

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. LIV. NO. 7

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1911.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 3241

## RADICAL REFORM IN TAXATION ADVOCATED

Governor Frear Suggests System  
of Independent Assessment  
by Counties.

TAX APPLIED WHERE RAISED

General Revenue Exclusively for  
Territory—Economy One  
Result.

Complete and radical are the changes in the Hawaiian taxation system advocated in an interview given by Governor Frear yesterday afternoon, in which he pointed out existing evils and outlined possible sweeping reforms, calculated, in his opinion, to place it on a logical, business basis.

The right of every county practically to make its own assessments and collections in property taxes is one of the more startling statements made by the Governor, he declaring his belief that this system, by placing the greater responsibility of economy upon the shoulders of the supervisors, tends to make the electorate more careful in selecting its public officials and the elected officials more careful in the economical handling of its funds.

General revenue, such as that accruing from the inheritance, income, insurance and other taxes, including that on railway property and other property of communication and transportation, shall go exclusively to the Territory. The entire balance of the territorial revenue, which now goes to the Territory subject to the pro rata of the counties as established by statute, shall go to the counties alone, to be applied where it is raised.

A Demand for Economy.

The most sweeping proposal and that having the widest possible effects, however, is that to grant the assessment power to the counties. The ironclad rule of two per cent then gives place to an optional rate, which may vary from year to year, according to the revenue needed, economy on the part of public officials resulting in a tax rate which may be substantially lower than the present one. This procedure makes economy a political necessity and consequently tends to strengthen the political system and should insure good men in office—now not always the case, when, as the Governor says: "The whole system is loose, illogical and unbusinesslike, and it is only a question of how much each county can get out of the revenue sources."

"Questions of finance usually occupy first place in legislative considerations," he said, in speaking on the subject. "Of such questions, none is of greater importance or of more general interest than that of taxation. It is taxation that furnishes the wherewithal that makes government possible and imposes the limits of its activities and that seriously touches the pockets of the people. Naturally and very properly, conservatism is potent in the consideration of proposed important changes in methods of taxation, but on the mainland much progress has been made of late years in handling this subject and in these islands important changes have been made from time to time when clearly desirable."

(Continued on page 8.)

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THEIR WANT OF

CONFIDENCE IN VOTE

According to street talk, heard in more than one place yesterday, the members of the senate are considering the introduction immediately after the convening of the legislature of a resolution in which a vote of want of confidence in Governor Frear and his administration will be called for.

According to the reports the senators had no doubt of the vote, but were divided as to whether to introduce a resolution of confidence and defeat it, or a resolution of want of confidence and pass it. Which would best answer their purpose, whatever that may be, has not been decided.

It is rather safe to say that such a thing will be thought better of before the legislature convenes. In the first place the taking of such a vote would only make the senate ridiculous, and in the second place such a vote would accomplish nothing.

What particular reason may be behind the present talk is not apparent.

## OAHU COMPANY MAKES DENIAL

Declares It Is Not Backing the  
McCrosson Bill in Any  
Way.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS MADE

Promoter Stamped as Speculator  
and Cablegrams Go to  
Washington.

That the Oahu Sugar Company is not behind the plan being attempted at Washington by John T. McCrosson and his associates to secure control of the Wahiawa water sources is the official announcement made yesterday by William Pfotenhaner, vice-president of H. Hackfeld & Co., the plantation agents. This denial of what has been rather generally accepted as the situation clarifies matters considerably in one direction, but complicates them in another.

It had been more or less taken for granted that the fight now on for the Leilehua waters was one between the Oahu Sugar Company and the Waiaina plantation, although the name of the Oahu Sugar Company was not published in connection with the matter until yesterday. This publication immediately brought a denial from the agents of the company.

Yesterday the matter progressed considerably, the fact that the McCrosson effort was shown to be an individual one resulting in the dispatch of a number of cablegrams to the secretary of war, each saying, in substance, that McCrosson represented no land-holding corporations after the water, leaving him in the position of a speculator. These cablegrams came from individuals known in Washington and from three English newspapers.

Authorized Denial.

The statement issued by Mr. Pfotenhaner was short and to the point. It was dictated in the office of the Hackfeld vice-president, as follows:

"W. Pfotenhaner, vice-president of H. Hackfeld & Co., Limited, who are agents for the Oahu Sugar Company, authorizes The Advertiser to say that that company has never considered a proposition from Mr. McCrosson to divert the waters of Wahiawa to the lands of the sugar company, and the matter has never been considered at a meeting of the directors of the Oahu Sugar Company."

Mr. Tenney Further Explains.

The statement of Mr. Pfotenhaner, shown to E. D. Tenney, president of Castle & Cooke, Ltd., agent of the Wahiawa Water Company, proved to be a very satisfactory one.

"We have no reason to doubt the absolute accuracy of Mr. Pfotenhaner's statement," said Mr. Tenney. "In fact we have understood all along that neither the Oahu Sugar Company nor any other corporation owning lands capable of being irrigated is behind Mr. McCrosson in this scheme, and Mr. McCrosson is purely in the position of a speculator, endeavoring to get hold of a right which may be available, with the idea of selling out to the highest bidder. It is possible, should he be successful, that the Wahiawa Water Company would be obliged, on behalf of Waiaina plantation, to buy back from Mr. McCrosson the rights that it is now enjoying."

Mr. Tenney went on to explain the features of the situation as they exist on the ground. The south fork of the Kaunakuhua stream rises on the military reservation and the big Wahiawa Dam backs the water of that fork into the reservoir. The water impounded by the dam is of two kinds; that which is appurtenant to the two lands of the districts of Wahiawa and Waiaina and the surplus or storm water, which, previous to the erection of the dam, was allowed to run waste to the sea. So far as the water which is appurtenant to the wet lands by ancient custom is concerned, there can be no question of the government or anyone else diverting the water in another direction, the Wahiawa Water Company having acquired the lands entitled to this water before it built the dam. So far as the

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## JUICE COLLECTORS CERTAIN RUBBER TREES ARE PAYERS



TWO-AND-A-HALF YEAR-OLD CEBARA.  
Scene on Pacific Development Company's Rubber Plantation at Kaneohe, Puna, showing the advantages of cultivation.

## Industry a Great Future ---May Plan Combine of Plantations.

"If, however, we could start in here to grow rubber without knowing anything about it, and make a success of it, then I am quite sure that there need be no fear for the fundamental success of the industry in the future."—Doctor Wilcox.

Optimism was the watchword at the annual meeting of the Hawaiian Rubber Growers' Association held yesterday in the chamber of commerce rooms.

Representatives were present from nearly all the plantations and many of them read interesting papers of the experiments and matters they had noticed during the year. As year succeeds year those in charge are gaining more knowledge of the subject they are handling and consequently better results are obtained. During the whole of yesterday not one discouraging feature was spoken of, all the reports showing that the industry was making good and would do even better in the future.

The climate seems to be suitable and now that they are finding out the proper means of cultivation and treatment of the trees, the outlook is very encouraging. One of the best features about the whole of the industry is that so far no serious diseases have made their appearance, the ones that are noticed being easily dealt with. Reports that have been received by various members during the year show that when the factories are turning out the finished article that it will hold its own with anything produced in the world, and in a few years they hope that Hawaiian rubber will become a well-known name among manufacturers.

Tapping the Tree.

W. W. Anderson, manager of the Nahiku plantation, delivered a long and technical address on the subject of tapping. During this he described the different methods of tapping, cutting, pricking and collecting the flow. Speaking of the cost of production (Continued on page 8.)

President, C. D. Lufkin.

Vice-President, W. Williamson.

Secretary-Treasurer, D. C. Lindsay.

Trustees—W. W. Thayer, B. von Dam.

Publication Committee—W. W. Thayer, F. Waterhouse and A. L. Castle.

Market Committee—G. P. Cooke, Fred. L. Waldron and W. Williamson.

Members of the Hawaiian Rubber Growers' Association stretched a point last evening and became—all of them—boys again. They attended their annual banquet at the Young Hotel and it's no stretch of the imagination to say that they fared well before the farewell time came. Of all the carefree, optimistic, jolly good business men who ever eat in company at a square meal around a dumbbell table the gathering last evening was a first-class sample.

The treatment of refined rubber with refined humor made a double hit with those who have put up their refined gold to extract the juice. Or, as Mr. von Damna tastefully remarked, after three toasts to success: "Tapping is an awful hard problem, especially the tapping of the pocketbook of the investor, and then tapping some more to keep the tapping going."

C. D. Lufkin, the new president of the association, presided and, as toastmaster, introduced the speakers with a pointed suggestion in each case which (Continued on Page Four.)

## NO RUBBER GOODS AT THIS BANQUET

Optimism the Sauce for the Good  
Things Served and the  
Prospects.

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## PROPOSES CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT

Governor Advocates Commission  
Rule for the City of  
Honolulu.

INCLUDES COUNTIES IN PLAN

New Political System Outlined  
in Statement by Chief  
Executive.

Commission government for the city of Honolulu is advocated by Gov. W. F. Frear in a statement made public yesterday afternoon, with the declaration that the necessity of the readjustment of functions between the city and the Territory will be the subject of one of the most important bills to be brought before the legislature at the coming session.

The proposals of the Governor, while not setting forth the general details of such an act as would be required to constitute the city government under the new plan, touches generally on the benefits and advantages accruing through its adoption and outlines the system itself rather fully.

Among other things he advocates the curtailing of the mayor's powers to such an extent that he practically becomes but the chairman of the board of supervisors without the power of veto, but with other powers of the supervisors themselves. The super- (Continued on page 8.)

## NO LIKELIHOOD OF WAR WITH JAPAN, THOUGH NEAR ONCE

WASHINGTON, January 24.—Speaking before the National Marine Congress of the United States, in session in this city yesterday, Representative William E. Humphrey of the State of Washington declared that war between Japan and this country is unanticipated.

Mr. Humphrey created a sensation, however, by asserting that at one time the United States was much nearer war with Japan than most people realize, due to the anti-Japanese crusade in California.

Speaking upon the recent war scare, Congressman Humphrey compared the state of preparedness for war of the two countries, indicating that Japan was in a stronger position in the Pacific at this time than the United States.

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## GOOD ANGELS OF PALAMA AT WORK

Report of Superintendent Rath of Conditions Among Tenements.

THOUSANDS ARE ASSISTED

Eight Nurses Accomplish Much in Oriental Hotbed of Diseases.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

"Living conditions in the frame tenements of our city are not conducive to either high thinking or plain living.

"To rail against the tenement dwellers without affording them a healthier method of living is tantamount to abuse the owners of the tenements is futile. They are the creators of our modern-day economic conditions."—An Indian statement in the report of James A. Rath of the Palama Settlement.

Outlining a big year of big work, James A. Rath, superintendent and head worker of the Palama Settlement, read his annual report at the settlement's annual meeting last night. Presenting figures that astonished his hearers, Mr. Rath reported on more than a settlement work—objects aimed at and ends accomplished making it historic in more ways than one.

Six thousand cases of sickness under treatment, a hundred tuberculous patients cared for, two hundred women reached and trained, a hundred babies cared for—all these are the minor work of the settlement as outlined by the superintendent.

"The time has gone by," says the report, "when the giving of castoff clothing and toys and charity in the shape of dolls and pensions were considered adequate means of solving the problems of poverty, disease and crime. The civilized world is realizing today as never before that the solution of these problems does not lie in palliative measures, but in permanent cures and the removal of the exciting causes.

"Palama is no longer satisfied with small means. They have been weighed and found wanting, and in consequence have been abandoned. The problems before us demand the best that we can give."

In other ways Mr. Rath has showed his religious belief in the greater responsibilities of the work of the settlement, a trained appreciation of it, and a scientific application of all that newly formed "trade of catering to the tenement ridden."

## WOULD-BE ASSASSIN GETS FOURTEEN YEARS

OAKLAND, January 20.—George Fong, the Chinese youth who attempted to assassinate Prince T'sai Hsun, uncle of the Emperor, on the occasion of the prince's visit to San Francisco a few months ago, was today sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment.

OAKLAND, January 13.—George Fong, the Chinese patriot, was convicted of assault with intent to murder Prince T'sai Hsun, cousin of the Chinese Emperor, by a jury in Judge Wells' court this afternoon. He will be sentenced Tuesday morning.

An appeal will probably be taken. Fong was arrested on the Oakland mole by Secret Service Agent Harry M. Moffit and Sergeant of Police George McMahon of San Francisco. They observed him dodging about among the crowd, seeking to make his way to the front, where he would see the prince. He was reaching for a revolver in his pocket when captured.

Captain of Detectives Petersen testified that Fong had admitted to him that he had intended to shoot the prince as a step toward establishing a republic in China.

## TRUSTEE FOR COMPANY.

An agreement was filed with the registrar of public conveyances yesterday arranging for a trusteeship over the Waipio Pineapple Company, a Japanese concern. According to the agreement, the company, which is a lessee of the John H. estate, is behind in its rents and taxes about \$1982. E. I. Spaulding has been named as trustee until the plantation gets upon its feet once more, he to take all the proceeds from the sale of the fruit and pay from them the delinquent rents.

## LIDY GOT TWO YEARS.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 14.—The jury's recommendation of mercy in the case of Joseph T. Liddy, convicted of manslaughter, was adopted by Judge Cabanis, who yesterday sent Liddy to San Quentin for two years. Liddy, who was engineer of the police launch, shot Charles Thulin, a sailor, at the headquarters of the Sailors' Union, in East street, during a fight precipitated by the defendant's endeavors to stop a crap game.

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

## WILLING TO JOIN COME BACK CLUB

Former Editor of Advertiser Is Glad to Be Once More in Honolulu.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Walter G. Smith is back, he arrived on the Sierra yesterday. While this return undoubtedly means something to Mr. Smith, it means more to Honolulu. Mr. Smith is very much interested in the people of Honolulu, he has a great many friends here, and the greetings he received yesterday, personally and by 'phone, probably made his heart beat just a little faster. But then the people of Honolulu are greatly interested in Mr. Smith. And there you are.

"Mr. Smith is, apparently, the same 'old' Walter G. who acquired the belief a few months ago that he could leave the Islands for good, but he has 'come back,' successfully. The only difference in him—and this does not show to be noticed—is that he is a grandfather. Nobody would suspect it at the first glance, but that is because he is naturally a modest man. Yet it is a fact, and one which should make the alphas doubly deep with which he is greeted.

## Symbols of Home.

For the time being Mr. Smith has taken up his headquarters at the Young Hotel. His window looks out toward the Waianae mountains. Their silhouettes of deepest blue cut the azure of the sky-line above the dark, green cane fields of Ewa like the dream mountains of one's youth. To Mr. Smith they were a symbol of home.

"Years ago," he remarked in a low reminiscent tone, "when I thought I was leaving these Islands forever, I spent the last hour of my stay photographing in my memory, through my eyes, those beautiful mountains. And now I am greeting them again, greeting them as old friends, always the same," and with a smile of heartfelt meaning he gazed out of the window and over the roofs of the tree-embowered city to the rugged playground of the shadows.

## Here to Boost.

Mr. Smith is here to boost Hawaii and Honolulu. As editor of the Hawaiian Star he will feel thoroughly at home, for The Star is one in that bright journalistic constellation through which Mr. Smith has passed on his orbit, and passing, added to the living of life. In the strenuous days of the early republic he started the paper on the broad American principles which he is sure to continue. It's the nature of the man.

"Well, I don't know just exactly when I will take hold as editor of The Star. The truth is I would like a little time to look around, to size things up a bit. Back on the Coast I was zombied with a touch of rheumatism, but now, why I feel like a young man again and all trace of my rheumatism is gone. I tell you this climate is wonderful. It is certainly wonderful."

And so it was that Mr. Smith sat in his comfortable chair looking thoroughly at home, breathing deep draughts of the sunshiny air, talking of old friends to be met again, of new friends to be discovered, telling of old days in the Islands, of other days on the mainland, in the Orient and upon the sea.

## Certainly Not.

But of work? Of routine? Of the dullness of life? Certainly not; they were subjects foreign to what that window in front of him framed.

"It's true, I couldn't keep away. Nobody can who has lived here, I think. But there are others who have gone away more often than I have, to stay, yet have just as often come back. I am willing to be a member of the Come Back Club, but I hardly think I deserve the presidency; no, I think there are some others who better deserve the place. But that's a good idea about the Come Back Club, it has attracted a good deal of attention and the membership should be large."

And during all this time the interview was punctuated by 'phone calls from friends who had heard that Walter G. Smith has "come back."

By the way, this was supposed to be an interview.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION OF McQUAID SEVERE

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The fifth day's trial of the McQuaid case for attempted murder ended yesterday afternoon with William McQuaid still on the stand. There will be a new witness on the stand Monday, however. The cross-examination of McQuaid took up the entire day yesterday, the defendant's testimony proving interesting, through the relation of several ray incidents, in which several well-known people of the city were implicated.

The prosecution attempted to draw from McQuaid the fact that he had several times accused his wife of misconduct before Driver entered into his home and broke it up. Its object was to show that McQuaid distrusted his wife long before the main incidents on which hang the present trial, and once threatened divorce, thus weakening the claim of the defense that the shock of McQuaid's discovery of his wife's alleged relations with Driver caused a temporary insanity.

In the course of his testimony McQuaid mentioned several incidents where Driver and Mrs. McQuaid had been prominent, and Cathart's questioning placed a lot of past history on record, in which the unfaithful wife held first place.

It is announced that the meeting of the American Peace Society will be held in Baltimore May 3, 4 and 5 of this year.

## SUPPLICANT'S COUNTENANCE TOO MUCH FOR GALLANT OFFICIAL OF FEDERAL LAW

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

There are some things which scare even federal officials. Experience in federal prosecution is calculated to harden even the most delicate minded and render them impervious to shocks. But witness this:

Yesterday a woman called on a certain federal officer who shall be nameless, but who has a very large share in the enforcing of Uncle Sam's rules and regulations for this, his land. He described her afterwards with awe. He dwelt slightly on the hat and somewhat on the shoes as things beyond mortal comprehension, but when he came to her face he shuddered. He never saw such a face. He applied the most heart-rending epithets to it, but he did not attempt to describe it in detail.

When he let her tell her tale of woe, he discovered that she had come down to Honolulu from San Francisco a month ago with a man, under the promise of marriage, and had been living with him ever since, although he has not yet fulfilled that promise. He is a Portuguese barber and has opened a shop on Nuuanu avenue.

## Forced Matrimony.

When she finished the officer in question made an effort and managed to ask what she wanted him to do.

"Make him marry me," said the woman.

Said official gasped.

"Madame," he answered, with concentrated emphasis, "the constitution of the United States says that no man shall receive unjust and prohibitive punishment. I will not."

Then he fled. Afterwards his official conscience got the best of him and he sent for the man and the woman both. As he is an ardent promoter he decided that no such creatures were wanted to spoil the landscape in this fair land. This is his own version of the matter—or as much as he could give. He was seen too soon after the tragedy.

## Somewhat Mixed.

The woman gave her name as Emilia Swytischer. She is one-fourth Indian, one-fourth Spanish and half-German, according to her own testimony. Her name is Annette Fortes. He is all Portuguese. A few minutes of examination and the federal officer sent both of them to jail first and issued warrants for them afterwards. The offense against those rules and regulations were a little too flagrant.

## IMPRISONED SOCIETY WOMEN ESCAPE BY LADDER ROUTE OVER SPIKED GATEWAY

Crossing the Alps is not to be compared to the feat of several young society matrons and debutantes, late yesterday afternoon, when they escaped from a downtown building by a ladder route. They made their escape with the aid of several valiant young men, and it looked for all the world as if a rehearsal was on for an opera with the balcony scene from Romeo and Juliet thrown in.

But this was no mere rehearsal. It was all serious and there were many little screams, also there were uncertain feet on the run of the ladders, but the young women were not scared; not at all. Probably past experience in hanging dainty curtains, decorating homes for weddings and other functions gave them courage, for like the King of France they walked up one incline and then down another.

## Oblivious to Time.

The young ladies were rehearsing in the ballroom of the Odd Fellows' building, which is the top floor, for a kirmesse dance. They remained at their respective positions until long after five o'clock. Finally the piano was closed and the party tripped lightly to the elevator shaft and the bell was rung. It was rung again and again, but there was no response and the elevator failed to move from its ground-floor position. Possibly the caretaker was busy elsewhere, they argued, and they tripped merrily down the four flights of stairs only to be confronted with the iron railing about eight feet high, which was locked.

Max Schlemmer, the "King of Lay-

san Island," or at least who was 'king of that little islet to westward of Hawaii, forgot there were pretty young women on the top floor and when his duties were paid for the day, he locked the elevator shaft, drew the iron railing across the foot of the stairs and went home, oblivious of the fact that a number of young women had been imprisoned.

## Such a Predicament.

Their was a predicament, especially as there were vacant places at various dinner tables in Waikiki, Punahou and Makiki. They called for assistance, but few people were on Fort street at that hour. Finally W. D. Adams, of the Bergstrom Music Company, heard the tumult and found the women in their prison. He surveyed the scene and thought of calling upon the fire department. The police might batter down the railing, but somebody would have to pay for it. That wouldn't do. Ah, a ladder. No, two of them.

One ladder was found and this was put over to the inside. The spikes of the railing were covered with burlap robes and another ladder was tied against the railing on the outside.

Judge Wilder happened along and found his wife one of the prisoners, with the Misses McChesney, Spaulding, Littlejohn, Buckland, Howatt and several others, and he gallantly aided in the daring rescue. He became a knight of old and helped the young women from the tower of the fearful ogre. It was no easy feat to get over the spiked ridge, but it was finally accomplished. Maybe the act will be reproduced in the kirmesse.

## PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY RESIGNS

WASHINGTON, January 20.—Charles Dyer Norton, private secretary to President Taft and former assistant secretary of the treasury, has announced his resignation and his return to Chicago to take up the work of his insurance agency, in the near future.

Mr. Norton, who is only thirty years of age, has made a record for himself, both in business and in Washington. When induced by Secretary MacVeagh to become assistant secretary of the treasury, he was forced to give up his Chicago business of life insurance and resigned an income of \$50,000 a year.

When President Taft promoted his former secretary to a consular position and was looking around for a successor Norton was the man who filled the bill and he was transferred to the White House. And now after nearly two years of official life Mr. Norton states he will return to his private business. His successor has not been decided upon.

## RADICAL MEASURES ON WAY TO BE LAW

SACRAMENTO, January 21.—The administration measures advocated by Governor Johnson and providing for the public commission, initiative, referendum and recall in the State government, were introduced in the assembly yesterday.

The governor's fight upon the Southern Pacific also keeps up, and the bill for the physical valuation of all railroad property in the State as a basis for rate making is being pushed.

## HOLD UP LICENSES OF JAPANESE HOTELS

The liquor commissioners, who met yesterday afternoon in the throne room of the capital, are now debating the question of licensing the Japanese hotels and tea houses, the matter coming up in the application of R. Murakami for a hotel license for the Azuma premises on School street, which have been shut down since the former proprietor was fined in court for running a blind pig.

S. Sheba appeared on behalf of the applicant, arguing for more places where the Japanese could entertain their friends with the customs of their native land, as did their white neighbors in the various large hotels in the city. He vouched for the proper conduct of the place in every particular, the applicant's intention, he stated, being to manage the place strictly for high class Japanese and "haole" patronage.

The application, which has been before the board for some time, was again held over.

The application of the Scottish Thistle Club for a third class license to cover its anniversary, soon approaching, was granted.

Another hotel license has been applied for by M. Komeya for premises on Buckle lane, the application being turned over to the inspector for further consideration.

An order was issued to the Mint saloon to remove the tables and chairs from its premises, a similar action having been taken a short while ago with another establishment, where several rough houses had occurred.

## BIG RAID MADE ON SMALL KIDS

Seventy-Five Offenders Against Curfew Law Rounded Up by Chief.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

One more energetic round up of bad little boys and girls who dare the bugaboo man and remain out after hours, was made last night by Chief McDuffie and his staff, Judge Whitney, of the juvenile court, being responsible for the move. The court itself was opened in the office of Chief McDuffie, and while not formerly called, was so to all intents and purposes.

Shortly after seven o'clock in the evening, allowing the coming population some grace in which to scurry home and go to bed, he started out and a few hours afterwards gathered up a total of seventy-five.

He confined his attention to the moving picture shows, stationing some of his men at the doors of each with orders to round up all the youngsters coming out unescorted. All seventy-five were caught as they tried to live out in the crowd, for the news of the raid ran the rounds of the juvenile offenders against the curfew law like wildfire.

## Their "Cute" Move.

A number of rising young gentlemen not turned sixteen who found out that officers would pinch them if they didn't watch out begged hard with elders in the show to hold their hand while they passed the door and a number managed to escape detection in this manner.

The big police auto was kept busy going the rounds and gathering up the contributions from each show, making seven trips in all. At the door of the police headquarters the machine would spout small boys as it stopped and long after its capacity seemed to have been exhausted they still would come in increasing numbers. As many as twenty were in the machine at one time.

The raid almost broke up the amateur performance at the Bijou Theater, Special Officer Bergan, in accordance with his instructions, rounding up ten or so small ones who were hanging around the doors of the show. A few moments later the manager tore around with his hand standing on end, wailing because the officer had "pinched" all his amateur talent. He immediately showed the bunch of scared children into the show and outside of the officer's jurisdiction, and they all appeared in due time on the stage, none the worse for the experience. This is almost the only city in the country which has not a law forbidding the appearance of minors on the stage.

## Interesting Specimens.

Judge Whitney found some interesting specimens among the crowd that Chief McDuffie brought him. One bright-looking Hawaiian lad said that both his father and mother were dead, and that he was living "with his smaller brother," who must have been very small indeed.

A pinched-cheeked nine-year-old Portuguese, the chief's last capture in the Bijou, wept most copiously and said that his father was blind. He owned to the existence of a mother, but her interest in him seemed to be limited.

John Marcellino, clerk of the juvenile court, was himself making the rounds of the various theaters without knowing what was going on, but after feeling the undercurrent of dismay among the youngsters, accumulated the idea that there was something doing and promptly investigated. He spent the rest of the night writing names and taking ages.

## IS REPRIMANDED FOR LAST DROP OF BLOOD SPEECH

WASHINGTON, January 20.—Secretary of the Navy Meyer has issued a general order, publicly reprimanding Commander William S. Simms, U. S. N., because of his Guildhall speech in London, which caused much comment at the time of the Atlantic fleet's visit to England.

At a banquet in the Guildhall, before a distinguished company, at which Ambassador Whitelaw Reid and the officers of the fleet were guests, Commander Simms, prefacing his remarks as personal, stated that in case of trouble with any other nation, England in her fight would find the United States with her to the last drop of blood.

This expression caused much feeling in Germany, especially, and the matter was brought to the attention of the state department at Washington and then taken up by the navy department, with the result that the commander is publicly reprimanded. His defense was that he carefully stated before making his speech that it was his personal opinion that he was presenting.

## CARNEGIE MAKES GIFT OF TEN MILLIONS

NEW YORK, January 20.—Andrew Carnegie today announced the gift of ten millions of dollars to the Carnegie Institute at Washington. It will be used for general purposes. In the last three months the "Ironmaster" has given away over thirty million dollars.

With this \$10,000,000 added to the other gifts to various institutions, foundations and libraries already recorded, it makes a total of \$189,500,000 credited to the known beneficiaries of this one man.

## PNEUMONIA PREVENTED.

The greatest danger from influenza is of its resulting in pneumonia. This can be obviated by using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, as it not only cures influenza, but counteracts any tendency of the disease towards pneumonia. For sale by all dealers. Henson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

## NEW ORLEANS IS IN LEAD FOR FAIR

Committee Majority Report Is Against San Francisco Exposition.

VOTE STANDS NINE TO SIX

Coast City Delegation to Carry on Fight From Floor of House.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—The committee on industrial arts and exhibitions presented its report to the house yesterday in favor of New Orleans as the official city for the Panama Exposition in 1915, the vote standing nine in favor of the southern city to six for San Francisco.

The majority report of the committee gives the first round in the fight for the exposition to New Orleans, but the minority report will be presented to the house in favor of San Francisco.

To Carry on Fight.

R. B. Hale, chairman of the San Francisco board of directors of the exposition, declared last night that the fight will be carried from the floor of the house, and that he is confident of winning.

The committee is composed of William A. Rodenberg, of Illinois, Republican, chairman; Augustus P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, Republican; John M. Nelson, Wisconsin, Republican; John W. Langley, Kentucky, Republican; George N. Southwick, New York, Republican; H. Steenerson, Minnesota, Republican; Arthur P. Murphy, Missouri, Republican; Frank P. Woods, Iowa, Republican; Miles Pindexter, Washington, Republican; Harry L. Maynard, Virginia, Democrat; Joseph H. Rhinock, Kentucky, Democrat; J. Thomas Heelin, Alabama, Democrat; J. W. Collier, Mississippi, Democrat; William A. Cullop, Indiana, Democrat, and James H. Covington, Maryland, Democrat.

## Whirlwind Campaign.

The leader in the fight for New Orleans before the committee was Senator-elect John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, who made a whirlwind campaign in favor of New Orleans.

The large San Francisco delegation in this city were disappointed but not cast down by the verdict of the committee and determined, last night, with cheerful courage, to carry on the fight with added vim on the floor of the house until the last ditch.

## TAMMANY DESPERATE.

ALBANY, January 21.—The deadlock in the legislature over the election of a United States senator to succeed Chauncey M. Depew continues in spite of the efforts put forth by Tammany Hall to elect William F. Sheehan. Depew seems to be gaining in strength.

## MINERS IN FEDERATION.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has decided to grant a charter to the Western Federation of Miners.

## IMPERIAL DIET IS OPENED BY KATSURA

TOKIO, January 21.—Premier Katsura yesterday opened the upper house of the Imperial Diet and commenced the first session of 1911, which is to take up some of the most important matters that have been before the Empire for some time.

Among these is the new tariff, which is considered the most important subject before the Diet at present, particularly in its English relations. The government has been severely criticized in some quarters over its conference with Great Britain on this subject and it is expected that the Diet's action will put the stamp of its disapproval on the negotiations.

The naval expansion program will also receive a great deal of attention. Other important matters coming up are the new factory law, the new railroad policy, establishing the broad gauge standard on the government line, and similar bills.

## FOR NAVY AEROPLANES.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—Among the items in the naval appropriation bill, which comes before congress next week, will be one of \$25,000 for experiments in aviation. This item was inserted following the recent aviation meets at Los Angeles and San Francisco, where was shown the practicability of aeroplanes to fly to and from a warship, and drop explosives from great heights.

## NAVY BUILDING PROGRAM.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—The house committee on naval affairs today made public its building program for next year. It includes two first-class battleships, two colliers, eight torpedo boat destroyers and four submarines. If these are finally authorized, work on them will be rushed.

Nearly 18,000 carnations in full bloom and ready for shipment were burned at Summit, New Jersey, in a fire which did a total of \$12,000 damage to a greenhouse owned by Valentino Hagan.



# WAIHAWA WATER COMPANY'S RIGHTS

Secretary of War Dickinson, in Report, Holds It Has First Call.

McCROSSON'S OFFER IS BEST

Recommendation That No Action Be Taken at Present Time.

(Special Cable to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, January 21.—Secretary of War Dickinson today made his report on the waters developed on the Lohela reservation, which have been the subject of content by Hawaiian interests for some time past, and upon which frequent hearings have been granted by him.

He holds that the Waihawa Water Company has the best right to continue to use these waters, but that John T. McCrosson, representing himself and other interests of Honolulu, makes the best offer for them.

Secretary Dickinson recommends in his report that no action in the matter be taken at the present time.

First News Received.

This is the first news from the national capital that has been received relating to the McCrosson bill since its companion bill, the irrigation amendments to the Organic Act, was withdrawn from before congress.

The McCrosson bill provides a lease by which all the waters having their source in Waianae Uka, a portion of the military reservation, shall be turned over to McCrosson and his associates. These waters are from the Kaukonahu Stream, and are the only sources of irrigation for miles along that side of the Koolau Range.

After leaving the reservation they flow northward, and are utilized by the Waihawa Water Company in behalf of the Waihawa Agricultural Company, enabling the latter to cultivate a large tract of land with cane which would otherwise be barren.

Has a First Right.

Secretary Dickinson's report, while denoting McCrosson's enterprise as the best offer, apparently holds that the Waihawa Water Company has the best rights to the water at this time, although it has no rights on the reservation, where the water is developed. Its rights consist of the right falling to those who have expended money and labor in developing streams whose source they do not control.

The Waihawa Water Company operates under a charter signed on April 6, 1901, by Governor Sanford B. Dole and J. B. Brown, commissioner of public lands. It continues until 1945.

Territory Benefits.

Under its terms the Territory is to receive ten per cent of all dividends of the company annually for twenty years, and at no time is the annual payment of the company to the Territory to be less than \$5000, dividends or not.

The company was formed out of the Hawaiian Fruit and Plant Company, plantation interests and the Waihawa homesteaders.

McCrosson's plan was to develop the waters at their source and divert them to the Oahu Sugar Company's plantation, thus taking away a greater part of the stream from the Waihawa Water Company and rendering its charter practically valueless.

PEARY CAME WITHIN MILE OF THE POLE

WASHINGTON, January 21.—The house committee on naval affairs has decided to accept the report of experts whom it examined on the question of Commander Peary's discovery of the North Pole, to the effect that Peary went to within a mile and six-tenths of the actual location of the pole. The committee has been holding hearings in connection with a resolution to give suitable reward and promotion to the American commander who is generally hailed throughout the world as the first to reach the pole.

After extensive examination of Peary and consultation of experts, the naval affairs committee today finally decided to accept the report of its experts, and will accordingly report to the house its view that Peary only missed reaching the pole by a little over a mile.

BARNES REINSTATED HEAD OF COMMITTEE

NEW YORK, January 21.—William Barnes, Jr., the deposed leader of the Republican "old guard," was today made chairman of the Republican State Committee again. Barnes was the chairman of the executive committee when it turned down Roosevelt for chairman of the State convention last October and was overthrown by the Roosevelt victory in the convention at Saratoga. By today's appointment he returns to the leadership in the party which he had before.

FAMOUS EVERYWHERE.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has become famous for its cures of coughs, colds, croup and influenza. Try it when in need. It contains no harmful substance and always gives prompt relief. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

# HONOLULU TAKES UP CRIME HUNT

Description of Times Dynamiters Received and Local Police Are on Look Out.

The world hunt for the three men who dynamited the building in Los Angeles on the morning of October 1, has reached Honolulu, and the terms of the \$25,000 reward for them are now blazoned on the walls of the local police station. Probably no criminal hunt has yet been which will equal this, before the men are captured, and the minutemen with which the criminal department of California, through the Los Angeles district attorney's office, has pursued the men, and discovered their small weakness, habits, traits and character is dramatic in the extreme.

In the description of the three men, M. A. Schmidt, David Coplan and J. B. Brice, is painted three of those half-tramp, half-tradesmen from which class is drawn labor union delegates and criminals, three men who had neither concern nor interest in the fight between the Los Angeles Times and the unions, three men whose only value of that fight was that it was a telling and fatal attack on methods that barred their class from earning capable men's wages at capable men's expense.

Habits Traced. S. L. Browne, chief detective of the district attorney's office, who a few weeks before the Times explosion was a visitor in Honolulu, paying his respects at the time to Chief McDuffie and the local department, has traced each of the three wanted men with the greatest finesse of the criminal agent's art. Although the four foot-poster which is now being studied by the special staff contains no pictures whatever the men could be identified on sight after a careful perusal of their descriptions as set down.

Fifteen thousand dollars is offered by the California criminal department, \$5000 for each man, and to this is added \$10,000 more by the mayor of Los Angeles.

It is probable that the three men have separated to facilitate their escape, but there is now no place of safety for them, for their descriptions are in all languages and speeding to every part of the world, the police of practically every civilized country being on the qui vive to capture the most dastardly criminals of the age.

M. A. Schmidt. The ringleader of the three men is M. A. Schmidt, his alias so far as known being F. A. Perry, J. E. Leonard and J. B. Bryson. He is a German-American and besides speaking English excellently he also speaks German.

He is five feet ten inches in height, weighs between 180 to 190 pounds, and has sandy blond hair. His left eye is gone and he uses a glass eye in its place. His natural eye is grey blue. He has a florid complexion and the frontal bone over the left eye gives him a peculiar look. He is broad-shouldered, deep and high-chested and is left-handed.

To this physical description is added a summary of the little traits that distinguish a man beyond hope of disguise. When talking his lip curls slightly. He is a good cook, an accomplished in which he takes pride, and has a habit of buying big beefsteaks and taking them to his room where he cooks them for his friends.

He is a handy man, a sort of Jack-of-all-Trades. He is fond of women. Even his favorite drink is known. Permet highballs, and his favorite expressions while drinking—"Wie gehts landman," and "Believe me!"

It is possible that he will dye his hair and may wear dark glasses to shade his glass eye.

David Coplan.

Coplan is of another type, in place of Schmidt's easy-going, good-natured irresponsibility, capable of developing into the most vicious and cold-blooded criminality, Coplan's characteristics consist of a diseased mind and whose hatred of the better classes would lead him easily into such a deed as was done in that early October morning.

He is also known under the aliases of William Norris and William Cap. He is a Russian Jew, but he has none of the common Jew characteristics. His nose, instead of the familiar Hebrew type, is turned slightly up. He weighs between 155 and 160 pounds and is from thirty-nine to forty-two years of age.

His hair is dark, sprinkled with gray, the grayest being in front. If permitted to grow long it will curl in back. His teeth are good, two or three of them being gold-capped.

He looks somewhat like, and can pass as, a Mexican, or as an Italian. When last seen he wore a black mustache and can raise a beard but may go clean shaven.

He left San Francisco about October 4, and it is thought that he might have turned tramp. If so it is probable that he carried with him a bundle of clothes which he had in the Golden Gate city. He was traced as far as that, but no further.

J. B. Brice.

Still different is the third of the trio. Lacking Schmidt's nasty criminality, and Coplan's viciousness, he is weak, and the easiest led and influenced by bad company. With the instigation of criminal minds he will do anything and becomes the most fanatical just to win the admiration of men like Schmidt and Coplan.

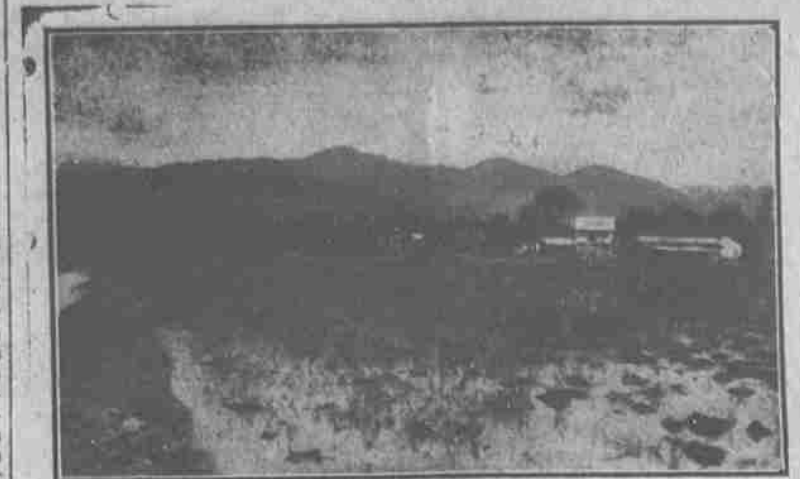
He is an American. He is five feet ten in height, weighs between 150 and 160 pounds and is of slender build. He is from thirty-five to thirty-eight years old.

His forehead is broad and chin narrow. His eyes are small, deep-set and greenish gray. His ears set out from his head, his nose is thin looking, his lips thin and chin long. His teeth are small. He has a presumably delicate way of calling women "fairies."

It will be noticed that the initials of two of Schmidt's aliases are those of Brice and that one of the aliases corresponds closely to Brice's full name. The two are supposed to have known each other in Chicago.

All have held jobs more or less all

# WAR STILL GOES ON AGAINST THE FESTIVE, RESTIVE PEST



A MOSQUITO STRONGHOLD. One block from the residence district of the city, which inspectors find impossible to clean.

# But Popular Indifference, Insufficient Power and Other Things Play to the Hand of the Skeeter Bug.

Any one whose hearing is a trifle above the ordinary can, at the present time, hear a monotonous fusillade steadily echoing from Punahou and Makiki, somewhat after the fashion of that which the war jingoes say we will hear when the Mikado's fleet tries to capture Hawaii. But the malihini, who might be attracted by a real fleet, shells, bombardments and all, is not particularly attracted by this constant hand-slapping, cuss-popping, flip-flopping skirmish with the mosquito brigade; pernicious, capricious, skittish skeeter brigade.

If all the mosquitoes were gathered up into one big mosquito, to pursue a method commonly adopted by the fairy books of our tender years, and all the knocks on the mosquito campaign were gathered up into one big knock, and that one big knock came in contact with that one big mosquito, the Paradise of the Pacific could wear its halo without further necessity of waving it at the pest.

Knocks vs. Stings.

The trouble with Honolulu is that it is too busily engaged in knocking mosquito hunters employed by the board of health to dig down in their own little old tomato cans and put the kibosh on the several hundred joyous "wigglers" who will surely be cavorting there.

There is a real live mosquito campaign being carried on, notwithstanding slurs to the contrary. But so far the obstacles met have been almost too big to be overcome. That Punahou-Makiki fusillade above referred to, which has been deepening in volume for the past two weeks, is due to the flower gardens and rice fields that lay makai of King street between Thomas Square and Piikoi street. About twenty acres are here being devoted to rice, and the rice patch is so far the champion in all bouts with the mosquito hunters.

Several weeks ago the inspectors had the two residence districts fairly well cleaned out with a possibility of entirely ridding them of the skeeter. At that time the rice fields were lying idle waiting preparation for the new crop. Then the owner flooded his fields and in a few days the choicest crop of wigglers conceivable were frolicking around therein. Inspector Frank B. Cook, who is in charge of the mosquito work, had men on the place at once, but nothing could be done. Finally he made the owner flood the fields and this helped some, for the fresh water cure has the opposite effect on the wiggler. Give him stagnant water and he thrives; put a drop of clear water around him and he is a dead wiggler.

Safe from Attack.

After the fields were flooded the top-minnows were put in the deeper places, but there were acres where the mosquitoes could rise in clouds. Just about the time they were scheduled to emerge, a big mauka wind came up and blew them all out to sea. This good luck was not followed up in kind.

The water sagged again, a new crop of wigglers got busy and a few days ago swarms of mosquitoes arose and were blown broadcast through the residence districts. The inspectors were powerless to stop them, but once more started work to clean them out.

over the country, all of them such as men of their class would naturally attempt to get.

# MONSTER BATTLESHIP PLANNED FOR JAPAN

VICTORIA, January 22.—Advice received in Australia from Japan are exciting a great deal of comment, especially among naval and military men here. It is asserted upon excellent authority that Japan is now preparing to build the greatest dreadnought in the world, which approximates forty thousand tons and be so heavily armed that it will practically be invincible on the sea.

At the same time it is reported that Japan is fortifying the Bay of Changhai in such a manner as to make it impregnable and that it will be used, practically, exclusively as a naval port.

NEW WORLD'S RECORD.

KIMBERLY, Cape Colony, January 22.—Jack Donaldson yesterday ran 150 yards in fourteen seconds, thus setting a new world's record.

This happens every time the mosquito pest has been anywhere near eliminated from the residence districts. It is a tedious work to go through almost a whole city and clean out every little hole that contains water, and by the time the task is approaching an end the cloud of skeeters is again blown back from the rice fields and commence to breed in those very same holes.

All the drainage sewers with their frequent openings into the street, three-quarters of the time filled with dead water, must be oiled weekly. The traveler and other varieties of palms, broad leaved bushes and trees and similar plants are paradises for the mosquito mother who takes a pride in laying two hundred eggs in the smallest space possible.

Nothing Permanent.

New solutions are continually being prepared and experimented with by the board, but the best oil that it has to work with at present is non-effective after eleven or so days and if the water is still there the pool must be oiled again.

The oil operates by covering the pool with an air proof coating through which the wiggler can not get his inquisitive little proboscis to get air. As a consequence he is a corpse at the end of a few hours.

The open pools afford no trouble at all. These are kept filled with the top-minnows which breed almost as fast as the mosquitoes themselves, thus affording a reserve supply that is rushed from one place to another as fast as they are needed. Sometimes it takes several days for them to get acquainted with new quarters and during this time they are on strict diet. Then the wigglers are fatter and juicier than ever and the top-minnow, overcoming his bashfulness, proceeds to eat them up, and whereas he is perfectly transparent when he starts in, he is a deep black when he is through. All the wigglers that were formerly in the pond are now surrounded by himself.

Mosquito Paradise.

It is the swampy lands such as that above the duck ponds in the McCully tract where the Waikiki car goes from King to Kalakaua that are the worst places. This is almost impossible to reach as it is too muddy for a man to walk through and, except in places, there are no pools in which to place fish. Should an inspector essay the feat, he would leave a small hole in which mosquitoes would breed by the thousand every time he would pull his foot out of the mire.

Another handicap which the inspectors are working against is the indifference with which they are treated by a good portion of the public. Many inspectors have been abused by the owners of property when they insisted on going through and cleaning out the bad places. Other people constantly call up the board and protest about the premises of neighbors, but will do nothing with their own.

In the richer districts, the owners leave the job of cleaning up the premises to their yard boys and servants, who never fail not to do it, and it is through these and the balance of the residence districts where the inspectors have their hardest work.

It is probable that a bill will be presented to the legislature asking the prohibition of rice patches outside of limits where they can not be handled, but until that time Piikoi is abroad in the land.

# MUNSON DISCIPLINED FOR INTOXICATION

WASHINGTON, January 22.—The finding of the naval court at Mare Island Navy Yard last week, at which Passed Assistant Surgeon Francis M. Munson pleaded guilty to conduct unbecoming an officer, was reviewed here yesterday, and Munson is sentenced to the loss of ten numbers in rank.

The special act for which Passed Assistant Surgeon Munson was disciplined occurred at Honolulu, during the visit of the Buffalo, the charge being that Munson became intoxicated and went to sleep at a wardroom dinner at which his commanding officer was present.

CONSTITUTION RATIFIED.

SANTA FE, January 22.—The new State constitution for New Mexico, carried last week by a majority of 10,000 votes, has been ratified by the legislature and will be submitted to President Taft and congress.

DEADLOCKS CONTINUE.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—Sensational deadlocks continue in the States of New York, Iowa and Montana.

# PLAYGROUND FOR POOR CHILDREN

Private Effort Ahead of Public Enterprise to Provide Breathing Spot.

By February 1 Honolulu will have its first public playground and a new lease on life will be given to the children of the tenements, now growing up by accident, sometimes to be ruined physically for life to bear outward shame to the civic methods of Honolulu in years past, while nearly all to grow up mentally warped to imply a still greater disgrace. Public spirited men and women have made the playground possible, a slight off-set to municipal neglect during past years which has permitted the steady growth of conditions no less than shameful.

The new playground is to be at the corner of Smith and Beretania avenue in a large vacant lot, for a number of years used by a florist. This lot, which is owned by the Bishop Trust Company, has been leased to the kindergarten association for five years for the sum of one dollar a year, in every way, a gift to charity.

A pavilion will be built near the Beretania avenue side which will contain sanitary arrangements of every sort while in the yards will be swings and every other delight of childhood, whether it be fostered in oriental or occidental homes. A special corner for the very little ones will be prepared with sand piles, slides and anything which can distract for a few moments the attention of the tots from the squalor in which most of them live. Mrs. Earl is already engaged as matron and her salary provided for.

Sweet Charity.

Everything has been contributed. Sheriff Jarrett has contributed prison labor to prepare the ground. The lumber and fixtures which are to go in the buildings, has been contributed and all the money necessary has been guaranteed uncollected.

Mrs. McKenzie, the head of the Beretania Mission and the comfort and solace of every little Chinese tot in Honolulu, went to the mayor several days ago, and while his honor was not present, his general secretary, on his behalf promised the playground the mutual efforts of Herr Berger whenever desired.

Both Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie have been working quietly among the Chinese of the city for years in their own way and the results of their work are beginning to show greatly. The timidity of the Chinese has been overcome in every way and where at first their advances were met with a great deal of reserve, they are now in direct touch with two or three hundred Chinese children, to whom the humble mission quarters are more than home and the free and unreserved belief and regard of the parents has been secured.

Deadly Congestion.

Mrs. McKenzie stated yesterday that during the last year the congestion of population in the city district between the River and Nuuanu has been responsible for more deaths among children than during the four years immediately previous. And where before what deaths had occurred had been mainly accidental, several being killed by autos and one Chinese lad being killed by a fall from a tree, now disease has reared its head and typhoid, among other diseases, has been responsible for several deaths among the children.

Every little one that dies through the ignorance and selfishness of those whose duty it has been to protect the city against these conditions, is a personal loss to Mrs. McKenzie, for she knows them all by name, speaks their language and is often a better mother to them than their own.

Conditions Worse.

Formerly, when the McKenzies first commenced the work in the building where the mission is now situated, there were little besides Chinese in the district and conditions were not half as bad as they are now. There were more vacant places, since all built upon, and the congestion of population and traffic was not nearly so great.

Even since the building ordinance, now apparently dead in the office of the city attorney, was presented to the board of supervisors, these vacant places have been built up with unsanitary death traps, the erection of which would have been prevented by the ordinance, which was drafted by men knowing more about the subject in a day than the whole past city government knew about it in a month.

Now these tenements are filled with Chinese, Japanese, Russians, Filipinos, Porto Ricans and Koreans and the fighting and evil going on in them is a disgrace to the city, besides being a menace to its health and morals.

Up to the time the Beretania playground is completed the children have no place to play, except in the alleys back of the tenements, nearly always filled with refuse and disease breeding dirt. Their parents bar them from the street, where an ever increasing careless parade of autos and other traffic endangers life and limb.

As the civic federation has taken up the playground matter, although as yet, it has done nothing but report on it it is possible that private concerns will do what official responsibility has neglected and provide a guarantee for child happiness and child health in the future.

# FINDS WAY TO TAKE ALCOHOL OUT OF BEER

NEW YORK, January 12.—De-alcoholized beer is the latest product of inventive genius. An English chemist is responsible for this latest discovery. His method is said to be completely successful. It prevents beer and stout from being intoxicating, while leaving the flavor, sparkle and palatability unimpaired. According to advices received here, fifty-two English and American experts tasted the de-alcoholized beverages, and more than half of them were unable to distinguish between them and those containing alcohol.

# WIRELESSES HIS MESSAGE TO EARTH

Lieutenant Beck Sends Note Two and Half Miles from Aeroplane.

ESTABLISHES A NEW RECORD

Practical Demonstration of Use of Flying Machine in Time of War.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 22.—A new record has been established for aeroplanes by the use of a wireless message from one in the air to a receiving station miles away, a feat which was accomplished near here, at South San Francisco, yesterday.

Lieutenant Beck is the hero of the new naval fighting aeroplane. He made a flight in his machine yesterday from the aviation field. His biplane was equipped with a miniature wireless sending apparatus, and when two miles and a half from its starting point wireless a message to the temporary station erected on the field.

Important Test.

The success of this, the first effort to use the wireless to communicate from a flying machine heavier than air, marks a new and practical use of such machines, a fact which might prove of immense importance in time of war.

Lieutenant Beck was detailed by the navy department to watch the bird-men during the recent San Francisco meet, and upon the flight of Curtiss and others over the warships in the harbor, Lieutenant Beck and another officer were detailed to the sky squadron.

For Experiments.

Congress was so impressed by the report on aviation, recently made, that last week \$25,000 was appropriated for further experiments by navy officers with aeroplanes.

The feat by Lieutenant Beck is the first practical result of his detail.

# SPEAKER CANNON'S CONSTITUENTS MAY BE DISFRANCHISED

DANVILLE, January 23.—Charges of alleged wholesale vote buying in Speaker Joe Cannon's home county are under investigation by the grand jury here.

It is asserted that many startling indictments will be returned, also that so far the grand jury has discovered a condition of affairs similar in many respects to that prevailing at West Union, Ohio, during the last campaign, when nearly 2000 citizens were disfranchised by the federal court for fraudulent voting.

No charge that Speaker Cannon is mixed up with alleged bribery of voters has been made, although it is claimed that evidence exists that hundreds of citizens in his congressional district are liable to be disfranchised, if the expected indictments are pushed through court.

# SUPERVISORS LIABLE FOR ROAD ACCIDENTS

LOS ANGELES, January 12.—A precedent entirely new in California was written into the county court records today, and if it is followed by courts and juries in personal injury suits against counties hereafter it will make the position of county supervisor unattractive. Under it a county supervisor is personally responsible for all damages arising out of injuries due to bad condition of roads. Supervisor B. W. Pridham is the victim of the new precedent. Mrs. Beattie Wurzbarger, who was thrown from her buggy on the Casa Verdugo road last May and sustained a broken hip, sued the county for \$50,000 damages. When the case came before Judge Hosmer he instructed the jury, if it returned a verdict, to return it against Pridham, in whose district the accident occurred, and the jury, following the instructions, assessed damages against the supervisor in the sum of \$11,500.

RIGHT ON THE JOB.

At the time Dewey captured the Islands, there was only one lighthouse in operation in the Philippine waters: that on Cape Melville, Palabae Island, south of the island of Palawan, and marking the entrance between the China Sea and the Sulci Sea, says the Philippines Monthly. As is the custom in time of war, the Spanish authorities had ordered all lighthouses to be abandoned, and that an attack on Manila was threatened by the American Navy. It appears that this order was carried out at all other places, except at the lighthouse mentioned above, where the order was never received. The keeper of this light kept his light burning up to June 30, 1899, without assistance, and was paid for his services from May 1, 1898, to that date by the Philippine government.

OFFERED MORTON'S PLACE.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Charles D. Hilles has been offered the position of president of the Equitable Life held by the late Paul Morton.



## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATTHESON

EDITOR

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY

JANUARY 24

## WANTED, A SOLUTION.

There were no coastwise laws applicable to Hawaii in 1846, when the shipping of all nations was on a par in the Pacific, yet for the first six months of that year the entries to the harbor of Honolulu alone, according to the records for that year, were 200 American vessels and only ten of all other nationalities. In those days there were no coastwise laws for even the United States, yet her merchant marine dominated the seas.

Today, unfortunately, special laws are in force for the fostering of the so-called American marine, but which in fact are excuses for the monopoly by a few steamship companies, working together to keep up rates, of the freight and passenger traffic along the coasts of the country and, incidentally, of the Hawaiian Islands. This works a hardship upon the people and industries, not only of the Territory of Hawaii, but upon the merchants, manufacturers and, eventually, upon the people of the United States, who have to pay as much for goods shipped from one port to another, maybe only a hundred miles, as on goods shipped from some foreign port, across the Atlantic or Pacific.

Many plans have been set forth for the encouragement of the American merchant marine, some of them horribly grotesque, others with some sense of the practical, but many with simply a purpose to still further bind the grip of the steamship trust on the monopoly it already holds on American water traffic. The Advertiser does not pretend to solve the problem, but it would seem that a solution which would be fair to the people of the country, and to these Islands particularly, which are in a position that should place them outside of the operation of the present coastwise laws, is within reach. At this time, and forever, Hawaii must depend upon steamships for passenger traffic with the rest of the country, or at least until flying machines are common. But the rest of the country is in a different position, for all other sections have the relief of rail transportation. At the same time it is much easier to walk than to swim.

And now that the dream of centuries is becoming a practical fact, with the completion of the Panama Canal, the problem of nursing the decrepit American merchant marine must take on a new phase. It is no "Infant Industry" which must be pap-fed. It is time it was buried and the grave filled in with the law books and statutes and the whole topped with a permanent monument which shall only record a tradition. It is time that a new principle is adopted as the foster mother of a greater American merchant marine than ever before, and under which the American flag shall fly from the halliards of ten thousand steamers, and still more sailing vessels on the seas of the world. It is time that some practical, common sense step was taken to make of the Panama Canal a water pathway for American ships.

The digging of the Panama Canal by the United States is not a money making scheme, such as was the Suez Canal; the primary intention, according to the belief of the people on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of the United States, is to cheapen and facilitate commerce between these points. At present it looks as though the hundreds of millions spent are for the benefit of a few steamship trusts, including the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which is knocking Honolulu every time it gets a chance, and is the greatest factor in the opposition to fair dealing for the Territory, through the temporary suspension of the coastwise laws, and the relief of the Islands.

The indications are that with the opening of the Panama Canal a differential rate will be made in favor of American ships. But what will this do for the American merchant marine? Will it place it again on the oceans of the world in its former dominant position? Not at all. It will simply permit certain steamship companies sailing under the American flag, but mostly owned in foreign countries, to keep up the freight and passenger rates and pocket the differential presented them by the government.

It is as sensible for the government to insist that American citizens shall only travel in American ships from one port to another as it would be for it to insist that American citizens shall only travel from one city to another in American automobiles.

## SAN FRANCISCO'S POSITION.

The news from Washington yesterday, to the effect that San Francisco has lost the opening round in the contest with New Orleans for congressional endorsement of the plan to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal by the holding of a world's fair, means considerable to Hawaii. The intimate commercial relationship between this city and San Francisco means that we will feel, to a certain extent, the blow that threatens to fall.

San Francisco has been fighting for the fair with her back against the wall and the prospect of landing the exposition has been the main thing holding off what threatens to be almost a panic among the business men of the Coast metropolis. With the definite news that New Orleans has secured the prize will probably come a knocking out of the industrial supports of our neighbor city, and, with each business house that goes down there will come a tightening up on the money market here. The sympathetic accord that connects our business firms with those in San Francisco will respond to every business spasm in the larger center and the reaction will be experienced here.

Should San Francisco be beaten, and it appears now that she will, it will be largely because of the illfame that city has earned as the headquarters of union terrorists. The fact that organized labor has proved its rule to be one of despotism, that manufacturers are leaving San Francisco because of labor conditions, that unskilled labor insists on exorbitant wages and that no protection to employers is to be expected from the municipal government, have all been dilated upon by the New Orleans' advocates, and these have proven to be their strongest arguments why the national endorsement should go elsewhere than to San Francisco.

It is reported that the securing of the endorsement of congress was to have been followed among San Francisco employers by a declaration in favor of the open shop and the throwing down of the gauntlet to the unions. Apparently this decision has been reached too late to counteract the New Orleans' arguments, but, the time appears to have come, nevertheless, when, to save themselves from further failure, the San Francisco employers will have to take a stand against labor tyranny and to insist on the right to live and the American privilege of conducting their own affairs in their own way, subject only to the dictation of fairness and conformity with the law of the land.

Whether San Francisco wins or loses in her fight with New Orleans she must prepare to face the foe within her gates and give battle to the forces that have brought her almost to the brink of commercial catastrophe. And, in whatever is done, Honolulu will have to bear a hand and suffer some of the consequences.

## METHODISM IN HAWAII.

Tomorrow will be an important day in the history of the Methodist Episcopal work in Honolulu, when a fine, new church building is to be dedicated and made use of for the first time for the growing needs of that denomination. The new edifice is more than a monument to the untiring efforts of the various Methodist clergymen and workers in the city. It stands today as a testimonial of the broad spirit of religious toleration that exists here, its erection having been helped in every possible way by members of all the Protestant denominations. Nothing is there about the completed structure, nothing in the plans made concerning it, nothing in the work done to make it possible, to represent any spirit of narrow sectarianism, while the further fact that three Protestant denominations will unite tomorrow morning in the dedication services only emphasizes the true Honolulu spirit and the ideal of true Christianity that underlies it.

Methodism has been one of the great powers for good in this community, a good that has not been trampled by sectarian struggles for existence or domination. The workers of that church have gone forward, shoulder to shoulder with the workers of all other Christian orders, making progress in a common cause against a common enemy, cooperating and assisting each other, keeping the formation true and without fear of defections in the ranks or attacks from the rear.

As yet there has been no draft made public of a bill to provide Honolulu with inspectors of weights, measures and meters. If there is one bill necessary, that's it.

## NATURAL CALIFORNIAN OPPOSITION.

Following the precedent made four years ago, the Coast representatives in congress will oppose the attempt from Hawaii to secure a temporary relief from the ridiculous restrictions of the coastwise laws, put upon travel to and from the Hawaiian Islands, laws enacted over fifty years ago, before the annexation of the Islands was ever thought of and when America had a merchant marine to protect. It is natural that Perkins and Kahns and the others from the neighborhood of San Francisco Bay should oppose the request of Hawaii. So long as they are dependent for their political breath on the Southern Pacific and so long as the S. P. domination of San Francisco prevails, just that long will anything that can be twisted into a show of opposition against the S. P. and the Pacific Mail be opposed.

Let us take for granted that we can expect no help from California in this matter, although California does not hesitate to call upon Hawaii when we can help in anything, and never calls in vain. Let us turn our attention elsewhere; to the Northwest, where Americans have to take passage from a foreign port in order to reach Honolulu; to the various Washington officials, who know our condition from personal experience; to the friends we have in congress from the East, middle West and South, who are not tied up to monopoly on one hand and to selfish trade unions on the other, and who can and will voice their honest American convictions that Hawaii is not getting fair play.

It is a fact, incontrovertible, proven once again within the past few weeks, that Hawaii has no more consistent knocker in existence than the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for whose benefit we are being asked to put up with inconvenience and to assist whom we are supposed to see trade going away, without a murmur—all in the name of patriotism. Last week, when the S. S. Mongolia lay in port, three different passengers expressed their surprise at the beauty of Honolulu and expressed their regret that they had not arranged to stay here long enough to visit the other islands, particularly Hawaii and the volcano. Each declared that he had been informed by agents of the Pacific Mail that there was nothing in Hawaii that could not be seen within a few hours; that there was nothing worth seeing here, anyway, and that the volcano was an over-touted attraction, only to be reached after a long and a tiresome journey.

This is a sample of what Hawaii receives from the Pacific Mail. In the face of the fact that the commercial organizations of Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Spokane, intensely American bodies, have to charter a British steamer to bring them to Honolulu to help celebrate the birthday of George Washington, it can not very well be argued that there is not need of something to help out conditions on the Pacific. The fact that there are improved conditions now over those of two years ago, and that the improved conditions only increase the demand, justifies the argument made by suspensionists that if free travel is allowed for a limited time the growth in travel will be so great as to induce the appearance of more American ships, for whose benefit the trade will be worked up and to whom it will be turned over, without opposition, as soon as they come to take advantage of it. At the present time the travel has necessarily to be limited to the accommodations provided, while all increase is not only discouraged but prohibited.

No help is to come to us from a ship subsidy measure, nor could any such measure, no matter how liberal, help us within two years. When such is the case, and it can not be denied, there is no good reason why this American community is not entitled to as fair treatment as any other part of the Union, and this is all that Hawaii asks. We demand the right to travel to and from the mainland, to our own country's ports, with no other restrictions than are imposed on the people of other parts of our country. This is not a privilege we ask for, it is a right that we demand.

## COMMISSION GOVERNMENT.

Governor Frear, in a statement given out to the press yesterday, gives official advocacy to the proposal that Honolulu should get abreast of the times and adopt for itself a system of commission government. This public endorsement of the sentiment voiced by this paper during the past several months, and backed up by a large number of the business men of the community, comes at a most opportune time, when a number of changes in the city charter are under consideration. The Governor, doubtless, believes that if the city charter is in for a revision, the revision might just as well be along lines now generally recognized as the best as along lines which would only improve the present inadequate and behind-the-times system. The Governor believes in improvement through the substitution of a new method rather than by the tinkering up of the present way of conducting the city's business.

Commission government, for any city, is the logical, businesslike, direct and economical method of conducting public affairs. Its aim is to place power into a few hands and hold those with the power directly and personally responsible for what is done. There are no committees upon whom supervisors can lay any blame, no appointed officials upon whom committees can lay any blame, no mayor to shoulder the sins of commission or omission, no division of authority with the interests of the public slipped into the crack. Under a commission the governing members are directly, solely and individually responsible, and, when there is praise to be given for results attained or blame to be parceled out for failure, it goes, whether praise or blame, to the deserving ones. There are no others to bob up as gatherers of the bouquets nor any to be held up as shields against censure.

During the past three or four years there has been much written on commission government, much in praise of it, a great deal in explanation of it and some in opposition to it. The great bulk of the expressed opinion is decidedly favorably to the new system and everywhere, throughout the United States and Canada, the matter is being studied, advocated and in many places adopted. It is the coming thing in city government, as much superior to the present system of divided responsibility as new business methods are ahead of those of the past.

Honoluluans should post themselves in this matter, if they have not already done so. Sooner or later we will adopt the new plan, and unless the leading thinkers concerning municipal problems are mistaken, the sooner the better.

Honolulu has kept well in the van in most things of modern progress and now is no time to lag behind.

Give us a direct primary for the nomination of commissioners and the electorate may be trusted to place in the positions of responsibility men of responsibility.

## UNCERTAINTY SHOULD END.

It is a rather peculiar situation confronting the Waiawa Water Company of this city, in regard to the continued use of the water from the military reservation in which Schofield Barracks is situated. The question is still unsettled as to the ultimate control of the sources of water in Waiawa Uka. At present the Waiawa Water Company can claim no legal right to the head waters of Kaunakahi stream, which is in the military reservation. At the same time the company, by its development of the water supply, the expenditure of thousands of dollars and the work of the company, accomplished in good faith, give it a moral right to at least have its title cleared, subject to the value of the right as determined by the war department.

On the other hand John T. McCrosson, evidently realizing the ultimate value of this water supply, has, under the law, the same right to make an offer for its use as any other citizen of the Territory, and to develop it in case he is granted its control; but it should be subject to the first right, morally, of the Waiawa company to acquire this right if it considers it of sufficient value to make an offer for what it needs. Mr. McCrosson has, so far, made the government the best offer, but why should this be so?

Dispatches from Washington indicate that Secretary of War Dickinson takes this view of the matter. The secretary's recommendation that no further action be taken at this time, simply means that until the Waiawa company legally secures the control of this water supply there will always be an uncertainty as to its use of the necessary fluid to irrigate large portions of the Waiawa plantation.

Just now the company is seeking friends to help it in its fight against the McCrosson bill in congress. It expects to bring such influence to bear that no hope of success will encourage anyone else to make application for this valuable right. Unfortunately the officials of the company do not seem pleased at the interest of those who desire to know just how the company stands or what it is doing in the matter. Maybe the public will consider that what is private business for the company is the company's private business and keep its hands off.

Under its charter, granted by the Territory, the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company is supposed to keep the strip of roadway where the rails run in good order. They are also supposed to join in when a new kind of paving is put down and see that the space occupied by the rails is brought up to date. The recent additions made to Fort street, when the bitulith was laid down, make a great difference in the street, but it is spoiled by the streak of oldtime road that still runs down the middle. It is time that Superintendent of Public Works Campbell reminded the company of this clause and sees that they keep to it.

## PROPOSED TAXATION CHANGES.

Suggestions as to lines along which the present system of taxation might be amended, given out in an interview by Governor Frear, in this issue, will strike the average man as radical in several ways, but no one in touch with conditions, financial and political, but will agree that the Governor has offered solutions for some of the questions that for some years have been bothering the politicians of the Territory. His suggestions open the way whereby the counties may determine the rate of taxation to be levied on real and personal property within the individual counties, throwing the responsibility for the rate upon the supervisors, whose economy or extravagance will be reflected in the amounts to be demanded from the taxpayers.

By allowing the counties all the taxes raised from real and personal property, within the individual counties, no talk of unfairness can be made, while taking the income tax and other general taxes for territorial purposes, solely does away with much of the objection the outside islands have had concerning the division of this tax revenue, when Oahu was accused of taking an undue advantage by reason of the payment of the bulk of the income tax in this city.

Providing a distinct line of cleavage between county and territorial revenues allows of a better reckoning for budget purposes.

Those who desire the further extension of the county system will have no reason to complain of what the Governor proposes; those who advocate the placing of more direct responsibility in the hands of the various county boards have it in the proposed plan; those who have long protested against Oahu being favored in the division of the income tax revenue, have this objection removed.

Probably nothing that has been proposed in the way of general legislation is more important than this in regard to the necessity for a complete revision of the present taxation system. Probably nothing that the Governor has said during his term of office will create more discussion than his interview this morning; probably nothing that he has advocated will have had more to do with bringing his administration into favor with the politicians other than those of Oahu.

Whether the suggestions will be accepted or not can only be told after the legislature meets, but one thing, if nothing else, the proposals will do—every politician will study the tax returns to see where heretofore the money has come from and where it has gone.

## THE TWO SYSTEMS.

Contrast what is meant by a commission form of government with what this city has at present.

Under a commission we would have five men, devoting their entire time to the city affairs, meeting daily and having all the power in their hands. They would appoint all the officials except, possibly, the auditor, and they would be responsible for how these officials did their work. Each one of the five would be directly in charge of one of the five main departments of government, carrying out a broad policy outlined by the commission, and each one would be on the job to see that his particular department made good.

Under the present system we have a mayor not responsible to the supervisors and supervisors not responsible to the mayor. The mayor appoints certain officials who are not responsible to the supervisors, while the supervisory committees can not always do what they want because of irresponsible appointees or irresponsible officials. The county officials are not responsible to either mayor or supervisors, while the deputy sheriffs are not even responsible to the sheriff. The mayor blames the supervisors; the supervisors blame the sheriff or the treasurer or the city attorney; the sheriff blames his deputies and all blame the mayor.

A commission provides for direct responsibility; the present system provides for divided responsibility and widespread irresponsibility, with scapegoats available on every hand.

One system is that of order, the other that of disorder.

Some time ago the superintendent of public works said: "Let there be sidewalks," and lo, there were sidewalks in quite a number of places. Now, let him say it some more and perhaps some of the puddles along Union street and other downtown thoroughfares will disappear before the march of modern progress.

## NO RUBBER GOODS AT THIS BANQUET

(Continued from Page One.)

goaded them to their best efforts. Then, after each speaker had subsided to the applause of the fearful ones that they would be next called upon, the tuneful wail of the excellent Hawaiian orchestra behind a Japanese screen calmed the tumult. It was a fine banquet all right, and the only trouble is that the rubber growers met but once a year. Their next convention will be held in Nahu, Maui, which is very sad.

## Those Present.

Among those at the banquet were A. B. Clark, A. L. Castle, D. C. Lindsay, W. E. Shaw, W. A. Anderson, Dr. W. G. Rogers, Dr. A. B. Clark, R. S. Hosmer, Malcolm Macintyre, G. H. Buttolph, C. M. V. Forster, Fred L. Waldron, E. M. Ehrhorn, H. Streubeck, W. G. Scott, C. A. Cushing, B. von Damm, W. F. Schmidt, J. A. McKenzie, L. J. Turner, W. M. Williamson, C. D. Lufkin, J. L. Coke, E. V. Wilcox, R. J. Pratt, W. W. Thayer, T. M. Church and J. P. Childs. Me, too.

Prof. E. V. Wilcox, head of the government experimental station, was the first speaker. He stated that he had no intention of being scientific and the assertion was greeted with such hearty applause that he forgot to mention a single pest, unless it was the "knocker."

## Boosting Rubber.

"One thing I am certain of," remarked the young professor. "I am in favor of boosting the rubber industry. It is full of possibilities. It reminds me of the story of the philanthropist who was walking along a canal. First thing he knew a little girl fell into the water and he gallantly plunged in and rescued her. A little way further another girl fell in and he rescued her, too. Then a bit further a third girl tumbled into the canal and he pulled her out. But when a fourth girl slipped into the water he kept right on going with the remark: 'Dear me, this canal seems full of girls.' (Laughter.)"

"I am glad to note the decided conservatism of the rubber growers here. It has always struck me as a bad thing for one to expect too much. Yet it is certain that we can produce rubber and plenty of it. (Applause.)"

I would suggest that we call our rubber 'Hawaiian rubber,' for experts have written here asking what kind of rubber we are growing. It is good standard rubber and a reasonable profit is going to be gotten from it." (Applause.)

President Lufkin introduced Treasurer D. C. Lindsay with the remark that \$90 had been received by him for dues, but his accounts showed that he only had \$89.95 on hand and he wanted Brother Lindsay to explain what has become of that nickel.

## How He Didn't Explain.

Mr. Lindsay made a witty speech. He referred to Sidlights in regard to, "It pays to advertise," and introduced a visionary lady who read the story in The Advertiser and thought it was very natural to find your keys in your pants' pocket the next day. But he carefully sidetracked the question of what became of that nickel, and it is still a mystery.

W. A. Anderson, manager of a big Maui rubber plantation, was called upon by Mr. Lufkin to explain what is meant by tapping and the troubles that follow. To get good results from his rubber trees Mr. Anderson carefully explained that he had gotten himself appointed poundmaster for his district, to protect his trees from the cattle, and this conserved his natural resources. He paid a high tribute to the effective work of Doctor Wilcox and the bureau of forestry.

T. M. Church gave some interesting pointers regarding the marketing of the rubber to be marketed. He advocated calling the rubber Hawaiian, instead of Theora. He said an eastern manufacturer had offered within ten cents a pound of Para rubber prices for all the Hawaiian that he could get. (Applause.)

## Refined Rubber.

Former President Fred L. Waldron spoke on the subject of refined rubber and its possibilities. As usual he was witty and informing, incidentally remarking that he was tired and retired—in favor of Lufkin.

Mr. von Damm, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Castle and others also spoke to the subject and it was at a late hour when the banquet ended, and all the growers wondered how quickly the time had stretched.

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's**  
**Chlorodyne**  
The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.  
The Most Valuable Remedy ever discovered.  
Effectually cures short all attacks of SPASMS, Chills and averts those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, GRIPE, AGUE.  
The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.  
Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, E.C.  
Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.  
Prices in England, 1/6, 2/6, 4/6.



## SUPERVISORS TO BUMP OUT WILSON

All Agree That Work Can Be Done at Less Expense by City Engineer.

## LUNA AND CLERKS TO QUIT

Road Committee Talk of Making Great Improvements in the Near Future.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

The die is cast, the decision comes to by the supervisors is that Wilson must look for another job; also that two clerks in the road office, and one of the lunas, are to quit fooling round and start work, but not for the county.

In the quiet of yesterday morning, after the church bells had ceased their tolling, the supervisors crept one by one to a secret meeting place and there opened their hearts to one another, or at least they said they did. Eben Low, who has been a busy man during the last week, made his report as to the state of things which exist where Road Superintendent Wilson has charge. The report was not satisfactory from the economic point of view.

Low set himself the job of noting down all the dead timber which has accumulated from time to time during the past administration and nearly wore out a new pencil before he got through. First of all came the matter of Wilson. The supervisors have been thinking this case over for some time and are all of the same mind—they don't see the need for a superintendent when they have a capable city engineer. So the name of Wilson is to be struck off the list.

## Trouble in View.

Possibly Mayor Fern may not like this, but he has got to chew gum and say nothing, for the supervisors have the whiphand over him in the matter. If they bump Wilson out then he can appoint another, but to the supervisors is left the matter of salary, and this is where the rub comes. They are quite willing to have the mayor appoint as many men as he likes, but they are not going to pay them anything, and it is doubtful if he can get anyone to take the job at nothing per and eat. However, there will be something doing at the meeting on Tuesday night.

Low, during his ramblings about the city, also paid a visit to the clerical room, where at the present time three men are doing the work which he thinks can easily be done by one. This matter was considered by the caucus, which finally decided that the pruning knife should be applied to the two useless branches and thus save the county the sum of \$185 a month.

## Luna to Become Kanaka Hana.

One of the lunas who, according to the supervisors, spends most of his time in wearing out buggy cushions, is to be forced to turn kanaka hana unless he can find another job as luna. This will not be with the county, however, and anyone who wants a luna can apply in a short time to Horace Crabbe. An effort will be made to cut down the long list of lunas who have a hard time during most of the day to keep awake, but are able to find enough time to write out their overtime dockets. Two of them have managed to sneak in forty-six and twenty-six hours overtime already and what they will have by the end of the month the supervisors are frightened to think about.

"We don't want to do anything that we should not do," said Murray last night, "but we intend to put a stop to the sort of thing that is going on now, when a lot of unnecessary men are being paid for doing nothing."

## Road Committee's Plans.

The road committee also had a meeting yesterday, after the caucus had got through with their and mapped out a plan of what they intended to do in the near future. One of the works that is to be put in hand is the matter of patching up the roads at Kalihi and this will be proceeded with at an early date as possible.

Then they propose to fix up a good pavement between the naval station and Fort street, along the waterfront, and in connection with this they are going to ask the legislature to appropriate a sum sufficient to replace all the water mains where the new pavements will go. These mains were the first laid down in the city and they think that it will be much better if the legislature will see that new mains are laid, before they go on with the street improvements. They have also another scheme in mind, and that is to continue the block pavement from Queen street to the Nuuanu stream, along the waterfront.

In order that they will not have to wait when the money becomes available for further improvements, the committee decided to call for tenders for the putting down of good permanent pavements throughout the downtown streets. These will not only be called for here, but will also be sent over to the mainland. This procedure is being followed for another reason as well as that of being ready when the money is. It has come to the ears of the committee that some of the men interested in paving work in town are talking of combining and so making the committee fall in with their ideas, and in a tender these ends that such ends are being taken. The bids will be made open to everybody, but the lowest will not necessarily be the one that will be accepted.

## Amending Municipal Act.

Murray had a few remarks to make about this subject yesterday.

"One of the evening papers accused

## LAST CLEANUP MADE ON MAUI

Doctor Pratt Back From Short Inspection Trip to the Valley Isle.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Returning from a short inspection tour of the late infected districts of Maui yesterday, Acting President Pratt of the board of health is again in his office, working on the appropriation estimates of his department.

While on the Valley Isle he ascertained that the "two more cases," wireless information of which had reached him before he left, were both scarlet fever cases, one developing at Paia and the other at Paoli.

## No New Cases.

There are no new cases of smallpox and none of diphtheria, and the last danger of these is considered finally ended, although the campaign against them which has so thoroughly cleaned up Makawao and Kula is not yet ended. Chief Sanitary Inspector Charlock will remain on the island a few days longer, carrying out a few changes ordered by Doctor Pratt during this last trip, but he is expected back in Honolulu on the Claudine Wednesday morning.

A number of changes have been made in lower Paia, the settlement outside of the plantation, in the course of the sanitary cleanup which is going on. A number of old shacks and lean-tos have been torn down and burnt and other sanitary improvements made, raising the health conditions a hundred per cent.

## Still Disinfecting.

The work of disinfecting the Paia camp is still going on, and this, it is expected, will finish the official campaign against unsanitary conditions and the late epidemic. A new system of inspection is to be instituted, by which a more minute check on the inhabitants may be kept.

Population lists are being prepared, with the name of every man, woman and child in the place, and each of these will be checked up once daily and a doctor sent to those who seem to have suspicious symptoms. After a certain length of time all danger of diphtheria breaking out again will be absolutely nil, and this plan will give place to the regular sanitary system being installed.

## GERMAN CONSUL TO RECEIVE ON KAISER'S BIRTHDAY

"Hoch der Kaiser!"

Friday next, January 27, will be the fifty-second birthday of the German Emperor, and it will be celebrated in the usual manner at the German consulate, in the Hackfeld building.

The German vice-consul, William Protzenbauer, will be in attendance to receive the various visitors and to receive congratulations. He will be called upon in an official capacity by the federal officials and by the officials of the Territory. Besides these visits he will also be greeted by the members of the consular corps and officers of the army and navy.

It will be a great day among the many Germans in town and a large number of them are expected to visit the consulate and pay their respects. There are also a great number of American citizens who will avail themselves of the opportunity of paying their respects to the Kaiser, through his representative, and wishing him many happy returns of the day.

## AEROPLANE RECORDS ARE AGAIN BROKEN

MOURELON, France, January 23.

—All world's records for heavier than air machines were broken here yesterday when Henry Weiman carried three passengers from this city to Rheims and return, a distance of thirty-seven miles, in one hour.

The weather for the trial was perfect and the flight by the aeroplane was a continuous one. Two passengers have been carried a number of times for comparatively short distances, but the feat of Weiman sets a new mark and widens the scope of heavier-than-air machines.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 23.—A new world's record for sustained flight in an aeroplane was made here yesterday, when Aviator Parmelee, in his biplane, remained in the air for three hours and thirty-nine minutes, this setting a new mark for endurance flights.

us of trying to tinker with the act. We are doing nothing of the kind. All we are going to try and do is to fix up some of the little irregularities which are to be found throughout. One of the only matters which we shall endeavor to change at all is that of the mayor's appointments. I don't know just exactly what proposals we shall put forward, but this is one of the schemes we have drafted.

"Instead of, as at the present time, the mayor having the full power of appointment, we propose that if five of the supervisors go against the mayor, then the matter shall be as the five say. This would do away with all the need for taking the matter to court. The committee to work on this will consist of myself, Kruger and Amann. We also intend asking the different heads of departments to send in any ideas they have on the subject. What we say will not, of course, go unless the legislature thinks fit, and in the end the whole matter will be up to it."

## WAIHAWA WATER FIGHT REDOUBLED

All Interests Concerned Take New Steps as Result of the Dickinson Report.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

The report of Secretary of War Dickinson on the Waihawa water question, news of which was received by The Advertiser Saturday in a special cable, has revived the contest locally, and the representatives of both parties in Washington are now redoubling their respective efforts.

E. D. Tenney, of Castle & Cooke, received a cable Saturday to the same general effect as that received by The Advertiser, and it is understood that further instructions to the Washington representatives resulted. Cables have already been sent, or will be sent, to the effect that public opinion in Honolulu is almost unanimously in favor of the Waihawa Water Company.

W. A. Kinney, of Kinney, Ballou, Prosser & Anderson, is now in Washington and is believed to be looking after the water company's interests there.

A. A. Wilder, of Thompson, Clemons & Wilder, whose firm has been the legal advisers of the McCrosson interests, has heard nothing and has not been in communication with the national capital.

The McCrosson bill, which is intended to give to McCrosson's control the waters of the Leihigh reservation, is scheduled to come up for discussion in both the senate and the house shortly, and as Dickinson's official opinion on the matter has been given, favoring both parties to certain extents, the fight in congress will be harder than ever.

## HANDICAPPED

This Is the Case With Many Honolulu People.

Too many Honolulu citizens are handicapped with a bad back. The unceasing pain causes constant misery, making work a burden and stooping or lifting an impossibility. The back aches at night, preventing refreshing rest, and in the morning is stiff and lame. Plasters and liniments may give relief, but can not reach the cause. To eliminate the pains and aches you must cure the kidneys.

Jacob Gahr, 823 Minnehaha street, St. Paul, Minn., says: "My back was very sore, making it impossible for me to stoop, and I could not lift without having sharp twinges through my loins. The kidney secretions were too frequent in passage and caused me to lose much rest. Hearing that Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were good for such troubles, I procured a box. They went directly to the seat of trouble, and before long I was in the best of health. I have had no occasion to use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills since then, and consequently I know that my cure is permanent."

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

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

## UNCLAIMED LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed for in the general delivery for the week ending January 21, 1911:

Adam, Eddie	Land, Nelson A
Bailey, Wm	Lee, E S
Balding, W T	Lewis, Mrs Lily
Baird, Austin K	List, Henry
Brace, Miss Mary	Lindsey, Sam F
Brodie, Dr J	Low, Mrs D
Brook, C W	Miles, J
Brown, William	Monroe, Ishmael
Campbell, J A	Morris, Earl
Claypool, Miss Lilian	Morgan, J A (2)
Club, J T	Moultrie, John
Davis, Mrs Harry	Mueller, Miss Vera
Donaldson, Mrs Della	Nicholas, Joseph
Donovan, D C	Nicol, Mrs J
Dout, William	Oberlightner, I
Dorsin, M H	Peter, Mrs Wm
Flanerie, Miss Matilda	Rawlins, W S
George, Dr	Rinehart, C F
Gober, Alfonso K	Robinson, E E Jr
Green, Miss Lizzie	Scott, C Warren
Gunn, George	Smith, Frank J
Hewett, Robert	Smith, Albert
Holt, Mrs Chris J	Spencer, S P
Howland, Levi	Tucker, Wm Kirkly
Jorgensen, H P	Watson, Mrs
Joseph, Miss Elizabeth	Way, A P
Kelly-Clarke Co	William, Andrew
Kenny, Tom W	William, C T
King, Gerald	Winter, Mrs M
King, Mrs Russell	Wilson, Louis
Laving, Harry	Williams, Sol
Lanana, Bertie B	Willie, Mrs Lucy
	Wood, Lient R T
	Wyman, Miss Ella

## Boats, Mrs Sarah Russian Letters.

Alexandroff, A  
Baranoff, A  
Bortavahna, Mr  
Chapigina, Ivan (2)  
Chinnna, Mr  
Fagado, R  
Garachef, M  
Maglieu, Daria  
Pulegina, Ivan  
Tarov, Mr  
Tomlin, M  
Zaharova, T

Please ask for advertised letters.

JOSEPH G. PRATT, Postmaster.

## ADOPTS CONSTITUTION.

ALBUQUERQUE, January 22.—Complete returns of the vote for the adoption of the new constitution for the State of New Mexico, received here last evening, show that it has been adopted by a majority of ten thousand.

## COLLIER LAUNCHED.

BALTIMORE, January 21.—The naval collier Neptune was successfully launched here today.

## SIX BANDS FOR FLORAL PARADE

Hawaiian Band Will Be Brought Up to Full Strength for a Floral Parade March.

Captain Berger of the band is enthusiastically interested in the Floral Parade. He has even promised Director Wall to compose a new Floral Parade march in honor of the occasion, for which he has received due thanks on behalf of the committee.

The veteran bandmaster bemoans the fact that his command of musical members has been reduced to something like twenty pieces when he would like to have thirty or more. This matter will be brought before the executive committee of the parade at a meeting to be held next Monday afternoon; and it is thought probable that ways and means will be found by which additional members can be procured for the occasion.

From the present outlook there will be no lack of music in this year's parade. Besides Herr Berger and his Hawaiian musicians, it is expected that the famous Fifth Cavalry Band will head a squadron of troops of the Fifth Cavalry as it has done for the past two years. A band on horseback is still enough of a novelty in Honolulu, to make it a big drawing card in itself. Although the Fifth Cavalry has been stationed at Lihalehua for nearly three years, its appearances in Honolulu have been infrequent enough to make it a matter of interest to local people as well as strangers.

The local marines will also be led by their own band. This band has been organized only about a year and is said to be a very fine aggregation of musicians. It has not been heard very often and it will be of added interest to the parade for that reason.

Director Wall was called upon yesterday morning by Brother Henry of St. Louis College, and assured that the St. Louis College Band will be glad to have a position in the line. Director Wall also heard from Superintendent Tucker of the Industrial School at Waialeale, advising that the boys of that school are very much elated over the invitation received to take part in the parade, and that they are practicing very hard for the event. This band was in the parade last year and made a very creditable showing, but it is said to be in better form this year.

The Portuguese band has also been asked to play, but as yet have given no definite answer. It is thought, however, that this band will see its way clear to take part.

With the increased number of entries in the parade this year, especially of schools and lodges on foot, the length of the parade will be such that five or six bands can be used to advantage and without conflict.

## Children Interested.

The teachers of at least some of the city schools are taking a great interest in the plan to have the children march in the parade. The Royal and Central Grammar schools are proposing to join forces in this matter, and enter about one thousand children. This has not been definitely decided upon as yet, and will not be until after a meeting to be held next week between the school principals and the Floral Parade committee.

The plan as proposed calls for the girls to be dressed in white while the boys will wear white waists and dark trousers; and each child will carry a small American flag. They will march in fours or in platoons.

It is possible that some of the other schools will have the children dressed in the colors red, white and blue, and distributed in such a way as to form a large American flag. This plan also has not been fully decided upon. Some of the pupils will probably wear flower leis and otherwise carry out the idea of a Floral Parade.

Besides the fact that a large number of children will be a feature of much interest, the Floral Parade committee feels that it will stimulate in them more interest in civic affairs; thus tending to make better citizens of the rising generation.

## SUIT OF CAPTAIN OF HELGA ENDED

The last echo of the wreck of the barkentine Helga was sounded last week, when an agreement was reached between Capt. Daniel Wall, the skipper of the ill-fated vessel, and the owners, and the suit for wages due a seaman which had been filed in the United States District Court by the former was discontinued.

According to the agreement, Captain Wall is paid sixty-three pounds by the Narabene company of Sydney, the owners, which is considerably less than the amount named in the suit. The sum paid is the acknowledged debt of the company to the captain.

The wreck and the suit both end at about the same time. The heavy southerly seas which have been breaking over the vessel lately are steadily pounding to pieces the exposed stern of the vessel which had become fast fixed on the reef, and which has survived six months of rough weather after the rest of the ship was drifted.

## Alden Besse Sails.

The bark Alden Besse with a cargo of island products sailed at two o'clock yesterday afternoon for San Pedro. The Alden Besse, Captain McAllister, master, is now one of the fleet of the Independent Steamship Company, and will be operated between San Pedro and Honolulu. The company's representative was here until recently arranging for exchange cargoes. His vessel will bring bricks, portable houses, canned goods from California, and it is expected the bark will be able to work up a fair amount of business.

## CENSUS FIGURES OF THE DISTRICTS

How Population is Divided in Relation to Political Subdivisions.

Analysis of the figures of the 1910 census for Hawaii, as made by Governor Frear, shows that the returns were not altogether accurate, but this is only in some census districts where the latter overlapped. The differences, however, are not material. The census enumeration includes, as may be known, all officers and enlisted men in the various army posts on this island.

The figures for Honolulu are made up in a rather odd way. The fourth district comprises a portion of Honolulu and a portion of Koolau, and the fifth district is made up of a part of Honolulu, all the "country" sections and a portion of Koolau.

The population of the Hawaiian Islands by districts, as analyzed and prepared by Governor Frear, follow:

Hawaii.	
Puna.....	6,882
South Hill.....	17,979
North Hill.....	4,566
Hamakua.....	9,037
Total First Representative District (East Hawaii).....	38,464
North Kohala.....	5,398
South Kohala.....	922
North Kona.....	3,377
South Kona.....	3,191
Kauai.....	4,030
Total Second Representative District (West Hawaii).....	16,918

Total First Senatorial District (Hawaii)..... 55,382

## Maui.

Lahaina.....	4,918
Waialua.....	11,742
Makawao.....	8,855
Hana.....	3,241
Molokai.....	1,006
Kahaloa.....	785
Total Third Representative District (Maui, Molokai, Lanai, Kahoolawe).....	30,547

## Oahu.

Part Honolulu.....	28,036
Part Koolau.....	669
Total Fourth Representative District.....	28,705
Part Honolulu.....	24,147
Ewa.....	14,637
Waimanalo.....	1,846
Wahiula.....	6,941
Koolaula.....	3,204
Part Koolau.....	2,523
Total Fifth Representative District.....	53,238

## Kauai.

Hanalei.....	2,457
Kaunaloa.....	2,580
Lihue.....	4,951
Koloa.....	5,769
Waimea.....	8,195
Total Sixth Representative District.....	23,952
Total Fourth Senatorial District (Kauai and Nihoa).....	23,952

## Total population, exclusive of Midway Island.....

191,874

## Population of Midway Island.....

35

## Total population, inclusive of Midway Island.....

191,909

Note.—Population of Honolulu district, 52,183; population of Koolau district, 3192.

## OHIA BLOCKS FOR STREET PAVING VS. LAVA BLOCKS

The Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company is proposing to institute a number of improvements in the business streets of the downtown section and will begin with Fort street, between King and Hotel streets.

Today the order will be given for sufficient ohia wood blocks to pave this section of the street between the tracks and on each side. These blocks will be four by four inches by nine inches in size, which will be bound together in a cement setting and mortar.

This ohia block is an experiment, but it is expected to be exceedingly satisfactory on account of the wearing quality of this wood, while at the same time it will permit of easily replacing worn rails or making switches. On account of the fact that bitulith has to be rolled with a steam roller in its layers, it is impossible to pave between the tracks with this material.

On the block below, between King and Merchant streets, it is proposed to pave with lava blocks, and the experiment to the wearing ability of the lava stone, will be watched by the officials of the road with interest.

The first shipment of the new engines and materials for the power station has been made from the mainland and work will be pushed on this plant as soon as the material arrives.

## Hackfeld's Last T. K. K.

With the departure of the T. K. K. liner Tenyo Maru for Yokohama this afternoon Hackfeld ceases all activity with that line of steamships, the agency going to Castle & Cooke on the night of January 26, C. and C. taking complete charge of all T. K. K. business on the morning of January 27, next Friday. Hackfeld & Co. have represented the T. K. K. ever since that company operated between the Orient and San Francisco.

## CHINESE KILLED BY WHITE TROOPS

Rioting in Hankow Results in Clash With Detachments of Marines.

## CONSULS CALL FOR TROOPS

British and German Warships Land Forces and Fight With Mob.

HANKOW, January 23.—Rioting by Chinese in this city has resulted in many killed and injured and much property destroyed in the native quarter. No white residents have lost their lives, although some guards from British and German gunboats have been slightly wounded.

Thousands of country people have flocked into this city recently seeking aid, due to the famine and pestilence in the provinces of Kiangsi and Hupeh, and in their desperation have resorted to violence.

## Call for Protection.

The rioting became so general yesterday that the local authorities could not control the situation, and the British and German consuls joined in calling upon the marines and bluejackets of the British and German warships anchored in the Yangtze Kiang River for assistance.

Armed forces were landed at once, but were hardly started on the march to the consulates when attacked by mobs of Chinese, armed with all manner of antiquated weapons.

At first the detachments made an effort to push their way to the consulates, but blows were struck and soon the fighting was general. It was only when hard pressed that orders were given to fire, and the streets were soon cleared.

## Sight Chinese Killed.

Eight Chinese were killed and a number wounded, while a few of the troops sustained cuts and bruises. The detachments quickly formed in defense of the consulates, and it is not expected that any further serious trouble will follow, as the attack was wholly unorganized.

Missionaries in this district are reaching the city and report lawlessness in various parts of the country. In this city, what trouble continues, is confined for the most part to the native quarter, and the governor of the city has sent for imperial troops.

Hankow is situated on the Yangtze Kiang, or Yellow River, and has a normal population of 800,000, now swelled to nearly 1,000,000. It is a rich manufacturing and trading city.

## CHINESE LEGATIONS CLOSED TO PLAGUE

PEKING, January 23.—The legations yesterday closed their gates and are now isolated from the rest of the city. This action, anticipated and prepared for, is due to the prevalence of bubonic plague, which has now broken out in this district. Manchuria and north China is infected.

PEKING, January 21.—The daily number of deaths from bubonic plague in various parts of China and Manchuria is increasing, and the situation in this city has become a serious one.

The various foreign legations here are quarantining themselves against the rest of the city and will cease all communications with the outside until conditions improve.

An official report received at the Japanese consulate, Changchun, states that the plague situation about Puchiatien, the Chinese quarter of Harbin, is far from reassuring, that in the week ended on the 21st 21, twenty-five deaths and twenty-one fresh cases were reported, and that five more fresh cases appeared on the 27th, one of which was a Japanese woman who succumbed on the same day.

## SHRIMP SALAD DOES WHAT OPIUM COULDN'T

For the first time in a number of years, United States District Attorney E. W. Breckons did not appear at work in his office in the Judiciary building yesterday morning, being confined to his home by a severe attack of pneumonia poisoning. He



# THE BYSTANDER



The Floral Parade Poster.  
Their Mean Advantage.  
Lunching on Car Tickets.  
The Faking Correspondent.  
The Canal and Our Merchant Marine

"I wanted to help advertise the Floral Parade by sending out a lot of the postcard posters, but after I saw them I was afraid I would get into trouble with the postoffice people if I dared drop one of those things in a letterbox. Why didn't the printer put some more leis on that poster girl, anyway?"

The Bystander had this said to him some weeks ago, when the Floral Parade posters, stickers and cards were first distributed. The one objecting to the artistic effort used by the committee this year was a woman. I talked "high art," "the beauty of the nude" and got my tongue twisted, trying to quote the famous remark of the bad King Charles. I praised as delicately as I could, under the circumstances, "the female form divine" and attempted sarcasm about people who would drape the Venus de Milo in a bath towel.

All the satisfaction I received was a remark to the effect that if the Floral Parade poster had no printing on it and was exposed for sale in a Japanese shop, Chief McDuffie would be justified in raiding.

"Anyway, the thing isn't typical of Honolulu or Hawaii. The people here wear clothes. Why try to create any other impression abroad and bring people down under false pretenses?" was the parting shot.

Since that conversation, I have been doing a little investigating and I have found that a great many of the Honolulu women object to the very pretty poster and have declined to assist in the distribution of the advertising matter. One asked me if the poster artist intended to represent Eve reaching for the apple?

Which only shows how hard it is to satisfy everyone.

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When the first mosquito came to these Islands he did not pay his passage, he came as a stowaway in the water tank of one of the whaling fleet disguised as a wiggler. He has been an "undesirable citizen" ever since and has thrived in the duck ponds and puddles of the lower lands in a most vigorous manner. Early in her career, for it is the female which is the biting kind, she discovered the adaptability of pretty ankles as a means to an end, and an exceedingly unpleasant end she has. Thus through the mosquito generations there runs a gamut of instinct that the aforesaid ankles are safe pasturing; the swish of a skirt gives warning of action and, when the victim seeks her tormentor, it has disappeared. The Bystander has a dim recollection of some Biblical saying about pouring oil on troubled waters, but the pouring of oil on the local waters of trouble in a more generous manner than heretofore would possibly be more to the purpose in these prosaic days. There are quite a few pests in these Islands which it would be well to get rid of; we have the pestilent knocker, the pestilent Filipino, the pestilent politician. Oil of any kind does not seem to reduce the number of these, but with the mosquito it is different. A little well-distributed coal oil, used with discrimination, will greatly reduce the fretfulness of our wives and sweethearts and possibly lessen the suspicious actions of some maiden in a public thoroughfare when attacked by an immodest mosquito seeking to take a mean advantage.

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Talk about the high cost of living in Honolulu! What do you think about a two-and-a-half-cent lunch? That includes meat, pastry, sweets and a drink at the tap and can be secured from any one of half a dozen well-patronized eating establishments in the city, showing not only that a nickel can be split but that the precaution taken by discouraging the use of banknotes is cheerfully got around.

This is done by making school children's street-car tickets legal tender. At any one of the score of quick lunch shops in the neighborhood of the public schools, a child can buy a car ticket's worth of buns, tendering either the ticket or a nickel, in the latter case receiving a ticket as change. It is suspected that all the parents do not know of this system of how finance that has caught on among the children. The Bystander has reason to believe that many a nickel goes into forbidden avenues of trade by reason of the street-car ticket facilities provided by the pake enterers, the youthful financiers coming out five ahead each alternate day by splitting their lunch checks.

Some time ago an enterprising merchant imported a few kegs of pennies and attempted to put them in circulation, but they were got rid of as soon as possible by the other merchants and by people who were continually mistaking the copper coins for those of better metal. The cent system proved a failure, until today the only place where brown coins are legal tender is at the stamp window of the postoffice, and even there they are received with a certain amount of contempt. If the school children, however, are going to put into practice later on what they are learning now at the schools about the use of fractional currency, we will not only have to reintroduce the despised copper but also send out a foreign order for farthings.

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During the past week the attention of local readers has been called to two published communications from Hawaii in the mainland press, one being a signed article in which the only offensive feature was the illbreeding displayed in the apparent desire to besmirch others in order to appear white by contrast. The letter itself, which was undoubtedly not intended for publication, was amusing enough and could do no permanent injury to either the writer or the ones so freely and insultingly written about. The other communication, which appeared marked "Special Cable to the Examiner" had neither the merit of wit, the substance of truth nor the justification of "news." It was simply a vicious lie, told in cold blood to the discredit of the community.

The "story" in question was published in the Hearst papers, being the lead story of the day. It was supposed to deal with the question of the employment of a Japanese teacher in the public school, but, beyond the fact that there was an attempt made to raise a rumpus over that question, there is nothing else true in the Hearst's article. That article informed the yellow journal readers that the citizens of Honolulu were terribly worked up, that excited groups of white citizens discussed the question on the streets, that the white press was a unit in its abuse of the Japanese and that the Japanese were hurling back editorial denunciations of the whites. The article further stated that a mass meeting of Americans denounced the department of education and voted a unanimous endorsement of Judge Lightfoot for the noble stand he had taken. And other rot of the same kind.

Such fakes do the community no good among thinking people, although it is unlikely that there are many thinking people who read the various Examiners. The effect of such an article, for writing which some Honolulu correspondent received at the most two dollars, is to encourage sandlot opposition to the Japanese on the Coast and to provide material for saphead jingles throughout the country.

The man who wrote the slurring references to the others here of his own profession is simply an overdeveloped ass, but the one who passed off his shame over a lacking merchant marine.

## SIDELIGHTS

Never mind hunting up a Chinese calendar, or asking your washman or vegetable vendor, to ascertain whether Chinese New Year is at hand. As to the exact date it begins, unless you sidestep, you must choose between the consul and those of his race who refuse to be censured at a dollar and two-bits per enumeration, making three dollars "Mex." But independent of technicalities involving studies about dynasties and other equally disagreeable subjects, determining the exact hour, you may prove for yourself, with your own eyes, that firecrackers and fizz-water will soon make their annual visit to Chinatown—and for the occasion wherever two or more are gathered there is Chinatown. He may have stolen that latter idea from the Bible or we may have swiped it from him, but it goes, nevertheless.

Why doth Sidelights boast of this wisdom which you have not? She will tell you why, so that you likewise may get wise. In order to make a salad dressing I wanted to get a particular brand of olive oil, and my grocery man had sold the last he had to Governor Frear's University Club for ball purposes. Anxious to keep my husband from having a grouch because his guests at our dinner would not get a salad up to his standard, I inquired how the famine in oil might be avoided. Even as Jacob sent his numerous boys into Egypt to be fed, after being Snook-ized by their discarded brother with the Bert Peterson coat, so was I directed to a store on King street. I went. The polite manager was a tall man, suave, with gold-mounted spectacles, no queue and a white vest. Of course, it is unnecessary to say that he wore some other articles. Yes, he thought he had the brand and would look it up. And while he was looking I got looking. Seven or eight boys were busily engaged in tying up packages, and putting them into boxes, and nailing up the boxes, and printing addresses on the boxes, both in Chinese and in English. For it was a wholesale house, as well as a retail. When my merchant brought back a bottle, and I found the proper label with the pure food guarantee on it, I asked him what were all the things going into the boxes, and where the boxes were going.

And then did I know that New Year was at hand. For the small merchants on the other islands were getting entertainingly busy. Lyechee and other kinds of nuts were being shipped. Firecrackers by the square foot were being shipped. Dorsal tops which erstwhile gave notice of the approach of a dead horse devouring submarine monster, commonly called a shark, were being shipped. Fish and ducks and pork, all of whom once lived in China and were there killed and desecrated, were being shipped. Eggs, which at their birth had narrowly escaped capture as loot during the Boxer war, were being placed in the cases. Plenty of champagne; piles of Chinese tobacco; reams of cigarette paper; hundreds of cans, containing, for aught I knew, anything from a fried lobster to a stewed turtle, made up a part of the consignments. Downy linings of homes once occupied by almond-eyed. Celestial birds, packed in pasteboard boxes, were being tenderly and lovingly parted with. Ginger, raw and jarred, helped out. Confectionery and watermelon seeds and funny little tidbits—maybe "little" is surplussage—which might be cakes and might be buttons, were slipped into corners. There were neither knives nor forks, but bundles and bundles of chopsticks. Some of the rest of the shipment looked like it was for consumptive purposes, but I couldn't quite fathom its makeup.

Accounts between Chinese are settled yearly, hence were there several blank account books in each shipment and a new counting board. The books have flexible backs, and resemble not the ominous looking ledgers which the white merchants pull down when your husband gives you money enough to go out and pay bills. The counting business is not a patented one which obviates the necessity of an early education in mathematics. But both answer the purpose.

A package which was heavy for its size, and in some sort of a way by its odor dimly reminded me of a trip made through San Francisco's Chinatown before the earthquake, went into a box destined to be opened at a small town on Maui. Notwithstanding the fact that neither Hendry nor Stackable were in sight, and that Breckons was awake instead of dreaming, I could gain no knowledge of its contents. It maybe that it was molasses, for molasses is heavy and not always odorless. Poi it was not, for poi is not heavy and has a well-marked smell which I detected not. But somehow or other, as one of the employees put alongside of it a case of odd looking dice, I got just a trifle suspicious. For dope and dice go together celestially as well as aliteratively. Yes, Korohi is at hand.

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### TENEMENTS.

George Carter's protege, Colonel Roosevelt, has a friend by the name of Jacob Riis. The latter of the famous trio mentioned has achieved not only fame but dollars from literary investments in the tenement business, carefully noting in his half-dollar per word contributions that he would score any income derived from rentals received from buildings of the Japanese teahouse, Carl On Tai-Richards, Magoon Block, Winston Apartment House type.

Would that Jacob might visit Honolulu, and take in and write about some of our places where the poorer classes congregate and the rent dollars accumulate. Some of the features of his New York articles would, of course, be missing. The absence of playgrounds and the piercing cold of winter and the parching heat of summer could not be desecrated upon, for in Hawaii they exist not. But the crowding and the filth and the squalor and the misery and other things that Riis went after are on hand.

The "front" put on by many of these buildings is usually a good one. Small stores and cheap barber shops and shoemaker shops may be seen, all reasonably clean. But if you want to imitate the New York man on a small scale, do not come to the conclusion from the outside inspection that everything

Japanese teacher story on the Examiner as news is a knave. He took money under false pretenses when he accepted pay for it, and he lied knowing that his story would discredit the community in which he lives.

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What a glorious thing the Panama Canal is going to be, after Uncle Sam has spent his hundreds of millions digging it, his hundred million fortifying it and his other millions maintaining peace and health along it! Two great oceans will be wedded, the dream of a century will be fulfilled, American money and American brains will have accomplished what Frenchmen and foreign money failed in! Isn't that something to be proud of? With what swelling chests we may cheer when the first vessels float majestically through the locks, the pioneer of an absolutely new commercial course.

But, after all the chest-swelling and the cheering and the speechmaking, what are we going to see in connection with the canal? Boats of every nation but our own passing through it. British, German, French, Swedish, Japanese, Brazilian, Greek, with only once in a while an American warship to show our flag. Then, unless conditions have changed very much for the better, we will sit around and ask each other, what good it is all doing us?

The Panama Canal will open up a short cut for foreign vessels to carry American exports to the Orient and Australia and bring back American imports, but it will not throw any trade to American ships, because American ships can not compete. It will not help reduce transcontinental freight rates because there are not American bottoms to carry the freight and foreign bottoms can not. It will not help conditions so far as Hawaii is concerned unless more American boats make their appearance, because we, too, are on the American coast.

Lacking a merchant marine, the great benefit of the canal in a commercial way will not go to the people who built and paid for it. It is possible, of course, that the canal will induce the building of more American ships, but this is doubtful unless there are a number of other changes. Even large preference rates in canal tolls would not be enough to make up the difference in the cost of operation between the ships under the stars and stripes and those under almost any other flag. A substantial subsidy, or the repeal of some of the laws that make an American ship more expensive in operation than those of other nations would alone help out the situation.

From New York to San Francisco is 3258 miles via the canal and an eighteen-knot liner could make the passage in twelve days. A liner of that capacity could make Honolulu from New York in fifteen days. There are plenty of liners capable of making that speed and if the coastwise laws did not forbid, excursions could be run in connection with the San Francisco exposition—to be given, congress or no congress—to the Coast city and to Honolulu. But—and here we are up against it again—there are no American liners to make the run.

If there were American boats for the business, or if there were no coastwise law regarding passengers, what a popular way of getting to the San Francisco exposition it would be to board a ship at New York or Boston and sail for the west via the canal itself, seeing first what there is to celebrate about and then taking part in the celebration.

But, under present conditions, our pride in the canal will be drowned in our shame over a lacking merchant marine.

is all right, although humble. Slide up one of the narrow alleys leading to the back. The best—perhaps I should say worst—time to do it is on Sunday or in the evening, when the entire population is in hand. Then will you appreciate that conditions exist which, to say the least, must not appear in Secretary Wood's promotion literature.

Sidelights is not talking through her hat, nor is she knocking Honolulu. It is a good town to live in and to die in. But if we take stock of ourselves occasionally no harm can come, and perhaps good may result.

If you pick up some friends of yours, enjoying during a globe-trotting trip, a half day or so with us, you will, of course, take them on an auto-sight-seeing trip. You will cut out Kakako and not go near Iwilei, and break speed ordinances when you pass some other undesirable places. Of course, you will go to Waikiki and visit the aquarium, and stop at the Moana for lunch or other kinds of refreshment, and point out the beautiful grounds and the splendid bathing places and all of these things. And, of course, your friends will be delighted and say "How beautiful!" "I surely am coming here for a long visit," and such like appreciative expressions. But a word of advice from me. As you go down, call their particular attention, as you near the turn from King street to the Waikiki road, to the odd-looking bunch of coconut trees on the makai side, and keep their attention riveted until the turn is made. Do not have a puncture at the turn, or your friends might while necessary repairs are being made inspect the sign laden building on the mauka side. Should this unfortunately happen, when your trip is resumed, I doubt whether the expressions would have quite so genuine a ring.

For, if curious, they would see things not very pleasant. Filth, not only physical, but moral, would they see. Junk of all kinds piled up with decayed vegetables and fruits, would they see. Buildings so arranged that temptation to set a match to them is not yielded to only because loss of life would necessarily follow, would they see. Many children, happy only because happiness is one of God's gifts to childhood, and growing up under conditions which, as maturity comes, must inevitably and inexorably make happiness only a memory would they see. Empty beer and gin and whisky bottles by the gross, and saki tubs by the dozen would they see. Even if blind they would witness a system of sanitation which I sometimes believe must have been devised by doctors during hard times.

The place mentioned is but a sample. If your friends see it, they will care to go to no more, although they are in existence. So, when the new tire has been put in place and properly expanded, and the chauffeur announces that he is ready, let the scenes be blotted out of all your minds by the consoling reflection that it is quite Christianlike to confine interest on a tenement real estate investment to, say twenty-five per cent per year. As for the other things we don't need to mind. That is the duty of the officers.

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### LET US PARTICIPATE.

For some weeks I have been somewhat fearful of the coming Shrine pilgrimage. They all claim to be good fellows, and there are numerous occasions when they live up to their claim. My husband is a Shriner, and his endeavors to make good along the line mentioned sometimes result in physical and financial disaster. But my fears have been allayed. Guardians galore are in charge of the caravan—I think that is what they call it—headed for Honolulu. If many of the visitors undertake to make Honolulu look like one huge bed of hibiscus flowers there is going to be trouble.

For an inventory of the list published in The Advertiser the other morning shows enough women in the party to handle even a bunch of Shriners. Wives and daughters and sisters and perchance sweethearts are coming along. Whether the result has been brought about by a grudging, growling, permission on the part of the men, or a stern, firm stand for female rights, can not be told, but coming along they are. And, as my husband is not particularly attractive in appearance or brilliant in mental attainments, my fears have been dispelled. The men will, under the gentle guidance of the women, be forced to behave, and none of the latter will pay any attention to the head of our house. Hence my complacency.

I have the program, too, and am still not disturbed. It is typewritten and perhaps tentative, and was left at home one morning by oversight. It includes a luau where we can go. It includes a ball where we must go. It includes a volcano trip on which we should go. It mentions social gatherings where our presence is absolutely essential to success. We were not mentioned in the function they sarcastically dub a "ceremonial" session, nor in that blowout which, with memories of headaches and orgies and indigestion and feezes which have shrunk during the night, they designate as a "traditional" banquet. Neither do we have a place in the parade. But that is only for one day, and as we participate in the other days, I guess we can stand it. Then, too, the man named after the vice-president, to wit, "Sunny Jim" McCandless, is in charge. Being not a politician, and being but newly married, he will not only have to be good himself, but must exert his influence on the rest of the outfit along the same lines.

And let we Honolulu women get busy. On general principles are we better advertisers than the men. We see more of the beauties of Hawaii, and talk more and better about them. And after our male relatives have made fools of themselves by parading in public, and while they are in retirement to look after the comfort of the "novices," let us have what they call a "hen" party, our guests to be the visiting ladies. For the bunch looks rather good, and entertainment would appear to be not only a source of pleasure but of profit.

If The Advertiser prints this rambling effusion at all it will probably be under the "Society" head. Should it be cut out entirely, Sidelights, having preserved a copy, will send it for consideration to the head of the local temple—the man who awkwardly wears a gaudily decorated robe which is a cross between a holoku and a kimono, a funny looking kind of a hat which leaves you in doubt as to whether he is Turk, Hindu or hobble-skirt female, and a pair of shoes whose turned-up toes and color suggest snowshoes as to shape, the blare of a trumpet as to color, and paresis as to possession.

## Small Talks

WALTER G. SMITH—I'm glad to be a come-back man.

LIANG LEAN FANG—I've got my cue here in spite of the loss of my queue.

FRED L. WALDRON—You just wait; there will be some rubbering during the rubber convention next week.

JAMES A. RATH—A Texas cattle round-up isn't a patch upon the germ round-up by the Palama Settlement.

W. B. STOCKMAN—It is safe to predict that Honolulu will get to be a regular old soak if these rains keep up.

MAYOR FERN—That story about the Chinese baby born with teeth isn't so much. Have I ever told you about my teeth?

R. W. BRECKONS—I don't believe in reform, except when it is practical. Getting rid of the tenements is the best kind I know of.

JUDGE WHITNEY—The juvenile court can go anywhere the kids go, even to the chief of detectives' office, and will still do the same old work.

REPRESENTATIVE TOWSE—If all that I hear is true, that four hundred thousand surplus is going to last about one second after the grabbing begins.

GEORGE LYCOURGUS—What kind of a deal is this Hilo is getting from the Prince Rupert excursion? This talk of customs trouble is all foolishness. Who has been knocking, anyway?

REPRESENTATIVE KAMANOU—If the fifth district members recommend Eli Crawford for the house interpreter, I see no reason why he should not be appointed. But it is up to the fifth district.

JOSEPH F. MALLOBY—I think the idea of having the Elks' club in the old Y. M. C. A. building is an excellent one. Quite a number of Y. M. C. A. members are Elks and now these will be able to obtain spiritual consolation on either side of the street.

### URGES FORTIFICATIONS.

NEW YORK, January 22.—At the annual banquet in this city, last evening, of the Pennsylvania Society, President Taft again urged, in most emphatic manner, the fortification of the Panama Canal Zone. His remarks were received with enthusiastic applause.

The only Mike Paton brought down the house on Saturday night with his songs and recitations. Mike is there with the goods all right as an entertainer.

### INTERESTING TO MOTHERS—HOW TO CURE COUGHS AND COLDS.

There is one subject which always interests the mothers of young children, and that is how to treat their coughs and colds, or to ward off a threatened attack of croup. For this purpose we can recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It always proves beneficial. In case of croup it should be given as soon as the croupy cough appears, so as to prevent the attack. Keep it at hand ready for instant use. Many mothers do so, and it saves them much needless worry. For sale by all dealers. Brown, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.





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AGENTS.

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Companies in San Francisco.

## CARE OF LITTLE ONES PROGRESSES FINELY

Interesting Reports Made on the Free Kindergartens of This City.

At a meeting held yesterday of those interested in the free kindergartens, the reports showed that the year just passed had been a very profitable one and that there was every prospect of the ensuing year being even better. Several new schools have been started and have made rapid progress, and a playground has also been established for the youngsters.

At the election of officers for the coming term the following were chosen: Mrs. Theodore Richards, president; Mrs. L. Tenney Peck, first vice-president; Mrs. B. L. Marx, second vice-president; Mrs. S. B. Dole, third vice-president; Mrs. W. R. Farrington, recording secretary; Mrs. C. W. Ashford, financial secretary pro tem, of kindergarten department; Mrs. Mason F. Prosser, financial secretary of Castle Home department; Mrs. P. M. Swamy, treasurer of kindergarten department; Mrs. Harold Dillingham, treasurer of Castle Home department; D. W. Anderson, auditor.

### Reports Read.

The general report showed that the kindergarten started at Kalia last year had already caught up to the older institution, both in numbers and efficiency. The new building at Kalia, which has resulted in the growth of the school so that it now has few rivals. The Miller street kindergarten has had a new coat of paint, both inside and out, as well as new shingles, through the kindness of the Althea estate. The new building for the Kakaako School has already been started and it is expected that possession will be taken some time during the spring. Nearly all the work done is arranged so that the children may work out in the open and thus benefit greatly, as far as their health goes.

At Palama there has been a change of teachers. Miss Frances S. Smith leaving in June, and Miss Glenn Jones filling her place. At Kalia the position of director has been filled successively by Misses Julia Penbody and Vera Damon. The position is now filled by Miss Marie Haefner, who has just graduated from the training school. Mothers' meetings have been instituted and have proved a great success, and it is found that by these means the parents are being induced to take more interest in their children.

The report of the play garden committee was a very enthusiastic one and gave special credit to Mrs. Steere in the matter of securing their present one. The need for such a place was brought to her notice early in the fall and she immediately started in to get it. Through her agency the Bishop estate gave a piece of ground at the corner of Beretania and Smith streets, on a five years lease at a rental of one dollar per year.

Other interested friends of Mrs. Steere procured the sum of \$1075 towards the equipment and the services of a matron. Lumber was procured for a small pavilion and then it was discovered that the building would be in the fire district so that the donors of the lumber gave the equivalent in galvanized iron instead. High Sheriff Henry has agreed to clear the ground, to plant grass and to send a batch of "trusties" to care for the premises every day. Special provisions have been made for all sizes of children and it is felt that such a place right in the middle of Chinatown will be a great step in the right direction.

The report of the hygiene department was also a very encouraging one and quite in keeping with the rest of the reports that were made during the meeting.

## PAPER PULP FROM REFUSE OF SUGAR

LAHORE, India, January 8.—The Civil and Military Gazette of this city draws attention to the waste of by-products which takes place in the sugar manufacturing industry in India. The refuse of sugar is technically known as bagasse, and in India no use is made of it except as fuel; in other countries, however, it is converted into paper pulp and sold to paper manufacturers, the prices ranging from \$25 to \$75 a ton, according to quality. As the latter can be improved, apparently, by the addition of fibrous material such as banana leaves and stems of bamboo and grasses, it is believed that India is particularly suitable for the utilization of material which at present is bringing no returns.

For every ton of sugar produced in India there is one ton of bagasse, and calculating at this rate the amount of bagasse wasted last year amounted to as much as 2,000,000 tons. This, if turned into paper pulp, might, at the lowest estimate, have been sold for \$50,000,000, and it is believed the Indian manufacturers will see their way to preventing such waste in future.

## SPENDING VACATION HERE.

REDDING, California, January 8.—Robert Martin, the able Southern Pacific agent of this city, is to have his first real vacation in eleven years of faithful, efficient service. Beginning January 5 he will be at liberty to forget all the cares and duties of railway business for ninety days, during which time he expects to extensively travel with Mrs. Martin, a trip to Honolulu to be included as the objective point of their journeyings.

## TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis 9, Mo.

## WILL HAVE ITS OWN EXPOSITION ANYWAY

San Francisco Traveler Asserts Preparations Are Already Under Way.

"Whether San Francisco is officially recognized as the exposition city for 1915 or not, San Francisco will have a fair of her own anyway."

Ben Bruns, traveling entertainer, chief talker for the Brother Benjamin Remedies, one of Hawaii's staunchest friends, and who in return has scores of friends all over the islands, in the cities, towns and hamlets, arrived again for a tour of the islands on the steamship Sierra last Friday. He is a Californian, and as much in earnest about the exposition as the biggest banker in San Francisco. The above statement evidently crystallizes the sentiment of all California.

"The San Francisco people have subscribed \$17,000,000," said Mr. Bruns yesterday, "and they're going to use it whether congress recognizes them or not. And they can hold the biggest kind of an exposition, one to which the people of the world will flock, for San Francisco will be one of the greatest of American cities in 1915. They have the money and are going to spend it. And they're good Indians, too, for they intend to make an arrangement with the railroads for round-trip tickets from the East to take in San Francisco, southern California and then East again along one of the southern routes, with a ten-day stopover in New Orleans. Just think of it! If that isn't playing square, nothing is square."

### Palatial Steamers.

Bruns was a passenger from Los Angeles on the new steamship Harvard, which, with the Yale, plies like a ferry-boat between Los Angeles and San Francisco. According to Bruns, there is no service equal to it. The boats leave Los Angeles and San Francisco at certain hours and arrive at an exact time, fog, rain, storms not interfering with the time at all. They equal the time of the railroads between those two points.

Tickets are sold for the use of state-rooms only. There is a regular dining-room aboard and a luncheon. Meals are paid for as one wishes them. The passengers who are subject to seasickness have the run to San Francisco from Los Angeles much cheaper than the one who eats three square meals in the fourteen hours' running time. The steamers are palatial and are enjoying the best kind of patronage.

### Bay Cities Booming.

San Francisco, he says, is booming. The cities around the bay are booming. All railroad lines into the cities are electrifying and are cutting down time. The Western Pacific railway is cutting in with good service and is putting on a line of transbay ferries. Ben Bruns, or "Brother Benjamin," as he is called in the patent medicine world, is an entertainer. He is accompanied on his trip here by Col. Chat Smith, the eastern representative of the Brother Benjamin Remedies Company in New York, and by Robbie Reed, who has been one of the best steeplechase riders in the middle States and is a protégé of Ben's. He is also accompanied by Buster Brown, a fox terrier, the grandson of the famous Dudie, which was a familiar figure on Honolulu's streets year ago, during Bruns' first visits. Dudie was a high-diving dog, and was killed while making a dive. One of the men holding the net let it go, and the dog was killed instantly. The dog used to make high dives into the water at the Heaialui bathhouse.

## FAVOR TO CHINESE STUDENTS OPPOSED

WASHINGTON, January 9.—An effort to obtain congressional permission for the admission of two Chinese students to West Point was checked in the senate today.

The resolution was reported by Senator Warren from the committee on military affairs.

"Does China permit the admission of American students to her war college?" asked Mr. Heyburn, and Senator Hale arose to declare he believed the United States was going farther in this matter than the circumstances justify.

Mr. Warren said that inasmuch as China had no war college, that country could not reciprocate the favor requested.

Mr. Heyburn objected to immediate consideration, and the resolution went over.

## BRAZIL HAS FINE SYSTEM OF WIRELESS

The completion of the wireless system, which is now in course of construction in Brazil, will give that country the greatest wireless system in the world, according to consular reports. Fifteen new wireless stations are being erected along the Amazon and Paraguay rivers by the United States Wireless Company, and are expected to be in operation within a year. Successful communications already have been made with a vessel lying at Buenos Ayres, 1000 miles south; with Amaral, in Bahia, 750 miles north, and with two ocean steamers 500 miles at sea.

The government, it is expected, will authorize the Lloyd Brasileiro to enter into a traffic agreement with the government telegraph system, so that these stations can receive commercial messages.

A young attorney, not noted for his brilliancy, recently appeared in court to ask for an extra allowance in an action which he was so fortunate as to have been retained in. The court, not discovering anything at all unusual, complicated or extraordinary about the litigation, inquired of the young man: "What is there about this case that you so much adore?" "That I got it," blundered and innocently replied the youthful aspirant for fees.

## LIANG LEAN FANG HEARS OF PILIKIA

Special Chinese Commissioner Meets Merchants, Who Hope All Is Pau.

Ceremonial addresses are being taken out of the cupboards in Chinatown, and there is a general air as if something out of the usual is happening. Members of the United Chinese Society are busy preparing evidence to place before the Chinese commissioner from Washington, Liang Lean Fang, and it is only up at the consulate that the usual oriental silence still prevails.

Ever since the first start of the trouble between the Chinese and the consul this unwillingness to give any official news of the trouble has been a noticeable feature, and consequently the facts of the matter have been all one-sided. Even at this time, when a special commissioner has been sent down to investigate the trouble, no official news is available and the newspaper man is an unwelcome visitor. Every time he goes out to the consulate there is nothing doing and all the officials are out.

### The Special Commissioner.

Liang Lean Fang, special commissioner from the Chinese consulate at Washington, is an astute and keen observer. He knows his Honolulu, having been here before, and is surprised at the wonderful development which has taken place in the city since his last visit. He is also surprised at the charge laid at the door of our Chinese merchants, that they and their families are revolutionists, for during his peregrinations around the city since his arrival he has failed to notice any of the signs which usually accompany a movement such as has been started here, according to the consul.

His first visit, naturally, was to the consulate, where he was greeted with the usual ceremonial obsequies which are the custom among the Chinese on the occasion of such a visit as this. What his impressions of things consular were, is, of course, impossible to say, but when he received more ceremonial visits yesterday from the merchants his manner did not show that coldness which it might have been thought would be the outcome of his first visit. In fact, he seemed rather partial to his visitors, and was very anxious to hear their side of the story. The merchants are delighted with this and take it as an omen that they are to receive every consideration at the commissioner's hands.

### Meeting at the Young Hotel.

Yesterday the Chinese merchants and the leading members of the United Chinese Society paid their first ceremonial visit to Commissioner Liang Lean Fang at the Young Hotel, where he is a guest. One of the smoking-rooms was given over to their use, and the commissioner received them with all the usual oriental politeness. They had cast off their everyday garb and were arrayed in their full costumes of flowing silk. The visit lasted an hour altogether, and during that time the whole facts of the case, from the Chinese community's point of view were placed before him.

They told him how, in the first place, the consul had tried to take a census here, and had wanted to charge them \$1.25 a head for the expenses. This fact the commissioner was already aware of, but at the same time he gave them to understand that until the reports had reached the consulate at Washington that trouble was brewing the officials there did not know that a census was to be taken here on the lines mentioned.

The troubles which arose and the results of the deputations to the consul from the United society and the merchants here were all spoken of and the results noted. Then came the story of the Hee Fat trial. This trial has done more to turn the Chinese against the consul than anything else since the trouble began, as they say they are ashamed of a man who represented their country, placing himself in the position the consul did.

### Such a "Sad Pity."

"Oh dear, dear, this is bad, very bad," exclaimed the commissioner when he heard of the facts. "It is a great pity, a great pity."

Then they went on to explain to him the question which arose at the time as to whether the consul came under the jurisdiction of the courts here.

"Of course he does," came the answer. "If he goes into such a matter then he must put up with the consequences and comes under the ordinary law."

They told him also of the mass meeting and their intention, that if nothing was heard from their government, that they were going to approach Governor Frear.

The commissioner then assured them that he would go very fully into the matter and asked that the Chinese society hold a meeting last night at which he would be present and would hear officially what they had to say about the matter. It was pointed out to him, however, that Saturday night would be a bad night to have it, as the shops did not close until late and that there might be some trouble.

### Meeting Tomorrow.

Finally it was decided that the society should meet on Monday evening at seven o'clock, when the whole of the case would be more thoroughly gone into. At the same time they asked him to put in the time between by making some inquiries round about among the other merchants and not to take all they had told him as the truth without other proof.

The commissioner spent last night quietly going about among the Chinese in the city and will, no doubt, gain insight into the truth, or otherwise, of the rumors as to their being revolutionists. It has also been decided that he shall stay over their new year and help them along with their ceremonies. The result of the interview with the commissioner has made the Chinese community more hopeful that the matter will be settled, and they also have great hope that everything will be cleared up at the sitting on Monday evening.

## HIS CREDITORS WILL NOT PROSECUTE HIM

Thayer Leaves Manila Under an Assumed Name and Many Are Glad.

No effort to arrest him will be made by the creditors of A. P. Thayer, promoter of the Calamba sugar estates company, who after jollying his backers during a short stay at Manila, has for the second time left the scene of his financial operations and sailed for Hongkong on the Nikko Maru, says the Manila Times of December 20.

The news of Thayer's disappearance was gently broken to a meeting of the creditors called by Frank L. Strong Monday morning, when the intelligence that the bird had flown was received with silent resignation, not unmixed with a general feeling of relief. Mr. Strong called the meeting after Thayer's failure to keep an appointment with his lawyer and after he had ascertained from Chief Trowbridge that Thayer had sailed Saturday on the Nikko, having booked passage under the name of S. R. Johnson.

"You may deny the rumor that the meeting was a stormy one, at which indignation and threats of vengeance ran high," in reply to a question as to what really transpired at that meeting, Mr. Strong said: "Why, they just naturally all smiled."

### Glad He Departed.

"He was a 'cuss on wheels,'" continued Mr. Strong, "and it was the sense of the meeting that any attempts to hold him to his obligations would be futile and a waste of time. His creditors are glad that he is gone and are not longing for any encores of Thayer's reappearance in Manila."

The manager of the shipping department of Messrs. Castle Warner, Barnes & Co., tells a story illustrating the glibness of the young promoter. Late on Saturday afternoon, when the Nikko was about to sail, a well-dressed young man appeared at the offices of Castle Warner, Barnes & Co., stating that he desired passage for Hongkong. He was assigned a stateroom and when, in compliance with the regulations, he was asked to sign his name on the passenger list, in his own handwriting, pointed to his bandaged right hand and requested the clerk to sign for him. He gave his name as S. R. Johnson. He was accommodated, and hastily picked up his handbaggage, jumped into a calais and drove to the Malecon pier.

### A Ray of Light.

A cable received from Hongkong today throws some light on the mooted question of Thayer's whereabouts during the time that elapsed between his disappearance from Hongkong and his subsequent arrest for passing valueless checks.

An accepted theory in Manila had been that Thayer had been arrested while on his way to Europe at the instigation of the Hongkong authorities and brought back to the Chinese city, but the telegram reads as follows: "Thayer voluntarily returned to Hongkong from Java to face charges brought by local belt keepers. His relatives paid his debts and he proceeded to Manila to face similar charges."

## CHINESE GLAD TO CUT OFF BRAIDS

"Mayor" of Chicago's Celestial Quarter Says Edict Is a Blessing.

CHICAGO, January 12.—Frank Moy, known as "the mayor of Chinatown," is heartily in accord with the imperial decree advising Chinese to cut off their queues.

"It is a good, sensible idea," said Moy last night. "I had my queue cut off several years ago, and I don't know that I ever felt the loss of it. It is no good, anyway, and it makes lots of work for the wearer. It has got to be braided every day and washed once or twice a week, and that's no small job."

"Chinamen the world over will welcome the decree to cut off their queues. In Chicago there is a Chinese population of two thousand, of which one-fourth have no queues. The other three-fourths, with a few exceptions, will climb into their barber chairs on February 14 and say, 'Give me a haircut.'"

"A dealer in hair goods called on me the other day regarding the cutting off of queues. He wanted to know if he could purchase all the queues that will come off in Chicago. Some of my countrymen have long, glossy, black braids, that ought to be worth \$50. Those braids will last a woman a lifetime."

## SNOW BLOCKADE COSTLY.

VANCOUVER, January 11.—It is costing the Canadian-Pacific railway \$1500 a day to feed 500 passengers tied up at Calgary on the way to Vancouver, and no forecast is made as to when the road will be open. Grooves cut through snow banks in the mountains fill very rapidly and shovellers have hard work, owing to the severe weather.

The sun is shining brightly at Calgary and though the thermometer keeps close to the 30's there is no inconvenience and absolutely no suffering.

On the Crown's Nest line twelve trains are tied up within six miles of Michel.

### SPRAINED ANKLE.

A sprained ankle will usually disable the injured person for three or four weeks. This is due to lack of proper treatment. When Chamberlain's Pain Balm is applied a cure may be effected in three or four days. This balm is one of the best and most remarkable preparations in use. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

## FELL FROM GRACE WHILE IN HONOLULU

Surgeon Munson Became Intoxicated While the Buffalo Was in Port.

VALLEJO, January 13.—Commander Clarence M. Stone, commanding officer of the naval auxiliary Buffalo, who preferred the charge of scandalous conduct against Passed Assistant Surgeon Francis M. Munson, which resulted in his being tried by court-martial at the Mare Island Navy Yard yesterday, is coming in for no small amount of quiet censure at the hands of many of his brother officers, particularly in view of the fact that yesterday he took the stand as a witness for the accused, testifying to Doctor Munson's good character and general ability, and further stating, indirectly, that in the event of Munson again being assigned to his ship for duty he would be glad to have him serve under him.

The incident out of which grew the charge of scandalous conduct occurred at Honolulu, when the Buffalo stopped there en route home from the Philippines. Munson, as well as several of the other officers who returned on the Buffalo, had served several years on the Asiatic station, and when they reached Honolulu, always beloved of naval officers, several of them went ashore. Friends were met, and, so the story goes, wine flowed freely.

While this was not brought out in the testimony, it is stated by brother officers that Doctor Munson that several of those in the party were feeling pretty happy when they returned to the ship, where Doctor Munson invited Commander Stone to join the wardroom mess at dinner.

This he did, and during the dinner, at which wine also was served, Munson dropped off into a little doze. As a result, the matter was brought to the attention of the navy department and Munson was ordered to appear before a court of brother officers at Mare Island on the charge of scandalous conduct, the specification under the charge being intoxication aboard ship while the Buffalo was at Honolulu.

### Short Trial.

Commander Hugh Rodman presided as president of the court when it convened at the navy yard yesterday, the other officers being Commander Guy Brown of the receiving ship Independence, Lieutenant-Commander Mark St. C. Ellis, Lieutenant-Commander Gatewood S. Lincoln, Lieutenant Samuel L. Graham, Surgeon Charles P. Kinkelberger, Passed Assistant Surgeon Ulys Roberts, Welby, Passed Assistant Surgeon Robert E. Hoyt and Captain Frank J. Schaub of the Marine Corps. Lieutenant Ward Ellis of the Marine Corps appeared as counsel for the accused officer.

Munson pleaded guilty to both the charge and the specification, and as a result the prosecution was unable to introduce any witnesses, according to naval usage.

The only ones to take the stand were Commander Stone and Lieutenant William H. Toaz, executive officer of the Buffalo, both of whom were called by Doctor Munson, and both of whom testified to his excellent character and splendid record.

The session lasted less than three-quarters of an hour, and yesterday afternoon the findings were forwarded to Washington. That Doctor Munson will receive nothing more than a reprimand is the general opinion here. Meanwhile he is confined to the receiving ship Independence, to which he was transferred, following the orders for his court-martial.

## BISHOP TAKES ISSUE WITH POLE FINDER

SEATTLE, January 8.—Bt. Rev. P. T. Rowe, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Alaska, from the pulpit of St. Mark's church today vigorously challenged Capt. Robert E. Peary's recent assertion in a magazine that it is a mistake to attempt to spread civilization among the Eskimos or attempt to Christianize them.

"Peary may be an authority on the north pole, but he is no authority in the matter of the religion or the morals of a people," said the bishop in his address.

"I absolutely challenge his statements that it is useless to attempt the spread of Christian civilization among the Eskimos."

"I know the Eskimos. I have been among them for the last fifteen years, and know the shore tribes, the Indians of the interior and the Eskimos of the Bering sea, and I have come to a conclusion directly opposite to that reached by Captain Peary."

"If any people in the world need help it is the Eskimo. They are fine to teach. They are docile and dependable and can be developed into a splendid race."

### PLACE FOR ALL THINGS.

Editor Advertiser:—I note the criticism of the Floral Parade poster in the Bystander this morning, which seems to be somewhat general.

I just received a letter from a friend of mine in Los Angeles, who expresses sincere astonishment that the promotion committee should approve of a poster design of which a nude female figure is a prominent feature, and says by way of argument, "How would you feel to have a lady relative or friend call at your office barefooted and with only enough clothing to answer the requirements of a warm climate?" and then adds triumphantly, "Wouldn't you want to put her in an insane asylum?" I am not authorized to speak for the committee, but it might be well for that committee to consider the advisability of shoes and ear tabs in case criticism should become common, or the poster might be made on the plan of the paper doll, with extra material which could be pulled down (and up) for the benefit of those who prefer art to nature.

L. H. W.

Honolulu, Jan. 23, 1911.



