. Yamanaka to von Hamm-Young Co Ltd, C. M.: 4 cylinder Model T Pope Hartford touring car No 5431, Ter of Hawaii, \$1250; b 351, p 47. May 1, 1911.

Trent Trust Co Ltd, Tr. to Fred Harrison, D; lot 12 blk 62, Ocean View Tract, Honolulu, Oahu, 2500; b 348, p 20. Apr 15, 1911.

Annie A Mendonca to Albert A De Araujo, Tr Appmt, Tr; Trustee under Trust Deed in lbr 229 pages 106-106, Oahu; b 335, p 497. Apr 28, 1911.

Bank of Hawaii Ltd to John D. McVeigh, Par Rel; lots 22 and 23, Kalia Tract Honolulu Oahu, \$1; b 349, p 7. May 2, 1911.

Sol Meheula tr and wf to Emeline M. Thompson, D; 7500 sq ft land, Pahu Rd, Waiialua, Oahu, \$125; b 348, p 22. May 2, 1911.

John L. Blaisdell et al & by Tr to J Alfred Magoon, A M; Sunday mortgage, \$1; b 339, p 476. Apr 12, 1911.

John L. Blaisdell et al & by Trs to J Alfred Magoon, D; lands & premises, City & County of Honolulu, Oahu, \$1; b 348, p 25. Apr 12, 1911.

Berna J. Noblitt, (widow) to Harry R. Hicks, D; Lot 1 Blk 63, Waiialua Tract Honolulu, Oahu, \$560; b 348, p 27. Dec 2, 1910.

Harry R. Hicks & wf to Henry Waterhouse Trust Co Ltd Tr, M; Lot 1 Blk 63, Waiialua Tract, Honolulu, Oahu \$2500; b 349, p 8. May 1, 1911.

Fritz Meyer et al to Gustave A Meyer, Rel; 8250 sq ft of Gr., 3489 & 10 ft R W, Kalihi, Honolulu, Oahu, \$500; b 349, p 10. May 2, 1911.

Isaac Erickson & wf to H Hackfeld & Co Ltd, M; Land Patents 5474 & 5479; Waiakae, Hilo, Hawaii, \$805.17 & adv to \$1000; b 351, p 49. Apr 22, 1911.

G. P. Kamaooha to Union Mill Co, L; 6-4-10 A of Kula; 8689-C, Honouliuli, N Kohala, Hawaii, 7 years @ \$38.40 per An; b 343, p 335. Apr 18, 1911.

G. P. Kamaooha to Union Mill Co, L; 8 A of R P 6586 Kul 5689; Kapaa N Kohala, Hawaii, 10 yrs @ \$48 per An; b 343, p 337. Apr 18, 1911.

Kneulu Alnoa et al to Union Mill Co, L; por Gr 2732; Ohanaula & c N Kohala, Hawaii, 5 yrs for \$426 Pd; b 343, p 339. Apr 15, 1911.

Sarai Kaleoahaalua to Union Mill Co, L; 21 A of R P (gr) 2845; Puehuehue, N Kohala, Hawaii, 10 yrs @ \$110 per an; b 343, p 341. Apr 17, 1911.

Kawainui (w) to Union Mill Co, L; 8-1-2 A of Gr 738; Honomakua, N Kohala, Hawaii, 10 yrs @ \$45 per An; b 343, p 343. Apr 27, 1911.

Luka Kahale (widow) to John Nua, D; lot in R S 5172, 5445 & por R P's 7433 & 4100; Kapaala & c Wailuku, Maui, Wainee, Lahaina, Maui, \$562.50 & c; b 348, p 24. Apr 29, 1911.

Marnea Kaneakala (widow) to Keliha, Laika (widow) D; int in Gr 3040; Kawaiioa & c Molokai, \$1 & c; b 348, p 28. Apr 3, 1911.

Ivy Richardson by Atty to Hans Isenberg, D; int in 1-4 int in R P. 3752 Kul 3311; Koloa (Kona) Kauai, \$190; b 348, p 21. Mar 27, 1911.

Trent Trust Co Ltd to Kelomika Awanawa (w) et al, D; Lots 12 & 13 Keapalama, Honolulu, Oahu, \$500; b C L R, Doc No 283. Apr 19, 1911.

CLERGYMEN AND REPORTERS.

An exchange recalls a time "not much over twenty years ago, when in some churches a request to a pastor to furnish a brief abstract of his sermon to a newspaper only resulted in insulting replies from some ministers, and when reporters went to certain churches to report a sermon of interest they were assigned to the back pew, and were not in any way aided by anybody to get a piece of news that some of the readers wanted, and whose printing helped and didn't hurt the church." That surely is an unpleasant memory.

This present writer can remember much farther back than twenty years and has not the slightest recollection of such an occurrence. Indeed, memory is more apt to recall the instances where the ushers were insistent on taking the reporter nearer to the platform than he wanted to go, or where the leading member of the church held out his hand and whispered, "Come and sit in my pew."

As for the clergymen who were ready with insulting replies when asked to furnish abstracts, they may possibly have been; but what is much more vivid is the recollection of the ministers who were ingratiatingly eager to give up the entire manuscript. Occasionally a reluctance—but always a courteous reluctance—has been encountered with a preacher who has the idea that an effective sermon is not always effective in print; an idea

STOCK SALES

Honolulu Stock Exchange: Between Boards—100 Olah \$4.62½, 50 Haw. Sug. Co., \$41.50, 20 Waiialua \$114, 40 Ewa \$31.12½, 10 Waiialua \$114, 15 Waiialua \$114. 8 Oahu Sugar Co., \$30.50.

Sugar Quotations — May 13.—58 Analysis beets 10s, 6½d.

Hawaiian Stock Exchange: Between Boards—500 Hon. Con. Oil \$1.87½, 500 do \$1.97½, 500 do \$1.97½. Session Sales—40 Hon. Con Oil \$1.98, 40 do \$1.98.

with which we not infrequently concur. More than one clergyman has been known patiently to prepare summaries of a sermon which he had delivered extemporaneously. We have known of more than one instance where a clergyman has in private re-preached his sermon to a reporter in order to help the reporter out. And this is no more characteristic of preachers now than it was twenty or thirty years ago. To recall three who easily come to the mind of preachers who have passed into the other world, but who were among the leaders in the New Bedford pulpit in their day—Alonso H. Quint, Albert H. Heath, and William J. Potter—they were always courteous gentlemen in their dealings with newspaper men. And these are but three out of a great number, living and dead. As to the occasion exceptions, why dwell on them? There are exceptions among the men of every occupation; the better reminiscences are of the preachers who were always pleasant with the newspapermen and there were so many of them!

THOMPSON SETON TO BOY SCOUTS

Ernest Thompson Seton, Chief Scout of the Boy Scouts of America who recently returned from a visit to the Boy Scouts of Great Britain, has written a letter to the Boys of the United States. He praises the boys of America and says that the American Boys are in many ways superior to the British Scouts. He writes that the American Boys are specially skilled in all matters pertaining to camping out, while the English Boys are better disciplined. Mr. Seton suggests that a troop of the finest Boy Scouts of America be sent to England soon to show the American attainments in scouting and that a British troop be sent over here. This question is now being considered by the Executive Board, and should such an exchange of international courtesies be decided upon, much care will be taken in selecting the troop to go to England. The following is Mr. Seton's letter:

Cos Cob, Conn., April 6, 1911.

To the Boy Scouts:

Last week I returned to this land of sunshine after spending a couple of months in our motherland. One of my objects in going there was to compare notes with the British Scouts. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the Chief, gave a luncheon to enable the American visitor to meet those who were active in British ideas and we had many important ideas and experiences to exchange. Their chief trouble is much the same as ours, namely, the scarcity of good scout masters. But our American Scouts are ahead in many ways as well as in numbers. I found, for example, that our boys are far more skilful in everything that pertains to camping out. This is doubtless a matter of climate and opportunity. I found, on the other hand, that the English boys were better disciplined.

Another thing that struck me was that the American boys seemed to have greater lung power than the English lads. English Boys do not give their yells with the same enthusiasm and power that the American Boys do. I like especially this expres-

sion of enthusiasm among the American Boys.

It is proposed that we send one of our finest troops over there in the near future to demonstrate our methods, and our campers will be invited to send one of theirs over here. Such an interchange of visits would doubtless be of immense advantage to both organizations.

Faithfully yours,
(Sgd) E. THOMPSON SETON,
Chief Scout.

NOTICE OF REDUCTION OF CAPITAL STOCK AND OF CAPITAL OF HAWAIIAN SECURITIES COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that on April 28, 1911, there was presented to the undersigned Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii by the Hawaiian Securities Company, Limited, a certificate, in due form, relating to the proposed reduction of the capital stock and of the capital of said Company from \$250,000 to \$200,000, and the surrender and retirement of 3500 shares of the preferred stock of the Company of the par value of \$20 per share, and the cancellation of certain indebtedness aggregating \$50,000, owing to the Company by the holders of the shares so to be retired; from which certificate it appears that all of the acts and things therein mentioned have been had and done in the manner and form required by the provisions of Act 114 of the Laws of 1911, relating to the reduction of capital stock and of capital of corporations. Therefore, any person having any objection to said proposed reduction of capital stock or capital is hereby notified to file the same with the undersigned Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, at Honolulu, within thirty days from the date hereof, or the same will be forever barred, and such reduction of capital stock and of capital will be entered of record as provided by law.

Dated, Honolulu, T. H., May 3, 1911.
D. L. CONKLING,
Treasurer, Territory of Hawaii.

Dream Realized.—"I dreamed last night that I had perfected an airship."

"And when you awoke?"
"I was on the floor."—Washington Herald.

James F. Morgan.

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Sugar 3.95c
Beets, 10s, 10 1-4d

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co.

Members Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange.
FORT AND MERCHANT STS.

Shipping News

(Continued from Page Two.)

E. S. Cunha, Clement Goo On, P. L. Weaver, W. M. Madden, Scott Nicoll, James Nicoll, R. W. Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Jaeger, Mr. and Mrs. M. Brash, Miss M. B. Hitchcock, Miss G. Davis, Miss M. M. Yoder, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Giles and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Jaeger, Miss M. C. Allen, Mrs. C. Allen, Mrs. J. Gomespestan, Mrs. A. D. Skinner, Miss F. Hoffman, Mrs. W. T. Pogue and two children, Mr. and Mrs. James Bicknell, Miss Pogue, Miss Mikahala Awana, Miss Lillian Sparks, Miss Pearl Dam, Mrs. J. Mixon and infant, Mr. and Mrs. William Fitzgerald, James Munro, C. A. Burns, E. F. Nichols, T. M. Church, Mr. and Mrs. R. Skelton, Miss C. Castello, Mrs. H. Behrens, Marcus Billson, Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Cudaby, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Schwartz, Miss J. Schwartz, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Billson, Mrs. J. A. Macfarlane, Mrs. H. G. Noonan, Miss Wilhelmina Tenney, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Lowrey, Mrs. L. McWayne, Mrs. S. C. Allen, J. T. McCrosson, Hon. Jonah Kalanialanale, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Knudsen.

Alakea Wharf Cleaned Up.
The Alakea wharf was almost cleared of cargo this morning. There is

very little there now. The dock is having a long rest, as no boat is due to go to it now until the 20th instant—the Mongolia from the Orient.

Hyades Tonight.
The Hyades is due to leave tonight for San Francisco via Port Allen and Kahului.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
Per U. S. A. T. Logan, from San Francisco, May 13.—1st Lieut. R. M. Barton and wife, 2nd Lieut. H. W. Baird, 5th cavalry, and wife, 1st Lieut. Charles A. Clark, J. G. Clarkson, architectural draftsman, U. S. N.; Major Geo. P. Duncan, 2nd infantry; Mrs. Wm. C. Furer, 2nd Lieut. W. A. Gulion, 2nd infantry, wife and child, Mrs. Stanley Koch, Mrs. E. A. Sturgess, Mrs. C. L. Botto, Mrs. Mary Morell. Troops—31 enlisted men; casuals: Fifteen 5th cavalry, seven 2nd infantry, two 10th infantry, three 105th Co. C. A. C., two 159th Co. C. A. C., one Co. B, 2nd infantry, one private hospital corps. 58 enlisted men; recruits: thirty-seven engineers, one 1st field artillery, four 5th cavalry, eight 2nd infantry, three 20th infantry. Three teamsters, employees 2nd infantry, John Green, Wm. McGraw, Henry ad today. Big chances to save money on every-day needs.

THE '400' OF
HONOLULU
DRINK
PINECTAR
Pinctar Sales Co., Ltd.



We Ask
"WHY
COUGH?"



- Q. What is good for my cough?
A. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
- Q. How long has it been used?
A. Seventy years.
- Q. Do doctors endorse it?
A. If not, we would not make it.
- Q. Do you publish the formula?
A. Yes. On every bottle.
- Q. Any alcohol in it?
A. Not a single drop.
- Q. How may I learn more of this?
A. Ask your doctor. He knows.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

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

Fraternal Meetings

HONOLULU LODGE NO. 616,
B. P. O. ELKS.

Meets in their hall on King street
near Fort, every Friday evening. Visiting
Brothers are cordially invited to
attend.

PAUL R. ISENBERG, E. R.
GEO. T. KUEGEL, Sec'y.

IF YOU WISH TO ADVERTISE
IN NEWSPAPERS
ANYWHERE AT ANYTIME
call on or write
C. C. DAKES' ADVERTISING AGENCY
224 Sansome Street
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

SILVA'S TOGGERY

The Store for Good Clothes.

DALTON
ADDING, COMPUTING
AND LISTING
MACHINE
A. B. Arleigh & Co., Ltd

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RUGS AND DRAPERIES.

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Popularity Contest!

ONE BOTTLE OF
PACHECO'S DANDRUFF KILLER
will be given to the most popular
bald-headed man in town. It will serve
to remind him that if he had used
this marvelous tonic in time, he
would still have a fine head of hair.

Sold by all Druggists and at PA-
CHECO'S BARBER SHOP, Fort St.

**Cook
WITH
GAS**

STEINWAY & SONS
AND OTHER PIANOS.
THAYER PIANO CO.
156 Hotel Street. Phone 2313.
TUNING GUARANTEED

**Dainty Women
LIKE THE
Regal Shoe**

SPORTS

Punahou Preps Win From The Kaahumanu

Punahou Preparatory boys drew level with Kaahumanu in the Grammar School League yesterday afternoon by defeating Kaahumanu on the old Punahou field by six runs to one, after a game which started in a blaze of glory in the first and then developed into a stubborn contest.

In the first inning the Puns gained four runs, a two-bagger by young Kone Tai bringing home McStocker and Sal Kee. A hit by Kin Wai scored Tong Tai and a series of errors helped Win Kai across the plate. That was sufficient for the Puns, as they held the Kaahumanus down to one run in the sixth, adding one in each of the fourth and fifth themselves. Kaahumanu made two hits during the game and Punahou made five; four errors were debited to Kaahumanu and three to the Puns.

The result of the game puts Punahou level with the Kams in the competition table, and this invigorates the last three games of the league with more than ordinary interest. On Monday the Kams meet St. Louis, and on the result of that game depends the chances of both teams. Should St. Louis win, the Advertiser Cup will go to either Punahou or St. Louis, unless there is a surprise and

Iolani down the Puns.

At the time of writing the Puns have the better chance of winning, for St. Louis, though beaten once by Iolani, must be given a chance against the Kams, and the Puns ought to have no difficulty in defeating Iolani, whose only win to date is the 2-2 victory against St. Louis. Kaahumanu may come into calculations again, but it is only a slim hope. For Kaahumanu to get into the running St. Louis will have to beat the Kams. Iolani must win from Punahou and Kaahumanu must beat St. Louis. If this should happen, and, unlikely as it is, it may, then the Kams, St. Louis, Punahou and Kaahumanu will be on the same mark and will have to play off the trophy. That such a position is possible three games from the end of a competition speaks well for the teams and is the best indication that the competition is a very successful one.

The standing of the teams is as follows:

	W.	L.	Pct.
Kamehameha	3	1	.750
Punahou	3	1	.750
St. Louis	2	1	.666
Kaahumanu	2	2	.500
Iolani	1	3	.250
Central Grammar	1	4	.200

The Big League Games

The matches played in the big leagues since the 9th inst., including the games played yesterday, have made considerable differences in the positions of the leading teams, though Detroit still holds a commanding lead in the American League. But the series which Detroit has just concluded with New York is the most disastrous yet undertaken by the leaders. New York broke even with Detroit, and that after Detroit had played twenty-one games and only lost two. Though the result of the series brought Detroit down from .909 to .833, New York remained on the half-way mark and is still holding fifth place in the table.

Philadelphia has done splendidly in the present series with St. Louis, which will conclude with today's game, for the Phillies won each of the three games played, and has moved up from fourth to third, deposing Chicago. Philadelphia started the St. Louis series with a percentage of .500 and is now .571. Chicago is doing fairly well in the series with Washington which will also conclude with today's match. If Washington wins that it will be an even break. Boston took three of the four games against Cleveland and tightened her grip on second place, advancing from .550 to .583.

With today's match Detroit commences a series of four with Boston; Washington concludes the Chicago series and starts on a schedule of four games with St. Louis tomorrow; the Phillies conclude the St. Louis series and stack up against Chicago tomorrow in a four-game series; and New York begins today a four-game series with Cleveland.

The standing of the teams is as follows:

	W.	L.	Pct.
Detroit	20	4	.833
Boston	14	10	.583

NEW MEN IN OAHU LEAGUE

The adjourned meeting of the Oahu League took place last night in the offices of Charlie Chillingworth, and the business on hand was carried through without friction.

The most important matter before the meeting was the signing up of new players. The Stars increased their membership by the addition of the names of Bert Bower, Herbert Cordello, Dude Miller and Nick Hoopli, while the Native Sons secured A. Desha, Hyman Raphael and Eddie Noah.

SPORT NOTES

Maui Footballers Again Back Out.
Three times within the last few months have the Honolulu soccer footballers arranged a match with the Maui players, but each time

something has happened and the match has had to be abandoned. And it was always at the Maui end that the trouble arose. Thursday the announcement was made by letter from Maui that the match scheduled for the 20th would have to be abandoned and why? Because the men could not get off in time to start the match before four o'clock on Saturday afternoon. If this is a valid excuse, it indicates that the Maui players went to very little trouble in the first instance to ascertain whether they could play the match or not, for under ordinary circumstances the match would have to be played before four and only under extraordinary circumstances would it be after four. After this invitations from Maui should be passed up without any consideration. Three times is surely enough.

Myrtle Dance Successful.
The dance given by the Myrtle Boat Club at the Seaside last night was an unqualified success. The attendance was large, the music the best available, the floor in almost perfect condition and the refreshments first class. The members of the committee responsible for this

function are to be congratulated on the success which attended their efforts. Everything went with a swing which spoke volumes for the care exercised by these gentlemen. The guests were greeted on arrival, and those who were in the unfortunate position of being comparative strangers to the members of the fair sex present, were soon relieved of their difficulties and introduced to partners. Consequently, most everybody had a rattling good time. More entertainments of the same sort from the Myrtles would be welcome.

Kams Closing Baseball Series.
Next week the Kamehameha senior team will close their ball season and the chances are they will wind up successful. Already the Kamehameha team has played Punahou thrice and won each time, the tallies being 16-14, 7-2, 5-3. On Monday for the fourth time the Kams will stack up against Oahu and with Captain Kalai in the box the lads hope to shut the Punahou boys out. Against the High School the Kam record is also good, the one game played being won by the Kams, 10-3. On Tuesday these teams meet again and an interesting game is expected, despite the easy victory the Kams gained in their first match against the High School. The Saints have taken the Kams' number each time the teams met, winning the first game, 10-4 and the second, 4-2. The Interscholastic League has proved a success and the cup presented by Dimond & Co. is not yet won.

Basket Ball Final Monday Evening.
The fifth game of the basket ball series between the Y. M. C. A. and Kalihl will take place on Monday night in the Palama gymnasium, commencing at eight o'clock. Already four games have been played, each team winning the two played on the home floor, and as this game is on neutral territory it is anticipated that a ding-dong tussle will result. Rice, Ledward, Cannon, Morse, Zerbo and O'Sullivan form the bunch from which the Kalihl team will be selected, while the Y. M. C. A. will select its team from the following: Dwight, Marcellino, Honan, B. Clarke, J. Clarke, Berchert and Nott. A cordial invitation is extended to fans to be present at the match.

Kalihl Girls Challenge Maui.
The Kalihl basket ball girls want a match with the young ladies of Maui, and are willing to make the trip to the other island for the Fourth of July if the Maui girls will signify their acceptance of the challenge. The genial Steve, of the morning paper, has the matter in hand, for he is evidently thought by the girls to champion Maui's cause. Instead of that, however Steve thinks the Kalihl girls will trounce the fair ones of Waikuku. For shame, Steve!

Japanese Wrestlers Challenge All Comers.

The Japanese wrestlers who are to go on exhibition next Monday evening are prepared to wrestle all comers, either in their own style or in the other man's style. It is expected that the challenge will be taken up by some of the local amateurs, or that Sailor Roberts or Froelcher will have a crack at some of the Osaka champions. The Japanese will give judo exhibitions as well as carry on a wrestling tournament. The events are scheduled for the Athletic Park on Monday evening and will continue for a week or more.

THE UMPIRE.

A fool there was who began to swear
(Even as you and I).
At a shirt and a shoe and a shock of hair
(We called him the umpire who wasn't square).
But the fool he called him names for fair!
(Even as you and I).
Oh, the balls we stop and the flies we pop
And our beautiful clean base-hits
That are spoiled by the umpire who knows too much
(And now he knows that he knew too much).
For we had to give him fits!

A fool there was, and a ball he fouled
(Even as you and I).
The umpire with haughty pride was audience howled.
(But the umpire only glared and scowled).
While the batter deeply and fiercely growled
(Even as you and I).
Oh, the wrath unspeakable, and the swears we choke
And the excellent epithets which belong to the umpire (who knows it all).
And all of our games upset!
The umpire with haughty pride was filled
(Even as you and I).
But that wasn't what the audience willed
(They loudly demanded his blood be spilled!)
So—some of him lived—but he mostly was killed
(Even as you and I).
And it isn't the chump and it isn't the gump
That makes us so awful mad;
It's coming to know that he never can ump.
(For his head is only a sodden lump)
And his judgment's always bad!
—Carolyn Wells.

THE SPORTING CALENDAR.

- " 13—Golf: President's Cup at Country Club's links.
- " 13-14—Hawaii Yacht Club's cruise to Waianae.
- 14—Baseball: Oahu League: 1:30, J. A. C. vs. Native Sons.

INDEPENDENT CIRCUIT

Independent Theater

ON HOTEL STREET.

Melnott Sisters

In Latest Songs.

STAR FILMS

UNGRATEFUL DAUGHTER-IN-LAW

AND

A MINERS SWEETHEART.

TAKE YOUR FAMILY FOR
TWO HITS

Asahi Theater

Where the good show is

See the RUSSELLS in their unusual
comedy sketch

ROBBING A BURGLAR

Also Russell St. John with songs and
Madame Carmen the lady baritone.

Be Independent—Don't be dictated to.

POPULAR PRICES.

Sons; 3:30, P. A. C. vs. Stars.

" 14—Golf: President's Cup at Country Club's links.

" 14—Baseball: Ewa vs. Aiea at Ewa; Waipahu vs. Waianae at Waipahu.

" 15—Baseball: St. Louis vs. Kams at Aala Park, juniors.

" 15—Baseball, High School vs. St. Louis.

" 15—Baseball: Oahu vs. Kamehameha at Alexander Field.

" 17—Tennis championship singles, various courts.

" 17—Baseball: Punahou vs. Iolani at Makiki, juniors.

" 19—Baseball: Kaahumanu vs. St. Louis at Makiki, juniors.

" 21—Baseball: Oahu League: 1:30, J. A. C. vs. Stars; 3:30, P. A. C. vs. Native Sons.

" 21—Baseball: Waianae vs. Ewa at Waianae; Aiea vs. Waipahu at Aiea.

" 21—Yachting Races: Hawaiian Challenge Cup, first class; Macfarlane Cup, second class.

" 22—Baseball: Oahu vs. St. Louis at Alexander Field.

" 27—Hawaii Yacht Club's cruise to Pearl Harbor; dance at night.

" 28—Hawaii Yacht Club's races at Pearl Harbor. Cooper cup for second-class boats; Spaulding cup for Wrens.

" 28—Baseball: Oahu League: 1:30 Native Sons vs. Stars; 3:30 J. A. C. vs. P. A. C.

" 31—Golf: Bogey play on Nuanu links, Country Club.

NOTE—Secretaries of sporting organizations and promoters of sporting events are requested to notify the Sporting Editor of "THE STAR" of any events set down for decision.

MILK TROUBLES ENDED.

A boon to infants, a milk easily easily digested; a safe hot-weather milk; sick babies thrive on it; a necessity for bottle babies; a milk; improved in keeping qualities; bottled and capped by sanitary machinery; electric purified. Honolulu Dairy-men's Association, Limited.

NEW GOODS AT SACHS'.
Women's Tailored Suits, Auto Coats and Dusters, Lingerie Dresses, Linen and Pongee Suits, Evening Capes and Wraps that were received by the Honolulu are now on display at Sachs'.

As He Frequently is — "I always agree with my husband."

"Very sweet of you."

"Except, of course, when he is in the wrong."—Pittsburg Post.

Athletic Park

Baseball For Sunday

OAHU LEAGUE.

One-Thirty—J. A. C. vs. Haw.

Three-Thirty—P. A. C. vs. Stars.

Reserved Seats for center and wings of grandstand can be booked at E. O. Hall & Son's Sporting Department, Entrance, King Street.

Prices—grandstand, 35c and 25c; general 15c.

NOTICE OF SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

At 12 o'clock noon Monday, May 29, 1911, at the front door to the Capitol, Honolulu, there will be sold at public auction under Part IV, Section 17, of the Land Act of 1895, Section 276, Revised Laws of Hawaii, the following described lands:

(1) Government Remnant at Kulamann, Hawaii, containing an area of 1.86 acres. Upset price \$75.00 (for church purposes).

(2) Lot at Keokea, Kula, Maui, containing an area of 3.0 acres, more or less. Upset price \$100.00.

(3) The following Government Remnants at Waialua, Oahu:

Remnant at Punihui 1.0 acre, more or less; upset price \$25.00.

Lot 1, at Kamananui, containing 1.30 acres, more or less; upset price \$100.00.

Lot 2, at Kamananui, containing 0.50 acre, more or less; upset price \$50.00.

Terms: Cash.

Cost of Patent and Stamp at expense of Purchaser.

For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the Commissioner of Public Lands, Capitol Building, Honolulu.

MARSTON CAMPBELL,
Commissioner of Public Lands.

Dated at Honolulu, April 21st, 1911.

6ts—Apr. 22, 29, May 6, 13, 20, 27.

I-RO-HA AUTO STAND

Two Six-Seat Cadillac Cars

PHONE 3196.

Beretania St. near Nuuanu.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT

**\$1.00
A WEEK**

NO SECURITY

F. LEVY OUTFITTING CO.

SACHS' BLDG. FORT ST.

Now, Here You Are!
Regular Dinner, From 11 A. M. to 8 P. M.
FOR :: TWENTY-FIVE :: CENTS

Everything good and wholesome. Cool, commodious dining room. Quick service and cleanliness is our motto

THE MANHATTAN CAFE,
79 Hotel Street - - - - - Near Fort
R. Wm. Warham, - - - - - Proprietor

STOP! LOOK!!

NOTICE Our Suits in the Window. Do You Realize that those marked

\$12.50 a Suit are regular \$18.00 Suits
\$16.00 a Suit are regular \$22.00 Suits
\$18.00 a Suit are regular \$27.00 Suits
\$20.00 a Suit are regular \$30.00 Suits

WHY NOT ORDER A SUIT NOW?

SAVE THE MIDDLE MAN'S PROFIT.

The LEADER - - - CLOTHIERS

FORT ST., near Beretania. Honolulu, T. H.

When making estimates for your monthly disbursements include a sum to be deposited in our Savings Department.

Systematic deposits of even a small sum will make your account show a comfortable balance.

Interest is paid on balances in the Savings Department.

BANK OF HAWAII, LTD

Judd Building, Fort and Merchant Sts.
Capital and surplus \$1,000,000

BISHOP & CO.

BANKERS

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit issued on the Bank of California and The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, London.

Correspondents for the American Express Company, and Thos. Cook & Son.

Interest allowed on term and Savings Bank Deposits.

A TRUE BARGAIN IN REALTY IS OFFERED NEAR CORNER LILIHUA AND WYLLIE STS. SOMEONE WILL SNAP UP THIS PROPERTY FOR INVESTMENT; IF NOT, FOR A HOME. DO NOT SLEEP ON THIS TILL YOU HAVE SEEN

Island Investment Co., Limited.

Member of Hawaiian Stock Exchange, Room 103, Stangenwald building. Telephone 1884. Postoffice box 506. Cable address: "Bulldog."

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Issue K. N. & K. Letters of Credit and Travelers' Checks available throughout the world. Cable transfers at lowest rates.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE, YOKOHAMA.

Capital (Paid Up).....Yen 24,000,000
Reserve Fund.....Yen 16,600,000

General banking business transacted. Savings account for \$1 and up.

Fire and burglar proof vaults, with Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at \$2 per year and upwards.

Trunks and cases to be kept on custody at moderate rates.

Particulars to be applied for. YU AKAI, Manager.

Honolulu Office, Bethel and Merchant Sts. Tel. 2421 and 1594. P. O. Box 168.

FOR SALE

Bridge and Beach Stoves for Coal or Wood.
Quick Meal Blue Flame Oil Stoves, Perfection Oil Stoves.
Giant Burner Gasoline Stoves.
EMMELUTH CO., LTD.
Phone 1511 No. 145 King St.

FORTY SUCCESSFUL YEARS.
For almost forty years Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has been curing cramps in the stomach and bowels, dysentery and diarrhoea and has never been known to fail to give relief even in the most severe and dangerous cases. You can make no better provision for the safety of your family than to keep a bottle of this remedy ever at hand. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. agents for Hawaii.

Fine Job Printing, Star Office.

AN INNOVATION IN DRUG SELLING

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for the Rexall preparations, are adopting the most modern methods of salesmanship by installing a very attractive young lady in the store for the purpose of demonstrating some of the toilet preparations of the Rexall people.

Harmony week will begin on Monday and Miss Oralee List of Oklahoma will explain to the women of Honolulu the advantages of Harmony lines. The skin food and the toilet lotions for the removal of freckles and tan will be shown and customers will soon be convinced of their utility. A Harmony Skin Cream is said to soften the epidermis so it will be like velvet and the preparation, while having an olive oil base, disappears almost immediately leaving nothing but good effects.



MISS ORALEE LIST.

This may be used by ladies and silk or kid gloves worn immediately in safety. A mosquito talcum is down as one of the best articles for keeping away these little pests. A hundred other toilet requisites will be shown by Miss List and every woman who makes a purchase, no matter the amount, will receive a hemstitched handkerchief fragrant with one of the exquisite delicate odors of the Harmony class.

Miss List will be remembered as the young woman who made a hit with the public during a few days last week selling newspapers. It is a detail in a freak scheme she and a friend adopted when they left their happy home in Oklahoma to tour the world.

The trip has not been a series of sunshiny days. Nor have the clouds predominated during the time she has been away. Arriving in New York things were not propitious for a journey across the Atlantic so they drifted westward meeting success and failure according to the temperament of the people. There were times when a meal of Mulberry Sellers turnips would have loomed up as a banquet and there were those when things came their way. Since her arrival in Honolulu Miss List has conducted herself in a way that only the highest praise can be given her. She has proven to the people here that though she has taken a doubtful method of a trip around the world she is making it with an air of refinement found only in persons who have been carefully reared. Miss List should be successful as a demonstrator.

Laws to regulate dealing in mining stocks will be effective when laws to regulate the minds of suckers are.

NOTICE OF SALE OF GENERAL LEASES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

At 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, June 14, 1911, at the front door of the Capitol, Honolulu, there will be sold at public auction under provisions of Part V, Land Act of 1895, Sections 276-285 inclusive, Revised Laws of Hawaii, general leases of the following described lands:

(1) Lease of the mauka portion of Pololu, N. Kohala, Hawaii, containing an area of 100.0 acres, more or less. Upset rental \$50.00 per annum; payable semi-annually in advance. Term of lease, 15 years from June 10, 1911. All land cleared to be grubbed.

The Lessee to leave sufficient growth of Guava along the North boundary of said land, to form a wind-break.

(2) Lease of Lots 9 and 10, Waiolu-Ki-Ko, Kula, Maui, containing an area of 54.67 acres. Upset rental \$15.00 per annum; payable semi-annually in advance. Term of lease, 21 years from November 1, 1911.

The Lessee will be required to fence the boundaries of these lots.

Reservations regarding land required by the Government for settlement, public or reclamation purposes, will be embodied in these leases.

For maps and particulars, apply at the office of the Commissioner of Public Lands, Capitol Building, Honolulu.

MARSTON CAMPBELL, Commissioner of Public Lands. Dated at Honolulu, May 10, 1911. Sts—May 13, 20, 27, June 3, 10.

Society

(Continued from page three.)

cellent work done by Miss Cordelia Gilman, whose make-up and personality were so clever as to gain for her an enviable reputation.

Seldom has Punahou boasted as clever a dramatic scholar as Miss Gilman, and she is to impersonate in their new play the leading role. All the trustees and alumni of Punahou are expected to be present, not only to show their "Punahou spirit" but to encourage the good, clean sports of the boy students.

The proceeds are to go toward the improvement of the boys' athletic field.

Major and Mrs. Edward J. Timberlake entertained at another of their delightful functions last evening at the post. This took the form of a "Pink Dinner," which was most elaborate and artistic.

The circular table was crowned by a low Indian basket heaped high with long-stemmed La France roses, whose fragrance filled the room.

At the base of this basket a solid bank of dainty lilies of the valley

ed a la buffet, waiters passing dainty refreshments.

Although preparations had been made for a larger number of guests many regrets were received. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Charles l'Hommedieu, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Martin Hepburn, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bond, Judge and Mrs. W. L. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. White Sutton, Miss Claire Williams, Miss Helen Brown, Miss Irma Ballentyne, Miss Lydia McStocker, Miss Julie McStocker, Miss Violet Makes, Mr. Bruce Cartwright Jr., Mr. Blackstone, Mr. Schaefer of Fort Shafter, and Mr. Curzon Eschorn.

Captain and Mrs. Johnston of Fort Ruger entertained at a very pretty dinner party on Wednesday evening at their quarters at the post. Covers were arranged for six. The circular table bloomed with three-toned asters shading from deepest purple to palest lavender. These heaped in a basket tied with lavender tulle created a pretty setting.

Scenes of Hawaii formed the hand-painted conception of the dinner cards.

These were inscribed for Captain and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, Captain and Mrs. J. S. Edwards and Captain



MRS. TEMPLETON CROCKER, Formerly Miss Helene Irwin, in her coronation day robes.

snuggled, stray clusters being strewn over the rich lace cloth, while tall silver strands, supporting candles topped by inverted pink rose shades, were alluring.

The guest cards bore a gold monogram, and beside each lady's place lay a corsage bouquet of long-stemmed exquisite La France roses.

Those who gathered round this beautifully appointed dinner table were Captain and Mrs. Edwards, Miss Edith Cowles, Miss Louise Girard, His Britannic Majesty's Consul Ralph Forster, Major Benson of the Fifth Cavalry and Major and Mrs. Edward Timberlake.

Miss Juanita Beckley was a charming hostess at an elaborate pot supper last Sunday given at Waimanalo, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Fredericks. The party motored around the island.

Very charming was the dancing party at which Mrs. Gardner Wilder entertained last evening, complimentary to her house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Charles l'Hommedieu. The rooms of Mrs. Wilder's home on Anapuni street were all thrown into one, making a spacious hall for the dancers. Pretty decorations of white and green were placed about the hall in the form of white daisies and quantities of lace maidenhair set in jardiniere on tall pedestals.

A European orchestra concealed on the lanai behind a screen of palms, played delightful music during the evening. At eleven, a supper was served.

THE WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

(Special mail report to The Star from San Francisco.)

LATEST NEWS BULLETIN.
(Originating the day the steamer sailed.)

Angered Alaskans dumped 30 tons of Canada coal into the bay because Taft has refused to answer their telegrams begging an early opening of the Alaskan coal fields. Gifford Pinchot, conservation expert, was burned in effigy by citizens of an inland town.

Seismograph records in California record an earthquake of considerable violence, the center of which seemed to be due west 4,000 miles, somewhere in the Pacific ocean.

The second son of King Alfonso of Spain has almost lost his voice, due to an impediment in his speech. He

will be taken to Switzerland for treatment.

Ladies Decies, formerly Vivian Gould, has been stricken with appendicitis and may be unable to attend the coronation. Mrs. Gould's other daughter, Mrs. Anthony Drexel, is anticipating a visit from the sick.

Former Senator A. B. Kittredge of South Dakota has just died at the Hot Springs in Arkansas. His term expired in 1909.

The dynamite jury at Los Angeles has voted twenty-one true bills against the McNamara and McManigal, arrested by Detective Burns in the East.

After negotiations and many denials the Bladon Iron Works of San Francisco, urged "financial neutrality"—600. It is thought the J. P. Morgan interests secured control.

James Speyer, the banker, at the national peace conference in Baltimore urged "financial neutrality"—an emptying of the war chests, as a war preventive.

Professor Bush, formerly head of the Polytechnic High School of San Francisco, nearly killed his nurse while out of his mind during a severe illness.

Dr. J. Foster Eddy, adopted son of the late Mary Founder Eddy, founder of Christian Science, has early won the will contest. Part of his mother's will has been declared illegal. The defendants still have a chance, however.

The rush to Europe for the coronation has begun. Over 2,000 Americans sailed on one steamer alone.

Dr. J. Frederick Wolfe, head of the department of music at the University of California, has resigned his position to return to Bethlehem, Pa., where he will revive the Bach festivals, originally started under the patronage of Charles M. Schwab, the steel magnate.

The \$2.50 gold coin, which is now generally used only for watch charms or Christmas gifts, will probably be taken out of circulation by the government and not coined in the future.

A small quarto volume, the first directory of New York city, printed

in 1786, has just been sold in New York for \$2,275.

Over \$150,000 worth of opium has been burned by Texas officials. This is the bulk of opium seized along the border during recent months.

The Colorado Senate has passed to third reading a bill for a constitutional amendment appropriating \$10,000,000 for a bond issue for good roads.

The government has been forced to abandon the great signal post at Fort Omaha, Nebraska, where it was planned to try out all kinds of aircraft without the danger of a foreign spy. Terrific Nebraska winds have made attempts at flying complete failures.

The Correspondence Institute of America at Harrisburg, Pa., has been accused of fraud by illegally maintaining a school for cartoonists and artists through correspondence.

A magnificent apartment house, similar to the most exclusive apartment houses of New York, will be built upon the old Stanford property on Nob Hill in San Francisco, opposite the Fairmont Hotel.

A metal monoplane has been built near Chicago which it is claimed has made 125 miles an hour in trial flights. An army lieutenant will try to fly across the continent this summer in the machine.

Mexican federalists and rebels are gathering for another battle near the American boundary line, and Americans in Douglas, Arizona, are alarmed. Many refugees are arriving on the American side of the line.

Tower men on some of the railroads entering Chicago are likely to be called out on a strike. This would demoralize all railroads entering Chicago by putting the block and signaling system out of commission.

Disgusted with army life spent almost continuously in the rain, over 150 American soldiers quartered along the Mexican boundary line, have deserted.

Robert Geffs, son of a former president of the Buffalo Stock Exchange, and Mrs. Wilhelm, wife of a promi-

(Continued on Page Eight.)



All the latest models just received and carried by

Whitney & Marsh
From \$3.00 to \$10.00

Classified "Ads"

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.
From premises of J. F. Brown, Wai-
kiki, a reddish brown Spanish Collie.
Finder please return to premises and
receive reward.

FOR SALE.

Desirable property, 17,939 feet, Ka-
pitolani Park Addition, by James
Sheehan, 1249 Fort street; land clear;
No agents.

FOR SALE.

Two good lots, Kaimuki, 75x140
each. Excellent location, \$575 each.
Address XYZ, this office.

WANTED.

Employment as yard boy. Willing
to do any kind of work. Address "R",
Star office.

Cottage or bungalow, furnished, in
desirable locality, on June 1, by a
married couple. No children. One
with electric lights and gas preferred.
Address H, Star Office.

Furnished cottage of 2 or 3 rooms,
with big yard, preferred. Address A.
B., Star office.

FOR RENT.

Large mosquito-proof room, fur-
nished; \$9.00 a month. 767 Kinau
street.

Large Mosquito Proof Room on
beach suitable for two gentlemen.
Bathing and boating convenient. Ad-
dress "Beach" Star Office.

FOR SALE.

New buggy and harness. Can be
seen at American Stables.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Furnished Rooms, No. 73 Beretania
street. Running water and electric
light in each room. Rent reasonable.
J. H. Townsend, proprietor.

MEN'S CLOTHING

Men's Clothing on credit—\$1.00 a
week. Suit given at once. Francis
Levy, Outfitting Co., Sachs Bldg., Fort
Street.

BUY AND SELL.

Diamonds and jewelry bought, sold
and exchanged. Bargain in musical
instruments. J. Carlo, Fort St.

FOR SALE.

Good Pianos and Organs for sale
at 162 Hotel street, James Sheridan,
tuner and repairer.

HONOLULU GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

By order of the President, a Special
Meeting of the above Company is called,
to be held at the office of Castle &
Withington, Honolulu, on Tuesday,
May 16, at 9 a. m., to consider amend-
ments to the Articles of Association
and By-Laws.

Dated, Honolulu, May 12, 1911.

A. L. CASTLE,
Secretary.

WORLD'S NEWS

(Continued from page 7.)

gent Chicago speculator, eloped to
San Francisco, and shortly after
their arrival quarreled so violently that
the police were called, when the
identity of the pair was discovered.

England has completed arrange-
ments with transatlantic cable com-
panies running from North America
to England so that the British Post-
master General will control the cable
tolls of the various companies.

President Taft, at the national
peace conference being held in Balti-
more, declared that the United States
would keep hands off and not seek to
extend its domain or to acquire for-
eign territory.

Mrs. Andrew, while attending a
theater in Baltimore, was seized with
a hemorrhage, but it was not serious
and she soon recovered.

The steamship Hazel Dollar, with
2,250,000 feet of lumber for China,
went ashore on a Puget Sound island.
It is expected that the vessel can be
floated after part of the cargo is re-
moved.

Three prominent newspaper men
of Chicago have given up their posi-
tions to purchase large tracts of land
near Sacramento, Cal., and have set-
tled down to a life of farming.

Preparing for the early opening of
the Panama Canal, the government
has approved plans for the construc-
tion of a big concrete hotel at Colon,
supplementing similar tourist service
at the government hotel at Ancon.

The carpenters' strike is still on
in Los Angeles, the unions claiming
that over 800 carpenters are out and
will stay out until their wages are
raised from \$3.50 to \$4 per day.

A letter written by Martin Luther
to the Emperor Charles V. has just
been sold in Leipzig for \$25,500.
The purchase is said to have been made
by J. P. Morgan.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Territorial Messenger Service	8
Sale of Public Lands	7
Jas. W. Pratt	4
Schuman Carriage Co.	13
Independent Theater Co.	6
Honolulu Gas Co.	15
Fred L. Waldron	11
C. Q. Yee Hop & Co.	10
Am. Mawm Paper & Supply Co.	11
Hawaiian News Co.	18
Yee Loy	20
Sanitary Steam Laundry	13
Bra. Benjamin	10
Von Hamm-Young Co.	15
H. Hackford & Co.	16
Whitney & Marsh	7
Kaimuki Land Co.	14
Henson, Smith & Co.	9
Jordan's	4
Von Hamm Young Co.	12
J. Hopp & Co.	13

THE WEATHER.

Local Office, U. S. Weather Bureau,
Honolulu, T. H., May 13, 1911.
Temperature, 6 a. m.; 8 a. m.; 10
a. m.; and morning minimum:
70, 76, 75, 77, 68.
Barometer readings. Absolute hu-
midity (grains per cubic foot); rela-
tive humidity and dew point at 8 a. m.:
30.04, 6.372, 66, 64.
Wind velocity and direction at 6 a.
m.; 8 a. m.; 10 a. m.; and noon:
3NE, 7E, 11E, 10E.
Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8
a. m. trace.

Total water movement during 24
hours ending at noon, 167 miles.

WM. B. STOCKMAN,
Section Director.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

Paragraphs That Give Condensed
News of the Day.

Subscribe for the Call, Chronicle, or
Examiner, \$1.00 per month. Wall,
Nichols Co., Ltd., agents.

There were several stowaways on
the Sheridan, discovered shortly
after the vessel left San Francisco.
What will be done with them has not
yet been determined.

Monday, May 15th, will be the last
day for paying taxes without penalty.
After that date ten per cent will be
added. Take your tax bill with you.
The Young Hotel Laundry has the
latest steam press methods in laun-
dering shirts. Phone 1862. Office,
Territorial Messenger Service, phone
1861.

Watches promptly and properly re-
paired by Redhouse, Masonic build-
ing, Alakea and Hotel streets.

Dry goods clearance sale below cost
at Yat Loy's, King street store. We
give green stamps too.

Why pay the government ten per
cent penalty on delinquent taxes?
Take your tax bill to the office and
settle at once.

Income taxes are being paid over-
slowly to the tax office. Only two
more days for paying up these
taxes remain open to those who must
pay the tax.

This hot weather a shampoo, shave
and a massage is just the thing to
brace you up. The Union Barber
Shop has four first-class artists in
attendance.

Fort street, between Hotel and
King streets, will be a completed
thoroughfare in the near future, as
the Rapid Transit Company now has
plans ready to fill in the space be-
tween the rails and a foot on the out-
side of each rail with paving blocks.

Pay your taxes today. After the
15th instant ten per cent will be
added. Take your tax bill with you.

The Gleaners will have a delicates-
sen sale Saturday morning in the Col-
lins building on King street, west of
Fort, opposite Union Grill. There will
be sold bread, cakes, candies, ducks,
chickens, jellied tongue, pickles, jel-
lies and unique dinner cards. The ar-
ticles are strictly home made.

CASTLE OBJECTS

(Continued from page one.)

all sides an imposing and dignified ap-
pearance, I think people will be more
than satisfied that the Mahuka site
was finally selected. Such a building,
with such surroundings, will add much
to the appearance and convenience of
the city.

Civic Centers Sometime Impracticable.

Sometimes the Civic Center idea is
run into the ground. It always looks
well on paper, but does not necessarily
always work out so well. The San
Francisco postoffice was opened with
much pomp and flourish and everybody
said, "What a splendid location!" But
is soon proved otherwise, and the Ferry
Station is now used by most of the
business houses of the city.

The wharves and water front business
is moving West not East and South.
To place the important building some-
where beyond Richards street is to
move away from business centers, and
placing such a building there will not

HEALTH WORK

(Continued from Page 1.)

lish in your paper that no part of the
revolving fund of \$250,000 becomes
available before June 1, 1911? On that
date \$125,000 becomes available, if
there is money in the treasury after
payment for belt roads, etc., and \$125,
000 becomes available on February 1,
1912. Yours very truly,

E. A. MOTT-SMITH,
President, Board of Health.

[All right, but the \$50,000 fund was
enough to start things with. It should
have lasted until June 1, and, mean-
while, it is not likely that enough of
the belt road will be built to impair
the board's larger resources. And by
the way: The Star had supposed that
schools, not belt roads, had the right
of way over sanitation? Must the
cleanup wait upon everything else?—
Ed. Star]

MID-PACIFIC FOR JUNE.

A fine number of the Mid-Pacific
Magazine is out today, one filled with
good articles and pictures and having
a clear promotion value. Recurring
to the pictures it should be said that
not one of them is stale; all are
bright, fresh and interesting. There
ought to be a large sale of the June
Mid-Pacific. It is a bound bureau of
information.

THREATENED SUICIDE.

Hack Driver Frank Enos was
placed under arrest this morning by
Police Officer P. K. Ohulenu be-
cause he had stated that he intended
to end his life by cutting his throat.

change the business center of the
town. For the library, county build-
ing, and the like—yes, by all means
group them about the common center,
and, as the beginning has been made,
let them go there; but that is no argu-
ment for placing the Federal Building
out there.

Government is Pledged.

What is to be done about those who
paid heavily in order to secure the
location of this building on the "Ma-
huka Site." I doubt whether the re-
funding of the \$35,000 more or less
which was paid, even with interest,
could be held as a complete settle-
ment. How about those who have
bought property in the neighborhood
and paid very heavy prices in order to
be near the Federal Building? Have
they no right? Are those who are so
enthusiastically in favor of the "civic
center" idea, to the exclusion, evident-
ly, of economic considerations, ready
to pay up these amounts? Some of
those who helped pay the \$35,000 had
no present pecuniary interest to sub-
serve.

Yours truly,
W. R. CASTLE.

May 13, 1911.

DIVORCE SUITS.

Lilly Hookano sues for divorce from
Koa Hookano for desertion since the
last week in February, 1905.

Chiyo Shimamoto sues her husband
Manjin Shimamoto, to whom she was
married in October last, for failure
to provide her with maintenance
since the month of November, al-
though he is earning \$50 a month in
the fishmarket.

PERSONS IN THE NEWS

P. L. WEAVER is booked to leave for
San Francisco by the Wilhelmina on
Wednesday week.

F. WALDRON is booked to leave for
the Coast on the Wilhelmina leav-
ing on the 24th instant.

MR. AND MRS. A. F. KNUDSEN are
booked to leave by the Wilhelmina
for San Francisco on May 24.

J. T. McCROSSON is booked to pro-
ceed to San Francisco by the Wil-
helmina sailing hence on May 24.

MRS. E. D. TENNEY will be a de-
parting passenger by the Wilhelmina
to San Francisco on the 24th in-
stant.

MISS WILHELMINA TENNEY has
booked a passage by the Wilhelmina
sailing hence on Wednesday week
to San Francisco.

J. WALTER DOYLE has booked a
passage to San Francisco by the
Wilhelmina sailing hence on Wed-
nesday week.

MRS. E. S. CUNHA will be a depart-
ing passenger to the Coast by the
Wilhelmina sailing hence on Wed-
nesday week.

DR. BUFFET left Kohala last Friday
for New York, where he will take
a post-graduate course in medicine.
He was accompanied by his wife.—
Hawaii Herald.

HOT WEATHER AND CONSTIPATION.

There is a close connection between
hot weather and constipation. People
do not seem to understand this, and
even doctors are slow in comprehend-
ing it.

Constipation depends mainly on dry-
ness of the bowels. During the hot
weather the fluids of the body are
drained away in perspiration. Unless
considerable extra fluid is drunk, the
internal organs are deprived of their
usual amount of fluid. The fluids
usually used by the bowels to keep the
contents moist, are absorbed into the
blood and evaporated on the surface of
the body, to cool the body during the
hot weather. Hence, constipation.

It is very unfortunate indeed, for any
one to be obliged to take drastic cathar-
tics to relieve constipation. Of course
drastic cathartics will clean out the
bowels, but the habit of constipation
remains just the same. Even a little
worse.

If a mild and gentle stimulant of the
bowels is used, combined with a tonic
that has the double effect of stimulating
the natural peristaltic action of the
bowels, as well as attracting to the
bowels the necessary portion of fluids,
if such a remedy could be devised it
would be of great value to the people
during the hot weather.

It is believed that Peruna comes
dearer to being a perfect remedy in this
particular than any other popular
household remedy. Taken according to
the directions on the bottle, it not
only increases the appetite and gives
strength to the nervous system, but it
produces a slight action of the bowels,
overcoming constipation without pro-
ducing a cathartic action.

We are in receipt of a great many let-
ters confirming the statements made
above. One will suffice for illustration:
Mr. William Eckert, 273 North Eight-
eenth St., Columbus, Ohio, writes:

"I have been afflicted with chronic
constipation for twenty-five years.
About six months ago I was feeling
badly, and concluded to use Peruna as
a tonic. To my surprise, before I had
finished the first bottle of Peruna I
noted that my bowels were moving
regularly, without any physic. From
that time to this my constipation has
disappeared. Peruna has not only built
me up, but it has cured me of chronic
constipation."

VERPASIEN'S CIRCUS.

By JOHN MYERS O'HARA.

Vast canopies across its crater float.
Whose shadows splash the sand with
purple light;
The tiered arena's waving girth of
white

Vents roar on roar, as from one bel-
lowing throat.
Creating the din, cries of the jungle
float.

Mad howl of rage and scream of
fear; fright;
Turmoil and dust, and beasts in
mangled might.

While over all the grave Augustans
gloat.
Under their jutting bastion, tumult-
tamed.

The embers of the combat in his eye,
Licking his bloody jaws, a wild dog
slinks;
And where the Caesar's flambeaus
flare, a maimed

Mammoth in frenzy sweeps his trunk
on high
And turtles against the wall a with-
ing lynx.

THE TWILIGHT POOL.

By JOHN MYERS O'HARA.

A furtive shadow from the nearer trees
Troubles the water with a gray re-
gard;
All day its placid mood was left un-
marred

Nor ruffled with the breath of any
breeze;
A magic mirror, sensitive to seize
Skies that the crimson spears of
dawn had scarred;

And now, ere sadder gates of dusk
are barred,
The silver vesper's paler pageantries,
The shade that lengthens from the
heaving pine

Across its surface sends a sudden
chill;
Stray tremors, at the edge, in red
define

The sinking chalice on the liltant hill
Whence the last glory of the sun will
spill
Over its fluid heart the flush of wine.

IT WILL PAY YOU

To look into the merits of the
"MAZDA"
The Improved Tungsten Lamp

These Lamps are current savers and will cut down
your lighting bill while giving you more light and
better light than you ever had before.

The Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd.

Just Received a New
Shipment of the Genuine

VERMONT
Pure Sap Maple Syrup
IN PINT AND QUART TINS

Nothing More Delicious

J. M. LEVY & CO.,
Grocers Tel. 1276

Delicatessen

THE CRYSTAL SPRINGS BUTTER WE RECEIVED ON THE
SIERRA CARRIES WITH IT THE ODOR OF NEW MOWN HAY
AND THE COLOR OF BUTTERCUPS. THE VALUE OF YOUR
BREAD AND THE QUALITY OF HOT CAKES SHOW AN IN-
CREASE WITH THE FIRST SPREAD.

STILL SOME OF THE PARKER RANCH TURKEYS LEFT.

Metropolitan Meat Market
W. F. HEILBRON and A. LOUIS, Proprs.
Telephone 1814.

"The Sun Do Move"

And it could be induced to move as heavy machinery as that we
handled for the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company. Incidentally we
remark that we handle all lines of freight from the steamers arriv-
ing here.

Honolulu Construction & Draying Co., Ltd.
Robinson Block, Queen Street.



SHIRTS

The Young Hotel Laundry

is now using the latest steam methods in
Laundering Shirts.

Phones 1861 and 1862

Our Spring Styles

Glassware, China, Kitchen Utensils



Up-To-Date Household Goods

W. W. Dimond & Company, Ltd.,
53-57 King Street. Honolulu.

"AWFUL CONDITIONS" SAYS REPORT OF PUBLIC COMMITTEE NAMED TO INVESTIGATE TENEMENTS

John H. Soper and A. B. Clark, who, with C. W. Ashford were appointed by the recent mass meeting to investigate and report on tenements in Honolulu, have submitted the following report:

Mr. E. A. Berndt, Chairman of Mass Meeting Held at the Alexander Young Building, April 21, 1911.

Sir:—We, your committee appointed to examine into and report on the conditions of the tenement houses of Honolulu, beg to report as follows:

Preparatory to examining into the tenement house question we called on Mr. J. A. Rath, superintendent of the Palama Settlement, and found that, under instructions from the Civic Federation, in September, 1909, he had caused a very exhaustive examination to be made into condition of the tenements then in existence in Honolulu.

Mr. Rath's report was printed, and with his consent we append a copy of it to this report of ours.

We understand that no material improvement has been made in the general conditions so that his observations, and conclusions apply as well today as in 1909.

We started our investigation by examining the block adjoining Aala Park on the Ewa side.

On Hotel street we found a small spring caused by a defective water pipe, the water from which ran down and formed a pool under the Chinese theater building. The general condition of this block was fairly good, but there were three water closets in every bad condition; a liberal application of whitewash would improve things very much.

Stagnant Water.

In the next block, between King and Hotel streets, we found things in fairly good condition, with the exception of an open ditch or drain from three to four feet wide, absolutely stagnant, and extending through the block from King to Hotel street, where there is a sewer pipe under the street the mauka end of which

(Continued on page sixteen.)

The Onlooker

By the Man
at the
Tailor Shop

A Honolulu friend of mine who returned recently from an extensive tour of the States and Europe, relates some interesting experiences met with while collecting up-to-date for the cause of Prohibition.

Perhaps the most important of his observations was that relative to the remarkable snake which has, during the past month or so, caused such genuine consternation among several of the live social orders in the effete east, notably the Ex-Tanks' Union, and the Local Seven-Eleven of the Keeley Alumni.

My informant relates the great drawing card of the New York Zoological Society just now is a specimen of the alco hiccupio reptilensis, or the pink-eyed red rattlesnake. It was imported from Lower California, Mexico, where it is well and favorably known as the delirium tremens snake, and is held in almost worshipful esteem by the natives.

The Honolulu man saw the red rattlesnake at the Bronx Zoo where it was on exhibition, having a cage all to himself. When he was there a great crowd of the "boys" was gathered outside the reptile's cage and they watched it with profound absorption and all were agreed that he was distinctly reminiscent of earlier days.

My friend naively told me that this red rattler is far from being a wild untutored snake. He declares that he was captured three years ago by a Mexican teetotaler, on the outskirts of the Mexican village of Aqua Pura. He soon learned to respond to a low whistle and was readily charmed by the strains of a flute. His captor taught him many unique tricks, such as writing the Spanish equivalent for the word "Remorse" in the sand with his tail. My informant, by the way, remarked that he witnessed the snake's performance and that he made a rare spencerian job of it.

As the tale was told to me, once this remarkable reptile had crossed the boundary into American territory, he wrote the English word "Remorse" without coaching and supplemented this with the phrase "Never Again." On his way to San Diego his snakeship is credited with having emptied three hard-drinking California towns, and at last reports from these towns the women and children were still hunting through the cacti groves for flitted husbands and fathers.

It is said that this red reptile does not rattle his rattles like the ordinary rattlesnake. The sound he makes, according to my informant, who is noted for the ear that he possesses for certain kinds of music, is distinctly like the rattle of dice shaken in a box. He thoughtfully asked the curator if this was a characteristic of the genus alco hiccupio reptilensis.

"That I really couldn't say," replied the curator, "for this is the only real red rattler in captivity. The Mexican who captured the snake said that there were undoubtedly others at home like him, as frequent reports had been received of them. Those who saw them, however, would never make affidavit on the actuality of their visualization, and they were generally so out of breath from hard running that their reports were not entirely coherent."

The curator also vouchsafed the information that as soon as news of the arrival of the red rattler at the Zoo got noised about he received three letters offering to complete his collection with a pink elephant, a blue cow and a sea-green dog with two tails.

The advent of the red rattler was, according to my friend, not overlooked by the local temperance societies, one of which ran off a thousand blank pledges and placed them at the various entrances to the Zoo.

Joking apart, however, it appears to me that if another such reptile could be smuggled into this Territory, the moral effect would be important. Smuggling should not be necessary, anyway, for the embargo against the snake family would surely be raised out of sympathy with the good cause. A. V. Gear, I have heard, is already looking into the matter. So are the stalwarts of the Onion Club. Also Theodore Richards, Frank Cooke and Lyle Dickey.

The latter, I am given to understand, is of the opinion that the red rattler's education could be completed by teaching him to play hide-and-seek in a large black bottle, going down into the bottle when things were dull, and coming out suddenly when there was a considerable group of spectators in front of the cage.

Why not have some auto fire engines in place of those antique squirters—for they are of the model of 1872—which are expected to reach fires behind percheron horses in time to save the premises next door?

If a house gets ablaze on Pacific Heights or Alewa Heights, in far Manoa or on the Kaimuki ridge, the owners have to leave the issue with Providence and the settlement with the adjuster. But it wouldn't be so if the town had modern fire apparatus. A fire in Manoa could hardly report itself before clang! clang! would come the auto-engine from Makiki, making nothing of the hill; and then, swinging around near a water supply, it would deluge the blaze with the germiest fluid you ever saw—putting out the "holocaust" as the morning paper would call it, and killing the bacilli too. Same thing up Kaimuki or down by Billy Irwin's and Jim Castle's places. Will you please tell me whether either of those palaces could be saved if they caught fire now? But the "fire fiend would have hardly begun his hellish work," as Hogan says, when the Cadillac engine and the Stevens-Duryea, and the White steamer, and the Buick chemical would have enough ocean water and acid suds pouring through them to convince the owners that they made a mistake in not taking out marine insurance.

Poor Princess Kawanakoa! Not only have the Coast papers invented a "command" for her to attend the coronation but they are bound to send her there in a golden feather cape. They seem to hesitate at a hula skirt and a tom-tom drum, but they won't hesitate long. She will have those decorations, too, and then will come the tale of a new engagement to a Zulu prince or a Maori Duldub. Again I say, poor princess! She is going to see the coronation like other folks, from a convenient window, and she will act and dress like other cultivated ladies in private life and be no part of the spectacle herself. As for a "command," the Queen would have got one if anybody here had; but Her English Majesty has not scattered her commands outside the limits of the British Empire.

Is Kuhio a candidate for Governor? You may bet your sweet life he is, and then some. Not that he is personally so anxious on the point but every native politician in Hawaii wants him to get into that robin's egg chamber and hand out things. Our Hawaiian friends don't see why they shouldn't be department chiefs and judges and Federal officials any more in their own country; especially when a fine Federal job has gone to an Ohio negro. Once they drew big pay. There was a Boyd running the Department of Public Works, another Boyd running the public land business, and there were Wright and Kepoikai in the treasury. The latter and Judge Kalua and Lord knows how many others were on the woolsacks. Those were blessed days and they might return if Kuhio had the Territorial appointing and the Federal advising to do. Kuhio knows this and is ready to do his part and that is why he is warring on Frear.

(Continued on page 16.)

THE MAN THAT CAUSED NECKER ISLAND TO BE ANNEXED BY HAWAII

Below is an extract from a sketch of the life of Sir Sandford Fleming, "dean of the engineering profession of Canada," who this year attained his eighty-fourth year. Fleming was born at Kincaid, Scotland, and landed in Canada at eighteen years of age. He built many railways in that country and was called from London in 1884 to pull the Canadian Pacific Railway through a tight place in the Rockies where the engineers on the job had stuck. Among other distinctions he was the pioneer of twenty-four-hour standard railway time and the chancellor of Queen's University for thirty-one years.

Sir Sandford Fleming is here introduced as the cause of the annexation by Hawaii of Necker Island. At the time of that incident the exploit was regarded here as a clever forestalling of Great Britain's desire to obtain the desolate isle, which would make good capital for the annexation cause in Washington. It will be seen from what follows that the British betrayed to the Hawaiian government the purpose of Fleming to secure the island for a station of the Pacific cable one of his dearest life enterprises, in consequence of which the purpose was thwarted and the promoter forced to go farther for a station.

The intensity of Sir Sanford's promotion of the cable was once revealed by himself in Honolulu. He was passing through with his daughter on board a steamer for Australia. To a reporter who interviewed him he stated that the trip was one purely of health and pleasure. Among big men the veteran engineer was as reticent as "they make 'em," but when the reporter—who happened to be thoroughly posted in all the Pacific cable projects of the time—quoted a remark made to him shortly before then by Sir Audley Coote of Tasmania, representing cable interests opposed to Fleming's, the distinguished promoter forgot himself and wrathfully exclaimed:

"Yes, that is what is taking me to Australia." The interview was saved, for more followed.

This is what his biographer (C. Frederick Hamilton), says of Fleming's successful fight for the "all-red" cable:

"Phase the fifth sees Sandford Fleming director of the Canadian Pacific, active in university work, busy with a dozen projects, living in Ottawa, which he had visited in 1847 when it was Bytown. His days of active engineering work were behind him; he had leisure and means to devote himself to public questions which interested him. In particular he put his back into the Pacific cable project. The stubborn old gentleman had been working at the scheme for twenty-four years, before in 1902 he sent the first cable message across the Pacific. The cable ring fought him with ingenuity, with tenacity and with a complete absence of scruples. It would be too long to tell the whole story—is it not written in a book, 'Annals and Aims of the Pacific Cable?' But perhaps room may be had for one curious incident.

"A great obstacle to the project was the absence of a suitable island for the first landing place west and south of Vancouver Island; Honolulu was no part of the Empire and was undergoing the process of absorption by the United States. Rather more than 400 miles west of Honolulu, and 2,431 miles from Vancouver Island, was Necker Island, a small rock, useless except for some purpose such as a cable station it was unclaimed by any nation. Mr. Fleming, as he then was, besought the Imperial government to annex it. No, the Imperial government would not annex it; this was part of the settled hostility to the project in Imperial governing circles which Mr. Fleming had to combat. Thereupon Mr. Fleming sought out a retired naval officer whom he could trust, and com-

(Continued on page Thirteen.)

INTER-ISLAND HAPPENINGS

Support Mrs. Compton.

HILO, May 11.—The Herald says: The general feeling in Honolulu is very strongly in favor of Mrs. Compton and practically everyone who has heard her testimony or knows of the case has become one of her adherents. Her ability and cleverness in handling her case without an attorney, in the face of great odds, and her complete victory in almost every case created not only a great deal of favorable comment. There was also a feeling that her ability as a teacher had been the cause of the many attacks made on her. It should be stated that not a single thing against her character was brought before either the Board of Education or the Grand Jury, so far as could be learned, which was not at once shown to be without foundation.

To Cut Out the Band.

HILO, May 11.—The County Fathers have hung the harp on the weeping willow tree. That is, they have cut out the band for the time being in order to save money with which to pay outstanding registered warrants. For the same reason they last week decided to cut down the road work to the barest possible necessities, such as the feeding of the mules and the maintenance of machinery and the very most necessary repairs. The passage of the law penalizing the incurrence of debts where no appropriations had been made and where there were not funds on hand to meet them, made a thorough survey of the financial situation of the County imperative. The supervisors met the problem halfway, and by taking the steps referred to, and by cutting down the estimates furnished by the department heads for the expenses for the quarter ending June 30, they managed to cut down the budget, as it was placed before them by a compilation of the needs as stated by the departments, by almost ten thousand dollars.

Murder at Oiaa.

HILO, May 11.—Death caused by a blow received from the hands of an unknown person, was the verdict returned yesterday by the coroner's jury in the case of a Korean who was murdered last Saturday night at Oiaa. The case at first seemed to be one of wilful murder and a Japanese named Okamoto was placed under arrest and charged with the crime but afterwards was released, when the coroner's jury had delivered its verdict. Deputy Sheriff Fetter was not satisfied with the decision and will continue the investigation. He stated yesterday that he believed that part of the evidence had been hidden or incorrectly given.

According to the testimony of certain witnesses the dead Korean whose name was En Kah Sah and who worked as water boy for John Farrell at 11 Miles, was mixed up in a drunken fight last Saturday night, his antagonist being a Japanese named Okamoto. The latter, according to some of the witnesses, hit the Korean with his fists and according to others used one of his wooden shoes. The Korean was found by a police officer lying in a flame with water running over his body and by him was turned over to another Korean who carried the injured man home on his back. He died later on.

The wife of the Japanese who was arrested testified that she was asleep when the fight started and that her husband was "too much drunk." At about 11 o'clock she heard a noise outside the house and saw the two fighting and that another Japanese brought her husband into the house and she locked him up in his room so that he could not get out.

The only witness that testified in regard to the use of the wooden shoe in the fight are Porto Ricans, while

(Continued on page 16.)

ARMY AND NAVY

Came on the Sheridan.

With the arrival of the good ship Sheridan today from the Coast the military forces of this army, navy and marine district were increased by the arrival of eighty-seven men, who come here as recruits to be assigned to the various branches of Uncle Sam's service.

Besides these casualties there are sixteen first and second-class passengers for Honolulu and two hundred and thirty-four tons of freight to be put off here.

The arrival and anticipated departure of the U. S. A. T. Sheridan marks a happy period for this port, in so much as the quarantine, which has cast a shadow over the shipping at this harbor, is raised. And with the going out on Monday afternoon of the transport, all health quarantine of restriction, will have passed, as an unpleasant dream, into the events of yesterday.

Captain J. W. Healey, who is the master of the army transport Sheridan, is always a welcome visitor to this port, as he is at every port of call at which the troopship stops.

Captain Healey is the youngest captain in charge of a water craft on this side. He was master of transports sailing through Philippine waters for seven years and it is said no skipper knew the treacherous reefs of the Sulu Sea or of the South China Sea as did Captain J. W. Healey. He was always placed in command of any ship of State when officials from Washington, D. C., were visitors to the Philippine Islands.

Oahu As An Outpost.

Seattle Times: A contributor to the Infantry Journal remarks that the United States should decide, once and for all, whether it purposes to hold the Island of Oahu, upon which

Pearl Harbor is situated, or intends to surrender it to an enemy in the event of war. In a remarkably clear and intelligent analysis of the situation he arrives at the conclusion that the American attitude evidences a desire to keep Honolulu as an outpost, but is confident that it will fall before an attack.

In this connection he says: "An outpost is valueless unless it is secure. It is waste of good time, money and nervous energy to prepare a place for defense and still feel that only extreme good luck will enable it to fulfill its mission. The ships of the navy must not be depended upon for the defense of a naval base. The value of a navy is its mobility. Our navy must be left free to seek the enemy's fleet and defeat it, to convoy transports, to attack the enemy's coast or his commerce, to protect our own merchant marine and to perform hundreds of other duties that demand its presence at sea, none of which can be performed when it is tied down to protect a naval base. The naval base must offer a safe retreat, a supply and repair point, whenever the navy needs it."

This point—that the outpost must serve and protect the navy, and not that the navy must protect the outpost—is well taken. It is an assumption altogether too commonly made by Americans that, in the event of war our floating forces could be relied upon to protect our insular possessions. The futility of such an arrangement is visible on its face. It is much the same as expecting a squadron of cavalry to defend a line of entrenchments manned by infantry, instead of looking to the fortified foot-soldiers to give them succor after a daring raid.

The writer declares that conditions on Oahu render the presence of fully 20,000 men imperatively necessary to assure it against capture. He points

(Continued on Page Sixteen.)

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GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME.
As vacation days draw nigh it is meet that a place be selected at which a month or so may be spent with profit. There is much about Haleiwa to recommend it. From the point of view as a sanitarium there is no better place on the Islands. It has other advantages also, not the least of which is its proximity to the city. As a matter of fact one may be in the city and yet out of it when transportation and means of communication are considered. You may be in touch with the world during your stay at this delightful spot. And the cuisine, as Kipling says, "It's something for another story."

NEW RICE MILL
The K. Yamamoto Rice Mill is the largest as well as the finest in the Islands. All machinery is of the very latest pattern. The famous Tengu Rice is cleaned at this mill. With the large cleaning capacity they are able to handle considerable outside particular work which they guarantee.

Fine Job Printing, Star Office.

Assembling an Army Of 20,000 Men on the Rio Grande in 10 Days

BY L. WILLIAM THAVIS.

Never before in the history of this country was so large a body of troops mobilized at one point in so short a time as was taken in establishing the maneuver camp at San Antonio, Texas. Orders for the movement of the troops were issued from the War Department during the afternoon of March 6. The Seventeenth Infantry, stationed at Fort McPherson, Ga., was the first organization to receive its orders at 9:30 that night. By 4 p. m., March 16, just ten days later, an army numbering practically 20,000 was encamped about the Texas city.

That such a seemingly impossible feat as this could be accomplished in so short a period is due, according to General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, to the theoretical training, which army officers now receive at the war college in Washington and also to the practical training they have had in the movement of troops to and from the Philippines.

When this country declared war with Spain, practically two months had elapsed before a body of troops of any appreciable size had been mobilized at any one point, and this was done only after the greatest confusion and turmoil. The recent movement of troops was accomplished without the slightest bit of excitement; and thirty-six hours after the determination was reached to mobilize a whole army division in Texas, the officials of the War Department were sitting tranquilly at their desks watching with quiet interest the workings of the magnificent machinery that had been so carefully built up to respond to just such an emergency as the present.

There was good reason for this, for every detail of the movement had been worked out with the greatest perfection long in advance, and there was not an officer concerned who had not taken part in other movements of less scale. The management of the United States army is no longer a matter of guess-work, but a highly scientific undertaking.

At the War College in Washington, the mobilization of just such bodies of troops as those now encamped about San Antonio is one of the chief studies of the course. Even the smallest detail in connection with such an undertaking is not overlooked. Plans are prepared for the mobilization of forces about practically every large city in the country. Every particle of information that might be needed in the preparation of these plans is at hand at the War College, so that nothing need be left to guesswork. When once one of these mobilization plans has been completed by the officers under instruction at the institution and approved by those in authority, it is filed away for future reference. Included in the work of the War College there is the collection, arrangement and publication of historical, statistical and geographical information; war maps, American and foreign; general information regarding foreign armies and fortresses; and collation and discussion of all obtainable data relating to strategical, tactical and logistic features of future military operations and formation of complete working plans for passing from state of peace to state of war. With such an arrangement, every possible bit of assistance is given the army officers when the time comes to order troops into the field.

When once there has been issued such an order as the one that brought 20,000 troops to San Antonio, the greatest amount of work then falls on the commissary and quartermaster departments. At the San Antonio camp, the problem of feeding 20,000 men is no easy task, although carried on in this particular instance under the most favorable conditions. In estimating the amount of food necessary to feed an army, the unit of measure used is known as a ration, or that amount of food required by one man for one day. One army ration costs the government about 23½ cents at the present time. Several years ago it could be purchased at several cents less cost. The 20,000 rations needed to feed the army one day cost the government \$4,704 and require the services of 312 cooks and as many assistants in its preparation.

In a camp of this size, some of the items of food consumed each day are 28,000 pounds of beef, 200 pounds of dried and canned fish, 1,000 pounds of lard and 600 pounds of butter, 1,700 pounds of coffee, 2,000 cans of condensed milk and 6,000 pounds of sugar. Between 30,000 and 40,000 loaves of bread also must be included. If the regiments camped about San

Antonio were to be ordered in the field for a week of active campaigning, it would be necessary to carry along 45,000 pounds of canned beef, 78,500 pounds of bacon, and 150,000 pounds of bread. Other items would be 30,000 pounds of dehydrated onions and potatoes, 15,000 pounds of canned tomatoes, 12,000 pounds of coffee, 22,250 pounds of beans, 13,125 pounds of jam, 375 pounds of pepper, 6,000 pounds of salt, 13,500 pounds of vinegar, 6,000 pounds of soap and 2,850 pounds of candles.

When such enormous weights as these are considered, it is no wonder that the quartermaster's branch of an army division numbering 20,000 should have to provide 1,409 draft horses and 3,596 draft and pack mules to haul the 1,008 wagons necessary, not to mention forty-eight ambulances. Besides carrying this great amount of food, these wagons must also haul the 4,500 tents required to provide shelter for the troops. No less than 128,000 pounds of hay and 10,000 pounds of oats are required each day to feed the horses and mules. Among other items picked at random from a long list are 1,078 brooms, 980 buckets, 1,168 garbage cans, 1,530 cases of axle grease. One rather unusual item is 92 pairs of handcuffs.

These figures are but a few of those that have been filed away in the War Department as the result of the investigations made at the War College and in other branches of the service. They represent the outcome of investigation work dating back as far as fifteen years. No doubt many of them will be modified and changed somewhat during the next year, for it is the intention of the commanding officers of the army to use the present maneuvers about San Antonio as a test for their calculations.

A WOMAN'S VIEW OF MEXICO'S WAR

As a sidelight on the mix-up in Mexico, the New York Tribune publishes the letters of a young American woman to her family in the States. She has been living with her husband in the very center of the revolutionary scrimmage at Chihuahua, and was in an excellent position to watch much of "the smoke and fun." Of course, it was not all smoke and fun by any means, and woe to the weak or wounded so careless as to fall into the enemy's hands—especially "the dark, doughty hands" of the women, "well versed in the arts of the suffragettes." In more serious vein she writes:

The mode of fighting in this country is something frightful. The "soldiers' women" go out to the battlefields with the soldiers, and they go with their aprons full of stones and with knives. If an enemy is killed or wounded the women finish him up with knives, provided he is too seriously wounded to try to defend himself, and if he has any fight in him they stone the poor creature to death. Isn't that horrible? X (her husband) said the women he saw had their aprons full of stones. One dead man they saw had been pounded to death with the butt end of a rifle or with stones.

But the men are "even more cowardly," and one afternoon, following an engagement in which the insurrec-

tos were whipped, the federals "just butchered innocent men, women and children right and left."

They would go by a house where the door was open, and would shoot right into the house. For instance, there was a woman leaning over a man on a bed giving him a drink. The soldiers shot through the door and shot the woman in the arm and put five holes through the man, killing him. It turned out that the man was very old and sick. Then they dragged an old deaf, dumb, and blind man from his house into the street, and because he did not answer when spoken to he was killed. A small boy bringing cows down one of the canons into town was killed. These are but a few examples of the frightful goings on that day. Over one hundred men were put in jail, and the soldiers wouldn't allow food or anything to be brought to them. No wonder the federals are hated and the people are for the revolutionists.

All those wishing to watch the engagements are forced to purchase seats on a neighboring hill. The curtain generally rises at about three in the afternoon, but one morning "as early as five o'clock," they heard the booming of battle, and from their point of vantage could see that Santa Eulalia was being attacked—for the second time in two days.

About twenty-one federals were in town, and were up in the tower of the church. Several hundred rebels came in and fired on the soldiers, killing a few. The remainder wouldn't surrender, and got inside the church. The revolutionists got up in the roof, and threw sticks of dynamite down onto the poor soldiers. In all less than a dozen men were killed, and the rest of the federals were taken prisoners. The rebels say they attacked the town just to get the guns and ammunition of the soldiers. They also took more horses from the town.

On Tuesday, March 14, Santa Eulalia was recaptured and went under martial law, so that every miner who went up there to work "required a transport or identification slip to prove that he was in no wise related to a rebel." On that day, too, they first learned of our army maneuvers.

We hear Uncle Sam has twenty thousand troops on the border, and that they are there not only to guard the boundary, but to get accustomed to camp life and routine, etc., for there is going to be war between the United States and the Japs. We also heard that the Mikado had ordered all Japanese in Mexico to return to

Japan, and that they are now marching overland to the Pacific Coast. I wonder how much, if any, truth there is in the report.

A few days later they rode down to Santa Eulalia on horseback and caught the train for the mining smelter.

It was made up of engine, box-car full of soldiers, and then one coach. The soldiers are the most disreputable, dirty, untidy, and lazy-looking bunch. They slouch along as if they hadn't a care in the world. All that looks business-like about them is the rifle they carry and their belt of cartridges. You know the Mexican army is made up for the most part of prisoners. The men are a hard-looking lot, too.

When we got about half-way down to the smelter we saw horsemen at a distance, and, of course, we thought of revolutionists. They turned out to be eleven federal volunteers, whose duty it was to escort the train until it was safely out on the plains. The federal volunteers all wear red bands on their hats, or red sashes. The same company of men escorted the train up in the evening, and we also had a box-car full of soldiers on the train.

Mr. — had invited us to come down to the smelter with him, and we spent the day with a Mr. and Mrs. —, who are young people and very attractive. They have such a cozy little home, and two dear boys, one three and a half, and the other five. How we appreciate going into a real home and sitting down to a home table, where everything is daintily served and appetizing!

BELTS BY THE POUND.

A Western Senator of ample physical proportions was endeavoring to obtain a belt at a Washington haberdashery. He was having a difficult time in selecting a belt whose design struck his fancy as well as of proper requirements for his girth.

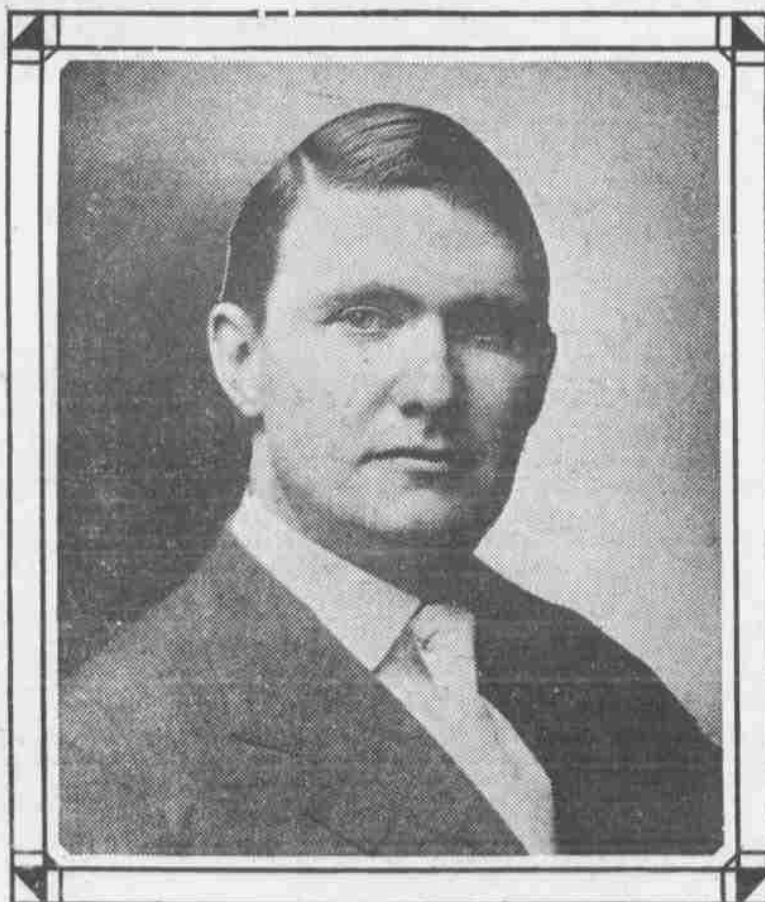
"How much is that one?" he demanded of the clerk, who was entirely unaware of the distinguished character of the patron.

"That is four dollars," said the salesman.

"Four dollars!" exclaimed the Senator. "Isn't that an awful price for a belt?"

"Yes, sir," admitted the man behind the counter; "but, you see, sir, after they get into the regular single size we charge 'em by the pound."

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THE DOINGS OF EUROPE

Programme Of Gaieties For The Coronation Festival Next Month--- The King And The Camera---American Day In Rome

LONDON, April 25.—The latest meeting of the committee charged by King George with the making of the arrangements for the coronation has resulted in the publication of the following programme of gaieties:

Monday, June 19.—Arrival of royal representatives (in the evening). A royal dinner at Buckingham Palace, after which there will be a reception of the suites attached to the royal representatives.

Tuesday, June 20.—Their Majesties will receive the special envoys and deputies, and there will be a State dinner at Buckingham Palace in the evening.

Wednesday, June 21.—There will be a reception in honor of the Premiers of the Overseas Dominions and the Duke of Connaught will give a dinner party to the royal representatives in the States rooms of St. James's Palace.

Thursday, June 22.—Coronation (in the evening). Their Majesties will entertain a small dinner party at Buckingham Palace.

Friday, June 23.—The ceremonial procession through the West End, city and South London. Dinner given by Sir Edward Grey to the King and Queen in the evening.

Saturday, June 24.—Royal review at Portsmouth. The royal party will leave London in the morning, and the King and Queen will sleep on board the royal yacht. The royal representatives, deputies and envoys will return to London the same evening, arriving in town about 8:30.

Sunday, June 25.—The royal representatives and envoys will visit Windsor, and in the evening Ambassadors and Ministers will give dinner parties to their respective Princes and representatives.

Monday, June 26.—The King and Queen return to London from Portsmouth. Gala performance at Covent Garden.

Tuesday, June 27.—The royal garden party at Buckingham Palace. Gala Performance at His Majesty's Theater.

Wednesday, June 28.—All foreign princes and envoys take their departure. The King will visit the Royal Agricultural Show at Norwich.

Thursday, June 29.—Their Majesties attend a special thanksgiving service at St. Paul's Cathedral. Afterward the King and Queen lunch with the Lord Mayor at the Guildhall, and the procession through North London follows.

Friday, June 30.—Presentation of coronation medals to troops from the Overseas Dominions and from India in the morning. Children's fete at the Crystal Palace, probably attended by the King and Queen in the afternoon. Dinner by the Prime Minister at 10 Downing street in the evening.

KING KINDLY TO CAMERA.

LONDON, April 5.—King George, as might be expected with the coronation so near at hand, is very much in evidence in the newspapers nowadays, and especially in the illustrated ones. There is no reason to believe that the royal family is averse to publicity, which creates popularity, and some of the photographs show an amiable willingness to pose for the photographer.

Unfortunately, the effect of some photographs is rather spoiled by their artlessness. They were made it appears, by a one-time valet, who took up photography as a pastime, and now finds it a lucrative profession, as he can dispose of pictures of royalty to the papers at a good price. One of his efforts printed in many papers this week made some of King George's most loyal subjects smile.

It shows the King on horseback in the great park at Windsor, receiving, according to the accompanying letterpress: "Loyal greeting from his little subjects." The little subjects in question consist of a dozen tots, whose positions show, unmistakably, that they had been lined up for the camera while the King sat on his horse in the foreground. It is seriously suggested in journalistic circles that the King would be well advised to appoint a court photographer with experience in arranging these "snapshots."

AMERICAN DAY IN ROME.

ROME, April 25.—The American Pavilion at the International Art Exhibition was formally opened today by King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena, Ambassador Leishman, together with the American commissioner, Harrison S. Morris, the staff of the American embassy and members of the American colony in Rome, awaited the arrival of their Majesties at the entrance to the pavilion.

The American building stands on the highest point of the undulating ground, affording a magnificent view of the whole exhibition. The beautiful cypress and pine trees which for centuries have adorned Villa Borghese form the background.

The King and Queen and their suites and Count Di San Martino, president of the committee, arrived on the scene to the strains of the royal march, and amidst the applause of the people. Their Majesties shook hands cordially with the American officials and made a thorough inspection of the pavilion. They visited each gallery and were profuse in their praise of the works shown.

LONDON ASKANCE AT MILLIONAIRE FLATS.

LONDON, April 12.—London's "white elephant," with green trimmings, the sumptuous apartment house built on the site of the late Duke of Cambridge's mansion in Piccadilly, is at last bringing a little money into the coffers of its unfortunate owner. For more than three years these, the most expensive flats in London, have stood unoccupied,

with the exception of the top one, wherein Alfred G. Vanderbilt lives his almost hermit-like existence. Lately three of the remaining five have been let.

The extraordinary boom in house and flat letting consequent upon the coming coronation is responsible for the sudden prosperity of these flats. Had it not been that upwards of a million prospective visitors are trying to reserve residential and sleeping quarters in a city where there is a comfortable room for but half that number, these flats might have remained unoccupied for ever, or until the owner, in disgust, tore them down to make room for some other more profitable form of building.

It is not that the apartments are unattractive to wealthy people on the lookout for a flat. In Philadelphia or New York they would probably have been let before they were completed. Each apartment is seventy feet wide by 200 feet long, containing ten large bedrooms, three bathrooms, drawing rooms, billiard room, smoking room, cloakroom and a big ballroom.

For the top one—the garret—Alfred G. Vanderbilt pays \$10,000 a year rent and a further \$3,000 a year in rates and taxes. The apartments underneath him command rents of \$15,000 a year. For more than three years the owner of the flats has kept a full hall force of attendants in the building for the benefit of this acion of the house of Vanderbilt, who has dwelt there in lonely splendor, sleeping every night of the week in a different bedroom.

When the weather is fine and clear, fresh from a bath in one of his three bathrooms, or, perhaps, in all three, he descends the elevator, mounts his two-seated carriage behind a pair of shining black blue ribbon winners and makes his way down Piccadilly and out into the country. He invariably wears a flower or two in his buttonhole and a rather self-conscious smile on his thin features.

The flats are built of granite, with trimmings of green glazed brick. They resemble a great brick of ice cream, vanilla and pistachio alternating. The entrance is in Hamilton place, which runs from Piccadilly to Park Lane, the Millionaire's Row of London. When Vanderbilt sits at one of his twenty-four windows he can flick the real gold tips of his Turkish cigarettes on to such aristocratic roofs as those of Baron Rothschild, Lionel Rothschild and the Marquis of Londonderry, while a stone's throw away are the town houses of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Brassey and the late Lord Glenesk.

The truth would seem to be that London has not yet been educated up to \$15,000 flats. When an Englishman is thinking of putting out that much money in rents he wants a town house with a fence around it—a sort of an Englishman's castle, where he is supreme master of all he surveys. He doesn't want to share his halls and his elevators and his entrances with half a dozen other tenants, many of whom he may not care to know.

For the same reason, hotel life has never become popular here, as it is in the United States. When an Englishman and his wife do take a flat it is usually a small one and the entertainment of friends is done at the fashionable hotels.

NEWEST NOTES OF SCIENCE

On ostrich farms six men can pluck 150 birds a day.

The canal zone soon is to have its first electric railroad.

New York has a school devoted exclusively to the study of motor-boats.

Widows under the age of 25 have a remarkably high death rate in France. Only one-tenth of the population of the United States is of unmixed descent.

More than 75 per cent of the total production of German alcohol is obtained from potatoes.

Small incandescent lamps fastened to the hooks are used as bait by some Pacific Coast fishermen.

An annual coat of carriage varnish will improve the appearance of a straw matting suit cases and make them water-proof.

A portable vacuum cleaner brought out in England also may be used as a seat, table, cabinet, music stool or pedestal.

Fifteen million dollars are spent each year by the farmers of the United States in their warfare against insect pests.

Nearly 6000 taxicabs ply the streets of London in place of the 11,000 horse-drawn vehicles the city formerly boasted.

The first cargo of crude petroleum ever imported into the United States from Roumania recently arrived at Philadelphia.

Mines of the Transvaal yielded gold worth \$155,742,172 last year, a gain of more than \$5,000,000 more than the year before.

A steel wire rope a mile and a half long and three inches in diameter was a record-breaker recently made in a New Jersey factory.

When an electric arc light hisses, carbon actually is being boiled in a cup melted in the end of one of the rods by the intense heat.

Freshly ground coffee and camphor, burned together, make a cheap, effective and refreshing disinfectant for the air of sick rooms.

Refrigerating apparatus to quickly cool candles that have been dipped in melted chocolate has been invented by an Ohio confectioner.

There is an Indian tribe in Bolivia which shuns the whites and lives as in the Stone Age, making tools and weapons of stone, wood or bone.

A Philadelphian has been granted a patent for an aerial advertising sign, waved by an electric motor suspended from two captive balloons.

The first pair of secretary birds to be exhibited in the United States have been brought from South Africa to a New York zoological park.

Japan's most expert wrestlers are men who have inherited their ability from ancestors who have made wrestling a profession for generations.

To clean streets of snow an Oregon inventor has devised a self-propelled vehicle that projects a jet of briny steam through a pipe in front of it.

Chinese jade is so successfully imitated by German manufacturers that experts of the Far East frequently mistake the artificial for the genuine.

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the world, at the present rate of consumption, 120 years.

Cocoon oil, egg yolks and a small proportion of cream are the ingredients of a new butter substitute manufactured in Bohemia.

A flexible rubber mouthpiece for telephones has been invented, the idea being to prevent breakage should a desk transmitter fall.

Electric curling iron heaters of a new type that are built into a wall have been installed in 400 bedrooms of a New York hotel.

The acid of buttermilk is said to dissolve earthy deposits in the blood, keeping the veins and arteries supple and preventing their decay.

Several Russian railroads are protecting their ties and telegraph poles against decay by soaking them for several months in a strong brine.

An Ohio inventor has patented a coin-in-the-slot gasoline dispensing machine, to be placed along country roads frequented by automobilists.

AUTO FIRE ENGINES.

As a result of the recent successful test of a new type of self-propelled fire engine by the New York City Fire

Department, it has been officially predicted that in five or six years there will not be a single horse-drawn fire engine, tender, truck or water tower in that city.

This auto fire engine differs from its predecessors inasmuch as it comprises a 110 hp. gasoline motor, under the hood in front for propulsion purposes, and a separate steam-engine equipment in the rear, capable of pumping up to 800 gal. of water a minute at a pressure of 125 lb. per square inch, as proved by actual test. The engine attained a speed of forty miles an hour in a test run under service conditions, which compares most favorably with the 12 miles an hour of the horse-drawn vehicle.

The engine weighs 16,000 lb. and cost the city \$9,772, of which \$5,272 represents the value of the steam engine, etc., and \$4,500 the motive machinery. Hereafter, the old horse-drawn vehicles can be converted into a similar type of auto engine at an estimated expense of \$6,000 each. The cost of maintenance of each machine is stated to be between \$50 and \$100 a year, as against \$700 to \$800 the present yearly charges for a team of horses for one machine.

YOU WEAR

\$1.00

A WEEK NO SECURITY

Jewelry And Watches

On Credit

J. CARLO

WHILE PAYING

Pau ka Hana

STANDS FOR CLEANLINESS AND WILL NOT STAND FOR DIRT.

YOU MAY AS WELL USE THE BEST.

IT'S CHEAPER IN THE BEGINNING AND CHEAPER IN THE END.

NOT ADVERTISED ON BILL BOARDS

ALL GROCERS SELL IT.

Fred L. Waldron, -- Distributor

Buick Express For Von Hamm-Young Garage

The sensation of the week at the Von Hamm-Young Company's salesrooms was the arrival of a Buick express car, which was ordered by Mr. von Hamm who is now in San Francisco looking over the new lines. There has been a great call in Honolulu for a light truck at a reasonable price, and the Buick has just hit the spot. This car sells for \$1,275 delivered in Honolulu. The body measures 120½ inches long, and 76 inches wide, which gives ample room for light delivery of most any nature and is particularly adapted to the grocery and provision business. Mr. von Hamm was so impressed by the great number of these cars in use in San Francisco that he placed an order at once for a demonstrator.

The catalogues and specifications of the new Packard "Six" arrived this week and are attracting a great deal of attention at the office of The von Hamm-Young Company. Never before has a new model been so interestingly anticipated as has the Packard "Six." There seems to be more inquiries for this car than all the rest of the makes put together and everybody is anxiously awaiting the arrival of the first car of this type in Honolulu.

The new Pope-Hartford are also creating a great deal of attention as the demonstrating stunts which these cars do is not equaled by any other make of machine. These cars will travel up the Maunaloa Hill on the High speed at a variation of speed from six miles an hour to thirty-six.

The von Hamm-Young Company sold to Mr. Gerrit P. Wilder this week one of the clever torpedo Overland cars of the type which is so popular in Honolulu. These cars with their very beautiful lines, fine finish and comfortable riding qualities have made themselves very popular in Honolulu, and another shipment is on the way for The von Hamm-Young Company.

Mr. George P. Cooke purchased from The von Hamm-Young Company this week an Overland runabout for his use on Molokai. Mr. Cooke has experimented with a great many different makes of automobiles and considers the Overland the most satisfactory runabout of the present time.

The Cadillac cars still remain as popular as ever and are still holding up their wonderful reliability features. Two of these cars were sold this week to prominent Honoluluans who are rather timid about having their names mentioned in the automobile roster.

The von Hamm-Young Company sold this week to Mr. David Americus Crockett a very handsome little Hupmobile torpedo runabout. These little cars are doing wonderfully well in Honolulu and owing to their very small up-keep and small gasoline consumption are fast becoming very popular here. Mr. Crockett is a very successful travelling man representing the von Hamm-Young Company on the various islands and considers that every man who has to travel on the other islands deserves a little recreation in the form of driving an automobile when he gets home to the Paradise of the Pacific.

Mr. Marston Campbell, superintendent of public works, went away on the Honolulu this week for a much needed vacation. Mr. Campbell was heard to remark before he left that a vacation without his Cadillac would be no vacation at all. Mr. Campbell is one of the most enthusiastic automobilists in the islands and is one of the pioneers of the automobile world. He has already had two Cadillac cars and considers them the most reliable car built for the money.

Mr. Fredries, who has been touring the islands with his handsome great 6-cylinder Lozier car, left on the Sierra for San Francisco on Wednesday. His car was very much admired while he was here and gave a good many Honoluluans a chance to see what wonderful speed this car will make. Mr. Fredries is the owner of two Loziers, having a limousine for his family use in San Francisco.

Mr. C. C. von Hamm expects to return to Honolulu on the S. S. Wilhelmna, bringing with him several new cars and the latest information on automobiles in general.

A PACKARD STATEMENT.

Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

April 14, 1911.

Gentlemen:—

"18"—"30"—"SIX"

In presenting our new line of cars a "Six", so long as it is the right car

and he understands perfectly its relation to the others and has selected wisely.

Yours very truly,

PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO.,
(Sgd.) B. D. WALDRON,
Vice-President.

LARGER DEMAND FOR PACKARD CARS

A heavy demand for motor cars of the higher grade is indicated by the early season figures of the Packard Motor Car Company. During the week ending April 22, which followed the announcement of the 1912 line, specifications for two hundred and eight cars were received at the factory, which means that number of contracts signed by individual purchasers. The division of these orders was one hundred and fifty-five "Thirties," thirty-six "Sixes" and seventeen "Eighteens." The corresponding week of the 1911 season showed one hundred and fifty-three cars. The increase is thirty-five per cent.

More Packard cars and a greater percentage of the season's output have been sold this year than at the corresponding period of any preceding season.

A new high mark for one day's business was reached Monday, April 24, when specifications were received for seventy-five cars, ten additional enclosed bodies and four trucks.

The 1912 demonstrators have been going forward during the last two weeks of April and regular shipments to dealers start early in May. All shipments follow a regular schedule conforming to dealers' allotments.

The sale of Packard trucks for the first quarter of the calendar year, 1911, was ninety-four per cent in excess of the record for the same period in 1910.

EXPERTS USING A STODDARD DAYTON

NEW YORK, April 20.—Starting on an eight months' automobile tour of the United States and Hawaii to conduct a national educational campaign in the interest of sanitation, B. O. Tilden, president of the American Sanitary Works, left New York at noon yesterday (Thursday) in a drizzling rain to cover the first leg of the journey from New York to Norfolk, Va. Mr. Tilden was accompanied by his brother, J. M. Tilden, secretary of the American Sanitary Works, and John T. Sells, Eastern manager. Their trip is being made in a fifty-horsepower Stoddard-Dayton automobile. More than 25,000 miles will be covered, including a double transcontinental trip by at least one route that has never been traversed by an automobile. The journey is purely a scientific and business matter and it was started unceremoniously from the building of the Stoddard Motor Company, Fifty-seventh street near Broadway.

Traveling on a carefully prearranged schedule, President B. O. Tilden will meet and address organizations of architects, plumbers, contractors and builders, as well as civic societies and associations that are interested in the promotion of public health. From each of forty large trunk cities, in which the American Sanitary Works has traveling representatives, the tourists will make side trips of from 100 to 500 miles, completely webbing more than forty states.

Since the trip promises much for civic betterment and public health, Mayor Gaynor gave to President Tilden a letter of greeting to Mayor Fern of Honolulu, commending the plan. It is not unlikely that the federal government will take an interest, if not active part, in facilitating the work.

Almost at the moment of starting telegrams were received from city officials in Los Angeles and Honolulu congratulating the sanitary experts upon the successful inauguration of the campaign. In Honolulu Mr. Tilden needs no introduction, having visited that city on a similar errand last November. San Francisco authorities have promised a great ovation.

The tourists reached Trenton, N. J., early in the afternoon and attracted unusual attention. At night they began real work by a sanitation talk at the first meeting of their itinerary. Before the end of a week they will have covered New Jersey, Delaware and a part of Pennsylvania. For the difficult part of the trip in the extreme West they are well equipped. The big Stoddard-Dayton torpedo carried a shovel, ax, crowbar, block and tackle, 400 feet of

rope, mud hooks, and a dozen other articles that may be necessary in the mountains and the gulches they will encounter. All of this, however, was so conveniently placed that one would suspect the amount of equipment the car carried. Returning from the Pacific by way of Vancouver, Washington, Idaho and Montana, a new trail must be made across three mountain ranges, and it is there that the paraphernalia will find greatest use. Complete information and road data will be furnished to the Automobile Club of America.

MOTOR CARS FOR MILITARY USES

Not only this government, but those of European nations, are watching with intense interest the military experiments with motor cars which have been a feature for several years of the work at the Northwestern Military Academy, near Chicago.

Major R. P. Davidson, the commandant at the academy and the originator and director of the various experiments, announces that during the coming summer it is his purpose to test out the utility of motor cars in the work of signal divisions.

The two Cadillac machines which have figured in carrying out the ideas of Major Davidson and his students are to be fitted with bodies especially adapted to the new service. They will have telescopic masts, bearing antennae wires, whereby wireless messages can be transmitted over distances ranging from fifty to sixty miles. Should it be necessary to send a message farther, small balloons have been provided as part of the regular equipment of each car. These little gas bags were especially made in France, and with their aid the antennae wires are carried to any height, making it possible to transmit messages from 300 to 500 miles.

The United States government is giving the Northwestern students every possible assistance in carrying out their work, the officials at Washington finding that most of their ideas are possible of practical utility.

zation in the military operations of the regular service.

When the academy first entered upon the task of providing the motor car as a valuable adjunct to the field operations of an army, it acquired a Cadillac and mounted it on a rapid fire gun. The purpose was to show that the automobile could be effectively used against aerial craft. Soon afterwards a second Cadillac was pressed into service. Both cars participated in the Glidden tour of 1910, being manned and driven by cadets who lived under military regulations throughout the tour and who regarded the Glidden schedule of travel as applying to their cars as rigidly as though they had been contestants. It was a novel experience for the students, and incidentally proved that a motor car of the right sort is capable of standing up under what would be expected of it in urgent field service, even though carrying several hundred pound of armament and extra equipment.

ROYAL HAWAIIAN GARAGE.

The week has been an extremely busy one, reports Manager Wells, of the Royal Hawaiian Garage. Every department has been hard at it, he says, and it looks as though this will be the case for some time to come, especially in view of the fact that he has secured the agency for the Knox cars and trucks and the Paige-Detroit electric cars.

Wells looks forward to having to fill big demands for these grades of cars, as all the vehicles turned out by the firms mentioned are of a very high standard. The Knox company turns out a wide range of wagons, fire trucks, hotel busses, emergency towlers; in fact every kind, and what is more to the point, it is successfully competing against the French trucks. Seeing the way that France led the world in the matter of automobile construction at one time, this speaks volumes for the progress of American manufacture generally, and the Knox cars in particular.

The automobiles are also excellent machines, and occupy a high position in the motor world, for finish, durability, appearance, economy and speed.

The Paige-Detroit electric cars will, no doubt, quickly gain a popular place here, for they are favorably known all over the mainland, and in

many other parts of the world. They have proved themselves to be excellent cars elsewhere, so it should not be very long before they gain equal popularity here.

ASSOCIATED GARAGE.

Manager Howes, of the Associated Garage, reports having effected the sale this week of a Hudson runabout and a Chalmers 30. He has also handed over the Chalmers 30, which came down on the Sierra for Fred Waldron. The machine, Howes says, is one of the prettiest in town, and is giving entire satisfaction.

Business is booming in all departments, so much so in fact that two more men have been added to the staff. Things for the future look bright. A couple of shipments of Hudsons are on the way. Two of them are of the foredoor type, one of which, by the way, has already been sold. A Chalmers 30 of the foredoor type is also coming, and also a Chalmers Roadster. This latter car is equipped with single ignition high tension magneto. This system is causing a big stir in New York city at the present time, and the agent there is taking close on fifty runabouts a week now.

A JEWESS.

By JOHN MYERS O'HARA.
The Bible sirens wield their wanton spell
And peer, derisive rebels, from her face;
The vestal eyes rebuke these speculators base,
Their lure imbues her lips of rodomed.
Assyrian of soul, she scorns to quell—
Each mocking wrath that fleers a moment's space;
The lids droop languid with Delilah's grace,
Around the mouth the wiles of Myrrha dwell.
Erewhile a rhythmic tremor seems to pass
From throat to heel, and by the thrill betrayed
She takes the dancer's posture to persuade;
The satin glints, as girle and cultras,
And veils the nympholeptic throe that swayed
The supple daughter of Herodias.

"He's a financial genius. Split a cup of coffee over a fellow's colored trousers!"

"And got out by paying for the trousers, eh?"

"Why, he talked the other fellow into paying for the coffee!"—Tit-Bits.

A Winner—Ambitious Author—

"Hurray! Five dollars for my latest story, 'The Call of the Lure!'"

Fast Friend—"Who from?"

Ambitious Author—"The express company. They lost it."—Woman's Home Companion.



Chassis in Three Sizes

The Packard "Six"

48-horsepower, A. L. A. M. rating.

The Packard "30"

40-horsepower, A. L. A. M. rating

The Packard "18"

26-horsepower, A. L. A. M. rating

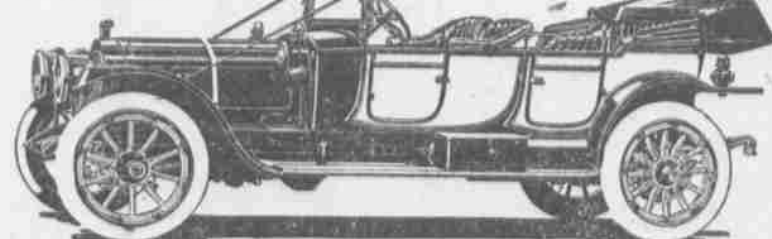
Twelve Styles of Open and Enclosed Bodies

Packard Cars are sold only through Packard dealers, always at list price and every Packard dealer maintains the prestige of Packard service.

Catalogue ready. Demonstration by appointment.

Early orders obtain preference in date of delivery.

1912 Packard "Six" Phaeton



Ask the man who owns one!

The von Hamm-Young Co., Ltd., - - - Agents

HAWAIIAN SOCIETY BRANCH
STARTED IN LOS ANGELES.

Secretary Wood of the promotion committee has received word from Mrs. Headlee that a branch of the Lei Aloha Society of Hawaii has been formed in Los Angeles. The idea of the society is that Hawaiians in different parts of the world shall get together and hold an annual dinner or some similar function where they can talk over old times. Mrs. Headlee has been working hard on the present branch and a number of old residents of the islands have joined. Those who form the Los Angeles society at present are:

Dr. L. B. Sperry, J. D. White, and wife, Miss Pillani Jones, Gerald Waterhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin G. Collins, L. L. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Drake Ruddy, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Crane, Mrs. Jno. Ena, Mrs. Emily Adams, Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair Bidgood, Mrs. Frances K. Headlee, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Carroll, L. C. Hooker, Mrs. C. L. Sylvester, Geo. Howard, Dr. E. G. Howard, Geo. de la Vergne, W. D. Armstrong, Marian M. Lunning, Mrs. Edward Holcomb, Joe B. Doty and wife, Mrs. Grace M. Ramsey.

Harry H. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Briggs, D. W. Kirkland, Mr. and Mrs. Will Harvey, Dr. and Mrs. P. H. C. Phal, Prof. Edward Scoville, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. S. Southwick, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mossman, Dr. C. H. Douglass, Henry Pratt, Frank O. Cass, S. Ehrlich, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Emmet May, Geo. Ira Adams.

PICKED UP HERE AND THERE.

"It's a shame the way they crowd these cars. The passengers should rise up and insist on getting a chance to sit down."

"You may send me up the complete works of Shakespeare, Goethe and Emerson—also something to read."

"I'd like to dance and I should dance, only the music puts me out and the girl gets in my way."

"Yes, her husband robbed her of every cent she had—and just think, she only married him because she was afraid of burglars!"

"Hello! Is this the butcher, well you may send up a roast of beef, and remember, butcher, to have it rare. That's the only way my husband can eat it."—Boston Transcript.

WILSON TOASTED AS "NEXT PRESIDENT"

NEW YORK, April 26.—All but two of the twenty-nine Senators of New Jersey, forgetting party lines, toasted Governor Woodrow Wilson as the next President of the United States at a dinner given in their honor and the Governor's by retiring President Ernest R. Ackerman, of the New Jersey Senate, at the Hotel Astor tonight.

Governor Wilson himself, speaking after many Senators had spoken and most of them had sung and not a few of them danced, informally but well, through the large banquet room, emphasized the new spirit of unity and elimination of party lines in New Jersey politics, which he said, by furnishing him with a co-operative instead of an opposition Senate, had enabled him to carry out his promised reforms and to reform "if not everything, at least everything in sight."

The dinner was informal—witness the dancing, in which Senators Frelinghuysen, Osborne and others amused themselves and others. Senator Ackerman acted as toastmaster at the large round table, and the Governor sat at his right, with the nineteen Senators who had spent the afternoon as guests of Senator Ackerman at a performance of "The Pink Lady" at the New Amsterdam Theater. The dinner tonight was Senator Ackerman's return for a similar dinner given in his honor at Atlantic City recently.

In the midst of the dinner Lieutenant Commander Eckford De Kay, military secretary of Governor Dix, entered the room to pay Governor Wilson the respects of Governor Dix.

Senator Ackerman then proposed a toast to the President of the United States. After this toast had been drunk, Senator Slizer, of Middlesex county, proposed:

"The Next President."

"A toast to the next President of the United States."

Amid a burst of cheers, utterly indistinguishable as to Republicanism or Democracy, every Senator present rose, and extending his glass toward Governor Wilson, drank to that toast.

"I suppose you mean Governor Dix," said Governor Wilson, pleasantly.

"No," cried Senator Frelinghuysen—who is a Republican—"no, we mean you!"

Senator Ackerman spoke first and briefly, expressing to Governor Wilson and the Senators his appreciation of the courteous treatment they had ever accorded him, and venturing the hope that his own rulings, which he said may often have been arbitrary, had met with pardon and forgiveness among them. Apparently they had, for Senators Osborne, Prince, Bradley and Frelinghuysen, who followed him, joined in declaring that no fairer and abler president had ever sat in the Jersey Senate or left it amid deeper regret.

Wilson's Address.

Governor Wilson rose amid hearty cheers and said:

"It is fortunate for New Jersey that her Senate is a small body, small enough to come together just as we are together tonight, to come

together and understand each other, each other's characters and motives.

"We have passed out of that earlier period into one of constructive legislation. Formerly we contented ourselves with pointing out what things were to be feared; we have learned how to escape and master our fears and build up positive measures of reform and solid achievement in politics.

"New Jersey is not backward in her thought. She may have paused longer than others, but it was only to consider the better while she paused. We have not done everything in the way of reform, as Senator Johnson seemed to think a few minutes ago. We may still be able to find more things to do when the Legislature convenes again. But if we have not done everything, we have at least done everything in sight at the last session. We have done and done thoroughly all the main things that were waiting to be done—and we have done them with a perfect unanimity of counsel.

"It pleases me especially and beyond the power of words that you have come to credit the professions made by me when I sought the office I now hold; that you feel that I sought and still seek reforms irrespective of from what political house they come. Your confidence in me is my greatest happiness. It has been a real delight to me to see Republicans in the Legislature resort to my house as freely and often for confidence as members of my own party.

"It has been reported that the Senate has yielded to reform measures under pressure of the Governor, as if I had exerted pressure and found the Senate unwilling of its own accord to espouse the reform measures passed. That has not been the case; I am aware of no pressure exerted by me, and know only of earnest and hearty co-operation I have ever met in the Senate. Never have I found anything more than honest difference of opinion existing between different members of the Senate and myself.

State Particularly Decided.

"Most men are beginning to realize that it is only an artificial process that divides Democrats from Republicans in the State Senate, or in State politics, as, in fact, in city and county politics and issues, which surely have no connection with the great party divisions in national politics. We have realized that in the present session of the Senate, and realized, too, that we are in a day that differs from the days that have gone before and requires different political attitudes and codes.

"The only essential in American politics today is the difference between progressives and reactionaries. We have in the last ten years come out of the period of merely negative politics, politics which consisted wholly of attacking, abusing and heaping obprobrium upon men and measures of other political faith.

"All these things weave us together as a common family, seeking to serve, as we have served, our great commonwealth."

THE CITY CHURCHES

CHURCH NOTICES.

Latter Day Saints. Reorganized. Church on King street, near Thomas Square.

9:45 a. m.—Sunday School. Lesson topic, "Paul's Trial Before Felix." Classes in both Hawaiian and English.

11 a. m.—Morning worship; sermon in both English and Hawaiian.

6 p. m.—Zion's Religio-Literary Society. Subject, "Eternal Rewards." Lesson 2. Also musical and literary program.

7:30 p. m.—Evening worship. Sermon in English.

Music by the choir.

Everyone is welcome at the "Little King Street Church." We invite investigation.

Christian Church.

A piece of good news for all of our Bible School workers is that W. C. Merritt, International Sunday School Secretary for the Northwest, is to be here next week. There will be an opportunity for us all to profit by Mr. Merritt's splendid Sunday School knowledge and enthusiasm. The minister of this congregation has had the happy privilege of knowing Mr. Merritt for several years in the great Northwest, and knows how much help he can bring to a group of Sunday School workers. Watch for notices of any meetings Mr. Merritt may hold.

If you have not attended a Sunday School or Bible School, as we prefer to call it, since you were a child, you

will be surprised if you will listen to the teaching done in a modern school and watch its government. It's different. We have schools now, and so real school work. That accounts for the fact that eighty-five per cent of all converts to Christianity come through the Bible School. There is not another evangelistic agency to be compared with the modern Bible School, and it is becoming more effective every day.

The school of this church meets every Sunday morning at 9:45, with classes for all ages.

The morning sermon, followed by the communion service, at 11 every Sunday morning, and at 3 in the afternoon our Sloan Bible School meets in the mission house of Kewalo street. In the evening at 6:30 the young people hold their meeting in the church, and the evening sermon follows at 7:30.

Wednesday evening the mid-week meeting is held, to which everyone is invited. This meeting is open to the discussion of practical questions arising out of the lesson being studied for that evening. It is particularly a popular meeting. It is held from 7:30 to 8:30, and is followed by the recitation of the Training for Service class. This latter class is a close organization doing a definite textbook work. Thirty-one persons have already enrolled, and the enrollment list will be kept open until the end of this month for others who desire to benefit by it. The work this class is doing is part of a very wide and comprehensive course of study with credits and graduation at the end. The minister has had many years' ex-

perience in teaching it, and wherever it has been pursued it has done more than anything else to vitalize interest in the Bible and to make real and practical Christian experience.

Strangers locating in the city, or here but temporarily, will find a cordial welcome in all of these meetings. If you have not a preference for the services of another church, we invite you here. We'll do the best we can to make your presence profitable to you.

The church is on Alakea street, just off King, mauka.

Beginning with this week the minister will maintain open office at the church for the benefit of those who may desire to visit him, on Mondays and Thursdays, from 12:30 to 1:30 p. m.

David Carey Peters, minister.

Minister.

Central Union Church.

Doremus Scudder, Minister.

Amos A. Ebersole, Assistant Minister. Dr. Scudder will occupy the pulpit both morning and evening. At the morning service the subject of his sermon will be, "The Reason Why," and at the evening service he will give War Cry No. III, "The Christians Ne Plus Ultra."

The Men's League Bible class will again meet at the usual hour, ten o'clock, under the direction of the assistant minister. The subject tomorrow morning will be "The Christian Method of Charity."

The Women's Society Bible class, with Prof. J. W. Gilmore as teacher, meets at the same hour for the study of the "Acts."

The Bible School meets at 9:30. Mr. W. A. Bowen, superintendent. Classes in a graded course with competent teachers in charge.

The subject of the Christian Endeavor meeting at 6:30 will be "The Universal Duty of Making Pledges." Mr. R. M. Cross, of Mills School, will lead.

A cordial invitation is extended to all in the city who are not connected with any other church, to make Central Union their church home, and to attend her Sunday and mid-week services.

The Men's League Bible Class of Central Union Church, which has had several interruptions of late, will meet at the usual hour tomorrow morning at ten o'clock. The special subject under discussion is the Social Teachings of Jesus on "How to Deal With Poverty." This is a live question and one upon which all thoughtful men have some opinion. A general invitation is extended to the men of the city to attend the class.

NECKER ISLAND

(Continued from page nine.)

missioned him to go to Hawaii, charter a steamer, proceed to Necker Island, and raise the British flag on it. If the British government would not annex the island, Mr. Fleming would at his own expense. The naval officer proceeded to Honolulu; but two things happened. When he had dispatched his man on this adventure, Mr. Fleming communicated his project to the Imperial government. First, the Imperial government evinced great annoyance and sent a very strong message on the subject. Secondly, the Imperial government communicated to the Hawaiian government the fact that there was a desire to secure possession of Necker Island; whereupon the Hawaiian government sent off in hot haste and hoisted its own flag on the island. Thus Necker Island had to be abandoned and Fanning Island substituted as the first landing place west of Vancouver; this involves a span of 3,653 miles instead of 2,431 miles. This meant 1,222 additional miles, about \$2,350,000 additional cost, and much greater difficulty in working the cable. This shows how powerful and inveterate was the opposition and what a fighter Sir Sandford Fleming was to overcome it. Well, he won, and on October 31, 1902, the pioneer sent the following message:

"From Ottawa, Ont., to Governor-General, Ottawa: Receive globe-circumrelling message via England, South Africa, Australia and Pacific Cable congratulating Canada and the Empire on completion of first segment state-controlled electric girdle, the harbinger of incalculable advantages, national and general: Sandford Fleming."

"This message went eastward across divers oceans and continents to Australia and returned to Canada across the great Pacific ocean which had been bridged by a cable, thanks to one man's foresight, patience and resolution. Notice, by the way, that the message foreshadows a future system of state cables with many ramifications, linking the whole Empire together. For the young man of eighty-four has by no means finished dreaming dreams and seeing visions;

the Pacific cable is only a step towards his goal."

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Presenting "Barbara Fritchie"

Miss Mudge has
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ALL NEW FILMS.

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THE EMPIRE SCREEN
ALWAYS POPULAR PRICES

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Where the Films are Catchy.
COOL, OPEN-AIR THEATER

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"THE LIFEBOAT CREW"

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Insure
your table
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by heat and
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There is only one sure safeguard against table troubles, a

Peerless Asbestos
TABLE MAT

They are made from two heavy sheets of asbestos, with a sheet of wool felt rolled together. The asbestos is protection against heat, and the wool felt is protection against moisture.

We are carrying a full assortment of the FAVORITE GRADE, which is covered on one side with white Kearsarge plush and on the other side with asbestos, and then enveloped in a detachable cover of best quality white flannel.

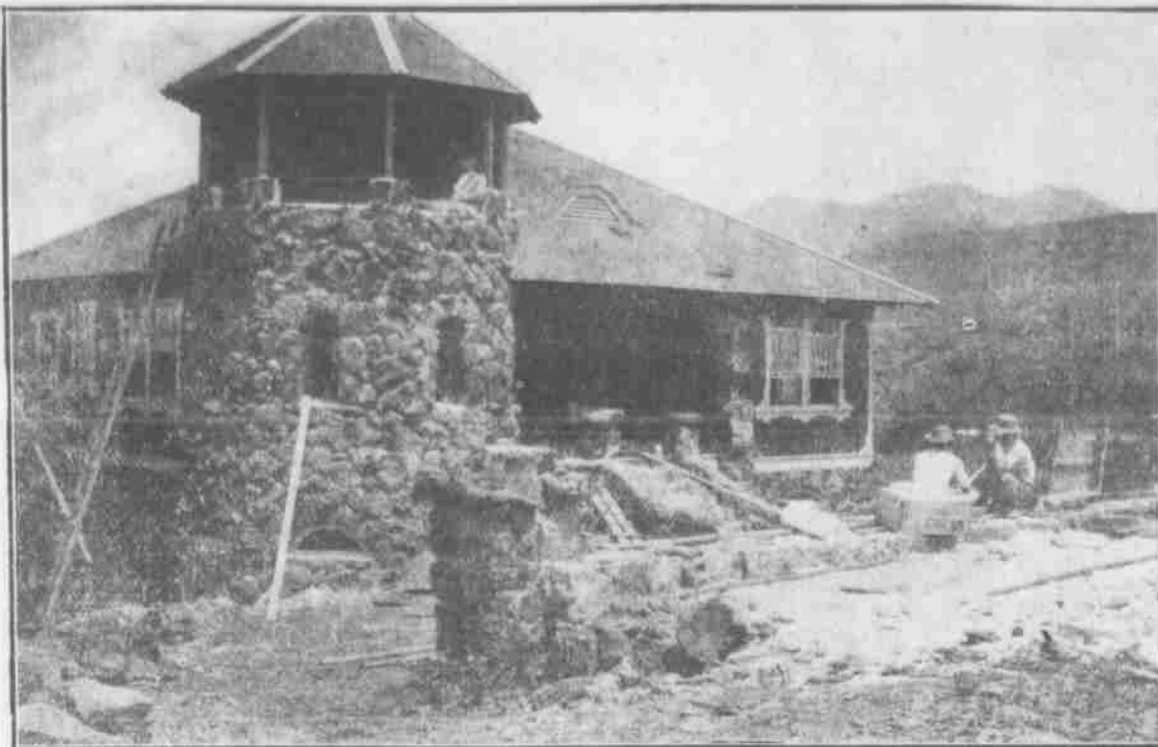
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45 in. round.....\$4.50
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5 in. 5c ea.
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HOME BUILDING IN KAIMUKI

GAS



AND still they keep coming. Everything is Kaimukiward—Schools, Churches, Reservoirs, Ten-minute Car Service, Miles of Macadamized Streets, New Homes by the score are a few of the things that are rapidly bringing Kaimuki forward as the model residential district of the Mid-Pacific. The LATEST thing is GAS! The manager of the Honolulu Gas Company is now on his way to the mainland looking for machinery for the purpose of increasing its plant with the view of extending a main into the Kaimuki District to supply hundreds of new subscribers.. Correspondence and other evidence indicates that the Company proposes to keep up with the progress of the city and give Kaimuki Gas. Kaimuki needs Gas, and Gas it will have in the near future.



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The use of creosote gives these stains excellent preservative properties, greatly increasing the natural life of the shingles.

The colors are all of good tone and maximum permanency. The wide experience of The Sherwin-Williams Co. in handling pigments and oils in the manufacture of the finest paints and colors, is worth a good deal to you in shingle stain.

Twenty-three handsome shades.

See colors on wood at our store.

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A LARGE VARIETY OF MEN'S AND BOYS' STRAW AND FELT
HATS OF THE VERY LATEST STYLES AT REASONABLE PRICES.

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FOR A FEW DAYS ONLYFolding Card Tables, Only \$3.50 Each.
Felt or Leather Tops. Golden Oak or Weathered OakCoyne Furniture Co.
LIMITEDA Gas Water Heater
will allow you to forget that
annoying lack of hot water

Honolulu Gas Co., Ltd

DAY'S WORK FOR
THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, April 12.—What does the President of the United States do in the course of the day is a question of ten asked. Here is a sample of some things the President did on Monday, after he had breakfasted, read the newspapers, and attended to his morning mail:

Former Governor Curtis Guild called. Representative Harris of Massachusetts called.

Senator Stone called, with two constituents.

Senator Townsend called.

David F. Morris, editor Havana Post, called.

Representative Crumpacker called.

Rev. Dr. C. A. Barbour of Rochester and a party of four called.

Judge George E. Reynolds of Brooklyn called.

The President recently congratulated him upon the celebration of his 90th birthday, and recalled to mind meeting with him at Wesleyan University, of which Judge Reynolds has been a trustee for many years. Judge Reynolds called to personally thank the President.

Representative Ashbrook, to present seven new members of the Ohio delegation in congress.

Senator Curtis to present the United States marshal of Kansas.

Senator Burton in reference to Niagara Falls.

Representative Flood of Virginia and Representative Houston of Tennessee to discuss the Arizona constitution.

The Memorial Military Field Mass Committee of the District of Columbia, to extend an invitation to attend the celebration of field mass for the dead of the Spanish war, to be held on the Monument Grounds, May 25.

Gilbert A. A. Peavey, in reference to Morse case.

Homer Myerdeck and two others, to discuss immigration question at Baltimore.

George X. McLanahan of Washington, to invite the President to attend a meeting to consider the leper asylum work in Hawaii, the Philippines and the Far East.

Representative Legare of South Carolina and a committee of eight, in reference to a judgeship.

At 2:30 o'clock the President received in the East Room, 100 survivors of the D. C. Volunteers of '61, this being the 50th anniversary of their muster into the service; 40 Baptist pastors of Baltimore; 80 Brooklyn school children; the high school of New Bedford, Mass.; class of 18 from the academy at Fryeburg, Maine; and a party of 16 from New Bedford, Mass.

Albert C. Fisher of Toledo called.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Shedd of Chicago called.

And after 3 p. m. there was more of this. The marvel is that the President should not sink under the burden of the confusing propositions that are presented to him. It takes a strong man physically and mentally to be President nowadays. Everybody who thinks he has anything to say or propose thinks he ought to tell it in the White House, and they are usually accommodated.

EXPERIMENTAL TANKS FOR SHIP MODELS.

Not a little of the success of the ships of a large German shipowning company is attributed to experimental work with ship models in tanks at Bremerhaven. Every naval country of importance now has its model tanks and many shipbuilding firms are so equipped.

It took many years of careful research to demonstrate that the resistance of a large ship could be predicted with reasonable accuracy from experiments made with a small model. The total resistance to a ship is divided into frictional resistance, wave-making resistance, eddy-making resistance and air resistance. The total of these components is the aggregate resistance.

The basin of the big German line laboratory is 418 ft. long. The models are made of paraffin wax, and are from 15 to 18 feet in length, and when finished with are melted again. The models are attached to a moving platform which spans the basin. This platform is virtually a traveling laboratory, with delicate instruments for noting the behavior of the model which is attached to it while resting in the water below. Before the keel of a new liner is laid down in the shipyard, from 20 to 30 models are invariably made and tested.

The National Physical Laboratory at Bushy, Eng., has recently constructed two notable tanks for this purpose. In one, the ship model will be held stationary while the water is circulated past it at a uniform velocity. The other will be used for moving models. Thousands of dollars are often saved as a result of such tests.

Fine Job Printing at Star Office.

PHILIPPINE MOROS BUILD
CONCRETE CAPITOL.

The concrete block machine bids fair to rival the harvester appliances as a sign post of American enterprise around the world. In all sections of the earth, concrete construction has received a tremendous impetus during the past few years and structures of all sorts made of solid concrete or cement blocks are likely to greet the traveler no matter what out-of-the-way port he may visit. The facility with which the work is done is the principal appeal it makes to building in far-away places. Skilled workmen are not necessary. Recently in the city of Zamboanga, the capital of the Moro province of the Philippines, the provincial capitol building was erected of concrete blocks almost entirely with Moro labor. These people are classed as among the civilized tribes of the Philippines. They are Mohammedans of the most extreme type and were never completely under Spanish domination in the days before the American occupation. Since 1898 they have acknowledged the sovereignty of the United States, however, and the people who had been warriors, pirates and bandits became fairly industrious citizens. Photographs of the construction work on the provincial capitol show Moros doing practically all the day-labor jobs. One of these was making concrete blocks, the Moros turning out 100 blocks each day of eight hours with each machine. They were paid at the rate of fifty cents per day.

THE THEATRICAL NEED.

Not only have native plays in recent years come more and more to predominate on our stage, but, with a few exceptions, the most successful plays have been those of native origin, treating native life. However crude some of them have been, their acceptance by the public is a hopeful sign for the future, just as the rejection of adaptations is a hopeful sign. Henry Arthur Jones, in his lecture last winter on "The Arts and Duties of a National Theater," said that the aim of the New Theater was to "foster a school of American drama that as literature shall meet and satisfy the judgement of cultivated Anglo-American men of letters." That is a fair and pithy statement of the case—alas! how far from the apparent aim and the obvious achievement of the New Theater!

But to foster an American drama

which shall satisfy the judgment of cultivated men, you must first have a soil for it to grow in. That soil must be the theatergoing public of America. That public must honestly desire to see in the playhouse plays written by Americans about American life, and they must be able to discriminate between false plays and true, and between good acting and bad. Until you have such a public, the greatest dramatic genius in the world is helpless, for there can be no vital drama except what is written to be acted before men and women in the practical playhouses. Just as the dramas of Sophocles were written, and of Moliere and of Shakespeare. If there had been no mob of erudite, poetic, eager, rhetoric-loving Elizabethans in the London of 1600, there would have been no "Macbeth" nor "Hamlet."—Walter Pritchard Eaton in the American Magazine for May.

DEBBLING DE CRABS.

In the service of a Baltimore family is an old negro cook known as Aunt Sally, and not the least of her achievements is the preparation of sea food.

In the kitchen one day Aunt Sally's nephew, a nine-year-old lad from a point where crabs are seldom seen, was watching in breathless interest the old lady's deviling of a dish of such crustaceans.

"Aunt," asked he, after much reflection upon this mysterious point, "does debblin crabs come from the debblin?"

"No, chile," promptly responded Aunt Sally; "but dey is de debblin to make."

Recent reports show that the English import from America 805,525 lbs. of gumdrops annually.

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PROTECT your HOUSE

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CITY MAUSOLEUM

The ideal system of burial. The method being adopted everywhere throughout the civilized world. Approved by the Hawaiian Board of Health. Plans and specifications approved by Marston Campbell, Superintendent of Public Works. The change from earth burial to the mausoleum plan is urgently demanded by conditions as they exist in Honolulu at the present time.

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J. H. TOWNSEND, Treasurer.

GRAND
CLEARANCE SALE

¶ We are offering a choice collection of articles which must be sold at once in order to make room for New Automobiles coming on the next boat, as follows:

One Rubber-Tired Trap in perfect order, \$25

One Reading Standard Motorcycle, \$150

One Maxwell Runabout, \$250

One Stevens-Duryea Touring Car, \$900

One Cadillac Runabout, \$1,100

One Stoddard-Dayton Runabout, \$650

One Second-hand Hupmobile Runabout, \$860

For Sale at the

von Hamm-Young Company's
SALESROOMS (Rear of Alex. Young Hotel)

INTER-ISLAND

(Continued from page nine.)

The Japanese seem satisfied that nothing but fist blows were used. It is likely that a further investigation may develop more particulars. The autopsy developed the fact that death resulted from a blow on the head which caused a blood clot on the brain. The man's arm was also broken, though neither of these injuries were discovered by the police officer who sent the Korean home on his fellow countryman's back.

The Subscription Nuisance.

The Board of Trade at its meeting last Tuesday appointed a committee to take up with the merchants of the city the matter of placing the subscription nuisance on a business basis. The matter was brought up by C. E. Wright who suggested that a committee be chosen which could pass on the nature of the various subscriptions, selecting those which should be supported and weeding out those which did not seem worthy of assistance. The same committee could decide on a pro rata basis the proportion to be contributed by the various houses and firms.

A motion by Cabrinha to appoint a committee of three to interview the merchants in regard to the matter, carried, and the chair appointed as such committee Nichols, Castendyk and Lindsay.

Alexander Hume Ford wrote asking the Board of Trade to take a page advertisement in the Mid-Pacific Magazine, at the rate of \$200 a year.

Richards expressed his opinion that the Board of Trade was too small an affair to be able to contribute, as it was able to use to better advantage locally what little money it had. If every one belonged to the organization who ought to belong to it, it would be different, but nine-tenths of the community seemed to be down on the Board of Trade, though when they were asked what was the reason to their opposition, they could give none.

Wright moved that the secretary be instructed to write to Ford that the Board of Trade was not in a position to support him, but that many of the members were already doing so individually.

Williams said that Ford did not deserve any support if he published in the Mid-Pacific Magazine articles similar to those which he had published in other magazines. Thus in one Washington magazine an article by Ford was illustrated with a picture showing a bunch of half-naked savages about a poi bowl, while in another, probably the New Age, Ford had launched a savage knock at Hawaii and the Volcano trip, while he on the other hand was extolling to the clouds Haleakala and Maui.

Wright said that he had read some of these articles, but that he thought that Ford had turned a new leaf. His motion was finally carried.

A letter was read from the World Peace Foundation, including a resolution favoring the settling of international disputes by arbitration, and on motion by Scott, this resolution was adopted.

Those present at the meeting were Dr. Elliot, Secretary McKay, and Messrs. Scott, Wright, Watkins, Nichols, Cabrinha, Richards, Williams, Castendyk and Lindsay.

Hawaii's Loan Money.

HILO, May 11.—According to the plans which have been made by Governor Frear in connection with the expenditure of the \$600,000 in bonds which was authorized to be expended on the belt road of this island in the last session of the Legislature, the present year will see but \$150,000 of this sum used. According to the Organic Act only a certain amount of bonds may be issued in any one year and for this reason a number of appropriations which were made in the Loan Bill will have to go over till a later date.

One of the first matters for this island to receive attention, of those which were taken up in the loan bill, will be the construction of the new wharf for Hilo, at which the ocean-going steamers may lie to load and discharge freight. Another important item for this year is the building of the new Hilo Union School school, for which the sum of \$65,000 was provided. The watershed needed for this city, for which \$7,500 was appropriated and which will be purchased from the Hawaiian Board, also is to be acquired from the money raised this year on bonds, and the addition to the present courthouse here, for which \$5,000 was allowed comes under this head. The Napoopoo wharf, \$15,000 comes in the first year amounts also.

For the second year the Kamuela, Kamaea, Honokaa and Waiohina road appropriations, varying from \$5,000 to \$2,000 in size, will take up considerable money while the building of the new wharf at Kawaihoa, where the proposed Kona-Kau railroad will have its ocean terminus, will also go over till that time, as this will not be built till the railroad has made a considerable showing. The \$10,000 Board of

Health building in this city will have to wait for some time, as will the hospital buildings which are authorized for North and South Kona.

Governor Frear has not yet appointed the commissioners who will have charge of the expending of the \$600,000 belt road fund. Two of these are designated by the Legislature (the chairman of the local Board of Supervisors and the Superintendent of Public Works) but there are three other members of the commission to be appointed. Governor Frear has had numerous names suggested to him, among these being Albert Horner, Alfred Carter, C. E. Wright, John T. Moir, John A. Maguire, August Ahrens and Sam Kahane.

THE GREAT CHOIR AT OPERA HOUSE

On May 20 the box office plan for the afternoon and evening concerts to be given in the Hawaiian Opera House on May 26 will be opened at the Bergstrom Music Company store. W. D. Adams, who will present the great choir to Honolulu, has decided to hold the opening until that date, as the Canadian-Australian liner Zealandia does not leave Vancouver until May 19, and the week intervening between their departure from the mainland and arrival at Honolulu will be sufficient time in which to dispose of all the tickets.

There has been a general demand



DR. CHARLES HARRIS, Founder of the Musical Festivals of the Empire.

for seats and also for information concerning the choir. Mr. Adams is in receipt of glowing and enthusiastic accounts of the triumphs scored by the choir in the United States and Canada. The choir has met with a remarkable reception everywhere and the music is regarded by critics as the most wonderful interpretation of the standard works, while the volume of music from so great a number of trained voices is really marvellous, particularly as there is never a great crash of music, no deafening bursts. Many of the singers are titled persons in England but are serving in the ranks of the choir on this, the most remarkable world tour of a musical organization ever undertaken.

AWFUL CONDITIONS

(Continued from page nine.)

makapili Church on Beretania street and found them in excellent condition throughout.

The Magoon Block.

The next place to engage our attention was the Magoon block at Magoonville in the Kakaako district, where we found the rooms, baths, toilets and cooking appliances in satisfactory condition. Inquiry was made of the tenants as to the habit of anyone sleeping on the verandahs, and in each case they denied that anyone did so; and so far as we could ascertain, we find that there is no overcrowding, and that the tenants average two persons to each room, about fifteen feet square.

There are twenty-five cottages in the rear of the Magoon block, which we found to be in good condition, and each one provided with a separate bath and toilet.

As Bad As Before the Fire.

Honolulu's Chinatown was swept by fire and practically destroyed in 1885, during the plague epidemic of 1900, it was again wiped out of existence or at least the major portion of its tenement district was, and today a great portion of it is in as bad condition as it was prior to the fire of 1885.

We do not know of any remedy that is likely to be applied to relieve the present congested condition of some of the tenement districts, nor what will stop the increase of such congested conditions which is going on at this very time.

Field work is more essential than office town cleaned up by would be more san-

itary than a town, for the benefit of which the most complete scientific and elaborate schemes and plans had been prepared but never put in practice efficiently.

We therefore with a loud voice would call the attention of the citizens of Honolulu, and through them the Mayor and Board of Supervisors and all others in authority, to the lack of proper building laws (or to the gross neglect in their execution).

Awful Conditions.

Every thinking man or woman must know the awful calamity which is sure to befall our fair city some day when the conditions are favorable for a great conflagration in the tenement districts of Chinatown, to say nothing of the physical and moral conditions when so many human beings are crowded into so small a space. All this is going on right around us, when light, pure air and fresh water are plentiful.

If the citizens of Honolulu could go with us for one day's stroll through the slums there would be no question about there being laws passed; passed quickly and enforced. For we are free to confess that there is nothing like seeing for yourself to understand the awful conditions that are creeping over the city.

And now in conclusion we beg to say that this crowding of frail tenements, such as we have observed in the districts of Chinatown should be prohibited without question.

We regret very much that business called Mr. C. W. Ashford to Hawaii, before our investigation was started and that his continued absence has deprived us of his valuable assistance and advice.

ARMY AND NAVY

(Continued from page nine.)

out that the 2,500 men now on the scene would be totally inadequate to prevent the landing of a force from an enemy's transports and significantly declares that the seventy gasoline sea-going sampans now used in Hawaii by Japanese fishermen would be ample to lighter an attacking column that it might be desired to send ashore.

Not inaptly, he compares conditions at Pearl Harbor with those at Malta, where England maintains the most powerful maritime fortress in the world, and in conclusion he declares:

"Our nation is too rich to give up Honolulu to a poorer enemy because of expense. The defense of Honolulu is a question of broad governmental policy and each citizen is entitled to an intelligent opinion. At present the government is making a mere pretense at its defense, with merely a police force on hand. The question should be faced squarely, and it should be decided whether Honolulu shall or shall not be held. If it is not to be held, then immediate cessation of military activity and expenditure there should follow. If Honolulu as an outpost is necessary for our fleet and our security, then we should demand that it be made defensible beyond all doubt—and made defensible at once."

Personal and General.

Mrs. G. T. Turner, wife of Lieutenant Turner, U. S. Army, and small daughter, will be outgoing passengers on the Sheridan on Monday afternoon from this port. Mrs. Turner and daughter will go to Manila.

News reaches Honolulu of the arrival in San Francisco of Mrs. La B. Pickett of Washington, D. C., who went there to meet the remains of her son, Major George H. Pickett, pay corps, who died aboard the Logan after leaving Manila en route to the homeland. Major Haldimand P. Young, quartermaster's department, army, joined Mrs. Pickett at Los Angeles, Cal., and accompanied the stricken mother to San Francisco, where they awaited the arrival of the U. S. A. T. Logan. Mrs. Pickett took her son's remains to Virginia for final interment.

Lieutenant Robert W. Kerr, medical corps of the United States Army, is

the "ships' doctor" on the transport Sheridan which arrived here today from the Coast. Lieutenant Kerr will have just one more journey to the Philippine Islands and return to San Francisco on the Sheridan after this trip, before he will be given other military duty in the homeland.

Captain Henry L. Kinnison, Quartermaster Army, is in charge of U. S. A. Sheridan.

Mrs. J. H. Healey accompanies her husband who is Master of the Sheridan. Mrs. Healey is returning to Manila, P. I., from a visit to the U. S.

Lieutenant Colonel Edwin P. Brewer, Seventh Cavalry, is the commanding officer of all troops on board the Sheridan with Lieutenant R. C. Caldwell, Seventh Cavalry, as adjutant.

Circumstances After Cases.—"Why, Tommy," exclaimed the Sunday-school teacher, "don't you say your prayers every night before you go to bed?"

"Not any more," replied Tommy;

"Iuster when I slept in a folding bed, though."—Philadelphia Record.

TWO OF A MIND.

A well known humorist expressed the opinion that the keenest reparation, after all, was the half unconscious sort that sprang so wholeheartedly from the masses. Here is a story that he tells in support of his theory:

A woman who had been selling fish entered a street car with the empty basket on her arm, still giving forth an unmistakable odor of the finny tribe it had carried. She took a vacant seat next to a young man, a noticeable "swell," who drew away his coatails and plainly showed his disgust.

"I s'pose," remarked the woman presently, "that you'd rather there was a gentleman sitting beside you?"

"Yes, I would," was the instant reply. There was a moment's pause, and then she looked up at him and said, "So would I."

How Clean and Cool It Looks

Is what the housewife says of

LEONARD

Cleanable, Porcelain Lined

Refrigerator

That's because the LEONARD is snowy white and the inside looks like an ice cavern. You can FEEL the coolness of it.

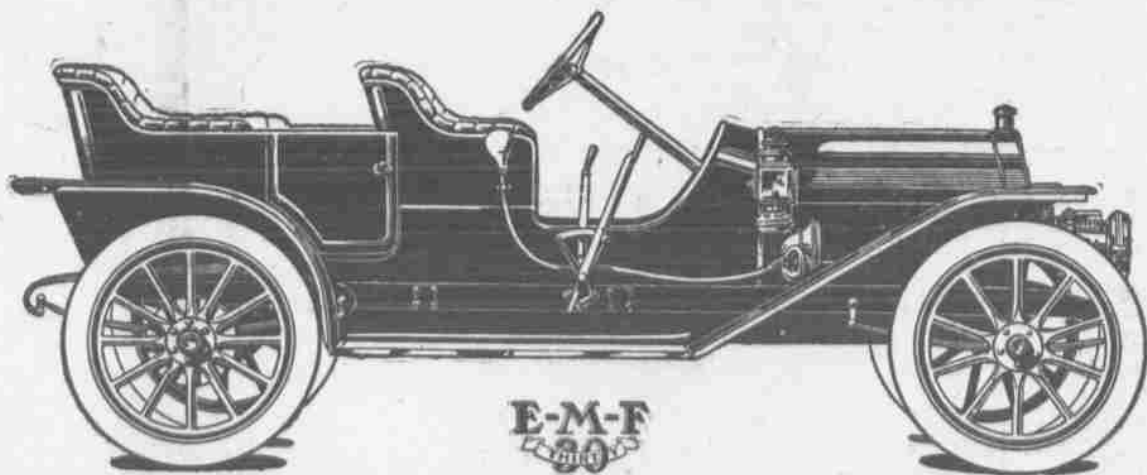
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HAWAIIAN STAR.

THIRD SECTION

PAGES 17 TO 20

HONOLULU, HAWAII, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1911.

PAGES 17 TO 20.

THE STAR'S TEN MINUTE STORY

By Roland A. Phillips.

There was very little consolation, if any, to John Parent, of the silk counter, in the fact that a thousand others punched the clock four times a day at the side entrance of the Smith department-store, in New York. Companionship of this sort did not soften his view of life.

If there was such a thing as a consuming, undying hatred, John Parent held it against the human anti-bill of Manhattan. He likened it to a pitiless, grinding, ambition-sucking monster. The Elevated trains growled at him as they pounded beneath his bedroom window; automobiles chugged and snorted and pursued him on the streets; Subways smashed and battered him underground. To him Broadway was a vice-ridden, blazing stretch of asphalt. The women were so many artificial, palated automatons, callous, buried in finery; the men brazen, pasty-faced, empty-eyed and characterless.

John Parent sweated in summer and shivered in winter. His landlady watched him, hawklike; cross-examined and defied him. Of possible friends he had none. To him there was never night or day—merely a cunning arrangement, divided between the hours when he stood behind his silk counter and the hours when he sat in his high room above the Elevated railroad.

Being fresh from that little known and little regarded region west of the Hudson River, he was an alien. His tired feet never felt the yield of soft, warm earth—only wore themselves out on soulless pavements. In place of wide, clean skies, he got smoke and fog and dust; for fragrant breezes he got the odor of frying steaks and the reek of the river tunnels. Instead of green fields and waving trees, his weary eyes found nothing but steel and stone and hideous brick. He could not see the stars at night because of the electric signs. He computed the difference between June and December only in the fact of the temperature and the change in his room rent.

All in all, John was sick in heart and in body, and wondered if he could ever have courage to write home and ask for his old job on the delivery wagon that he used to drive.

Of his precious seven dollars a week, the hawklike landlady took five, in exchange for the high room and the wretched food. He took his noon lunch in a musty half-basement, where coffee and crullers cost a nickel. He shined his own shoes, darned his own socks, and pressed his own trousers. His handkerchiefs he washed out in the bowl and pasted on his wrinkly mirror. On Sundays he rested, wrote home, and occasionally visited a moving-picture show on Fourteenth street, where the yellowest sort of drama could be had for five cents.

One day he saw the girl at the glove counter with a heavy bunch of violets pinned at her belt. As he passed her in the crowded clock-punching lobby, he spoke.

"Used to pick millions of them—down in the fields back home," he ventured. "Haven't seen any since then."

"You can get a swell bunch for two-bits," the girl announced indifferently.

John Parent winced, for the idea of buying a violet was horrible. After all, he reflected, it was only another sham that the ant-heap forced upon its dwellers.

That same night he found a letter from his mother, which told him that all the apple-trees were in bloom, and that the old orchard looked like a pink and white sea. A quick lump swelled into his throat as he remembered the big tree that reared itself beside his window, back home. It would be one mass of color now, and the fragrance would steal through the curtains.

He came to his feet and shook his clenched fists out over the vista of ugly roofs, flapping clothes, and brick chimneys.

"How I hate it all!" he cried. "How I hate it all!"

The clatter of an Elevated train mocked his helplessness. Mr. Rufus, the pompous floor-walker of his department, asked him one day if he had noticed the improvement in the store lights.

"Yes," he admitted, "but the sunlight on the river, back home, is far more brilliant."

When a diamond-decked, silk-

wrapped lady, carrying a dog, approached his counter and asked to look at some green material. John brought out a bolt and unwound it. "Clean and fresh as new grass in the meadow," he told her, his eyes shining.

The customer eyed him frigidly through a pair of long-handled glasses. "I desire something to match the upholstery in my new car," she announced.

At noon he met the glove-counter girl again, wearing a new waist. It was upon John's lips to remark how the color reminded him of the apple-blossoms his mother had written about; but at the critical moment her eyes held him.

"Do you know," he ventured, "there's a spring just beyond the old gate, back home, that is as deep and as shining as your eyes, Miss Holt."

The girl bestowed upon him a half-amused, half-pitying glance.

"How long's it going to take to wear the moss off your back? Get a new pair of glasses! Get your second wind! Why, to hear you talk, one would think New York ran second to Clinderville, Iowa!"

John remembered the trees, the sloping meadow, the little brook, the clear sweep of skies, and the soft, cool wind; and somehow his lips quivered.

"I wish—I wish I was back there!" he choked. "I wish I was back home! Think of having to stay here—for always!"

II. They say of nature that nothing stands still—a thing either progresses or dies. John Parent should have remembered that; he should have realized that once a man's foot is on the second round of the ladder, the first round is cut away. One must ascend or drop back into oblivion. John ascended. After a time they spoke of him as Mr. Parent, head of the silk department.

The evolution began when he left the musty boarding-house for a room at an uptown hotel. For the first few weeks the elegance of his new apartment all but took his breath away. It was like a fairy book. The clerk greeted him cordially; the bell-boys raced to be of the slightest service; the elevator-pilot never forgot to ask after his health; and the doorman, pompous and commanding in his six feet of blue and brass buttons, saluted him as if he were the President himself.

Nor did the wonders cease in the lobby. A shiny button at the head of his brass bed needed only to be pressed, in order to gratify every conceivable desire. Clusters of lights sprang into life at a touch; a telephone put the whole city at his command. A knob swerved in one direction gave him heat; in the other it set an electric fan whirling.

He began to be careful of his dress; studied the hang of his coat and the set of his well-creased trousers. His cravats matched his hose, and he took particular pains in the selection of his waistcoats. Moreover, he learned to carry a stick, and to appear comfortable and careless in evening clothes.

In the broad, shining aisle of the Smith store, John Parent's back stiffened and his chin went up. He lorded it over the clerks, snapped at the cash-girls, bowed the customers this way and that, reprimanded or praised as occasion offered.

During the evenings, like an explorer on unknown seas, he ventured forth and inspected the region of white lights. He dipped into play-houses, assumed a bored expression between acts, and studied the fit of his new dress suit in the tall lobby mirrors. When he lolled back in the immaculate barber chairs—for the safety razor was a thing of the dim past—an industrious colored lad polished his shoes, while a demure blonde who did not live with her mother did the same service for his nails.

One Sunday, at his hotel, he made the acquaintance of a girl who was wintering there—a slender, stately creature, with the bluest of eyes, the fluffiest of hair, and a complexion that resulted only from infinite care and practice. John instantly became aware of a strange and not unpleasant spasm beneath the left side of his immaculate shirt bosom. Instead of diminishing, as the week slipped by, the pain increased.

One night, after they had visited a roof-garden, and were seated near a window of a restaurant near Times Square, the girl leaned across the little table and beamed upon him with all the glory and the fascination of her baby eyes, beaded lashes, carmined lips, and roseleaf cheeks.

"You're a perfect dear!" she whispered.

"That's awfully good of you," he faltered, and his fingers trembled so hard that he spilled some of the bubbles in the thin glass.

Somewhere behind them the orchestra tinkled dreamily. Waiters glided here and there and everywhere. Tempting dishes appeared and then disappeared as if by magic. A buzz of conversation drifted in and about the light-drenched room. Diamonds glittered on ivory throats and slender fingers.

"It's all wonderful, isn't it?" the girl spoke.

"Most wonderful," he murmured, fumbling for a cigarette, which the waiter obligingly lighted.

After a while they struggled out into the lobby and gave an order for a taxi. He helped her inside and slammed the door behind them. Then they went swaying down Broadway. Down toward their hotel it became quieter. The cool river wind came and stirred the vagrant gold tendrils that nestled against the girl's tiny ears.

"Fancy having to live away from all of this!" she murmured, dreamily.

John Parent remembered the music of the roof-garden, the glorious little supper, the lights that put the sun to shame, his immaculate dress-suit, the spinning taxi which just held two, and the pretty bit of humanity that snuggled against his shoulder. Then he drew in a deep, quick breath, groped down and found the warm, ring-encrusted fingers, and squeezed them rapturously.

"Just fancy!" he echoed pityingly.

"Squeezing The Sucker"

An "Artist" Shows a San Francisco Reporter How It Is Done.

He was cheating me there before my very eyes—never mind who "he" is—I've promised his identity is not to be disclosed. He calls himself a "criminalologist." At any rate, he's an encyclopedia for every known crooked game from safe cracking to "cloth" and the "odd man;" and from personal acquaintance his knowledge of crooks is as large and varied as an identification bureau.

He warned he was going to cheat me; got out his dice and his cards to show exactly how the tricks were turned; showed me the sure-thing in "Top-and-bottom," how dice invariably—as an apple falls to the ground by the law of gravity—fall twenty-one to the throw counting the pips top and bottom; gave me the "big mott" at cards (four kings to his four aces); showed me how to pick the jack of spades at three card monte. Though he turned the trick slowly, his hands flashed quicker than my eye, and he had to demonstrate, as one would to a child, before I comprehended.

When the "stage" is set, and three slick confidence men are "squeezing" one "sucker," small wonder that even shrewd business men are taken in, and that farmers will travel all the way to Wisconsin, Minnesota or Iowa, to mortgage their farms for ten and twenty thousand dollars, hurrying back to risk the entire amount on one throw of the confidence man's game!

The stage is set differently for different games.

The Big Mitt is usually conducted in a high-class, well-furnished hotel room. The curtain rises for the sucker on two solid looking citizens—judges or senators—who hastily cover with a newspaper the little game of cards they have been at.

When the sucker has been made to feel acquainted the paper is withdrawn and the explanation made: "We were just having a little quiet game of euchre." The sucker is invited to take a hand. Apparently by accident, a poker hand is dealt. The judge observes: "If this were poker, I'd bet so-and-so." With an echo of the laugh, the senator answers in the same strain. If the sucker is nothing loth, poker is substituted. He's allowed to

An editorial headed "Duty and Enthusiasm" in the New Orleans Item begins:

"Citizens, there has come to public duty in Louisiana a Man."

The man is Dr. Oscar Dowling, President of the State Board of Health, who, with his health train, is cleaning up the state—cleaning it up as probably no other state has ever been cleaned, and certainly in a way new to Louisiana. Dr. Dowling has put a health train on the road, of which, one car is fitted with an educational exhibit illustrating principally the prevention of disease, the second car teaches how food should be cared for and prepared; and the third car is the living place of Dr. Dowling and his assistants while they are on the road. The train goes from town to town teaching by exhibit and by lecture.

"Fore-God, dat's de bes' show I ever see," exclaimed an old Negro mammy, one of the 65,000 people who visited the train during its run of two months and two weeks. More than 20,000 people visited the moving picture show which was given in the public halls of many of the towns visited. Such educational work would be enough to awaken a state, but this was not the part of Dr. Dowling's proceedings which caused the greatest sensation.

On the arrival of the train at a town, the doctor was off on his tour of inspection—a thing little known before his arrival. Without fear or favor he inspected everything, the water-supply, the sewage and the disposal of garbage, the slaughter houses, the markets, the bakeries, the hotels, the restaurants, the schools, the jails, the sanatoria, the railroad stations; and without fear or favor he reported on them all. For example, here is a portion of his criticism of Lake Charles, one of the most progressive towns in the state:

Of the nine dairies visited not one would be entitled to a score exceed-

ing 20 (counting 10 for perfect) if that, because there is always something bad to counteract any good found. I was much impressed by the number of separators. One dairyman claimed he sold butter only, yet we found another dealer buying daily from him, and of course we can only conclude somebody is getting milk from which the cream has been removed. Go out and take a look at the dairies, and decide for yourself whether or not you desire to continue the use of milk. Your dairymen are semi-inclined to improve, but most of them seem satisfied with present conditions. They, without a single exception, must improve or else their places should close.

The "old man" or match game is usually set in a gentleman's barroom, the odd coin winning. The two confederates signal to each other what to lay down. The sucker it as first allowed to win. One of the confidence men then withdraws to give the steerer a chance to whisper to the sucker, "I'll show how we can skin 'em and then we'll cut it up together." The sucker winning, big, willingly places all his money. When the steerer thinks he has "felt him out" completely, he himself begins to win. The victim feels no alarm, since the winner is his pal. But when the steerer has all the money he quietly disappears.

The "Pay-off" racetrack-poolroom swindle is so called because here again they pay off a certain number of bets. The sucker wins several small bets. Then he is allowed to win a five hundred or thousand-dollar bet, on his word. But to get the money he has won, he is obliged to show his cash, to prove good faith, that in case he had lost he could have paid. If he can't reach the amount by wire, he is sent back home, and generally returns in a hurry, even if he has to mortgage the farm or the home to fetch the necessary funds.

The "Cloth" is the original bunco game—it is said to be three hundred years old. The numbers run from 8 to 48. A star marks "conditional." Other numbers hold prizes. When the sucker has thrown a conditional, the dealer tells him that he is in great luck. He must leave his money there till he throws a prize. Then, he will get four times the indicated prize; or, if he throws a blank number, the equivalent

THE GOSPEL OF HEALTH ON WHEELS

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Will Be At

Donaldsville.

Wed., Jan. 25, to Mon., Jan. 30.

The public is cordially invited to meet the train on its arrival here via the Texan and Pacific Railroad at 8 o'clock a. m. Wednesday, Jan. 25, to attend the illustrated lectures to be given at the High School Auditorium and True Friends' Hall; to visit and inspect the Health Train during its stay here, and, generally, to co-operate in welcoming and entertaining the officials of the Health train and making their stay here a pleasure.

Program:

Morning of Jan. 25, 8 to 12 o'clock—School children visit train.
Evening of Jan. 26, at 8 o'clock—Illustrated lecture at High School Auditorium.

Afternoon of Jan. 28, at 5 o'clock—Lecture to ladies by Miss Agnes Morris at High School Auditorium.

Evening of Jan. 28, at 8 o'clock—Illustrated lecture for colored people at True Friends' Hall.
Sunday, Jan. 29—Train open for public inspection.

ADMISSION FREE TO ALL!

Everybody Invited!

Visit the Train, Attend the Lectures and Co-Operate in the Effort to Secure "Pure Foods, Pure Drugs, Cleaner Homes and Better Living." A HANDBILL OF THE HEALTH TRAIN, which was visited by 60,000 people.

Dr. Dowling's report on the condition of the capital of the state called forth the following comment from the Baton Rouge Daily State Times and New Advocate:

It is apparent to the most careless eye that we have remained alive in Baton Rouge only by the intervention of a kindly Providence.

Hence our death rate of only twelve per thousand indicates that we are the favorites of Fate in Baton Rouge, despite the horrible machinations of butchers, bakers and candle-stick makers, including dairymen.

Therefore—why may be not ar-

lent of his money. He always throws conditionals. He never throws a prize. When all the numbers are run cut, he throws 34, which has been heretofore covered up by the chips, and is now discovered to be marked "Total Loss."

The most expensive scenery is that which is used to set "The Louisiana Lottery" swindle. The whole interior of a branch of the genuine lottery is here imitated in thick cardboard—safe-deposit vault, placards for president's office, cashier's office, etc., the telephones and all the paraphernalia are apparently there. Here again, as in "Cloth," the sucker throws every number, till all his money is "felt out." The final throw uncovers "To the state," which is the per centage that Louisiana demanded. One of the heads of the tobacco trust was swindled out of \$24,000 at this game.

All "con" games are simple—foolishly simple. Three-card monte is the tariffgetter, for three-card monte has become romance.

"See here, two aces and jack of spades. Jack of spades has one corner turned up a trifle—easy enough for you to tell it. Come on, now, you can pick that jack of spades every time—you can't miss it."

I did. The three cards sped under his fingers as one. I began throwing cut my chest, for notwithstanding his agility I was alert to the jack of spades every time. Suddenly I came to with a

range to live forever by the simple process of running all filthy dairies, unsanitary slaughter houses, markets, etc., out of business?

In all seriousness, the report rendered by Dr. Dowling last night showing conditions which the well informed have known and deplored in a general way for months and years, is the most splendid compliment to natural conditions, and the most terrific indictment of man-made conditions, in the city's history.

Pure air, good water, almost perfect drainage, freedom from smoke and lung-clogging grime, purifying breezes from the river and the gulf—these are what nature has given us.

And man has done his damndest to offset it by failing to establish in Baton Rouge a single model dairy; or a single model bakery; or a single sanitary slaughter house, meat market or perfect eating establishment.

The report on dairies and bakeries shows a shameful condition.

That such a report should have been possible reflects and reflects terrifically on the local health authorities. And it reflects savagely, on the business acumen of a community which has produced no individual in these several lines of business who has had wit enough to understand the profit in decency and cleanliness.

If a man hasn't brains enough to keep his utensils clean, his wares free from dirt and filth, then he hasn't brains enough to be permitted to remain in business.

FREE

MOVING PICTURES

at the

Opera House Tonight.

8:00 o'clock.

With Talks on Health by Doctors Dowling and Porter and Miss Morris. Admission Free.

A NOTICE OF THE MOVING PICTURES, which were attended by 20,000 people.

The doctor who is awakening Louisiana has had an unusual medical training. After three years at the Medical School of Vanderbilt University, he had experience in clinics in New York, Chicago, New Orleans, London and Berlin. He spent from one to three years in the clinics in each of these cities and shorter periods in Paris and the city of Mexico. With this training the doctor combines the fighting qualities of the ancestor whose powder horn, marked "John Dowling 1776" is on his desk in New Orleans—only the doctor's hostile attitude is toward dirt and its allies. And his work is more fundamental than the holding of expositions, or the "boosting" of commercial clubs for, when Louisiana is the cleanest, most healthful state in the Union, the work of exploiting its advantages will be easy.—World's Work.

start. I had picked the two of hearts.

He laughed. "Simple enough—done with my little finger—turned the corner of the two-spot up. Over one hundred millions have been lost on that. Canada Bill won twenty million, himself. He was the best three-card monte player in the United States. He used to operate on the steam-boats plying up and down the Mississippi river, until he had to leave, on the opening of the rebellion. When the Union Pacific ran to the Pacific, he and Jim Bruce, better known as "Slim Jim," operated two "mobs" night and day on the trains. They cleared over a million dollars. California put a stop to it by making it a felony with not less than five years' penalty for operating three-card monte. In Iowa a known three-card monte player whether he was operating or not, couldn't even ride if he had the money. For want of proper talent three-card monte is dead. No more manipulators of the game can be found.

"There," shoving dice under my hand, "count 'em." I didn't grow cresty this time, only wondering just how long it would suit him to let me count twenty-one: "21," "21," "21," then it began coming twenty-two, twenty-four, six, anything save 21.

He laughed again in that whimsical, shrewd way of his at my utter mystification. "Same as three-card monte—done with a trick

(Continued on page eighteen.)

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Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
GENERAL AGENTS

SQUEEZING THE SUCKER.

(Continued from Page 16.)

of the little finger as I am passing 'em back to you. Turned the middle one—see! Then I drag the eye, get the sucker interested so he don't notice. If a sucker insists on shaking from a box and handling the dice himself we slip him a loaded dice out of our pocket. Top and bottom is a strong game if a man's got the right people," in a half affectionate, protective tone directed against my depreciatory remark that I didn't think much of it. "You can win a lot of money at top-and-bottom. You can turn \$200 and \$1,500 tricks on it. I've seen three thousand dollars won at it with three one-dollar phoney rolls—one dollar bills stuffed with tissue paper. But not with them rough and tumble surething rats you've got out here. Them rats would win breakfast money on a stuffed hoodle for bank roll."

"You don't get none of your high-class men out here. Kid Sullivan? He's nawthin' but a moll-buzzer. M. o. double I, moll, that's it—woman's name, one of them female pickpockets—remember when women were long pockets you could slip your hand down in and get her purse easily. That's all Kid Sullivan is. He'd steal a pocket handkerchief—rob poor working men of their week's wages."

"When you rob a working man you distress that man's family. A high-class man never distresses a man's family, and he'll see that a man's got car fare home and his hotel and baggage paid for. Them rough and tumble surething rats would let a man walk into the bay. With a high-class man I could have forty or fifty dollars lyin' there on the table, I could trust 'em with \$5,000 and it would be safe. Them high-class thieves and scratchers—that's a forger—why, they wouldn't think of touchin' nawthin' small, any more than a high-class gambler'd look at a yaller chip. They couldn't afford to. It would disgrace them with their own class. They don't touch nobody but rich merchants and brokers and bankers who won't be distressed by it. They live in swell apartment houses and hotels and don't associate with thieves and pickpockets like them rats here. They wear silk hats and fine clothes, some of 'em change often as high as three times a day, a complete set of clothes. They're J-a-y! Pierpont Morgans! They're the kind turn \$350,000 tricks like that one of Le Briton—I think that's the name—the cashier of Massachusetts who lost that amount on three throws of the dice. In New York right on Wall Street at the busiest time of the day you will see a heavy butcher wagon lumbering along. Presently a man coming along the street with a sack of \$300,000 in gold is seen. The next he's at the bottom of the wagon with two men on top of him. That tip was got on the inside of some bank. Them rough and tumble rats couldn't get a tip like that; that takes a man who looks and talks like a gentleman. It's got so now in Wall Street that during banking hours there's a dead line with detectives and police on duty, and no man who isn't known can get inside that line without a pass!"

"We haven't had any high-class men since Jimmy Hope. In the morning the bookkeeper saw some plaster on his desk which puzzled 'em and so they sent for Chief Lees. That night they caught Jimmy Hope as he was trying to get through the ceiling where he had drilled a hole. That was twenty years ago."

"Now all we get out here is a lot of low thieves and pickpockets composed of ignorant Swedes, Americans and Germans, men from the timber camps, waiters and hotel porters—the lowest class of confidence men who have got duped themselves at some time previous and broke into the game by robbing other poor grangers or hard-working Swedes on match, top-and-bottom, and who travel a circuit from San Francisco, Sacramento, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Denver, St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, and other Eastern cities, back again to Salt Lake and Los Angeles, with a sprinkling of higher class bunko men and confidence men such as gold brick or pay-off racetrack poolroom swindlers, and some are still at the old game of borrowing money on checks."

"The gold brick swindler usually approaches some wealthy businessman with a plausible story concerning a solid gold brick of gold from which he will part for a very small sum for certain reasons he don't care to be known. He gives the impression he has come by it in an underhand method. The sucker is led to where the gold brick is. Borings are made and put in an envelope. On the way to the assayer an envelope is substituted with exact kind of filings made by the same drill bored from a \$20 gold piece. The bargain is struck. The gold bricks, or as they are called, have

three at \$10,000; nine or ten at \$5,000; several at \$2,000; any amount at \$1,000. Marshall Collins, a noted livery man, can tell you all about one of these \$1,000 donations. The last gold brick taken in California was in 1907, near Maderia, in Merced County."

"Fifteen months previous to Chief Seymour taking office, over \$200,000 was pulled off by two pay-off joints operated, one by Golden and the other by Kid Joe Sullivan. At that time \$125,000 was pulled off at Miller's in Colma at the little game of spindle run by Little Dick Monroe and his partner "Kid" Joe Sullivan. They had over 50 steerers working for them in San Francisco, Oakland and around the bay. Seymour has druv all of them to Los Angeles now and Salt Lake, where they are working in full blast."

"No matter how honest a Chief of Police may be, if the upper office is wrong you can't get rid of the bunko men. When bunko men 'cut up' with the detectives, detectives will pass a bunko man on the street without seeing him and the Chief of Police isn't any the wiser. Now that the upper office is right there wouldn't be a bunko man in town of we could get the recall on the police judges who allow rascals to go bonds for the rough-and-tumble surething rats."

"Money back? When things are right, suckers don't get nawthin' back. Besides the player and the steerer of a gang there is always the man who throws the scare. If the sucker starts to squeal the scarer comes along posing as a detective. He tells the sucker it's five years for gambling and \$1,500 bond in the State of California—that the case may be delayed a year. The sucker is never a home man unless the bunko man wants to get out of town himself. The sucker is a stranger whom the steerer picks up at hotels, on sight-seeing wagons, at the city hall ruins. He's got to get home perhaps the next day. A sucker'll believe anything. He'd believe he'd get life imprisonment for gambling if you'd tell him that. The scarer is also the feeler. If he's uncertain about the sucker he trails him up, forces 'em up, and forces up, and if he won't talk to him, he won't talk to the police. There ain't one in three hundred will squeal. He can't afford to squeal for he's taken part in a swindle himself. From my own knowledge I've made up my mind firmly no man can be parted from his money without standing in with thieves. The sucker and the capper always stand in to skin

the other feller. If the sucker wasn't looking to get something for nawthin' he wouldn't be beat. There's a classical story all bunko men tell of a greenhorn who was fleeced to buy a gold brick from a bunko man supposed to be dying from consumption. The sucker was holding out to get the brass ball for \$700. On the third day the doctor was in the room and the supposed consumptive was gasping his last. The greenhorn whispers, 'Get the doctor out of the room and I'll choke him to death, so we can get it for nawthin'.'"

"I was in the courtroom myself at Petroleum Center, Pennsylvania, when a bunkoman was fined \$50 for gambling at top-and-bottom. The partner whispers to the judge how the dice always fall twenty-one. The judge didn't know he was a partner. The bunko man holds out 'I bet you my \$50 to your \$100 no one can tell how dice will fall.' The judge takes his bet—wants to win his money. He loses! The partner turned the trick on him."

"The man who does the guessing at anything always gets the worst of it. I've tossed up coins all night by myself and checked off correct guesses. I've lost every time. The percentage is a square game will eat you up and there's no percentage in a crooked game. In a crooked game you're not there to win. They don't let you win."

"The money that comes easy, though, goes easy. Did you ever see a gambler livin' on Nob Hill? Nawthin' doing! Did you ever see his family travellin' to Europe? Nawthin' doin'! Do you ever see 'em movin' in the best society? Nawthin' doin'! Canada Bill with his twenty millions died in the county hospital. In the South you'll see niggers ridin' around in the railroad cars with the windows wide open, bowin, to other niggers on the plantations. 'Howdy, howdy!' Old Joe was in his rags. A friend accosted him: 'But you just got paid off; what did you do with your money?' 'I've spent my money howdy-n.' That's what the bunko man does—goes around splurging in all the big cities. I said to a young man who wanted to go into the bunko business—that was when things were right and money soft—'young man, you'd better do anything else, pick up old bottles and sell 'em for a livin'. If I said that then you can know how much more I'd say it now.'"

"I met a young fellow, only recently," I interposed, "who said his highest ambition was to be a diplomatic thief."

"A diplomatic thief! What's that?" "He operated 'cloth' and spindle at twenty-minute gambling 'spasms' in a sideshow in a circus. A diplomatic thief, according to him, was operating these 'spasms' in a town that was fixed."

The eyes lit with deep understanding. "I've had two circuses. If he wants to be a diplomatic thief he's better get a job with a corporation."

Dream Realized.—"I dreamed last night that I had perfected an airship."

"And when you awoke?" "I was on the floor."—Washington Herald.

BUFFALO GIRLS HOMESTEADERS.

Three girls from Buffalo, N. Y., were visiting at Nort Yakima last year when the government threw open a tract along the Columbia river for settlement. They entered homesteads, and on commuting next month, after fourteen months' residence on the land, they will be worth several thousand dollars each. The girls got forty acres each, their claims adjoining another homesteaded quarter section. The claims will come under the high line ditch of the Hanford Irrigation project, greatly increasing their value. The young women are Leona Swank, Winifred Stevens, and Bessie Cook. To obtain supplies the girls bought a horse between them, all three riding the mount to White Bluff, five miles distant.—San Francisco Chronicle.

U. S. ENGINEERS OFFICE, HONOLULU, Hawaii, April 15, 1911.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 12,000 barrels of Portland cement will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., May 15, 1911, and then publicly opened. Information on application at this office. A. B. PUTNAM, Captain, Engineers. 6tApr-18-19-20-21 May 12-13.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, OILS, FORAGE AND BEDDING.—Honolulu, H. T., April 15, 1911. Sealed proposals will be received here until 9:00 A. M., May 15, 1911, for furnishing, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1911, fuel, oils, forage and bedding for posts and stations in the Department of California. See Section 3716 Revised Statutes. Information furnished on application to the undersigned. M. N. FALLS, Captain, Twenty-Eighth Infantry, A. Q. M. U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster. April 20, 21, 22, 24, May 12, 13.

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The Star's Cook Book

The Star will, in this department, publish an entire cook book of simple recipes for simple things. Later it will collect the whole number of recipes and issue them in book form at so low a price that no kitchen in Hawaii can afford to be left out. All the formulas that we know to have been tried are proved good. The table of contents will include bread, rolls and muffins, biscuits and buns, waffles and puffs, crackers, griddle cakes, pancakes and fritters, pastry, cake, icings, cheese cakes, short-cakes, dumplings, puddings, pies, sauces for puddings, custards, tarts, jellies and jams, preserves, soups and broths, fish, shell fish, meats, eggs, relishes, poultry, toast, sauces and dressings for meats, salads, omelets, vegetables, pickles, catsups, spiced fruits, home-made cordials, Mexican dishes, ice cream and fruit ices, beverages, cookery for the sick. There will be some elaborate recipes for special occasions.

These recipes will be printed, week by week, in the Saturday issue. In book form they will appear in brown paper covers with a corner loop for hanging the handy little volume on a kitchen nail.

BREAD, ROLLS AND MUFFINS.

Baking Powder Bread.—1 quart flour, 1 teaspoonful salt, 2 teaspoonfuls sugar, 2 heaping teaspoonfuls baking powder, half medium-sized cold boiled potato, and water. Sift together thoroughly flour, salt, sugar and baking powder; rub in the potato; add sufficient water to mix smoothly and rapidly into a stiff batter, about as soft as for pound-cake; about a pint of water to a quart of flour will be required—more or less according to the brand and quantity of the flour used. Do not make a stiff dough, as in yeast bread. Pour the batter into a greased pan, 4 1/2 by 8 inches, and 4 inches deep, filling about half full. The loaf will rise to fill the pan when baked. Bake in very hot oven 54 minutes, placing paper over first 15 minutes baking, to prevent crust from becoming too dark. Bake immediately after mixing.

Graham Unfermented Bread.—1 1/2 pints Graham flour, 1/2 pint flour, 1 tablespoonful sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1 1/2 pint milk, or equal parts of milk and water. Sift together Graham flour, flour, sugar, salt, and powder; add the milk, or milk and water; mix rapidly into soft dough, which pour from bowl into greased tin. Bake in rather hot oven 40 minutes. Protect loaf with paper first 15 minutes.

Boston Brown Bread.—Flour 1/2 pint, 1 pint corn meal, 1/2 pint rye flour, 2 potatoes, one teaspoonful salt, one tablespoonful brown sugar, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1/2 pint water. Sift flour, corn meal, rye flour, sugar, salt and powder together thoroughly; peel, wash and boil well 2 mealy potatoes, rub them through sieve, diluting with water. When this is quite cold use it to mix flour, etc., into batter like cake; pour into well greased mold, having a cover. Place it in saucepan half full of boiling water, where the loaf will simmer 1 hour, without water getting into it. Remove it then, take off cover, finish by baking in fairly hot oven 30 minutes.

Norwegian Bread (For Dyspeptics).—1 pint barley meal, 1/2 pint Graham flour, 1/2 pint flour, 1 teaspoonful salt, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1 pint milk. Sift together barley meal, Graham flour, flour, salt, and powder; mix into firm batter with the milk; pour into greased tin, bake in moderate oven 40 minutes. Cover with paper 25 minutes.

Oatmeal Bread.—1/2 pint oatmeal, 1/2 of flour, 3/4 teaspoonful salt, 3 of baking powder 3/4 pint milk. Boil oatmeal in 1 1/2 pints salted water one hour; add milk; set aside until cold. Then place in bowl, sift together flour, salt, and powder, and add. Mix smoothly and deftly. Bake in greased tin 45 minutes, protected with paper 20 minutes.

Peculiar.—1 pint flour sifted with 1 teaspoonful baking powder, a little salt, one egg; mix with one pint sweet milk, beat well to a batter, and bake quick in buttered "Gem" pans already hot.

Brown Bread.—Corn meal 1 pint, 1 pint rye flour, 1 teaspoonful brown sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1 tablespoonful lard, 3/4 pint milk. Sift together corn meal, rye flour, sugar, salt and powder. Rub in the lard cold; add the milk, and mix the whole into a batter like cake. Pour into greased tin, and bake 40 minutes in rather hot oven. Protect at first with paper.

Graham Lunch Bread.—1 1/2 pints Graham flour, 1/2 pint flour, 1 tablespoonful sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 3/4 pint milk. Sift together Graham flour, flour, sugar, salt and powder, add the milk; mix into smooth dough that can be easily handled. Flour the board, turn out dough, give it a quick, vigorous additional kneading to complete its smoothness; then divide into four large pieces, which form into long loaves, lay them just touching in a square shallow cake pan, wash them over with milk. Bake in rather hot oven 30 minutes. When removing from oven rub them over with a little butter on a clean piece of linen.

Corn Bread (New Orleans).—1 1/2 pints corn meal, 1/2 pint flour, 1 tablespoonful sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt, two heaping teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1 tablespoonful lard, 1 1/4 pints milk, 2 eggs. Sift together corn meal, flour, sugar, salt, and powder; rub in lard cold, add eggs (beaten), and the milk; mix into a moderately stiff batter; pour from bowl into shallow cake pan. Bake in rather hot oven 30 minutes.

Delicate Graham Bread (for Invalids).—1 pint Graham flour, 1

1 teaspoonful of sugar, 1 of salt, 2 of baking powder. Sift all well together, rejecting coarse bran left in sieve. Add 1 1/2 pints milk. Mix quickly into smooth, soft dough. Bake in 2 small greased tins 25 minutes. Protect with paper 10 minutes.

Rye Bread.—1 pint rye flour, 1/2 pint corn meal, 1/2 pint flour, 1 teaspoonful sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1 tablespoonful lard, 3/4 pint milk. Sift together rye flour, corn meal, flour, sugar, salt, and powder; rub in lard cold; add milk; mix into smooth batter, as for cake; pour into well-greased tin, bake in moderate oven 45 minutes. Protect loaf with paper first 20 minutes.

Graham Rolls.—1 pint Graham flour, 1 pint flour, 1 teaspoonful salt, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1 tablespoonful lard, 3/4 pint milk. Sift together Graham flour, flour, salt, and powder; rub in lard cold; add milk, and mix the whole into smooth dough that can be handled—not too soft; flour board, turn it out, and form into rolls shape and size of large fingers. Lay them on baking sheet, so they will not touch. Wash their surfaces with soft butter dipped in milk to glaze them. Bake in hot oven from 10 to 12 minutes.

Lunch Rolls.—1 quart flour, 1 teaspoonful salt, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1 tablespoonful lard, 1 pint milk. Sift together flour, salt, and powder; rub in lard cold; add milk, mix to a smooth dough to be easily handled. Flour the board, turn out dough, give it 1 or 2 quick kneadings to give it smoothness. Roll out little over 1/2 inch thick, cut out with round cutter about 2 1/2 inches in diameter; lay them on greased baking tin, just touching (in rows evenly), wash over with milk, bake in fairly hot oven 25 minutes. Wash them over again with milk when taken from oven.

French Muffins.—1 1/2 pints flour, 1 cupful honey, 1/2 teaspoonful salt, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 2 tablespoonfuls butter, 3 eggs, and little over 1/2 pint milk or thin cream. Sift together flour, salt, and powder; rub in butter, cold; add beaten eggs, milk, or thin cream, and honey. Mix smoothly into batter as for pound cake; about 1/2 fill sponge cake tins, cold and carefully greased, and bake in good, steady oven 7 or 8 minutes.

Breakfast Rolls.—1 1/2 pints flour, 1/2 pint corn meal (white), 1 teaspoonful salt, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1 tablespoonful lard, 3/4 pint milk. Sift together flour, corn meal, salt, and powder; rub in lard cold, add the milk, mix smoothly into rather firmer dough than usual. Flour the board, turn out the dough, give it 1 or 2 turns to complete its smoothness. Divide it, thus prepared, into pieces size of an egg; again divide these in half, which roll out under the hand until they are long and half the size of one's little finger. Lay on greased baking tin so that they do not touch, wash them over with milk, bake in hot oven 7 or 8 minutes.

Dinner Rolls.—1 quart flour, 1 teaspoonful sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 2 tablespoonfuls lard, 3/4 pint milk. Sift together flour, sugar, salt, and powder; rub in the lard cold, add the milk, and mix into smooth, rather stiffer dough than usual. Flour the board, turn out the dough, give it 1 or 2 quick, vigorous kneadings to complete its smoothness. Roll out about 1/2 of it at a time with rolling-pin, very thin, cut in three-inch strips, then roll these strips up tight; they should be the thickness of a large lead pencil, as long as can be conveniently laid on greased baking tin. (The longer the rolls are when baked, the nicer they are). Bake in a pretty hot oven 8 or 10 minutes. They need to be crisp and not too dark colored.

Vienna Twist Rolls.—Divide the dough, as described for Vienna rolls, size of a small egg, then divide each piece in 2 unequal pieces, largest piece form with hands into plain roll tapering at each end; lay them thus formed on greased baking tin without touching, flatten each a little and wash over with milk, divide remaining pieces each into 3, roll pieces out under the hands into strips a little longer than roll already made, and braid them; then lay each braid soon as formed on top of other plain half; when all are made wash over with milk. Bake in hot oven 20 minutes. A very handsome roll for dinner party.

Boston Muffins.—1 1/2 pints flour, 1/2 pint corn meal, 1 tablespoonful sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1 tablespoonful butter, 3 eggs, and one pint (full measure) milk, 1 teaspoonful extract cinnamon. Sift together flour, corn meal, sugar, salt, and powder; rub in lard cold, add eggs, beaten, milk, and extract cinnamon; mix into batter a little stiffer than ordinary griddle cake batter; have griddle heated regularly all over, grease it, lay on it muffin rings, also greased, fill them with batter. As soon as they rise to tops of rings, turn them over gently with cake turner; bake nicely brown on either side. They should bake in 7 or 8 minutes.

Rice Muffins.—2 cupfuls cold boiled rice, 1 pint flour, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1 tablespoonful sugar, 1 1/2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1/2 pint milk, 3 eggs. Dilute rice, free from lumps, with milk and beaten eggs; sift together flour, sugar, salt, and powder; add to rice preparation, mix into smooth, rather firm batter; muffin pans to be cold and well greased, then fill 2-3. Bake in hot oven 15 minutes.

Royal Sally Lunn Muffins.—1 quart flour, 1 tablespoonful sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1 tablespoonful lard, 1 egg, 1 1/4 pints milk. Sift together flour, sugar, salt and powder; rub in lard cold, add egg, beaten, and milk; mix into rather firm batter; muffin pans to be cold and well greased, then fill 2-3. Bake in hot oven 15 minutes.

Rye Muffins.—1 pint rye flour, 1/2 pint corn meal, 1/2 pint flour, 1 teaspoonful sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1 tablespoonful lard, 2 eggs, 1 pint milk. Sift together rye flour, corn meal, flour, sugar, salt, and powder; rub in lard cold;



BEING AN EVERYDAY ARISTOCRAT.

In democratic America we feel something of scorn for the aristocrat. According to the individual point of view, we define him as "hifalutin," "putting on airs" or "considering himself superior to other people." But isn't this a rather superficial definition of an aristocrat? Wouldn't we gain something extremely useful to ourselves if we would look a little more deeply into this old-world term and take into our lives its true meaning?

Somewhere is the phrase, "An aristocrat, exquisite in everyday life." That is the view of the aristocrat that can be helpful to us. Suppose every member of the family were an aristocrat, exquisite in everyday life.

eggs, and milk; mix into smooth, rather firm batter; muffin pans to be cold and well greased then fill 2-3. Bake in hot oven 15 minutes.

French Rolls.—1 quart flour, 1 teaspoonful salt, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1 tablespoonful lard, nearly 1 pint milk. Sift flour, salt, and powder together thoroughly; rub in lard cold, add milk, and mix into rather firmer dough than ordinary. Flour board, turn out dough, and immediately give it 1 or 2 quick vigorous kneadings to complete its smoothness. Now divide it into pieces size of egg, then each piece in half, which form under the hands into appearance of short thick rolls tapering sharply at each end. Put two of these pieces together side by side, pinching ends together a little, lay them on greased baking tin, wash over with milk. Bake in hot oven 15 minutes.

Royal Corn Muffins.—1 pint corn meal, 1 pint flour, 1 tablespoonful sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1 tablespoonful lard, 2 eggs, 1 pint milk. Sift together corn meal, flour, sugar, salt, and powder; rub in lard cold, and eggs beaten; mix into batter of consistency of cup cake; muffin pans to be cold and well greased, then fill 2-3. Bake in hot oven fifteen minutes.

Vienna Rolls.—2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1 tablespoonful lard, 1 pint milk. Sift together flour, salt, and powder; rub in lard cold, add milk, and mix in the bowl into smooth dough, easily handled, without sticking to hands and board. Flour board, turn out dough and give it a quick knead or two to equalize it; then roll it out with rolling-pin to thickness of 1/2 inch, cut out with large round cutter, fold 1/2 over the other by doubling it; lay them on greased baking sheet without touching. Wash them over with a little milk to glaze them. Bake in hot oven 15 minutes.

English Muffins.—1 quart flour, 1/2 teaspoonful sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt, 2 large teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1 1/4 pints milk. Sift together flour, sugar, salt, and powder; add milk, and mix into smooth batter trifle stiffer than for griddle cakes. Have griddle heated regularly all over, grease it and lay on muffin rings, half fill them and when risen well up to top of rings turn over gently with cake turner. They should not be too brown, just a buff color. When all cooked, pull each open in half, toast delicately; butter well, serve on folded napkin, piled high and very hot.

Graham Muffins.—1 quart Graham flour, 1 tablespoonful brown sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt, 3 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1 egg, 1 pint milk. Sift together Graham flour, sugar, salt, and powder, add beaten egg and milk; mix into batter like pound cake, fill muffin pans, well greased, 2-3 full; bake in hot oven 15 minutes.

Oatmeal Muffins.—1 cup of oatmeal, 1 1/2 pints flour, 1 teaspoonful salt, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1 tablespoonful lard, 2 eggs, 1 pint milk. Sift together oatmeal, flour, salt, and powder; rub in lard cold, add beaten eggs and milk; mix smoothly into batter rather thinner than cup cake; fill muffin pans 2-3 full; bake in good hot oven 15 minutes.

"Poor Man's" Corn Gems.—1 pint corn meal, 1 pint flour, 1 teaspoonful salt, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1-3 pint each of milk and water. Sift the corn meal, flour, salt, and powder together. Add the milk and water, mix into a firm batter; 2-3 fill well greased, cold gem pans. Bake in a well heated oven 15 minutes.

Royal Egg Muffins.—1 quart flour, 1 tablespoonful sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1 large tablespoonful lard, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 3 eggs, 1 1/4 pints milk. Sift together flour, sugar, salt, and powder; rub in lard cold; add the beaten eggs and milk; mix quickly into a smooth batter, a little firmer than for griddle cakes; 2-3 fill cold, carefully greased muffin pans; bake in hot oven 15 minutes.

Royal Graham Gems.—1 1/2 pints Graham, 1/2 pint corn meal, 1 teaspoonful salt, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1 1/4 pints milk. Sift together Graham, corn meal, salt, and powder. Add the milk, and mix into a moderately stiff batter. 1/2 fill cold gem pans, well greased. Bake in a solid hot oven 10 to 12 minutes.

Woman's World

Orange Hints

Orange Cocktail.
The pulp of oranges cut in small pieces and mixed with finely chopped dates and figs makes an admirable foundation for a temperance fruit cocktail. Add a few drops of lemon juice and enough strained orange juice to cover, and serve ice cold in glasses.

Orange Salad.
Orange salad is delightful with duck, though it goes well with any kind of game or fowl. Slice or cut in sections, add to each service a spoonful of broken pecan meats or walnuts and serve on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise.

Orange Custard.
Make a custard by cooking two tablespoonful of cornstarch with one pint of milk in a double boiler for twenty minutes, then add the beaten yolks of two or three eggs and one-half cupful of sugar. Have ready three oranges peeled, cut up in a dish and sweetened. Pour the custard over them, and spread a meringue on top made of the whites of the eggs whipped stiff with powdered sugar.

Orange Fool.
Thoroughly wash six oranges and wipe dry, then rub the rinds with one-half cupful of sugar. Put the sugar in a sauce pan, add the strained juice of the oranges, three well beaten eggs, and one pint of sweet cream. More sugar should be added if not sufficiently sweet. Stir over hot water until thickened, chill, and serve in custard glasses, with grated nutmeg on top.

Orange Meringue Pie.
Beat the yolks of three eggs until light, add one scant cupful of sugar, the grated yellow rind of half an orange, the strained juice of two large oranges and one cupful of scalded and cooled sweet milk. Pour into a pie tin lined with rich paste and bake until firm in the center. When done, cover with a meringue made of the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs and three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, and brown lightly in the oven.

Orange Shortcake.
Mix and sift one and one-half cupfuls of flour, two tablespoonfuls of baking powder and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Stir in one cupful of milk, the beaten yolk of one egg, one tablespoonful of soft butter, and, lastly, the stiffly beaten white of an egg. Bake in a long dripping pan or in two square or round shallow tins. When done, butter the top, spread liberally with peeled and thinly sliced oranges and sugar to sweeten. Pile one-half upon the other and serve with whipped cream.

Orange Roll.
Make a rich, light pastry as for dumplings or rich biscuit, roll out in a thin sheet, spread thickly with oranges, peeled, sliced and seeded, sprinkle with plenty of sugar and a little grated orange peel; then roll up closely, folding over the ends to prevent escape of the sirup, lay on a plate and steam for one and one half hours. Or it may be baked if preferred. Serve in slices cut across, and with lemon sauce.

Orange Dumplings.
Allow one small seedless orange to each person. Peel them, carefully removing all of the white bitter skin, roll in sugar until well covered, then roll up each orange in piecrust, set them on a buttered enameled-ware plate and bake to a golden brown. Serve with hard sauce, or any kind liked.

Orange Fritters.
Make a batter with one cupful of milk, two well beaten eggs, two ounces of soft butter, a pinch of salt and one-half pound of flour, sifted with one teaspoonful of baking powder. Peel the oranges and divide into sections, removing all tough, white skin but not breaking the thin skin of the section, mix them with the batter and drop by spoonfuls in boiling hot cooking oil, having a section of the orange in each spoonful. Fry to a golden brown, drain on paper and roll in powdered sugar.

—EMMA PADDOCK TELFORD.

straight from the tree, full of nectar and honey, will sympathize with the judgment, in fairness to the reputation of a fruit whose flavor is quite dependent upon its state. The market remote from the orchard never knows the orange in its best estate, for it is regularly shipped a little green to ensure undecaying transportation. But the consumer ought to be saved from getting it less good than it can be.

Black velvet bands, one or two, studded with gold or jeweled buckles, are the classic style of coiffure.

The Casserole

The average family does not realize the value of casserole cookery and special dishes. Many delicious meals are prepared in them, and in a family where meals are not regular they are useful, as food can be left in them for some time without drying up.

The dishes themselves last well if not roughly handled, as the earthenware is carefully seasoned to heat. A few precautions must be observed: Wash the casseroles separately, and do not put in a heaped-up dish pan or slap them down on any hard surface. Never let them stand dry on the stove, and if a brown burnt spot occurs get rid of it at once by oiling and a fine rub with fine pumice. The life of the casserole is prolonged if before using it is filled with cold water and put over a slow fire until the water boils. Continue the boiling for half an hour to season the dish.

Using Up Meats.
A casserole is admirable for preparing tough meats that are benefited by prolonged cooking. It is also excellent for vegetables and for entrees in which wine is used, or for creamed sauces. Cold meats and fowl are better when re-served in a casserole than in hash.

Put the carcass of a fowl or bones and trimmings of other meat into a casserole dish with three onions, a carrot and two stalks of celery, all chopped finely. Add black and red pepper, salt to taste, any gravy that may be left, a cup of claret or other red wine and enough hot water to cover. Bring the mixture to a boil, then draw the casserole to one side of stove and simmer for an hour and a half. Strain off the stock, thicken with browned flour and butter, add a tablespoonful of cranberry jelly, a squeeze of lemon juice and another glass of claret.

Put any slices of left-over meat in this sauce to marinate for several hours, and before serving heat up without bringing to a boil. Force-meat balls or squares of pastry can be used as a garnish. Serve in the casserole dish.

Chicken en Casserole.
Chicken that is not young enough to broil or braise is delicious cooked in a casserole. Cut the chicken into pieces, dip lightly in flour and fry in butter in the bottom of casserole until a delicate brown. Along with the butter add a bunch of pot herbs, thyme, parsley, green onion, bay leaf and a bit of lemon peel, some chopped green peppers and seasoning of salt, pepper and cayenne. In frying, keep the fowl well basted and shake the dish frequently to prevent burning.

When fried, cover the fowl with stock made from the pieces of chicken that cannot be used, and let the mixture simmer slowly for an hour and a half. Remove the herbs—some facilitate this by inclosing them in a thin muslin bag—skim off fat and serve in the casserole. A half dozen mushrooms and a few slices of bacon improve the flavor.

Eggs en Casserole.
Eggs are appetizing served in a casserole, either in individual ones or in a shallow dish such as is used for pie. Butter bottom of dish, sprinkle with finely chopped ham, parsley, red pepper and a little salt. Then break in the eggs, one for each person if the larger dish is used. Sprinkle over the top parmesan cheese, a few drops of lemon juice and bits of butter.

Set the casserole in a pan filled with hot water that reaches almost to the top of the dish, let it reboil, then put the casserole in a quick oven for the top to brown.

Fish is delicious cooked in a casserole. Use the boneless kind, like halibut, salmon or cod. Cut into pieces large enough for a single portion. In the bottom of a buttered casserole fry three sliced onions and minced parsley in three tablespoonfuls of olive oil—butter, if you prefer it—until a delicate brown.

Add the fish, baste with the oil, then add a half pint of white stock, a bunch of herbs, four slices of lemon, and cook gently at the side of stove. Three or four fresh tomatoes or a cupful of canned tomato can be added with the stock. Season with salt and pepper.

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Metchnikoff's Milk Microbes And Old Age

Years added to the span of life by the introduction of milk microbes in food, is the interesting claim advanced by the eminent scientist, Elie Metchnikoff, professor at the Pasteur Institute, Paris. His "The Prolongation of Human Life," the result of years of research and observation, has met with recognition which stamps his milk bacilli theory with high authority.

As an indication of the growth of scientific knowledge, he refers to the cholera scourge which swept Naples in 1865, going back that far to prove the advancement made in the world of medicine.

"Like Schopenhauer who, fearing the cholera, fled in 1830 from Berlin to Frankfurt, I saw no other way of saving myself than by leaving Naples. Not knowing the cause of cholera, people looked for it everywhere in the air we breathe; in the food we take, and so forth. They were afraid to come near the sick—they even feared to approach the place where the sick were.

"All this was changed after Koch had discovered the cholera vibrio. The assurance that the cholera vibrio is the real cause of the disease immediately dictated the rather simple remedies by which we can guard ourselves against it. The cholera microbe can not withstand heat or dryness, and if we have our food and drinks heated to a certain degree we may become perfectly immune to this disease."

Very gently and carefully does Professor Metchnikoff deal with ignorance and old-fashioned unwillingness to adopt modern methods, but he makes his meaning perfectly plain, laying down broad principles, which can not but gratify the advanced thinkers and brace up the timid and wavering:

"Thanks to the progress of microbiology, mankind need not fear a series of contagious diseases, such as cholera, the plague, diphtheria, puerperal fever, and many others.

"But medical science occupies quite a different position with regard to a large number of chronic ailments which are torturing mankind. What a mass of people are suffering today from so-called disordered digestion and such troubles as gout, diabetes, arterio-sclerosis, and nephritis. All efforts are being made to study these

diseases in the light of the latest discoveries in the domains of medical science and chemistry, but as yet all this is not sufficiently successful.

"Pasteur supposed that the numerous microbes which are to be found in our digestive organs are of great usefulness to us by making the digestion of our food easier and by improving our nourishment.

"Experiments made for the purpose of verifying this hypothesis—very complicated and exceedingly difficult experiments—have thus far produced results which are entirely contrary to this supposition."

He finds that intestinal microbes are not a necessity to the human organism, though they flourish, nevertheless. Aside from the useful microbes, others of an injurious nature inhabit the body, and to determine the microbe action relative to fermentation in the digestive intestines, and its relation to poisoning the organism he is quoted:

"Several years ago I suggested to combat the process of fermentation in the digestive organ and its injurious consequence by the aid of milk ferments. I supposed that the acid produced by these microbes would be effectual in hindering the multiplication of the ferment-producing microbes.

"I saw clearly all the difficulties connected with the effort of introducing the new milk microbes into the intestinal flora, which is already occupied by numerous other microbes. To secure the most certain result, I selected a milk microbe which is the strongest acid producer. It is of Bulgarian origin, and is to be found in sour milk in the Balkan States, and even in the Don region in Russia.

"To prove the effect of the milk microbes, it was necessary to take them for a long time daily—for weeks and months—so I used only pure cultures of such microbes. Yagurt, as well as kephir, koumiss, and other various sorts of sour milk, which are for sale, had to be excluded, in view of the fact that these products contain certain other microbes, some of which are injurious to the human body.

"Pure cultures of milk microbes may be prepared either in sterilized or simply boiled milk, or in various bouillons containing some sugary ingredients.

"These cultures should be taken in the form of sour milk or bouillon—this is better than to take them in a more or less dried form."

Vitality interesting is the candid manner in which the scientist discourses about experiments which he made on himself in the absence of patients. His health had left much to be desired for years, despite many forms of treatment, and he turned to his own method:

"I discontinued the use of all drinks containing alcohol, and also the use of all raw foods. I drink only boiled water and boiled milk or very weak tea. As food I take every day a small quantity of meat, and especially carbohydrate stuffs, cooked vegetables, and stewed fruits. To this regimen I add from one to two pots of sour milk, prepared with paralytic bacilli and also a small cake containing the Bulgarian bacilli which I eat with jam. Besides this, I eat as many dates as I can containing Bulgarian bacilli, or simply cooked in boiling water.

"This regimen I have kept up only recently. But for twelve years I have not used any raw fruits or raw vegetables, and have taken milk ferments in sour milk.

"With the introduction of such a regimen my health has improved to such an extent that notwithstanding my sixty-five years I can do a great deal of work. I came of a family in which longevity was unknown. All my brothers died much younger than I am now."

Following this he arrives at the very foundation of his claims—the relation of milk and longevity:

"As some of the poisons in the digestive organs act upon the arteries and cause arterio-sclerosis, one of the main symptoms of premature old age, there is nothing surprising in the supposition that the agents which hinder the activity of such poisons can slacken the premature feebleness of our organs. And as milk microbes occupy the first place among these agents, we have a right to suppose that they must exert a favorable influence in the sense of longevity. But it is still necessary to gather many correct facts to make this supposition an invincible reality."

Professor Metchnikoff's first book was published in 1903, and he is still in the prime of life, so the effect of

his theories on his own constitution are not yet demonstrated. Whether they will prolong life beyond the normal or not, if they promote health while life lingers they are of distinct value.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES IN AND FOR THE TERRITORY AND DISTRICT OF HAWAII.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, vs. THE WAIMANALO SUGAR COMPANY, et al., Defendants.

Action brought in said District Court and the Petition filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, in Honolulu.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, GREETING:

The WAIMANALO SUGAR COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii; WILLIAM O. SMITH, SAMUEL M. DAMON, E. FAXON BISHOP, ALBERT F. JUDD, and ALFRED W. CARTER, Trustees under the Will and of the Estate of BERNICE P. BISHOP, deceased; JOHN A. CUMMINS; KAPEKA M. CUMMINS, wife of JOHN A. CUMMINS; CUSHMAN CARTER, Trustee; JOHN KIMO; KAHALELAU PE, wife of JOHN KIMO; ANNIE AKONG; JOHN AKONG, JAMES AKONG, LUCY AKONG and AMELIA AKONG, unknown heirs at law of MARY AKONG, deceased; HENRY KAHUNANUI, CHARLES KAHUNANUI, WILLIAM KAHUNANUI, JANE KAHUNANUI, CLARA KAHUNANUI and MARY KAHUNANUI, unknown heirs at law of KAHUNANUI, deceased; THOMAS LAUHEIKU, ROBERT LAUHEIKU, GEORGE LAUHEIKU, ELIZABETH LAUHEIKU, HARRIET LAUHEIKU, and EDITH LAUHEIKU, unknown heirs at law of LAUHEIKU, deceased; and JAMES BROWN, JOHN BLACK, HENRY WHITE, GEORGE SMITH, MARY JONES, CLARA HILO, HELEN LANAI and ELSA KONA, unknown owners and claimants,

You are hereby directed to appear, and answer the Petition in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the District Court of the United States, in and for the Territory of Hawaii, within twenty days from and after service upon you of a certified copy of Plaintiff's Petition herein, together with a certified copy of this Summons.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment of condemnation of the lands described in the Petition herein and for any other relief demanded in the Petition.

WITNESS THE HONORABLE SANFORD B. DOLE and THE HONORABLE CHARLES F. CLEMONS, Judges of said District Court, this 15th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

(Sgd.) A. E. MURPHY, Clerk.

(Seal)

(Endorsed)

No. 74, DISTRICT COURT OF THE U. S. for the Territory of Hawaii, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA vs. THE WAIMANALO SUGAR COMPANY, et al. SUMMONS. ROBT. W. BRECKONS, United States Attorney.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Hawaii, ss.

I, A. E. MURPHY, Clerk of the District Court of the United States of America, in and for the Territory and District of Hawaii, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of the original Summons in the case of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA vs. THE WAIMANALO SUGAR COMPANY, et al., as the same remains of record and on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said District Court this 25th day of March, A. D. 1911.

A. E. MURPHY, Clerk of United States District Court, Territory of Hawaii.
By F. L. DAVIS, Deputy Clerk.

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