

CLEANUP JOB PROVES BIGGER THAN EXPECTED

Honolulu Quite United and Getting Big Results in the Cleansing Work

The clean-up committee found out very early today that it would have more material to handle than it had anticipated. The feature of the day was the general surprise at the size of the piles of rubbish and refuse collected at various points throughout the city, even in the residence districts. On the Ewa side of Nuuanu before nine o'clock in the morning, tons of rubbish and refuse were being piled up, and the general cry was for more carts. A hundred and fifty carts were out from the start, and the committee reports that it could have kept twice that number busy. In hundreds of places the accumulations of years were swept, raked and shoveled and carted away. "A thorough job is being done," said Chairman E. A. Berndt, of the general executive committee, "but the work cannot be finished today."

A General View.

A run through the districts in the automobile placed at the disposal of the press representatives by Montague C. Cooke demonstrated that the city and its environs were badly in need of a general cleaning. There were dirt and rubbish everywhere. On the sidewalks and on vacant lots there were stacks and stacks of rubbish, the refuse of years brought out from its hiding places. There were tin cans without number, broken boxes, ruined household furniture, mattresses even, mats of all sizes and shapes, a heterogeneous mass. All through the various districts were temporary dump heaps, where piles of rubbish were heaped awaiting removal to the central dumps. Small fires burnt on innumerable vacant lots, in back yards and even on sidewalks.

The brightest feature met with in the tour of the various headquarters was the report that citizens were willingly lending their aid. Volunteers were numerous, but in one district, that presided over by Colonel C. J. McCarthy, there was not a single volunteer. But this was explained by Colonel McCarthy, who stated that most of the male residents had to work until noon and would probably be out in the afternoon.

Striking straight into the heart of the slum district, into Kakaako, the press representatives saw at first hand the work being done by A. W. Seabury and the force of men under his control. Thirty-four men and twelve teams were at work and had been going since 7:30 this morning. Among the workers were three Board of Health men, but the bulk of the work was shouldered by the laborers. Though the men were working expeditiously, Seabury did not believe they could get through in one day, there being such a large amount of rubbish to be carted away from the district. The residents were willing to submit to all the demands made of them by the workers and seemed to be perfectly satisfied with the procedure adopted.

From Kakaako to Waikiki is a long ride, figuratively speaking, from the slums to one of the cleanest sections of the city, but though Waikiki presented a fair spectacle, it was marred by the dirty, slimy water ponds on the Ewa side of Kalakaua avenue. But for these eye-sores the district would have been almost ideal. J. J. Fern was out with his henchmen but sent in reports half-hourly to headquarters reporting progress. The district needed but little attention, as most of the places were clean. All that was necessary was to get the rubbish carted away, a difficulty which was met with on every hand.

Diamond Head District Clean.
Out at Diamond Head A. R. Gurley held command, his force numbering five men. They made a start about eight o'clock, but in this district the work was more or less formal only. There were but few places in the district which warranted first-hand attention, and one wagon was found quite sufficient to handle all the work. On the verdant lawn in front of Mr. Gurley's house a luncheon table was spread for the workers

(Continued on Page Eight.)

MOTT-SMITH IS MUCH PLEASED

"A splendid work is being done," said E. A. Mott-Smith, president of the board of health, at noon today. "It is work that will tell in the future. Not only is there a great cleaning going on, but there is also a great collection of data which will form the basis of future work for the regular force of sanitary inspectors. It is hard to estimate how many men are at work, but I think that many more than a thousand have taken part. The Japanese and Chinese press have greatly assisted by calling attention to the day, and there has been very great independent activity on the part of the Asiatics."

KITE WAS TAKEN FOR AN AIRSHIP

A huge kite was flown this morning over Kaimuki, which at first looked like a small bi-plane. By the aid of glasses, however, the cord that held it could be discerned.

It was thought that Walker or Mason had gone out for exhibition flights in a bi-plane, but the excitement soon died away when it was found that it was only a kite that had been fashioned something like a bi-plane.

HIGHER WAGE ASSOCIATION'S EFFORTS TO COLLECT MONEY IN HILO CAUSE NEW TROUBLE

(Correspondence of the Star.)
HILO, Hawaii, June 22.—It looks as though labor trouble might develop from the present situation on Wai-akea plantation as the result of the arrest of six Japanese last Tuesday charged with disturbing the quiet of the night. The cases came up before Judge Wise this morning and were nolle prossed by the county attorney, but immediately afterwards the same men were arrested on charges of vagrancy and being on the premises of another at night without lawful excuse.

The trouble dates back some time, according to the stories told by both sides. According to Carl Smith, the lawyer for the Wai-akea plantation, the men arrested are leaders of the Higher Wage Association, who incurred a large expense some time ago and are now trying to collect money from all the Japanese planters on Wai-akea at the rate of eighty cents per acre on cane under contract. He

CLEANUP RESULTS

Emil Berndt, chairman of the clean-up committee, shortly before half-past one this afternoon stated that fully 1500 tons of refuse had been handled by the 138 carts employed for this purpose, having handled about 3000 loads. Between 450 and 500 men were employed on the work, but with outside help included, there must have been fully 1000 altogether. About twenty automobiles were utilized, and it is estimated that the cost of the day's work will be somewhere in the vicinity of \$2000.

Mr. Berndt stated that the work would have to be continued on Monday, otherwise the day's effort would be a failure. Everywhere there had been hearty co-operation on the part of all the people, who were helping in every manner possible. Owing to the congested conditions caused by the shortage of drays, temporary dumping grounds had been made in various parts of the city, and vacant lots were being used for this purpose. All the refuse, of course, will be removed at the earliest possible date.

A BIG SALE OF MAKAWELLI

A sale of a thousand shares of Hawaiian Sugar Company stock is reported privately at \$41.50 per share, being one of the biggest deals made for some time in this stock. Yesterday morning's quotations were \$41 bid, and later in the day the buy was made at \$41.50.

Mayor Fern signed the building ordinance at three-twenty o'clock yesterday afternoon, and a minute afterwards attached his signature to the sanitation ordinance.

MOST POWERFUL WARSHIP IN LINE THE DELAWARE

(Associated Press Cables to the Star.)

FORTSMOUTH, June 24.—The coronation naval review was held today in the presence of their Majesties and notable visitors. The United States ship Delaware was the largest vessel of the most powerful fleet assembled.

THE HARRIMAN MERGER UPHELD.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—The United States Circuit Court has decided against the government in the suit to dissolve the merger of the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific railroads, holding that it does not operate in restraint of commerce.

THE NAVAJO COMING.

MARE ISLAND, June 24.—The government tug Navajo has been ordered to replace the Iroquois at Pearl Harbor.

STRAIGHT RECIPROCITY OR NONE.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—President Taft has announced that he will veto the reciprocity bill if it is amended.

THE STATEHOOD BILLS.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Senate committee on Territories has favorably reported the statehood bills, with the provision that Arizona shall resubmit the recall of judges feature to the people.

SAYS BENSON SMITH BID SHOULD BE CONSIDERED

Benson, Smith & Co. still have a show at the board of health contracts for medical supplies for the next two years.

There were two bidders—Benson, Smith & Co. and the Hollister Drug Company. The latter enclosed a certified check, as required by law, while the other firm did not, and the question was referred to the attorney-general as to whether the tender of Benson, Smith & Co. could still be considered.

The attorney-general has decided that the firm in question are still in the running, and the matter of the respective tenders will be gone into on Monday.

G. W. Smith stated this morning that the reason why no certified check accompanied his firm's bid was that opinion was called for in the advertisement for tenders.

Attorney-General Lindsay's opinion follows: "In the matter of the tenders for supplying the board of health with

drugs, medical supplies, etc., for a period of twenty-four months from July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912, referred to me by the board for an opinion, I beg to state as follows: "I understand the facts to be that two firms have made bids; that one of the firms has failed or neglected to forward with its bid a certificate of deposit or certified check, required by Act 62, Session Laws 1909. Both bids, I understand, comply with all other requirements.

"This exact question has twice been presented to this department and answered by my predecessor in office—first by Opinion 136, dated June 24, 1909, and again by Opinion 15, dated December 24, 1909. I thoroughly agree with the law as stated in those opinions, and advise you that in my opinion the bid, although unaccompanied by a certificate of deposit or certified check, should be considered by the board. Yours very truly,

ALEXANDER LINDSAY, JR.,
Attorney-General.

A CLEANUP HEADQUARTERS POET

The following emanated from Cleanup headquarters early this morning, with an announcement that its modest author insisted on remaining unknown:

HASN'T IT ALWAYS BEEN ABOUT LIKE THIS?
(With apologies to R. Kipling.)

When the smoke of the last rubbish fire has risen and blown away,
When the garbage and cans and bottles are put where they're meant to stay;
We shall—and, faith we shall need it,—go to sleep for a decade or two,
Till another epidemic shall set us to work anew.

And those that have cleared shall be happy; they shall drowse through the early morn,
With never a thought of a microbe, or the place where mosquitoes are born;
For the lime and sulphur and lysol and crude-oil are put away,
And will wait for the next epidemic to suggest the next clean-up day.

For only a crisis can raise us, or an epidemic or two,
And then we get out and hustle to make things look like new;
But after it we get tired of the talk and work each day,
And forget the mosquitoes and microbes—till the next great clean-up day.

ANOTHER FIRE AND NO WATER

Another home was destroyed by fire last night, an inadequate supply of water being in the main responsible for the total destruction of the dwelling house, though when the firemen arrived on the scene the fire had obtained such a hold that the partial destruction of the building was assured. The fire took place in the residence of Chief Steward Pangellman, of the steamer Mauna Loa, which is

situated on Kalihl road at the back of the Kamehameha Girls' School.

Fortunately for the owner of the house, willing neighbors lent their assistance when the fire was first noticed and succeeded in getting most of the furniture, including a piano out of the burning building. The house is totally destroyed. Insurance to the amount of \$1200 was carried on the house, so that the loss by the fire will not fall entirely upon Pangellman.

Examinations for Grammar Grade Certificates for those who passed in part of the subject at the last examination, will be held at the normal school, June 26, 1911, at 9 o'clock.

Fine Job Printing, Star Office.

THE HAWAIIAN STAR

DAILY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

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

Entered at the postoffice at Honolulu as second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Daily, anywhere in the Islands, per month	\$.75.
Daily, anywhere in the Islands, three months	2.00.
Daily, anywhere in the Islands, six months	4.00.
Daily, anywhere in the Islands, one year	8.00.
Daily, to foreign countries, one year	12.00.
Semi-Weekly, anywhere in the Islands, one year	2.00.
Semi-Weekly to Foreign countries, one year	3.00.

Advertising rates supplied upon request.

L. D. TIMMONS.....MANAGER.

Business office telephone, 2365; postoffice box, 366.

Oceanic Steamship Company

Sierra Schedule

LEAVE S. F.	ARRIVE HON.	LEAVE HON.	ARRIVE S. F.
JULY 1	JULY 7	JUNE 21	JUNE 27
JULY 22	JULY 28	JULY 12	JULY 18
AUG. 12	AUG. 18	AUG. 2	AUG. 8
SEPT. 2	SEPT. 8	AUG. 23	AUG. 29
SEPT. 23	SEPT. 29	SEPT. 13	SEPT. 19
		OCT. 4	OCT. 10

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

FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.
GENERAL AGENTS.

Canadian-Australian Royal Mail Steamship Co.

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

FOR FIJI AND AUSTRALIA	FOR VANCOUVER.
S. S. MARAMA.....JUNE 23	S. S. ZEALANDIA.....JULY 18
S. S. MAKURA.....JULY 21	MARAMA.....AUGUST 15
ZEALANDIA.....AUGUST 18	MAKURA.....SEPT. 12

*Calls at Panning Island.

CALLING AT SUVA, FIJI, ON BOTH UP AND DOWN VOYAGES.

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., Gen'l Agents

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above company will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates mentioned below:

FOR THE ORIENT:	FOR SAN FRANCISCO
S. S. PERSIA.....JULY 5	S. S. SIBERIA.....JUNE 30
S. S. KOREA.....JULY 11	S. S. CHINA.....JULY 7
S. S. SIBERIA.....JULY 24	S. S. MANCHURIA.....JULY 15
S. S. CHINA.....AUG 1	S. S. MONGOLIA.....AUG. 5

*Will call at Manila.

For general information apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., - - - - - Agents

Matson Navigation Co.'s Schedule, 1911

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND HONOLULU.

Arrive from San Francisco.	Sail for San Francisco.
S. S. LURLINE.....JUNE 27	S. S. LURLINE.....JULY 3

The S. S. Hilonian of this line sails from Seattle for Honolulu direct on or about July 1, 1911.

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD. GENERAL AGENTS

American-Hawaiian Steamship Co.

FROM NEW YORK TO HONOLULU, via Tehuantepec, every sixth day. Freight received at all times at the Company's Wharf, 41st Street South Brooklyn.

FROM SEATTLE OR TACOMA TO HONOLULU DIRECT:
S. S. ALASKAN to sail about.....June 26
S. S. ARIONAN to sail about.....July 8

For further information apply to

H. HACKFELD & CO, LTD, Agents, Honolulu.

C. P. MORSE, General Freight Agent.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above Company will call at and leave Honolulu on or about the dates mentioned below:

FOR THE ORIENT.	FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
S. S. TENYO MARU.....JUNE 27TH	S. S. CHIYO MARU.....JULY 21ST
S. S. NIPPON MARU.....JULY 18TH	S. S. AMERICA MARU.....AUG 11TH
S. S. CHIYO MARU.....AUG 15TH	S. S. TENYO MARU.....AUG. 18TH

Castle & Cooke, Ltd., Agents

FIRE AND RATPROOF STORAGE
For Household Goods and Merchandise.

UNION PACIFIC TRANSFER CO., LTD

174 King St., next Young Hotel.

Phone 1875

Shipping And Waterfront News

BY W. H. CLARKE.

(Additional Shipping on Page Five.)

Two horses attached to a meat wagon belonging to the Hawaii Meat Company bolted shortly before one o'clock today. The horses galloped up King street to the corner of Bethel, where a number of bystand-

ers rushed on to the road and the horses stopped. The driver was chasing the wagon and was only a few yards behind the wagon when the horses were stopped. No damage was done.

COWLES THINKS FLEET WON'T COME TILL NOVEMBER AND NOT FOR TARGET PRACTICE

Admiral Cowles does not seem to be very much impressed with the statements he sometimes sees printed that the fleet is coming here about September for target practice. He has not received any word that they are coming, but he believes that he would get an intimation from the authorities to this effect in order that he may have the necessary preparations made.

But he has been making some deductions with regard to the matter, and these have led him to believe that if the fleet comes here at all, it will not be before November, and that it will not be for target practice. For one thing, the tug Iroquois has been taken by the Mare Island officials for towing targets for the use of the Pacific fleet, and in its stead the Navajo will be sent here, a vessel that will be a little larger than the Iroquois. In this connection Admiral Cowles stated that he hoped the navy would be able to render some assistance occasionally.

Another reason why he does not think that the vessels, if they are coming, and he supposes that they are, will not arrive before November, is because they have just finished battle practice, and after this there are a lot of adjustments to be made, which will necessitate staying at Mare Island for some time.

Will Eventually Come.

Admiral Cowles thinks that the fleet will come here, and do a lot of valuable work in conjunction with the army. He has some grounds for thinking that they will come on such a mission, such as assisting in the tests of fire control, searchlight equipments, and work of that description.

But whether they are coming, and when, Admiral Cowles cannot say at the present juncture.

The Search For Opium.

The search for opium by the customs officials still goes on with great energy. The Marama from Vancouver was last night searched thoroughly, but not a trace of the contraband drug was found. Collector of the Port Stackable took a personal look over the liner.

This morning the Kiyo Maru from South American ports, and the Hyades from Seattle were the subjects of another diligent search.

Passengers Arrived.

Per S. S. Marama from Vancouver, June 23—Miss S. Foster, Miss A. Drumm, Mrs. N. E. Jones, D. Metzger, H. Meade, W. Harding, R. Brown, Prof. G. H. Meade, Miss M. Park, Miss K. Lord, Miss K. Swanzy, Miss R. Miss M. McLehman, Miss H. Cullon, E. Walke, Mrs. Jamieson, Mrs. A. Tyrell, Miss M. S. Tyrell, Master N. Tyrell, Miss A. Tarrbull, F. Christian, M. Smenton, R. Haley, R. McDowell, J. Murdock, W. Cadenhead, M. Dawkins, W. Gove, W. James, J. Collins, A. Orme, W. Shaw.

Iwaland And Nihau With Sugar.

The Iwaland arrived from Hawaii this morning with 1,355 bags of sugar. The Nihau also arrived from Hawaii with 9,900 bags of sugar and thirteen packages of sundries.

July 4th Excursion to Kahului.

The Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., has decided to send the Steamer Maui on an excursion trip to Kahului, for the Fourth of July celebration if there is a sufficient number of passengers to warrant dispatching the steamer. There are ac-

commodations for thirty-nine passengers in state-rooms and the fare for those occupying berths in the state-rooms will be \$7.50 each for the round trip. For those using mattresses on deck the fare will be \$5.00 for the round trip. No meals whatever will be served on board.

Bark R. P. Rithet Off Port.

Shortly after eleven o'clock this morning the bark R. P. Rithet was off port from San Francisco. The tug Intrepid went out to pick her up, and will bring her in early this afternoon.

Coal Scows for Navy.

It is expected that the remaining two coal scows being built by the Inter-Island Steamship Co., will be ready for launching on Monday or Tuesday.

H. M. S. Kent and Challenger Due Next Week.

The naval authorities expect the British cruisers to arrive here on June 27 or 28, according to the state of the weather. So far, they have not received any wireless messages from the boats.

Passengers Departed.

Per R. M. S. Marama for Australia, via Suva, Fiji, June 23—Harold Wilson, M. L. Enggas, C. S. Mullins, Mr. and Mrs. C. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Pastor and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Winter Smith, Mrs. C. S. Wallace, Mrs. E. C. Jacobs, W. D. McCullum and S. W. Fitzpatrick.

Hyades Here Again.

The Matson liner Hyades arrived off port last night from Seattle and berthed this morning at the railroad wharf.

Kiyo Maru from South America.

The T. K. K. S. Kiyo Maru arrived this morning from South American ports with 1000 tons of fertilizer consigned to the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company. The vessel arrived off port yesterday afternoon, and was fumigated before she proceeded to her berth at the railway wharf this morning.

Mauna Kea from Hawaii.

The Mauna Kea with her clocklike regularity arrived early this morning from Hilo via ports.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii. At Chambers. No. 4125. Divorce.

Flora Faircloth, Libellant, vs. William S. Faircloth, Libellee.

NOTICE

To William S. Faircloth, the libellee in the above entitled suit:

Take notice, that Flora Faircloth, the libellant in said suit, filed a libel for divorce in said suit, in the above entitled court, against you on the 8th day of November, 1910, and that said suit is still pending and is set for hearing before said court at the Judiciary building in Honolulu, City and County of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, on Monday, the 28th day of August, 1911, at 9 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT.

Dated, Honolulu, T. H., June 7, 1911.

J. A. THOMPSON,

Clerk, Circuit Court, First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

T. M. HARRISON,

Attorney for the Libellant.



All the latest models just received and carried by

Whitney & Marsh

From \$3.00 to \$10.00

YOU HAVE HAD

Free Knocks
Free Lunches
Free Automobiles
Free Stamps
Free Libraries
Free Silver
Free Watches
Free Fights
Free Thought
Free Trips
Free Trade
Free Lances
Free Wheels

Now what's wrong with

FREE SHOES ?

HOUSEHOLD HELPS

Pau-ka-Hana

HELPS HOUSEHOLD

Your Grocer Will Sell It To You.

Fred L. Waldron, -- Distributor

June Girl.



What is so rare as a day in June?
The poet asks and he would show.
Of all the rare things beneath the
moon
It is the rarest one you know.

Had he but known my June girl, he,
Would have sung a different tune,
For what mere day could as rare
be?
Alone is she—and thirty in June.

Honolulu's Social Happenings

Are not the inner promptings of the heart more salutary and gratifying than the most strictly enforced forms of etiquette?

After all, the word in its most elementary translation resolves itself into a "ticket," or "label," to signify the character of the contents.

And although in many instances the Golden Rule falls short in its mission when considered from the viewpoint of social good form, it can inflame naught but admiration when carried out even in defiance of the most sacred customs of the drawing-room!

Sacrifices, pure and simple, and self-effacement, are keystones to success in polite circles.

And to the everlasting credit of their habits it must be admitted that their most rigid rules have been built upon the most admirable of sentiments.

That the rules are often transgressed or wilfully misinterpreted, can reflect dishonor only upon those who have employed these questionable methods, and society cannot be held responsible for these black sheep any more than a mother can correct in her child the faults she does not see.

To dress appropriately and well is always a society woman's chief concern.

But too serious consideration of her wardrobe, and its bearing upon her attitude to others, should be left in her boudoir, where it properly belongs.

The girl who emerges into the midst of people of her own class with an air tempered by exaltation or depression according to the superiority or inferiority of her clothes, is as sure a transgressor of good form as any blunderer first introduced to society.

Among many young maids participating in its routine there are those who cannot be tempted or urged very far from this all-absorbing topic.

When not speaking of it they are thinking of it, and their whole system, mentally, physically and spiritually, seems steeped in coral pink chiffons and silken hostery!

When a damsel happens to be "lovely born," she is more seriously tempted to indulge in frivolous fancies, her own face and form in their mirrored reflection of beauty being a constant joy.

The plainer girls, on the other hand, employ the time of self-admiration in the studying of topics more worth while, and the faults and virtues of their neighbors.

Naturally enough, this type of girl is often the most popular in society.

She can usually teach her social sisters in philosophy and the fine arts, and what she lacks in physical charm is more than compensated by the thrill of genuine praise accorded by her social brothers for her accomplishments!

Men are especially fond of such a girl.

For she forgets herself in her unselfish desire to please and entertain.

She can romp with them, tramp with them, talk with them and laugh with them, and they can be generously kind to her in reciprocation, without courting the embarrassment of misinterpretation.

This type of girl has defied the strict social forms.

And in merry abandon has given herself and her magnetic and fascinating charm for the happiness of all her fellow creatures!

SOCIAL NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mrs. David Dayton announces the engagement of her daughter Iwaimi Kathleen, to Mr. Charles Tickford Osborne.

The announcement of this engagement will prove a surprise to the local friends of the young couple, notwithstanding the romance really began some years ago, when as children they both attended the old Fort street school, where so many other romances began.

Miss Dayton is a teacher in the Royal school and is exceedingly popular among her scores of island friends and relatives, being connected with some of the leading families of Honolulu.

Mr. Osborne is the only son of Mrs. Henry H. Williams and is well known locally and very popular.

Both the young people belong to Honolulu and were reared and educated in Hawaii.

The young couple have planned to be married early in the fall, and owing to the recent bereavement in the bride's family the service will, in all probability, be strictly private.

Governor and Mrs. Walter Francis Frear entertained at several very beautiful social functions during the past week at their mansion "Arcadia," on Punahoa street.

On Wednesday evening a dinner party was given in honor of Governor and Mrs. Fort of East Orange, N. J.

The interior of the reception room and dining room were dressed in pink and green, great branches of

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

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

the Cassia Nodosa adorning the walls, and pink boughs decorating the dinner table.

Covers on this occasion were arranged for twelve.

On Thursday evening Governor and Mrs. Frear entertained in honor of the Reverend W. C. Merritt, former president of Oahu College, and Mrs. Arthur B. Wood of Berkeley, Cal.

Golden shower was used in great profusion to drape over the doors and windows of the reception room and adorn the dinner table, whose candelabrum, banked at the base by star-like night blooming cereus blossoms opening before the guests, supported tall unshaded Italian candles.

Covers were arranged at this artistic table for twelve, and after dinner the hosts and their guests attended the coronation ball.

Yesterday Mrs. Frear entertained

at a dainty luncheon in honor of Miss Frances Dillingham, when covers were arranged for ten.

Many cloisonne jars overgrown with lace maidenhair, were set on tall pedestals through the rooms, and the luncheon table was graceful with a basket filled with tendrils of this dainty fern and fragrant La Marque roses.

Mrs. Walter Francis Frear and her two children will leave for Kauai, where she will spend several weeks. Mrs. Walter Cleveland Cowles and

Miss Cowles entertained this afternoon at a large bridge party at their home in Nuanu Valley in honor of Mrs. Ellicott, who is the house guest of her daughter Mrs. Roy Francis Smith, of the navy.

The rooms where the ten card tables were arranged were arrayed with quantities of La France roses and ferns.

Mrs. Frank Lawrence Putnam of Kauai has sent out cards for a tea at which she will entertain from four

(Continued on page seven.)

Kenyon's "Kenreign" Coats

The new season's models in this celebrated garment have just been received, showing the latest fashionable styles in Auto, Polo and Travelling Coats.

We have them in Repp, Pongee and Silk Poplin, black and all colors with reversible collar, gauntlet sleeves and large patch pocket.

Kenyon's Walrus Storm Coats
in all sizes

\$7.50 each.

Sachs Dry Goods Co.,

Cor. Fort & Beretania Streets.

Opp. Fire Station

GRAND OPENING

NEW MERCHANDISE

ALL DEPARTMENTS

June 29th and 30th



JORDAN'S



The beautiful bower in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Alfred Magoon, where Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ward Hustace were married last Tuesday.

THE HAWAIIAN STAR

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

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1911.

THE PROMOTION WORK.

The Board of Supervisors did the right and helpful thing by overruling the Mayor in the matter of the \$250 per month for the Promotion Committee. Mayor Fern wanted to cut out the committee and give the money to the band, stating that he did not see where the Promotion people were doing anything. But the Supervisors knew better.

There are two seasons in the Promotion work—those of planting and reaping; and every year has seen the planting season growing shorter and the reaping season longer. Just now the committee is scattering seed hoping for a crop next winter which no epidemic will spoil. It grew a big one in the winter of 1910-11, but the cholera cut it down prematurely. Now it is trying to make everybody in the tourist belts understand that Honolulu has quelled the pestilence and is cleaning up, and that no infection will lurk in paradise when the strangers come again. If the Mayor will wait awhile he will learn how the Promotion committee does business.

Why Flying-Machines Fly

Ask a scientist, "What is an aeroplane?" and he will reply, "Any flat or slightly curved surface propelled horizontally through the air." That, being merely a definition of a thing, and not an explanation of flight, tells little of what is most wonderful about a flying-machine. Time and time again we have all asked ourselves: Why is it that this combination of planes, propellers, motors, and rudders does not fall? Why is it that a machine many times heavier than the air stays aloft?

It is the air pressure beneath it, and its motion, that keeps up a plane. If it is to remain in the air, an aeroplane must constantly move like a skater on thin ice. The skater must move fast enough to reach a new section of ice before he falls; the aeroplane must move fast enough to reach a new section of air before it falls. Both are constantly struggling with gravitation.

The simplest and most familiar example of an aeroplane is the kite of our boyhood days. By holding it against the wind, or by running with it, if there happens to be only a gentle breeze, this oldest of flying-machines is kept aloft. Invent a substitute for the string, some device, in other words, which will enable you to hold the kite in the proper direction, and you have invented a flying-machine. The pull or the thrust of an engine-driven propeller is that substitute.—Waldemar Knempffert, in Harper's Magazine for April.

The Best Missionaries

Painfully, laboriously, slowly, we send out Americans as foreign missionaries. These missionaries have to spend long months and years in learning the languages, ways, habits of mind, and religions of the people among whom they work. Rarely, if ever, do they become one with the people to whom they go. Returning alien immigrants have no such obstacles. They are already one with a part of the peoples to whom they return. They go right to their homes and live among them, in every part and portion of their respective countries.

Can one imagine a mightier missionary force, provided that all of these 200,000 returning aliens a year were missionaries? But what message did many of them carry to their home lands. Not a few, undoubtedly, returned dissatisfied with the United States, and therefore, probably, with the religion of the United States. Most immigrants who are satisfied with the United States stay here. It is mainly those who are dissatisfied who return. Even of those who are not dissatisfied, and who leave this country because they have prospered and are able to return to live in their own country in relative wealth—even of this number, we say, a very large number must go back with conceptions of this country not very favorable to the country. Such people usually conceive of the United States mainly as a country where money can be made. Such people have usually lived in this country intent principally upon making or saving money. They have spent in this country, usually, years of privation, and, above all, of very intense work. They have seen the country mainly upon its materialistic, money-making side. They are often satisfied with the United States only from this aspect. "America is good to make money in," they frequently say; "Europe is better to spend it in." Thus many, even of those who have prospered, go back to their home country because they prefer theirs to ours.

Some Mosquito Traps

Simple practical devices for trapping and killing mosquitoes are described in Farmers' Bulletin 444 of the United States Department of Agriculture by Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology. The bulletin bears the subtitle "Remedies and Preventives Against Mosquitoes." Dr. Howard's first "trap" is one that is well known in every mosquito country. The device, which he characterizes as "very convenient and effective," is thus described:

"It consists of a tin cup or tin can cover nailed to the end of a long stick in such a way that a spoonful or so of kerosene can be placed in the cup, which may then, by means of the stick, be pressed up to the ceiling so as to enclose one mosquito after another. When covered over in this way the captured mosquito will attempt to fly and be caught in the kerosene. By this method perhaps the majority of the mosquitoes in a given bedroom—certainly all of those resting on the ceiling—can be caught before one goes to bed."

The writer might have added that it is often unnecessary to press the cup to the ceiling; the fumes of the kerosene will generally stupefy the mosquito so that he will drop into the cup if it is merely held half an inch or so below him. If the kerosene were useful only to catch the mosquito mechanically as he flies down into it, water would do as well as kerosene oil would be still better. The stupefying effect of a hydrocarbon is further illustrated by the more elaborate "trap" next described by Dr. Howard:

"Mr. H. Maxwell-Lefroy, of India, makes a trap consisting of a wooden box lined with dark-green baize and having a hinged door. The trap is 12 inches long, 12 inches broad, and 9 inches deep. A small hole, covered by a revolving piece of wood or metal, was prepared in the top of the box. Owing to the habit of mosquitoes to seek a cool, shady place in which to rest, such as a dark corner of the room or a bookshelf, or something of that sort, they will enter the trap, which is put in the part of the room most frequented by mosquitoes, all other dark places being rendered uninhabitable so far as possible. They are driven out of bookshelves with a duster or with tobacco smoke, and go into the desirable sleeping-place for the day. The door is then closed and fastened, and into the small hole at the top of the box a teaspoonful or less of benzine is introduced. This kills all of the mosquitoes inside, and the box is then thoroughly aired and replaced. In this way Mr. Lefroy is very successful in catching mosquitoes. At one time he averaged 83 a day."

Hawaii and False Statements

Anglican Church Chronicle.

It is most annoying to read accounts in mainland papers about these islands. Very often they are the effusions of young reporters anxious to write a good "story," who read into a brief interview their own ideas of the islands, which are usually ridiculous. When the story appears in print, the one who was interviewed was exasperated, but can obtain no correction, because a newspaper cannot acknowledge itself in error in regard to news.

One of the worst printed statements which we have seen for a long time is that published below. If the author of "Rollo in Hawaii" did say what he is reported to have done, it seems astounding that any one can pretend to write upon a subject upon which he has not attempted to inform himself from readily available histories and other books.

Statements are again and again made that the Hawaiians were cannibals. In recent conversation with Dr. Alexander, he stated that, after the most careful inquiry, he is positive that the Hawaiians were not cannibals. This is made evident from the fact that when a man was found to have eaten human flesh he was treated with abhorrence, as many traditions prove.

The story given below is from an Eastern school journal: "Mr. Max Nodaway, author of 'Rollo in Hawaii,' etc., delivered a very interesting address at the final meeting of the Senate, Monday, May 17. Mr. Nodaway's subject was 'The Hawaiian Islands,' where he spent much of his early life. The speaker's treatment of this broad topic was very clear. The geographical character and surface features of the archipelago were first brought out. Then the fertility of Hawaii was well illustrated by a comparison of her crops with those of other countries."

"From this, Mr. Nodaway passed on to the natives ('Kanakas' and 'Figis'), whom he described with considerable humor. The work of the missionary

Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher

Are you full of grief, my neighbor, full of grief and woe? Shed your raiment, then, and labor, and your cares will go. Is your bosom torn asunder, that you thus repine? Friends of mine who work like thunder haven't time to whine. Idlers stand about me weeping, men with empty hands; and the happy men are reaping o'er the fertile lands. Life's a thing of cruel rigor for the shiftless knaves; kind for men who work with vigor, not as galley slaves. Foolish your complaint and wailing, foolish are your tears: work's the cure for all your ailing, and your griefs and fears. Work at anvil or at throttle, saw your pile of wood! Never bought you in a bottle remedy so good! Work, on land or on the ocean, go and cut some grass! Never was there pill or potion that was in work's class! Work's the solace for the mortal by life's ills distraught; it will make him sing and chortle, it will hit the spot! Be you statesman, soldier, hard or tiller of the soil, if you're tired of work, work harder! Nothing heals like toil!

Copyright, 1910, by Geo. Matthew Adams.

WALT MASON.

among these people has been startling. Fifty years ago Christianity was unheard of in Hawaii. Cannibalism prevailed, children being especially favored as a "Thanksgiving" delicacy. Now, some 80 per cent of the natives are Christians, and the horrible custom of devouring human flesh is nearly stamped out. "The treatment which many of our white traders have accorded these people is barbarous. One of the striking examples given was that of Captain Cook. This man received an especially warm reception from a certain Hawaiian tribe, who believed him to be a god. He was feasted and worshiped by the poor natives for many weeks, receiving as offerings their most treasured possessions. One day, curiosity led some young Kanakas to take apart the ship's dinghy in order to secure the nails in it. In revenge the doughty captain butchered 200 helpless men, women and children!"

"The repeated cruelty dealt to the Kanakas by explorers and traders taught them to protect themselves. One of the chief tribes made an attack on a trading vessel, succeeded in capturing guns, and two sailors, whom they forced to demonstrate the working of a rifle. A tiny army was organized and drilled by the sailors, and it gave many a trader, with evil intentions, a red-hot reception."

"Many other interesting and instructive topics were dealt on by Mr. Nodaway."

We wonder what else he said.

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

PRESIDENT MOTT-SMITH—We ought to have a clean-up day like this once a year.

CAPTAIN SHEPLEY—There are no special cleaning up preparations going on at the navy yard. We are always clean here.

J. D. McVEIGH—I showed up at the headquarters to see if I could help in the clean-up day, and they put me to work as a laborer.

ENGINEER GERE—It seems to me that the clean-up men have collected on their rubbish piles almost everything that could be thought of.

ADMIRAL COWLES—There is nothing fresh to report in connection with the Pearl Harbor dock. We are now awaiting further word from the navy department.

JOHN A. McCANDLESS—The price at which lumber is selling by independent dealers in San Francisco compared with the standard price, tells the story of a trust.

J. LIGHTFOOT—There are some queer things in government in 1910. For instance there is a jail built to quarter thirty prisoners with seventy prisoners in it now, and I was told that recently there were 130 prisoners in it.

IMMIGRATION INSPECTOR R. BROWN—There is no change in the laws regarding the arrival here of Japanese women to be married. I thought when I read the story in the

"Waterhouse Trust"

FOR SALE

Bargain in Makiki District
New House

Living room and dining room with paneled and solid beam ceilings, window seats, built-in sideboard and book cases.

Front Lanai built of moss stone with brick pillars, screened back lanai; kitchen with gas, hot and cold water; bath, lavatory, and large closets; three bedrooms, mosquito proof throughout. Cement walk. Near two car lines. No. 1400 Matlock ave. Price \$3300.00.

"Waterhouse Trust"

Fort and Merchant Sts., Honolulu.

THE WIRELESS

Office, Adams Lane, is open from 7 a. m. to 11 p. m. except on Sundays when it is open from 8 to 10 a. m. and from 5:30 to 11 p. m.

TELEPHONE 1574.

Fine Job Printing at Star Office.

"Under The Coconut Tree"

By H. M. Ayres.

It's a wise observatory that knows what struck it.

○ ○ ○

Kakaako and Kewalo had runners out this morning to acquaint the denizens of those choice suburbs with the movements of the refreshment caravan and the cigar wagon.

○ ○ ○

We learn on fairly good authority, that is we read in the morning paper, that thirty boy scouts of the Uluhi, Hounds and Wild Boar patrols left town this morning for a ten days' camping trip in Waipio valley. It would be interesting to know what Jimmie Wilder's friend Baden-Powell would have to say anent the relation of the boy scout to Clean-up Day.

○ ○ ○

There is a report in circles journalistic that a local paper is about to start a department of persiflage under the heading of "In the Shade of the Sensitive Plant." No, dear children, the Hawaiian Church Chronicle is not the periodical referred to; we didn't say a newspaper.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—Welsh was given the decision over Baldwin at the end of twenty rounds of grueling fighting here last evening.

Welsh is a strict vegetarian and as such would be expected to indulge in grueling fighting.

○ ○ ○

Did you notice that Kid George and Patsy McKenna got out of town just before Charlie Griffin, a real fighter, blew in? Oh, you pugs!

○ ○ ○

A mainland paper remarks that wild oysters are best. Personally we prefer tame ones such as follow one about the house, sleep on the rug, eat out of the hand, or bark like a dog when a strange foot is coming up the stairs.

○ ○ ○

The man who lives only for himself is in a very small way of business.

○ ○ ○

A leading English suffragette de-

(Continued on Page Five.)

You Know

how you want your Estate distributed.

Then why don't you provide for this by making your

WILL

The details can be left to us.

Hawaiian Trust Company, Limited
923 Fort Street.

HOUSES FOR RENT.

Furnished.

Waikane, 3, B. R. \$ 30.00
Peninsula, 4, B. R. 109.00
Cor. Wilder and Makiki
Sts. 2, B. R. 25.00
Young St. 2 B. R. 50.00
Young St., 2 B. R. 35.00
Wilhelmina Rise 2 B. R. 40.00
Anapuni Street, 2 B. R. 60.00
Kaimuki 14th 2 B. R. 35.00

Unfurnished.

Aiea, 3 B. R. 50.00
Kam. IV Rd. 3 B. R. 25.00
Walpio, 3 B. R. 12.00
Wahiawa, 2 B. R. 30.00
Pac. Heights Rd. 2 B. R. 22.00
Lunalilo St., 4 B. R. 30.00
Prospect St., 2 B. R. 30.00
Wilder Ave. 4 B. R. 35.00
Thurston Ave. 2 B. R. 37.50
Karratti Lane, 3 B. R. 35.00
Palolo Rd. 2 B. R. 18.00
Kali Ave., 2 B. R. 19.00
Kaimuki 12th, 2 B. R. 30.00
Palolo Rd., 2 B. R. 30.00

TRENT TRUST CO. LTD.

YOU dont expect us to tell you how much you ought to pay for a suit of clothes or an overcoat; you probably think that it's our business to provide such clothes as you want, at such a price as you want to pay; and if we dont do it, you'll try to find some store that does. We understand that.

But you do expect us to consider what's best for you in clothes, and to give some attention to seeing that you get it; to feel as much interest in your welfare as in your money; that's really the best way to get a customer's trade—to be interested in his interests as much as in our own.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

clothes are not the lowest priced clothes made; you can buy lots of lower priced goods; we have some here. We'll charge you \$20 for a suit, \$20 for an overcoat of their make, and from that up to \$40, \$45. But you'll find them the cheapest, most economical clothes you ever had. If you've been used to paying less than these clothes cost, and we can persuade you to buy these at a higher price, we've done you the greatest service we can render; and you'll be the one to say it, after you get the clothes.

SILVA'S TOGGERY, LTD.

"THE STORE FOR GOOD CLOTHES"

Elks' Building

King Street



**A Family
Medicine
Without
Alcohol**

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a tonic and alterative, free from alcohol. What is a "tonic"? A medicine that imparts strength or tone; a medicine that builds up, gives vigor and power. What is an "alterative"? A medicine that alters or changes unhealthy action to healthy action. Ayer's Sarsaparilla does all this without stimulation. Ask your doctor if a family medicine, like Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is not vastly better without alcohol than with it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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

Fraternities Meetings

HONOLULU LODGE NO. 615,
B. P. O. ELKS.

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

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

**IF YOU WISH TO ADVERTISE
IN NEWSPAPERS
ANYWHERE AT ANYTIME
Call on or Write
J. C. DARE'S ADVERTISING AGENCY
124 Sansome Street
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.**

SILVA'S TOGGERY

The Store for Good Clothes.

**Catton Neill & Co.
Limited**

Engineers, Machinists, Blacksmiths
and Boiler-makers.
First class work at reasonable rates.

FURNITURE

RUGS AND DRAPERIES.

J. Hopp & Co., Ltd



Are You Satisfied

to lose your hair without making an effort to arrest the fall?

PACHECO'S DANDRUFF KILLER not only stops falling hair but being a germicide it kills the germ that causes the trouble.

Sold by all Druggists and at
PACHECO'S BARBER SHOP.

**Cook
WITH
GAS**

**Forcegrowth
WILL DO IT.**

**Dainty Women
LIKE THE**

Regal Shoe

SPORTS

Baseball Competitions Growing In Australia

That baseball will be one of the games of Australia seems more than likely, judging by the number of competitions which are being held in various parts of the country, and judging by the amount of space devoted to the game by Australian newspapers. In one of the leading Sydney newspapers which came to hand by the last mail is a special article handling out advisory dope to the players, and in another portion of the same issue are the results of twelve games. There is a district division, an A division and B division in Sydney alone, four teams in each division.

Apparently the work of the pitchers and the fielders needs improving, for scores run high, and in one game we read of three pitchers being tried and only one getting a strike-out to his credit. The batters are certainly effective. Scores in the matches referred to were 10-6, 13-4, 9-3, 8-2, 15-11, 20-9, 20-15, and 33-3. There were a few close games played, but in most of the matches the margin of success was large.

The game seems to be taking on

well, though the scribes who are handing in the write-ups seem to be somewhat wide of the mark in their comment, one writer referring to good "foul-fly catching" by shortstop and second. It surely must be unique for a shortstop or second to catch a foul fly!

Among the names of the players given are several well-known cricketers which may be taken as indicating that the game is being taken up by cricketers. If baseball gains any sort of a hold in Australia the time is not far distant when we shall have a team of Australian ball players invading America, and incidentally Honolulu. Australian sportsmen are noted for their staying tendencies, and after the players have developed their play it must be expected that they will wish to try conclusions with players abroad. Before that time, however, it is quite likely that another team of players from the mainland will visit Australia. There is some talk, according to H. Raphael, of some of the Columbia Park boys organizing and taking another visit to Australia.

ates to make the first lallies, two or their number crossing the plate in their first spell at the bat. Just afterwards, John Marcellino caught Anderson napping at first and went round to the third sack on a liner which might well have been gathered in, and then Hoogs did not quite play the game and John romped home. There was nothing doing in the third, but in the second of the fourth Tony Marcellino delivered the goods by handing out a grounder that cut the grass while Tony was tripping gally to third. As Tony crossed the home plate before the third hand was out, the alumni boys felt mighty good with themselves.

For five more innings the game continued, but nary a score, and at the end of the ninth the diamond was vacated, the score then being two all.

Give us more of these games; they are the kind of ball that create interest and keep the interest to the end. The old boys played with plenty of snap, but they were not in the condition that fast, snappy baseball demands. However, the game was a dandy for the spectators, and the heroes of past games looked good back on the diamond.

Al Castle, of Oahu fame, did the twirling for the alumni, with Winne, who played for the Sons early in the season, holding the big mitt. Bob McCriston, the rising polo player, was on first; Tony Marcellino, the Oahu League despot, looked after the second bag; Frank Hoogs was on third; M. A. Nowell, the elongated tennis crack, crouched down at shortstop, while Kennedy, Podmore and John Marcellino essayed watching the high flyers in the gardens.

For the graduates, Ran Hitchcock pitched to Hind; Anderson was on first, Murray on second, Hoogs on third, Gibbs on short, Paty, Moore and Quintel in the field.

ENGLISH LIGHTWEIGHT WINS.
SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—Welsh was given the decision over Baldwin at the end of twenty rounds of grueling fighting here last evening.

Freddie Welsh, the English lightweight, was an odds-on favorite over Matt Baldwin, the Boston lightweight, when the last nail left, but as the fight went the limit, according to cable advices, Baldwin must have made a better showing than anticipated. Freddie Welsh was for many years England's best at his weight, but a few months back he lost the

SONG OF THE NATIVE SONS FOR THE BLEACHERS TOMORROW

A rooster for the Native Sons of Hawaii sends in the following chant which he declares has been adopted by the team as the slogan for next Sunday's match. It is also reported from the headquarters of the Kahuna that the "elderly Hawaiian who will be seated on the Walkiki bleachers with a red kerchief round his neck will direct the destinies of the game and wait victory to the Native Sons."

The Song of the Native Sons.
We are all Hawaiians, except our catcher small,
Who came here from the mainland and vanquishes them all.
Our slogan is "For Fair Hawaii";
We play to win and ne'er say die,
And always keep on fighting when Hampton says "Play ball."

The Japs our nearest rivals are, but them we hope to lick.
There's not a Jap upon the team; as "foreigners" they're alick;
With bunt and run we'll win the game,
But the Japs can't hope to do the same;
With Lots on the mound we'll do the trick.

We know the fans are with us, they like the ball we play,
Young Bill Rice their idol is, they show that every day;
But wait until through all we've sailed,
And as the champions we are hailed,
Till then we let the rooters have the say. Hurrah!

Lonsdale belt to Matt Wells. Baldwin has done some good scrapping in the East, but this fight with Welsh marked his first appearance in San Francisco. His work prior to the fight was well commended by the sporting writers of the Bay city, but it was generally conceded that Freddie Welsh carried too many guns for the Bostonian.

Australian Boxer Homeward Bound.
Charlie Griffin, at one time Australian featherweight champion, went through yesterday on the Marama, en route for Australia to see if there are any pickings in the game for him there. He remarked that he would be back here in four or five months and would probably take on any of those desiring a scrap with him then.

Y. M. C. A. Pool Tournament.
A continuous pool tournament will be played on the Y. M. C. A. pool table early next month, the winner to receive a solid gold medal watch fob. The competition is open to all members of the Y. M. C. A. over the age of 18 years, and each competitor will play each other competitor three games of thirty-five points, no two

games to be played on the same afternoon. Entries for the competition will close on June 26, but already there are nine names down on the list.

Boy Scouts: Suits free. Boys call at the store and ask the man, everything free for Green Stamps, Fort and Beretania streets.

AT AUCTION

At the City Auction Room 125 Merchant street.

Saturday, June 24,

at
12 o'clock noon.

76 HEAD WORK AND

Hack Horses

14 3 YEAR OLD 1000 LB.

Mules

All stock to be seen at quarantine station.

J. W. PRATT,
Auctioneer.

Hawaiian Opera House

Free Lecture on CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Sunday, June 25th

at 7:45 P. M. by

W. D. McCrackan, M.A.

Member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

PUBLIC CORDIALLY INVITED

THE REXALL STORE

Haas Candy

Always Fresh.

The Vacation Stunt

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

Fort and Hotel Street.

THE REXALL STORE

**Comfort
In
Summer Shoes**

is every bit as important as correct style. You don't have to sacrifice the latter in order to secure the former, if you come to us for a pair of

**REGAL SHOES
FOR WOMEN**

We can supply you with a pair of the new Women's Regal Oxfords, built after exclusive models worn by the most fashionable women in New York this summer. Regal quarter-sizes make these Oxfords fit you exactly, insuring perfect comfort and long service.

REGAL SHOE STORE

\$3.50, \$4.00
\$4.50, \$5.00

Business Firms in the Alexander Young Building

High-Class Stationary

Hurd's Writing Paper and Envelopes.

The

Latest Periodicals

Hawaiian News Co., Ltd.

ALEX. YOUNG BUILDING

Alexander Young Cafe

Best Cuisine and Service in the City

ICE CREAM, PASTRY, ETC. MUSIC EVERY EVENING



OUTING HATS

MANILA-BALAWAG AND COARSE MEXICANS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

Hawaii and South Seas Curio Co.

HIGHER WAGES

(Continued from page one.)

and as the result of the lack of labor on the plantation it is said that the mill has been forced to shut down for some hours at a time, for lack of cane.

The Japanese side of the case, as told by their attorney, Harry Irwin, is also interesting. He says that the trouble dates back to the time when the Japanese on Waiakae forced the management to give them leases and contracts. Up to that time there had been no contracts, except verbal ones, and the Japanese were compelled to rely entirely upon the word of the officers of the plantation for what they got. They complained, and finally went on strike. Sheba was sent up here to settle the matter, and as the result leases have been the rule since. It is understood that only part of his fees and expenses were paid at that time. Since this trouble the Japanese claim that Manager Kennedy has been trying to get rid of the Japanese leaders in that movement, who are the same men now under arrest.

Charges Are Resented.

They say that they went to Camp No. 7 to notify the Japanese there of a meeting at which it was proposed to raise money, but that there was no shouting or boisterous knocking on doors. They also state that the Japanese from whom Mr. Kennedy obtains his information was a leader in organizing the Waiakae Japanese Planters' Association, but is now against it because he failed to obtain the leadership himself, and the hut whom he represents. In regard to the charge of vagrancy, they are very sore, saying that the men are not vagrants, as each of those arrested is said to have from twenty to forty acres of cane under lease and cultivation. They are talking of bringing heavy damage suits against Kennedy for malicious prosecution.

During and before the court session today there was no disturbance of any kind, the Japanese being very quiet and well behaved. Though their leaders advised them to go home, they refused to do so, saying that they wanted to stay and see for themselves just what was happening.

to six on Wednesday next at the Oahu Country Club in honor of Miss Beatrice Castle and Miss Vera Damon.

After the game several guests dropped in for tea and light refreshments and a social hour.

The prizes for the winners of high score were dainty Boudoir bonnets of lace and roses.

Among those invited were Mrs. Ellicott, Mrs. Roy Francis Smith, Mrs. Walter Francis Frear, Mrs. Montgomery Macomb, Mrs. Burnham, Mrs. Edward J. Timberlake, Mrs. Wendell C. Neville, Mrs. Charles Wilder, Mrs. Harry Wilder, Mrs. Harry Marlin Hepburn, Mrs. James Kennedy, Mrs. A. T. Baldwin, Miss Onie Kennedy, Mrs. Pardee, Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, Mrs. D. Howard Hitchcock, Mrs. Frederick Klamp, Miss Louise Gerard, Mrs. Putnam, Mrs. George Kimball, Miss Salm, Mrs. Raymond C. Brown, Mrs. William C. Hobdy, Mrs. Irwin G. Shepherd, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Ernest Kinloch Johnston, Mrs. J. A. McCandless, Miss Hitchcock, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. W. H. Babbitt and Mrs. Klebahn.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerrit Wilder entertained at a handsome dinner party on Wednesday evening in honor of Mrs. Edward Holmes of Berkeley, California, who is at present visiting her sister, Mrs. James Wilder.

The decorations of the dinner table were evolved in gold and white, and the hand-painted guest cards were inscribed for twelve.

Those present were Mrs. Edward Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. James Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ivers, Mr. and Mrs. Ranney Scott, Judge and Mrs. Arthur Wilder, Captain Gaylor and Mr. and Mrs. Gerrit Wilder.

Rev. Frank S. Scudder of Honolulu and Miss Mary French Patten were married June 14th at Devon, Pa.

Examiner: Word comes from Honolulu of the engagement of Miss Beatrice Campbell and George Beckley, both well known here. Miss Campbell is a sister of Princess David Kawanakoa, at whose home

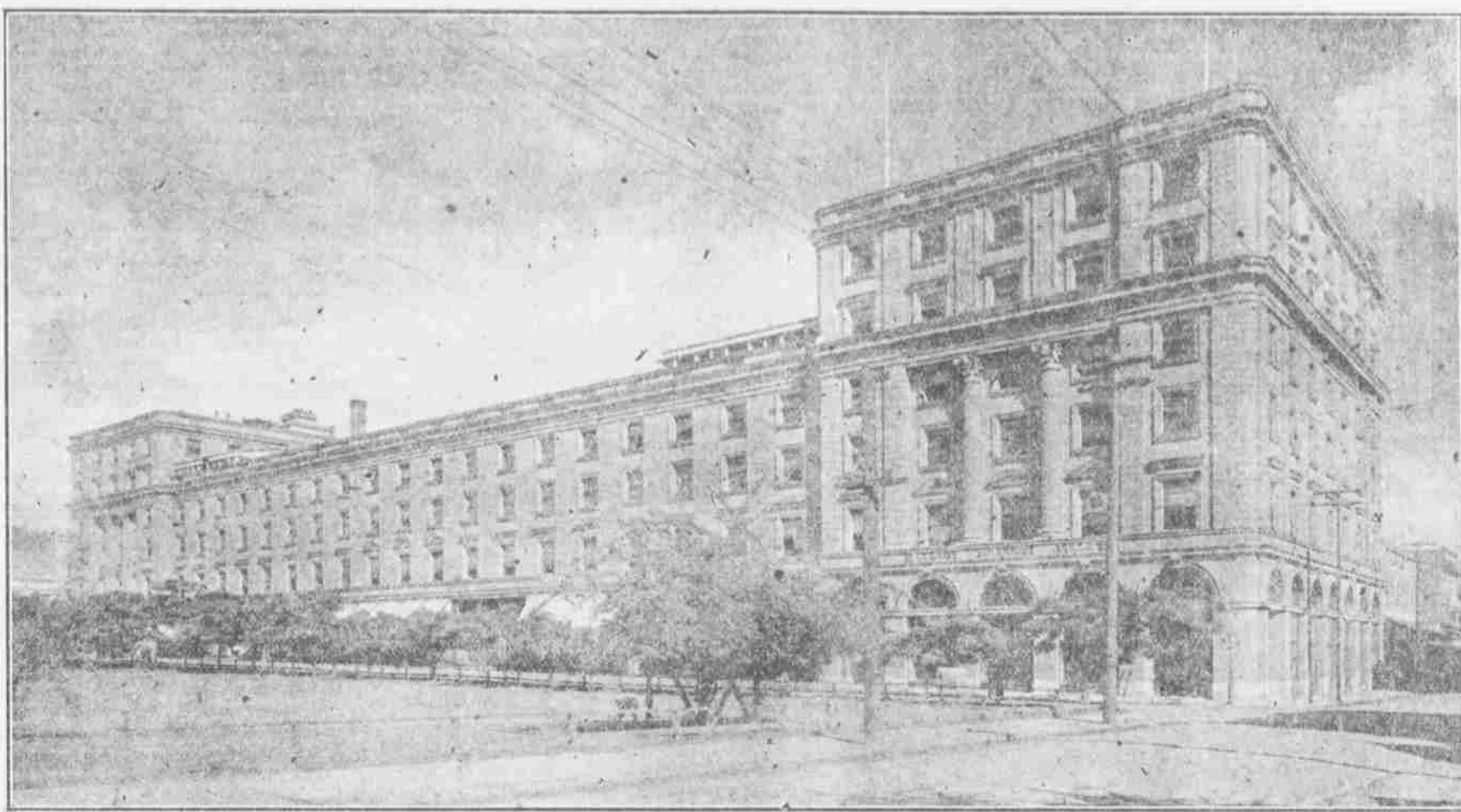
The Great Events By Famous Historians

A comprehensive and readable account of the World's history, emphasizing the more important events and presenting these as complete stories in the master words of the most celebrated historians.

NON-SECTARIAN. NON-PARTISAN. NON-SECTIONAL. ROSSITER JOHNSON, LL. D., EDITOR IN CHIEF. The Great Events by Famous Historians, published by the National Alumni under the editorial supervision of Rossiter Johnson, LL. D., and a corps of distinguished scholars, complete in twenty handsome volumes, is the FIRST and ONLY history ever printed in the English language having an irrefutable claim to the epithet "Universal." It is the story of ALL human history, not a mere fragment of it. Superseding all other histories in giving first hand information, it gives a continuous narrative covering all topics, from ancient Egypt to modern Japan.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE PAGES.

BROWN & LYON COMPANY, LTD.



Honolulu's Most Attractive Building

See the Snow-White PABCO ROOF

At the End of the Kaimuki Carline.

50 Per Cent Cooler Than Any Other Roofing on the Market

ECONOMICAL AND FIREPROOF.

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

King and Bishop Streets

Society

(Continued from page three.)

she has often visited when the latter kept house in town. She has been attending Miss Head's school in Berkeley. Mr. Beckley has also visited here. Both are of Hawaiian-Scottish ancestry, Mr. Beckley being related on his mother's side to the one-time royal family of the island. Miss Campbell is now in London with her sister. The wedding will be in July, in this city.

Examiner: Dr. Earle Clement, dentist of Berkeley, and Miss Ray Hackett of Honolulu were united at a quiet wedding on Tuesday, the news being kept from their friends until yesterday. Miss Hackett is a former San Francisco girl who has visited frequently on this side of the bay. During the last year she has resided in Honolulu, but recently returned to Berkeley. They will make their home in Berkeley.

Princess David Kawanakoa will return from London next month, arriving in San Francisco during the latter part of July.—Examiner.

CENTRAL UNION CHURCH.

Two visiting ministers will occupy the pulpit of Central Union Church on Sunday.

At the morning service Rev. Edward B. Turner, pastor of the Makawai Union Church at Pala, Maui, will preach on "The Touch of Faith," using for his text, Mark 5:27.

At the evening service at 7:30 p. m. the Rev. Rowland B. Dodge, pastor of the Wailuku Union Church, will speak.

The quartet, consisting of Miss Edith Rosslyn Collais, soprano; Mrs. Charles S. Weight, alto; Mr. Arthur Wall, tenor, and Mr. George A. Brown, bass, will furnish music at both services.

The Bible School will meet as usual at 9:50 a. m. with Superintendent Bowen in charge.

An adult Bible class for ladies and gentlemen is being conducted at the Sunday-school hour in the church parlor by Prof. John W. Gilmore. A

Mrs. Yerkes' 10 Great Disappointments

- 1—She could not win the leadership of Chicago society, though her husband had made himself master of its street railways.
- 2—Her social ambitions failed of realization in New York, in spite of her position of mistress of the splendid mansion her husband had built on Fifth Avenue.
- 3—She dreamed of social conquests in England, but when Mr. Yerkes sailed to attack the street transportation problem there she was left behind.
- 4—Later she joined her husband in London, but while his success was social as well as financial, she was not received in the smartest set.
- 5—Returning to the Fifth Avenue mansion, which her husband had filled with priceless art objects, she again attacked the New York social citadel and again was repulsed.
- 6—When Mr. Yerkes died, worth at least fifteen million dollars, his will disappointed her ambition of becoming one of New York's richest widows, leaving her only two hundred thousand dollars and a mansion too expensive for her to keep up.
- 7—The magnificent art gallery, which she had urged her husband to create, became the property, not of herself, but of the City of New York.
- 8—Disappointed in her second marriage to Wilson Mizner "for love," they lived together for one week, and soon she obtained a divorce.
- 9—When she brought suit to break her husband's will, the Court decided against her.
- 10—At forty years of age, still beautiful, she died broken-hearted—prey to an unbroken series of disappointments.

general invitation is extended to all to attend.

The topic of the Christian Endeavor meeting in the Parish House at 3:30 will be "An Evening with Missions in South America." The meeting will be in charge of the visiting committee. Everyone invited.

At the mid-week service on Wednesday evening the subject to be considered will be "Jesus and Nature." The suggested lesson is Matthew 19:34. These mid-week services are found very helpful to all who attend.

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

9:45 a. m.—Sunday school. Classes in both Hawaiian and English. Lesson June 25th, quarterly review.

11 a. m.—Morning worship. Sermon in Hawaiian and English.

6 p. m.—Zion's Religio-Literary Society. Lesson June 25th, quarterly review. Also musical and religious program.

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

We invite investigation, taking the Bible as the standard by which to judge. Everybody welcome.

MY BODY AND I.

(By Richard Wightman.)

I got this body in the Fleeting Shop.

When it was small and pudgy-like and red.

No teeth it had nor could it stand erect—

A fuzzy down grew sparse upon its head.

At sight of it the neighbors stood and laughed.

And tickled it and jugged it up and down.

Then some one put it in a little cart.

And wheeled it gaily through the wapping town.

When it grew bigger and could walk and run.

I sat in the pond above the mill, or took it to a building called a "school."

And there I had to keep it very still.

And later when its muscles stronger grew.

I made it sow and reap to get its grain.

And tamed it in the summer's fiercest sun.

And toughened it with wind and cold and rain.

It served to keep me near my friend, the Earth.

It helped me well to get from place to place.

And then, perhaps, a tiny bit of me has sometimes worked out through its hands and face!

How long I've had it! Longer than it seems.

Since first they wrapt it in a linen cloth.

And now 'tis shriveled, patched and breaking down—

I guess, furthest, that I have worn it out!

And if Oh, bless you! I am ever young.

A soul ne'er ages—in nor bent nor gray.

And when the body breaks and crumbles down—

The Fleeting Shop is just across the way!

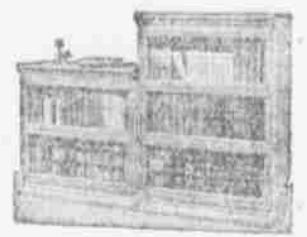
Fine Job Printing, Star Office.

TO THE GRADUATING CLASSES OF THIS CITY AND ISLANDS IN GENERAL.

Mrs. Taylor, florist, is taking orders for baskets and bouquets of Lillies of the Valley, Orchids, Roses, Carnations, Sun-tas or any other flowers desired. Make your arrangements with her early.

TEL. 2339 YOUNG BLDG

BUY A GUNN



the Best Bookcases made. Will not stick nor bind. In weathered fumed or golden oak.

LARGE STOCK ON HAND

Coyne Furniture Co., Limited.



GUARANTEED FOR LIFE

The Most Economical Cars in the World



RUNABOUT\$750
TORPEDO RUNABOUT850
TOURING CAR\$900
COUPE\$1,000

HUPP MOTOR CAR CO., DETROIT, MICH.

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

WAIL OF A MAID.

The wind is sighing thro' the trees And I'm so lonely dear, Oh! how I'd love the evening breeze If only thou wert here.

Oh! how the wind doth wail and moan, And love, I sigh for thee, Thou hast my heart with thine my own, Oh! pray come back to me.

With arms outstretched to meet thee I wait with hope forlorn, With loving lips to greet thee I wait the coming dawn.

'Twill not be here I'll meet thee love, Thou'rt lost to earth and me But in a kinder realm above, Where life's eternally.

Yet still I'm sad, my love, my own, Longing for the day, When mocking winds will cease to moan, When dull care fades away.

'Twas such a night as this thou went, Upon yon shining sea, Oh! how I'd love my heart was rent When my love went with thee.

With arms outstretched to meet thee I wait with hope forlorn, With loving lips to greet thee I wait the coming dawn.

And yet I'm sad, my love, my own, Longing for the day, When mocking winds will cease to moan, When dull care fades away.

I mind the very day, the hour, My heart knew ecstasy, If I had hearts to break a score, I'd give them all to thee.

Couldst thou but see these cheeks so pale, This tear dimmed eye, once gay, Couldst thou but hear my plaintive wail

And know that day by day My very soul cries out to thee Oh! how I'd love that thou couldst hear And oh! that thou couldst comfort me, These sad days dark and drear.

With arms outstretched to meet thee, I wait with hope forlorn, With loving lips to greet thee I wait the coming dawn.

And I'm so sad, my love, my own, Longing for the day, When mocking winds will cease to moan, When dull care fades away.

'Twill not be here I'll meet thee love, Thou'rt lost to earth and me But in a kinder realm above, Where life's eternally.

—Jack D. Cleary.

A CLASSIC SKY.

(By A. W.)

Archipelago of cloud, Golden straggled tales of Greece, Hills and forests purple-crowned, Shipwrecked hues of golden fleece, Zephyrus seems to play To ogle the sea, still sky.

Slowly spreads the rising flood, Lapping up the shining strand, Choking groves and fields of blood, Climbing hills of shadowland, So the blue of Lethæ sweep Greece into the deep.

Classified Advertisements

One Cent Per Word. Six Words Count One Line

Per Line, One Week, 30 cents; Two Weeks, 40 cents; One Month, 60 cents

AT AUCTION.

At the City Auction Rooms 135 Merchant street. Wednesday, June 28, 1911, at 10 o'clock a. m. The library of the late A. S. Cleghorn, consisting of a very rare collection of books pertaining to Hawaii both ancient and modern and the Pacific Islands generally. Jan. W. Pratt, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

One safe and latest model cash register in the best condition. Will sell cheap. Particulars at Star office.

FOR SALE.

Bargains in Real Estate, on seashore, plains and hills. Telephone 1602. "Pratt" 101 Stangenwald Building.

FOR SALE.

WHITE LEGHORN FOWLS, Wire Fencing and Coops at Kaimuki, a bargain. Enquire W. C. Weedon, Box 658.

FOR RENT.

Up-to-date cottage; every convenience; No. 1225 Pūloa street, corner of Madlock avenue; possession given after June 23d. For particulars see "Pratt," No. 125 Merchant street.

FOR RENT.

Furnished House, for the summer; all conveniences; fine view over city; very reasonable rent for a desirable tenant. Telephone "Pratt" 101 Stangenwald Building.

FOR RENT.

Five-room furnished cottage. Inquire No. 8, Cottage Grove or Phone 1087.

JAPANESE MATTING IMPORTER.

U. Koneko, 198 Hotel street, corner of River. Importer and dealer in all kinds of Japanese matting.

OPTICIANS.

Alfred D. Fairweather, Manufacturing Optician, Harrison Block, Fort street.

AUTO STAND.

Bro-ha auto stand. Two six seat Cadillac cars. Phone 3196. Beretania near Nuuanu.

WANTED.

An experienced plantation luma. None other need apply. C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page
Benson, Smith & Co.	Page 6
Lucas Probate Notice	Page 16
"3" C Milk	Page 16
Regal Shoe Co.	Page 6
U. S. Engineers Office	Page 5
Christian Science Lecture	Page 6
Dy Authority	Page 5
H. Hackfeld & Co.	Page 14
Fred L. Waldron	Page 2
Whitney & Marsh	Page 2
Bro. Benjamin	Page 10
E. W. Jordans	Page 15
Von Hamm-Young Co.	Page 13
E. W. Jordans	Page 3
Schuman Carriage Co.	Page 12
Honolulu Electric Co.	Page 13
E. O. Hall & Son	Page 14

THE WEATHER.

Local Office, U. S. Weather Bureau, Honolulu, T. H., June 24, 1911.
Temperature, 8 a. m.; 8 a. m.; 10 a. m.; and morning minimum:
73; 78; 80; 79; 72.

Barometer reading. Absolute humidity (grains per cubic foot); relative humidity and dew point at 8 a. m.:
30.05; 5.755; 56; 61.

Wind velocity and direction at 6 a. m.; 8 a. m.; 10 a. m.; and noon:
6NE; 5SE; 8NE; 12NE.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. 0.

Total water movement during 24 hour ended at noon 185 miles.

WM. B. STOCKMAN,
Section Director.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

Paragraphs That Give Condensed News of the Day.

For fire-works and flags go to Wall Nichols Co., Ltd.
New telephone number Metropolitan Meat Market is 3445.

Watches promptly and properly repaired by Redhouse, Masonic building, Alakea and Hotel streets.
Expert Piano tuning, satisfaction guaranteed. Honolulu Music Co., 88 King Street.

During the cleaning operations this morning one of the drivers of a garbage cart fell from his wagon on Beretania street and was rendered unconscious. Officer Spencer picked up the man who recovered after being doused with water and continued

FLORIST.

Violets, carnations, roses and decorative plants. Harada, Fort St. and Miller Lane.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

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

MEN'S CLOTHING.

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

BUY AND SELL.

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

BOYS CLOTHING.

The best and most moderately priced line of clothing for Boys in Honolulu. Trunks, suit cases, Gents' Furnishings, etc. Kam Chong Co. Fort and Beretania.

TROUSSEAU.

Special orders taken for Boudoir Caps and wedding trousseaux in French and Madeira embroidery. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed in dress-making department. Miss Woodard—1141 Fort street.

CLEANING AND PRESSING.

Ohio Clothes Cleaning Company, Phone 1496, Harrison Block Beretania Street.

CONTRACTOR.

George M. Yamada, general contractor. Office 208 McCandless Bldg. Phone 2157.

POSITION WANTED.

Competent lady stenographer and general office assistant, thoroughly experienced in commercial work, wishes position; would be willing to substitute; excellent references. Address B. G., this office.

LOST.

Bunch of keys with Prestolite key attached. \$5.00 reward for return to Star office.

LOST.

A bunch of keys on King street between Bethel and Keeaumoku. A reward is offered for its return to the Imperial Bar.

with his work. He was an employee of Huxtable Peck and Co.

No one ever found a piece of Haas candy in Honolulu that was not as good and fresh as if bought over the counter in San Francisco. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., "The Rexall Store," makes a point in supplying their customers with the real goods during vacation time as well as at all other times.

CLEANUP

(Continued from Page 1.)

hish had been delivered at the Iwalee dump and 150 at the Sheridan street dump, and he hoped to be able to throw more teams into the work this afternoon and shift a few hundred more loads of rubbish. The great problem was to cart the stuff away, he reported. The people seem to be willing to help as much as they could and certainly put no difficulties in the way of the laborers. Some of the places investigated were found to be very insanitary, so much so that they would probably be left to the Board of Health to deal with. He had about 150 men working under him and was receiving advices from his lieutenants all the time.

A Big Job.

District 6-A, headquarters Royal school, W. F. Wilson, chief, was one of the largest in town. All the section chiefs were on hand early, but a start was delayed, owing to absence of wagons and men promised from headquarters. A start was made at 8 a. m. with eight men. Rubbish was found to be very plentiful, and several large cesspools in the district which were ordered filled by the board of health were utilized as receptacles for rubbish. The main dumping point was established at the old Fort street grounds at the corner of Fort and School streets, where a large empty cesspool has been filled with rubbish. The remainder is being dumped on the ground nearby, to be carted away by the city authorities. The district includes fifty-seven streets and lanes, and has a population of about 5000. The people generally are working in accord with the officials of the day.

The headquarters staff consisted of A. Q. Marcellino, John Marcellino and V. Fernandez, Jr.

Others in charge of the work are:

MORE ON GUARD OF YEOMEN AND YEOMEN OF THE GUARD

Honolulu, June 24, 1911.

Editor Star: In yesterday morning's Advertiser appeared an editorial on "The Picturesque Beef-Eaters," in which a very grave lecture was read to the Star on the difference between "a guard of Yeomen" and the "Yeomen of the Guard."

The Star bravely parried the thrust in its afternoon editorial, but I beg leave to point out that the Star missed a most excellent chance to "put one over" on the Advertiser, for inaccuracy in this lecture on English customs.

The Advertiser says in part as follows:

"The Yeomen of the Guard are the men who have charge of the famous Tower of London."

"In England the Yeomen of the Guard are known as 'Beef-Eaters,' probably because they were valiant trenchmen in the days of old."

"Besides forming part of royal processions, such as the coronation afforded, the picturesque Beef-Eaters have also the duty to perform."

"Despite the fact that they are greatly out of place in this practical age * * * they are a fine, manly lot, these Yeomen of the Guard. But if you want to insult them call them 'a guard of Yeomen.'"

In reference to the last quotation, the writer readily agrees with the Advertiser that the Yeomen of the Guard, who have for four centuries had the right to a prominent place in all grave functions in England, and the right to lead the coronation processions, would indeed be "insulted" to be called "a guard of Yeomen," but the Advertiser offers a far greater insult by confounding them with the "Beef-Eaters" of the Tower.

The guard of the "Yeomen of the Guard," as mentioned in the dispatches, that preceded King George V and his consort, Queen Mary, from Buckingham Palace to the Abbey, has been a part of the bodyguard of English sovereigns since 1485, being organized during the reign of King Henry VII. They still wear the costumes of that period.

As peers of the realm sometimes belong to the company, they would not appreciate being called yeomen.

These Yeomen of the Guard are jocularly called "beef-eaters," this being a corruption of the French word "buffetier," or buffet-keeper, as the Guard acted during solemn or religious ceremonies in this capacity.

As the Yeomen of the Guard hung on to their jobs century after century, they became what we call "tax-eaters," and the corruption from "buffetier" to "beef-eater" hung on, though the original title was lost.

There is some dispute as to the origin of "Beef-eater" being "buffetier," probably the strongest argument being that the English lack the sense of humor to make, or appreciate, such a good "paraphrase."

The Wardens of the Tower, an entirely distinct and separate organization, of not nearly the same dignity, or historical importance, were allowed to take over the title of Yeomen of the Guard and also to assume the ancient uniform. A generous and discriminating public also decided that they were entitled to the name "Beef-Eaters," and it is due to the Wardens of the Tower that this name has become such a popular and well recognized nickname the world over. Very few tourists have an opportunity to see this ancient bodyguard of the English sovereigns, the Yeomen of the Guard, but almost every sightseer who "does Europe" visits the Tower of London, and while many things are forgotten, the "Beef-Eaters" of the Tower, then other Yeomen of the Guard, generally make a lasting impression.

The Advertiser, with its "unexcelled reference library" and "complete newspaper files," will be able to confirm the above, but to avoid the necessity of consulting more erudite authorities, the writer suggests a perusal of Chambers Encyclopedia, the Britannica, The New Standard, The Americana and Webster's and Standard dictionaries, and also some of the popular works on European travel.

The writer has done his best to set this matter straight, but considers that it was the duty of those who are in the habit of "writing to the Times" to emphatically point out that the Beef-Eaters of the Tower of London did not lead the royal coronation procession. Respectfully submitted,

"VEGETARIAN."

J. A. Gonsalves, A. F. Centelo, O. P. Soares, B. H. Clark, B. Newton, W. H. McClellan, R. H. King, Capt. R. Parker, W. Hooper, J. K. Clark, A. I. Silva, J. A. R. Vierra, J. Moniz, J. P. Rodrigues, J. P. Dias, J. B. Cramer, J. Mattos, J. S. Correa, F. B. Freitas, R. Boyd, M. V. Ferreira, G. McCorrison, Joe Freitas, J. J. Medeiros and V. Fernandez, Sr.

Chief Wilson reports that it will take all day to finish the work and that there is a probability that some of it will be left undone even then.

Colonel Jones' District.

District 6-B, Colonel J. W. Jones in command, with headquarters at C. S. Weight's residence on Nuuanu avenue, consists of twelve blocks, which are being looked after by H. H. Walker, J. K. Evans, M. C. Baptista, A. F. Afong, F. P. McIntyre, A. W. Neely, H. L. Kerr, J. W. Waldron, C. Weight, A. McIntosh, F. H. Armstrong, O. Sorenson and R. A. Cooke.

Board of Health Inspectors Cooper and McGregor are also working here, and the use of the autos of Dr. Pratt and J. L. P. Robertson have been voluntarily tendered. The district is divided into ten sections and work has been going merrily along all day. It is expected that everything will be cleaned up by 4 o'clock. The dumping grounds are at the old pumping station and at the corner of Paoa and Fort streets. There are twelve blocks in the district.

On Judd Street.

District 7-A, A. F. Judd, captain,

headquarters at his residence on Judd street, includes Waikahala lane, the cleaning up of which employed six men this morning. The dwellers in the land seemed to take the day as a joke and sat on their lawns and watched the official cleaners do all the work. Captain Campbell had charge of this important undertaking. Nine cars were at work, the full assignment not showing up till 9:40 a. m. The dumping place for the district is on the waste lot of the Wilder estate on Kaula street. At 1 p. m. the work was about half way completed.

The ten sections in this district are in charge of Sam Kalelopu, Supervisor Amana, S. G. Wilder, A. L. Castle, H. Peters, C. H. Merriam and W. H. McIntyre.

Luau When It Is Over.

District 8, Captain S. H. Mahelona, headquarters government stables, Waiakamilo Road, is being looked after by about thirty men and eight teams. The wagons and helpers were late getting round, and Chief Mahelona enlisted the services of eighteen women, who worked splendidly. He expects to have everything swept and clean by 4 p. m. when all hands will participate in a small luau affair in honor of the labor of the day. The dump is on the Waiakamilo Road, though many wagonloads of rubbish have been carted to Iwalee, where the dumps are rapidly assuming the proportions of young mountains.

Fine Job Printing, Star Office.

PERSONS IN THE NEWS

J. McVEIGH of the Moleka leper settlement arrived in Honolulu yesterday on one of his frequent visits.

DR. H. S. PLOGER is accompanying Admiral Trippel, governor of Kaichow, on his trip to the United States by the Nippon Maru.

H. P. LINNELL of the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Dredging Company, is returning to the mainland by the Nippon Maru, which arrived from the Orient Thursday.

J. D. VAN BAALEM, who is connected with the business department of the San Francisco Chronicle, is returning to his home by the Nippon

Maru, after a trip to the Orient. He is accompanied by his wife.

ADMIRAL O. TRUPPEL, of the German navy, governor of Kaichow, a German concession in China, is traveling to the mainland by the Nippon Maru, which arrived off port from the Orient Thursday. He is accompanied by his family.

MRS. CAMPBELL THOMPSON, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Adele Campbell Thompson, arrived in Honolulu Thursday by the Nippon Maru from a tour of the Far East. They are wealthy residents of Detroit, and will stay a little while in Honolulu before continuing their voyage.

Cooling Zephyrs

When you need them, where you want them, by using a portable

Electric Fan

Attachable to any electric light socket. Better than a vacation and costs very little.

The Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd.

Holiday Sale

Beginning June 3rd

ALL HATS AT LOWEST PRICES

K. UYEDA HAT STORE

1028 Nuuanu Street

"THE CITY BEAUTIFUL"

Clean-up Day will help to make it so. Cement walks mean the finishing touch. We supply crushed rock.

LOWEST PRICES.

Honolulu Construction & Draying Co., Ltd.

Robinson Block, Queen Street.

Australian Butter

HAS A DISTINCTIVE FLAVOR. NO OTHER GIVES THE SAME SATISFACTION ON HOT CAKES, TOAST OR BREAD. WE RECEIVED OUR CONSIGNMENT BY THE MAKURA. ORDER ON THE NEW NUMBER, 3445.

Metropolitan Meat Market

W. F. HEILBRON and A. LOUIS, Prop'rs.
Telephone 3445.

SEND YOUR FLANNEL, PONGEE AND WHITE CLOTHES

to the
FRENCH LAUNDRY—J. Abadie, Prop. 777 KING
Expert Work. Telephone 1491

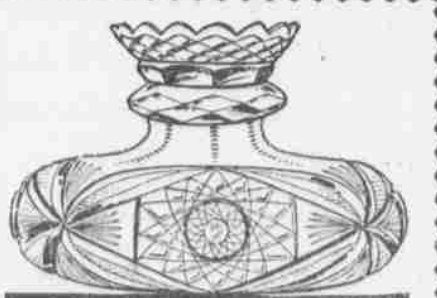


TERRITORIAL

PARCEL DELIVERY

leaves town 10:30 a. m. Daily for Waikiki and Kaimuki; also calls for Laundry. Phone 1862.

June—the Month OF Brides and Roses



No doubt among the prospective brides of merry June are some of your young friends. Perhaps you already have the invitations to the wedding.

Perhaps the question of suitable gifts is giving you occasional serious moments. Why not settle it at once? We can help you over the difficulty with suggestions by the score—we're primed for such contingencies.

No finer display of Cut Glass—Rich deep cuttings—was ever shown here, and the other departments are likewise teeming with gift suggestions. Don't worry—come in today.



W. W. Dimond & Company, Ltd.

53-57 KING STREET.

Honolulu's Most Active Business Block

JUNE BRIDES

When preparing for house keeping will find the household department of

E. O. HALL & SON

Fully equipped to meet all requirements of the most fastidious, and at prices appropriate for any station in life.

For Health

The Kaimuki District

HAS THE ELEVATION, CLIMATE, SCENERY, ARTESIAN WATER, LOCATION AND ALL THE CONDITIONS—
LET US SHOW YOU our Ocean View and Palolo Hill Tracts. Reasonable Prices and Terms.

KAIMUKI LAND COMPANY, Ltd

HONOLULU
Telephone 1659

WILLS

Prepared without charge for our clients. Consult us on this important subject.
TRENT TRUST COMPANY, LTD.
TRUSTEE FOR PERSONAL TRUSTS.

Real Estate Agents and Brokers

Insurance Agents

Stocks, Bonds and Investments

(Member Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange.)

Safe Deposit Vaults

TRENT TRUST CO., LTD.

916-920 Fort Street, Honolulu.

For the Best KEYWEST, MANILA

and

DOMESTIC CIGARS See

FITZPATRICK.

Box Trade a Specialty—Wholesale and Retail.

The Bank of Hawaii, Ltd.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits Over

\$1,180,000.

COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK

Letters of Credit.

Cable Transfers to All Parts of the World.

SENTENCED FOR FORGERY

Daniel Kuakini was convicted, after a trial lasting through this forenoon, of forgery in signing the name of Hanamakai to a pay check of the Hawaiian Dredging Co. on which he was paid a balance of \$11.50 wages due Hanamakai who was in jail for gambling.

Judge Cooper sentenced Kuakini to be imprisoned not less than one year nor more than five years, but the mittimus was suspended for five days to allow defendant's counsel, C. F. Peterson, to prepare a bill of exceptions.

The defense was that Hanamakai authorized and directed Kuakini to get his money for him. County Attorney Cathcart showed from the evidence that the money was not paid to Hanamakai until after Kuakini was arrested, when his lawful wife took it to him in jail, and contended against the defense that in handing the money first to the woman, some days before, Kuakini diverted it from its owner's use to that of his paramour and himself.

On the stand Kuakini said he lived with the other man's wife for nearly three years, the lawful husband for some time before his own arrest occupying a separate room as a mere lodger. Kuakini had served two months for stealing from the steamer Mauna Loa on which he was employed.

The jury consisted of Albert Waterhouse, Spencer Bleckerton, Ed. C. Holstein, Jas. F. Fenwick, N. B. Young, Geo. J. O'Neill, Ed. B. Friel, W. W. Buckle, John S. Walker, Frank H. Armstrong, Albert Ludloff and Daniel Yowell.

DISINTEGRATION OF MATTER.

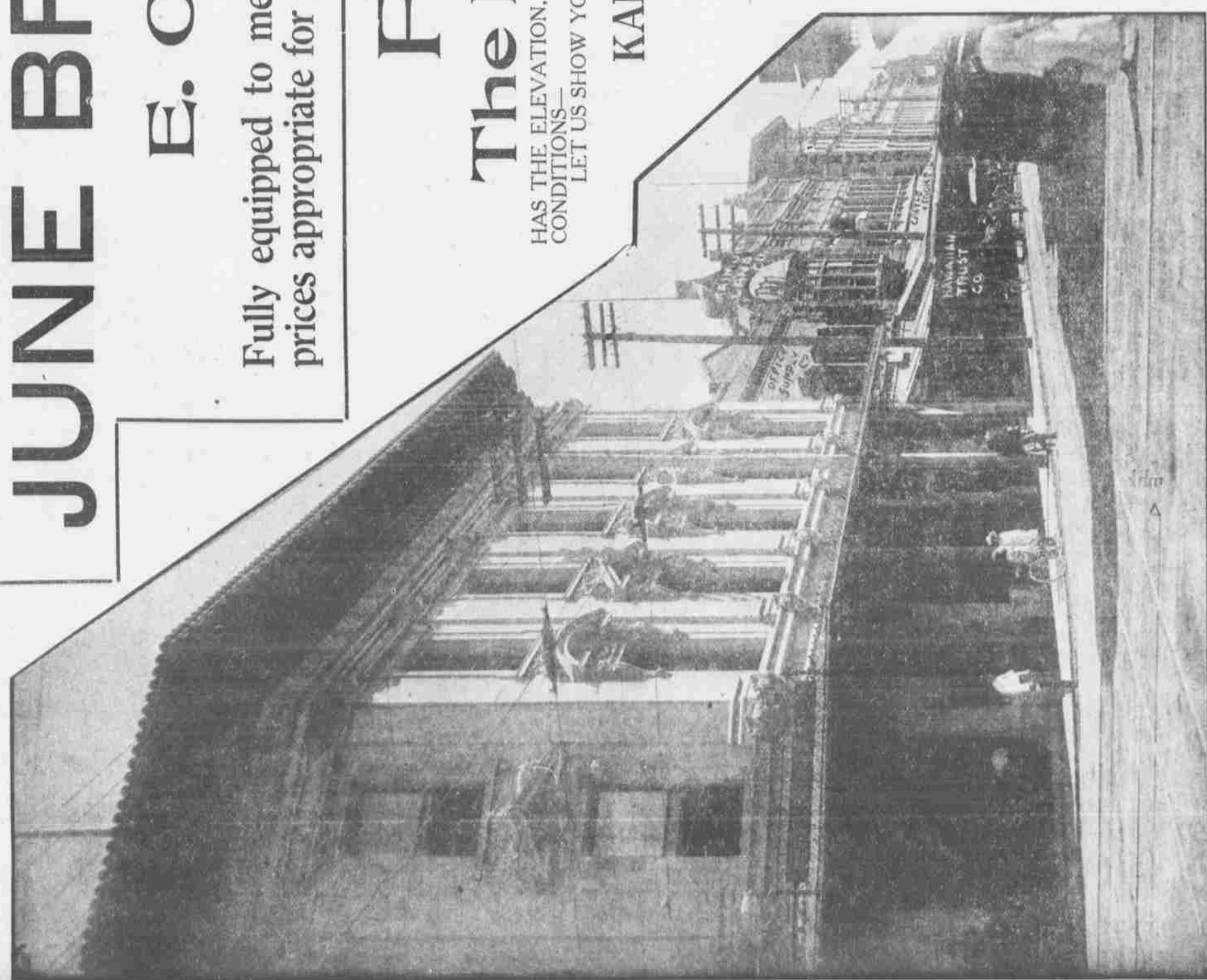
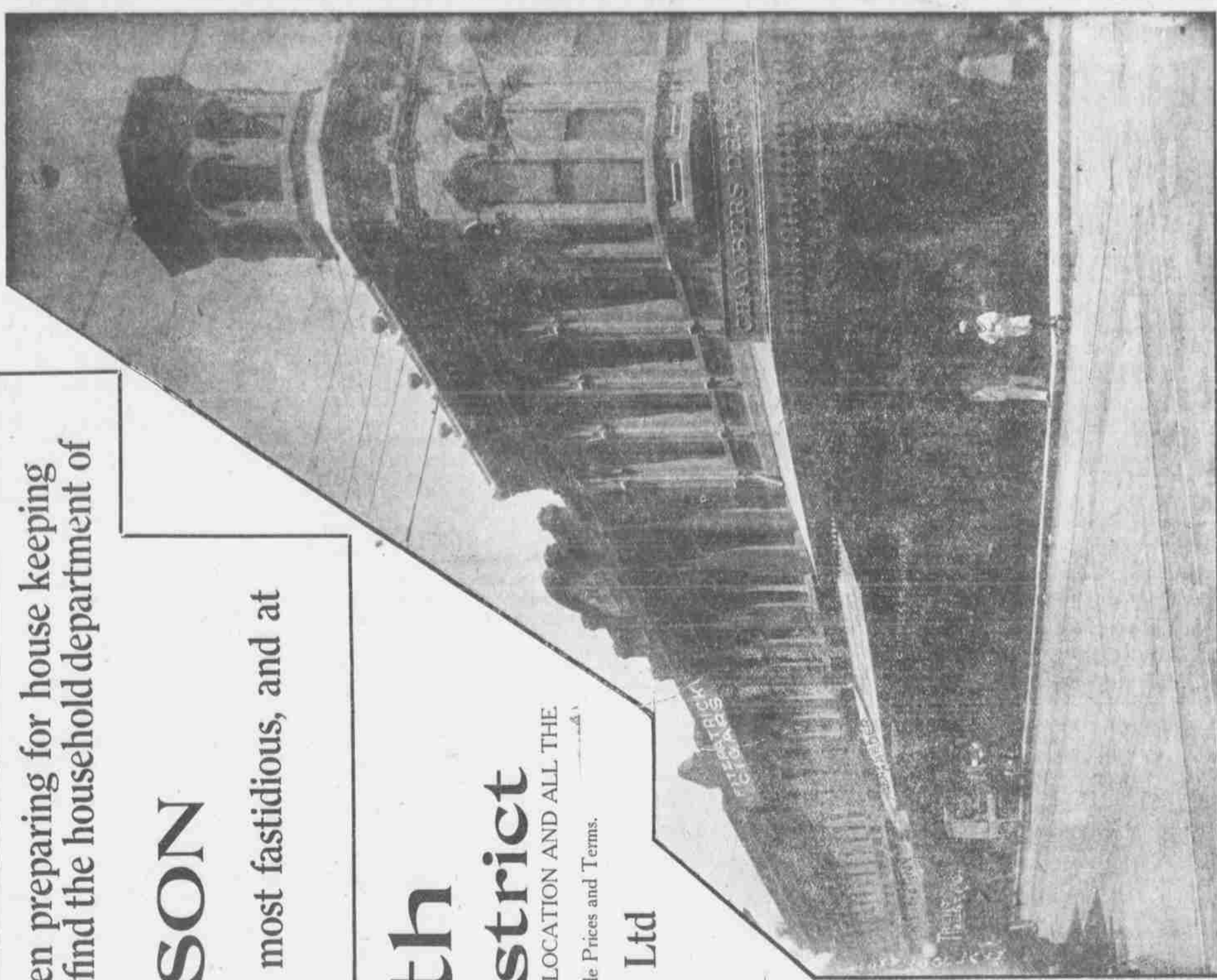
One of the latest developments of the theory of the disintegration of matter is a suspicion, which scientists hardly dare to voice, that there is a continual disintegration of all matter, stability being only relative and the new and perfectly inactive gases discovered in the atmosphere being among the most stable elements. It is just as natural for the atom to die as for it to be born; if we accept the latter, we cannot deny the former. The atom of matter slowly expands its energy as does a watch spring in doing the work of keeping time. Matter, according to this theory, is concentrated energy, the dissipation of which is almost too slow for us to detect. This theory has been taken advantage of to try to explain the sun's effulgent shell, and the question arises: When the unstable matter of the sun has completely disintegrated, will it become a globe like ours, dark and relatively cold, a mass of molten iron in the complex slag of which creatures not unlike ourselves shall dwell and dig for mineral treasures, subject to the changed conditions? Has our planet itself been through that state? Such a supposition is certainly no more extravagant than many we have heard, and the scarcity on the earth of radio-active substances and of the rare earth elements which are such powerful emitters of the more useful light waves, does, in some measure, support such a theory. However, in order to show the immense periods of time which are brought into question, we might borrow the following impressive example: One cubic centimeter of hydrogen contains approximately 525 octillions of atoms; if 10,000 of these were allowed to escape every second it would take about seventeen quintillion (17,000,000,000,000,000,000) years to empty it. Upon a similar basis of expenditure of their contained energy by atoms of matter, it is evident that the detection of this expenditure would be very difficult. Before returning to the ether the electric atom or electron must be studied.—Alfred Sang in Popular Science Monthly.

A SANDY BEACH.

There is not a beach on this island equal to that at Haleiwa, and the water is deep enough to allow freedom in swimming. The management is making plans for the entertainment of a large number of guests at the hotel during the holidays, and a number of reservations have already been made. The rates at Haleiwa are low enough to insure a feeling of satisfaction at the economy one may show in selecting a place for a vacation. The meals and service, the rooms and surroundings, are all that one may wish for.

NEW RICE MILL.

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



Week's Honor Roll Of The Von-Hamm Young Co.

The von Hamm-Young Company still retains its characteristic life and the volume of business seems about as usual, as may be seen by the Honor Roll which consists of eight names this week. There is a great call on The von Hamm-Young Company lately for Cadillacs; they are getting more popular all the time, as is evidenced by the fact that two shipments of four cars each are on the road from the factory, same having been shipped the end of last month. All the cars in these two shipments are all sold to be delivered immediately on their arrival, which is expected on the Lurline next Wednesday. Another shipment of four cars was ordered this week to meet the immense demand which the Cadillacs call for.

The true value of a car is appreciated when it is pressed into service at a function such as the Coronation Ball which was held at the Moana Hotel on Thursday evening. There was a very large array of machines around the hotel during the evening, which were used to carry the merry-makers to and from the ball, and amongst these cars the Cadillacs and Packards were the most predominant makes. This affair was one of the largest and most successful affairs of the season, and was made most enjoyable and comfortable to those who were fortunate enough to be able to attend in an automobile. Motor cars are so important at a function of this kind and the Packards and Cadillacs are so luxuriously fitted and well protected from dust, dirt and oil that the beautiful and costly gowns worn by the ladies are not nearly so liable to be ruined when using these automobiles.

The belt road around the island is fast becoming more and more popular. The holes are being filled up and the poor stretches are being macadamized and the Road Department surely needs

honorable mention when the belt road is spoken of. The grades are very steep in places, but with a high-powered car such as the Pope-Hartford, which takes all the hills on the high gear so easily, it is a most enjoyable trip.

The Honor Roll this week at The von Hamm-Young Company bears eight names, two of which request that their names be withheld from publication. These parties have both placed orders for new Cadillacs to be delivered out of the third arriving shipment. The rest of the names are as follows:

Mr. W. E. Miles,
Dr. Minette Burnham,
Dr. Homer Hayes,
Mr. George Gibb,
Mr. G. Hansen,
Mr. Fredric Dowse.

Mr. W. E. Miles purchased one of the popular little Buick White Streaks, which he is to use for both pleasure and business. Mr. Miles has been undecided for many months on the selection of an automobile, and after trying most of them out decided that for his use a little Buick was the most adaptable of all makes.

Dr. Minette Burnham, who has been driving a Maxwell for the past two years, found on her return from the Coast that her rapidly increasing practice would compel her to have a larger, more reliable and speedier car. With this end in view Dr. Burnham purchased from The Von Hamm-Young Company one of the latest types of Overland runabouts. This machine has no rumble seat, but instead has the gas tank and the box for surgical instruments in the rear of the front seats, and is one of the snappiest looking and most serviceable runabouts in service today.

Dr. Homer Hayes, of Molokai, by a most singular instance has duplicated Dr. Burnham's performance by substituting an Overland for the Maxwell

car which he has been using. The grades and rough roads on Molokai call for a higher-powered car than the Maxwell, and as Mr. George Cooke has had such good success with his Overland on Molokai, Dr. Hayes decided that he would purchase an Overland also.

Mr. George Gibb, of Olowalu, Maui, purchased one of the handsomest cars in Honolulu. This is a 1911 Packard 18 touring car of the fore-door type. The demand for the Packards is just as great as ever, and Mr. Gibb is well deserving of a high compliment on his selection.

Mr. Frederick Dowse purchased a small touring car for his family use on Kauai.

Mr. G. Hansen placed an order for a Cadillac fore-door touring car to be delivered out of the next arriving shipment, which is expected on the Lurline. The Cadillac car is the most suitable car for the island of Kauai as it is a wonderful hill-climber and a very smooth riding machine.

Mr. John A. Hogg, the Kauai representative of The von Hamm-Young Company spent the past week in Honolulu, conferring on future automobile business, returning to Kauai on the Hall on Thursday.

An announcement which has caused a great deal of pleasure is the fact that a new shipment of Buick White Streaks and touring cars left the Big Buick factory at Flint, Michigan, June 9th, destined for Honolulu, which The von Hamm-Young Company has anticipated very shortly and will be a very finely designed three-speed ready for delivery about the tenth of July. Some of these cars are already sold although the shipment has been delayed for a few months on account of the big sales which the Buicks have had in the East. The White Streak runabout has an increased horsepower of approximately 24-4 horsepower, and has a very finely designed three-speed selective type transmission, which is a great improvement over the previous two speed car. There is big call in Honolulu for little Buick runabouts, as all of those which are now in use have done such good work and are so extremely economical in their consumption of gasoline and oil, and the repairs are so nominal. The big Buick

has a great many refinements over the previous year's car, having a much handsomer body, straighter lines and much better finish than of previous years. The fore door is another improvement which the Buick has added to all of its models, which is now considered by the automobile public as a necessity rather than a luxury. Fore-door cars are becoming more and more popular all the time and a person once driving one for any length of time whatever, will continue the use of the fore-door model of any make which he may select.

The von Hamm-Young Company are looking forward to the arrival of Mr. P. M. Pond's 3-ton Packard truck on the Lurline. Mr. Pond will put this car into active use the moment it arrives, and he is anxiously awaiting the same to be used in this Government contract work at Lihlehu.

Mr. W. J. West of The von Hamm-Young Company returned from a very successful business trip to Kauai on Sunday morning. Mr. West reports business very good on Kauai at present and prospects for the season of 1912 of the best.

F. A. SCHAEFER BUYS A MARMON.

Manager Wells, of the Royal Hawaiian Garage, reports the sale of a Marmon suburban car to F. A. Schaefer. The Marmon has proved a very successful car down here and therefore it has won great popularity in this field. From the trials that Mr. Schaefer has had he is entirely satisfied with his purchase; in fact he only closed the deal after he had given the machine a thorough trial.

Coming on the Lurline next Tuesday are a Carter car roadster and a Marmon roadster. Manager Wells says that both of these have been sold to arrive. He reports having been busy all round during the week just closed.

The engine for the airship being built at the Hawaiian Garage for Gus Schaefer and George Brown is due to arrive on the Lurline. The work of installing it will not take very long, so the trial flights should take place shortly afterwards.

Motor Fire Trucks.
Now that the local fire department is urging the supervisors to replace

some of the horse-drawn engines with motor-driven fire engines, the following information, which has been supplied to us, might be useful:

"If all the horse-drawn apparatus in Detroit were replaced by gasoline motor vehicles, the saving on the payroll alone would amount to \$150,000 in a year," said Fire Commissioner W. V. Moore in a recent interview. "And the horse cannot be compared to the motor in efficiency. I do not believe another piece of horse-drawn apparatus will ever be added to the equipment of the Detroit department. We have a lot of expensive apparatus that we cannot very well discard, but some of it can be changed so that motors can be installed for driving it. This is true with particular reference to the ladder trucks."

"The Packard motor squad wagons fill an entirely new field, supplementing the fighting force of the engine companies and often getting to a fire so quickly that a hand extinguisher averts serious loss."

"When the legislature allowed the Detroit department an increase of \$190,000 for its annual expenses, it was expected we would add approximately 190 men. After giving the situation careful study, the commissioners decided to use motor squad wagons, which, with their increased speed, can place extra men in any part of the city in a few minutes. Four, or at most five of these wagons, with their crews, would add as much efficiency as would 190 men with the old style apparatus. We figured the saving at from \$60,000 to \$75,000 a year."

"The first Packard wagon was placed in operation in September, 1908, and it has more than fulfilled our expectations. The second wagon was added last fall."

One motor squad wagon covers, on the first alarm, a territory two and one-half miles east and northeast from its station and the same distance to the west. Horse-drawn apparatus, on a first alarm, covers a radius of approximately three quarters of a mile.

The two motor wagons are of the same type, both bodies having been built in the Packard shops and

mounted on standard "30" chassis, with extra heavy springs. Each carries twelve men.

PAHANG RUBBER CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the stock books of the Pahang Rubber Company, Ltd., will be closed to transfers from the 24th day of June until the 27th day of June, 1911, both inclusive, for the purpose of pro rating the 3000 shares of treasury stock, the issuance of which was authorized at the annual meeting of the shareholders held in Honolulu June 6, 1911.

FRED T. P. WATERHOUSE,
Treasurer Pahang Rubber Co., Ltd.
31-June 22, 23, 24.

Shirts 75c each

\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75.

VALUE

CALL EARLY—THEY WILL NOT
LAST LONG.

Kam Chong Co.

Fort and Beretania.

The Colonial

Emma, above Vineyard.

A Private Hotel of Quality

MISS JOHNSON, Proprietor.

The "48"
Six Cylinder
\$4800.

The Locomobile for 1912

Fourteenth Annual Announcement

OR 1912 The Locomobile will set a new standard of Luxury in motor cars.



Our success in the past resulted from our continued efforts to make the Locomobile the best built car in America.

Having attained this mechanical superiority, our present aim is to make the Locomobile the most luxurious American Car—Quiet, Comfortable, Perfect in detail.

The Six Cylinder Locomobile, by virtue of its excellent performances in 1911, has established a new standard in Six Cylinder construction. Realizing the demand on the part of the present day motorist for increased comfort in automobiling, we have made careful study and investigation for the purpose of making this Car the last word in Luxury.

The improvements that we have made in this direction produce Ease and Comfort hitherto unknown in motoring. As an instance, the rear seat cushions and high backs in our Six Cylinder Touring Car are each provided with upholstery *ten inches deep*—as soft and restful as the easiest library chair. Passengers are seated low in the car, which produces a feeling of security.

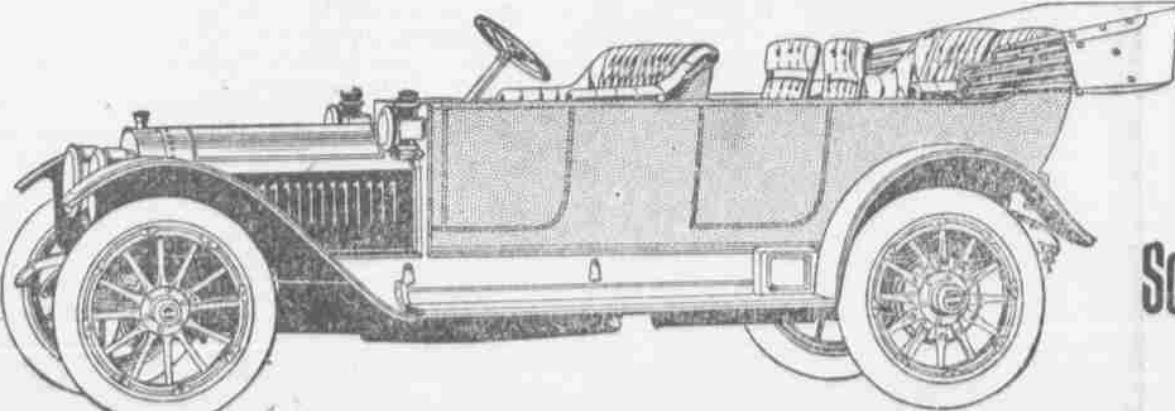
Our Five Passenger Six Cylinder Torpedo is the most perfect combination of Luxury and Style yet offered in this popular type of body. The passengers are carried on the rear seat, which has upholstery *ten inches thick*, cushion and back. We also make a Four Passenger Torpedo upholstered in the same luxurious manner. The combination of advantages offered only in the Locomobile Shaft Drive Six makes it—

A Perfect Machine—a Perfect Vehicle.

The Six Cylinder Type in its highest development.

The "30" Locomobile, Four Cylinders. This reliable and convenient five passenger shaft drive car will be marketed for 1912 without change, excepting increased attention to details of finish and equipment. Price \$3500.

All 1912 Locomobile Models are equipped with High Tension Ignition, Demountable Rims, and Top. The customer is given his choice of color. More complete information on application.



The "48" Six Cylinder Touring Car, \$4800. Interchangeable Tires.

The LOCOMOBILE Co.
of America

Schuman Carriage Co., Ltd.

Agents, Hawaiian Islands

The "30"
Four Cylinder
\$3500.

Features of the Six Cylinder Locomobile

Motor Design—The motor is so designed and built that with a cylinder bore of 4 1/4 inches 70 horsepower is obtained on test. This represents the utmost power obtainable from this size of cylinder without affecting reliability. Cylinders are designed specially for the Six and have large valves and quiet valve lifters.

Quietness—Detail changes in the motor and rear axle make for greatly increased quietness in the Locomobile Six.

Moderate Weight—The Locomobile Six, with possibly one exception, is the lightest seven-passenger, six-cylinder car. We have attained this progress and refinement by seven years' study and development of the finest alloy steels. One brake horsepower is provided for every fifty-seven pounds of weight.

Fuel Economy—The Locomobile Six has frequently been driven twelve miles on a gallon of fuel. This is well in advance of ordinary six-cylinder performance. A customer writes that he drove his Locomobile Six over the mountains from Los Angeles to Santa Barbara with seven passengers, averaging eleven miles to a gallon of fuel. Another customer writes that he drove his Six Torpedo over fourteen miles on a gallon of fuel. Such economy is due to our special carburetor design and to moderate weight.

Tire Economy—Ordinarily a powerful six is a burden through tire expense involved. The Locomobile Six, however, is economical in tire wear. "The Speedometer shows four thousand miles. The original tires are still on the car and from appearances you would not think they had been driven 1000 miles." The foregoing report is on one of the first Sixes delivered. Locomobile tire economy is due to moderate weight and scientific balance of weight; also to the free action of the differential when turning a corner, thus preventing any grinding action on the rubber. The Locomobile differential never binds under any conditions of road operation.

Strength of Construction—Bronze instead of aluminum is used for the motor base and gear box. It is three times as strong as the aluminum ordinarily used for the purpose on other cars. The axles and steering gear are very strong and safe. The car throughout is built from carefully designed parts made in the Locomobile factory from material specially selected for each part. The Locomobile has always been known for its safety and strength.

Riding Qualities—The Locomobile Six has wonderful riding qualities—perfect comfort and steadiness. No swerving from side to side when traveling at speed. The superb riding qualities of our Six are due largely to the fact that power does not pass through the springs. Thus they are free to act. Rear springs cannot give maximum comfort when they act as distance rods. The three-quarter elliptic rear springs are shackled at both ends so that they have full play. All springs are made of the finest spring steel.

Rear Axle Construction—The rear housing is provided with a hand hole, affording ease of inspection of the driving gears. Rear axle tubes are alloy steel, without brazing—a superior construction peculiar to the Locomobile.

Other Special Features—The Multiple Disc Clutch is very simple and may be removed as a unit without disturbing anything else. A self-contained Oiling System provides perfect motor lubrication. Grease cups at all wearing parts on the chassis eliminate dirty oil and insure perfect lubrication. The Transmission provides four speeds and reverse and the construction is so durable that gear trouble is absolutely eliminated. Universal Joints run over 5000 miles without attention to lubrication. The Bonnet is very short, saving room and obviating the clumsy appearance of other Sixes. Extra Tires are carried at the rear. Running Boards are clear on both sides.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES IN MANY SCHOOLS MARK THE END OF SUCCESSFUL YEAR

Punahou commencement exercises tonight and class day exercises last night end a week of school and college graduation exercises. The graduating exercises tonight will be in Charles R. Bishop hall, beginning at eight o'clock, the address to the class being made by Theodore Richards.

The Graduates.

Those who will receive diplomas are:

Scholarship honors—First honors, William Lowthian Spencer Williams; second honors, Helen Miranda Peterson.

College Preparatory Course—Laura Annis Atherton, Alice Renton Bond, Herrick Crosby Bond, Marjorie Kulamann Chapin, Ellen Rachael Churchill, Cyril Francis Damon, Francis Alward Eames, James Albert Gibb, William Robert Oudekirk, Helen Miranda Peterson, Joseph Atherton Richards, Ruth Richards, Doris Renton Taylor and William Lowthian Spencer Williams.

General Course—Catharine Yuen Choy, Edith Christophersen, Marjorie Gilman, Christopher Holt, Fanny Isabelle Hoogs, Alice Winona Smith and Samuel So Wong.

Commercial Course—Choy Zane.

The Program.

The program in full will be: Invocation, Rev. W. C. Merritt. Music, "Silent Now the Drowsy Bird" (Offenbach), Oahu College Glee Club.

Commencement part, "The History of the Violin," Doris Renton Taylor.

Commencement part, "Heroism in the Medical Profession," Cyril Francis Damon.

Piano Solo, "Rondo Capriccioso" (Mendelssohn), Marjorie Kulamann Chapin.

Commencement part, "Julie Ann: A Sketch," Helen Miranda Peterson. Music, "Merry Lark, With Thee I'd Wander" (Gounod), Oahu College Girls' Glee Club.

Address, "By Elimination," Theodore Richards.

Presentation of class gift, William Lowthian Spencer Williams.

Announcement of winners of Damon rhetorical prizes.

Announcement of award of Punahou roll of honor and presentation of trustee's loving cup.

Presentation of diplomas. Music, "Song of the Triton" (Molloy), Oahu College Glee Clubs.

Address and benediction, Rev. W. C. Merritt.

Class Day.

President Williams of the class of 1911 was master of ceremonies last night and there was a large audience present to hear the students give their prophecy, history and the other class day papers.

President Williams presented the gavel, emblem of authority, to Ran Hitchcock, president of next year's class.

The program was as follows: March out on steps. Class Song, Helen Peterson.

Class History, Laura Atherton.

Class Will and Testament, Herrick Brown.

Class Prophecy, Alice Bond.

Presents, William Oudekirk.

Presenting Gavel, L. Williams.

Planting of Class Tree.

Farewell Song, words and music by Bert Gibb.

The Normal School.

Normal school graduates received their diplomas from Principal Edgar Wood on Monday evening, after exercises in which the principal feature was an address by Hon. W. R. Castle. There was a very large gathering of pupils and graduates and their friends and relatives.

The graduates were as follows: Nellie Amana, Amy Awa, Lizzie Beerman, Margaret Branco, Alice Brown, Mary Bryant, Annie Ching, Elizabeth Clark, Olive Clark, Jessie de Fontes, Carrie Gomes, Julia Haley, Sigrid Hannestad, Mabel Larsen, Gertrude Hoffgaard, Edith Lightfoot, Alleen Nott, Sophie Oster, Frances Otremba, Hitomi Sato, Nora Stewart, Edith Wong, Sau Chin Wong, Alice Wong, Pook Gln Yap, Elmina Tam Yau, Rosalind Tam Yau, Rose Tam Yau, Harriet Young.

At Punahou Prep.

A very successful year at Punahou Preparatory School ended with graduating exercises on Wednesday. Over fifty diplomas were presented to students who will nearly all enter Oahu College. The program was as follows:

Invocation, Rev. Robert E. Smith. Tinklers' Chorus from "Robin Hood," Boys' Chorus.

Jane Addams, Ramona Morgan. One Day at Panama, Hartwell Carter.

Violin trio, Catherine Jones, Philip Ovenden, Blakeley McStocker; accompanist, Edith Gibb.

The Broken Tabu, Hilda von Holt. Silver Sword, Maybelle Taylor.

Declaration, "The Rising of 1776," Joseph Farrington.

Girls' Chorus.

An Every-day Experience of a District Nurse, Catherine Kerr.

The Work of the Hawaiian Planters' Association, J. Platt Cooke, Jr.

Boy Scouts, Helen Wilder.

Declaration, "A Beseating Sin," Dorothy Hoogs.

Original Folk Lore: Hawiki's Story, Stella Hoogs.

Lighthouses in Hawaii, Bernard Damon.

"Fays and Elves," from "Martha," Preparatory School Chorus.

Class gift, presented by William Coney, class president.

Presentation of diplomas.

The members of the graduating class are: Herbert Dickinson Baldwin, Maud Thelma Ballentyne, Llewellyn George Bertelmann, Kathryn Blake, Abigail Mary Bromley, Arthur William Brown, Gordon Denny Brown, George Kahalewai Campbell, Nora Hapalikeka Campbell, Alfred Hartwell Carter, Cleo Anita Case, William Antone Coney, George Malcolm Coney, Joseph Platt Cooke, Jr., Bernard Hopper Damon, Joseph Rider Farrington, Mary Lillian Forest, Lawrence Gay, Alleen Lilinoo Gibb, Edith Lilinoo Gibb, Juliette Agnes Gibson, William Wright Henderson, Whitson Chup Hong, Dorothy Maxwell Hoogs, Stella Hoogs, James Ho On, Robert Sanderson Horne, Catherine Hay Jones, Catherine Kerr, Claude Richard King, Laura Louise Low, Kim Wai Lum, Francis Blakeley McStocker, Joseph Bertram Melnecke, Ramona Frances Morgan, Stanley Mott-Smith, Sydney George Nicholson, Philip Avery Ovenden, Katherine l'Ours Paris, William Johnson Paris, Kong Tai Pong, Hester Pratt, George Medeiros Quintal, Violet Moyle Rickard, Gertrude Kulamann.

A Little Good Common Sense

Will help you select the right automobile. Now that alleged "factories" are springing up over night, and "dealers" on every block, all of them with the "only" car, the buyer WHO HAS SENSE should use it.

Common Sense Will Tell You

That

a company who were building FINE MACHINERY 25 years before the day of automobiles should build a better automobile than any plow or farm wagon factory who have just plunged into the auto business.

That

a company who built (not assembled) 2000 automobiles in 1903 (and every one of them still doing good service)—who have built an increasing number each year, reaching 10,000 in 1910—would seem to be on a better basis than a concern who started in 1909, and claim they will turn out 15,000 or 25,000 in 1910, or than any concern who has just started.

That

a company offering their FIFTH MODEL 4-cylinder car, brought out in five consecutive years, building several thousand of each model, each improved by the experience with the preceding, should be more likely to have a car free of faults than any company producing their first or second 4-cylinder car.

That

the company who could win the "Dewar" trophy on a standardization test must have a wonderfully perfect organization. (If you don't understand what this means let us explain it.)

That

HARDENED steel gears and shafts will last longer than SOFT steel.

That

standardization carried out to half the thickness of a hair INSURES perfection in workmanship.

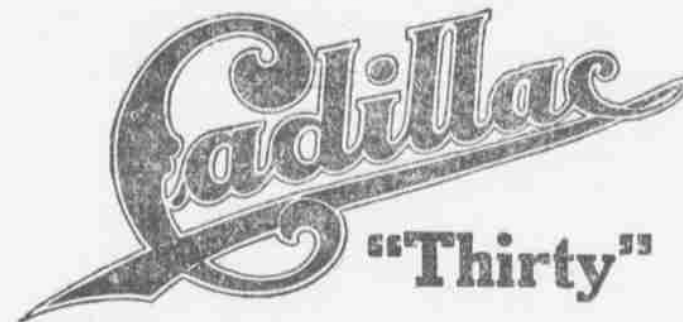
That

it is tremendously important to be backed by a DEALER who has had experience and knows how to take care of your car.

That

only the established dealer selling a large number of each model CAN keep a full stock of parts.

That
the
Answer
Is . .
the



The von Hamm-Young Company, Ltd., Honolulu, T. H.
Local Distributors

Ignition Troubles

CAN BE REMEDIED

By the use of the dry battery we sell. This battery is guaranteed to render service of the highest efficiency—meaning highest amperage and recuperating power.

Try a Set

A FRESH STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

FIXTURES

We carry the largest and most completely assorted stock of electrical wall brackets, chandeliers, table lights, etc., in Honolulu.

INSTALLATIONS

Get our figures on your electrical work before placing your contract.

"An Independent Firm With Independent Prices."

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished

THE

Honolulu Electric Co.

ALAKEA and BERETANIA.

PHONE 3095.

Ripley, Howard Hall Seville, Maybelle Evelyn Taylor, Hilda Karen von Holt, David Samuel Wadsworth, Ida Johanna Wehnselan, Helen Kinau Wilder and Mele Kalauala Williams.

The High School.

The McKinley High School also graduated a large class, the largest in its history. There were thirty-six diplomas presented by Professor M. M. Scott.

Following an invocation by Rev. D. E. Smith, the salutatory was given by Annie Fo Jin Kong. Clarence Dyer gave a treatise on "Four Years of Practical Work, or Four Years of College—Which?" Alfred Lester Marx gave an address on Thomas Edison. The valedictory was delivered by Sigma May Catherine Wikander. Perley L. Horne made the address to the graduating class.

The musical part of the program included a song, "To the Revels, Away," sung by the class of 1911. Joshua Dickson Pratt rendered a violin solo very capably. Anna Harrison, Rachel Wilhelm, Emma Franca and Marjorie Smith sang "The Beautiful Moonlight," while Marjorie Smith, as a soloist, rendered "There May Be Eyes as Brightly Beaming," in a very pleasing manner. The school orchestra gave a selection from "Woodland." To many of those present the orchestra was a surprise, as it is really a very good orchestra and a credit to its instructor, one of the members of the faculty.

The class of 1911 consisted of the following:

Honor Graduates—Mae Carden, Emma Margaret Franca, Helen Harriet King, Yakichi Kutsunai, Alfred Lester Marks, Clarence Herbert Dyer, Esther Pit Kin Ing, Annie Fo Jin Kong, Tomoso Imai, Pearl Lydia McCarthy, Sigma May Catherine Wikander. General Course—Esther Ferreira Sousa, Esther Evelyn White. Commercial Course—Eben Stanley, Kamakua Cushingham. Graduates College Entrance Course—Tai You Ching, Choy Chung Ke. Graduates General Course—Kenneth Clark Ables, Yuk En, Mary Shui Len Lee, Elizabeth Schlieff, Howard Case, Harry Hen Let Kong, Joshua Dickson Pratt, Marjorie Smith. Graduates Commercial Course—Claire King Berry, Elizabeth Mohea English, Dolly May Gertz, Evangeline Stella Hawkins, Solomon Sing Hung Hoe, Emma Searle, Hazel Garrett Cunningham, Ernest Geo Enn, Anna Harrison.

Eleanor Lani Holt, Sarah Anlike Kallio, Rachael Wilhelm.

The Valley School.

The closing exercises of the Valley School were held Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock before about two hundred people. Being Dickens year, and that author being at present so prominently brought before the public, little sketches from his works were made the feature of the program. They were skilfully woven into a dream which came to a little lover of these ever-interesting stories in which the spirit of Dickens' children brought to life many of the famous child characters, such as "Little Nell," David Copperfield, Pip or the Boy with Great Expectations, Oliver Twist, Artful Dodger, and others.

A part of the exercises were made up of English, French and German songs and recitations and little character plays, in which children of foreign nations were depicted. The program was as follows:

1. Dialogue—"Cornelia's Jewels." Ida Weaver, Carol Moore, Walker Matheson, Brian Stanley.

2. Sketches from Dickens.

Characters.

Clara.....Katharine von Holt

Four Girl Friends.....

Muriel Davies, Virginia Frear, Rhoda Ballentyne, Amy Waterhouse.

Spirit of Dickens' Children.....

.....Keoloha Waterhouse

Mrs. Mann.....Mona Herd

Mr. Bumble.....Morris Melanphy

Oliver Twist.....Donald Young

Artful Dodger.....Dickson Hitchcock

Mr. Limbkins, chairman of board.....Sam Wilder

Board Members.....

Harvey Raymond, Dermot Stanley

Mrs. Joe.....Miriam Ovenden

Mr. Joe (the blacksmith).....

.....Holbrook Goodale

Mr. Pumblechook.....Ronald von Holt

Pip, the boy with Great Expectations.....Harvey Hitchcock

Miss Trotwood.....Eileen Stanley

David Copperfield.....James Wilder

Mr. Murdstone.....Harvey Raymond

Miss Murdstone.....Muriel Wakefield

Mrs. Jarley.....Dorothy Waldron

Little Nell.....Alice Moore

Grandfather.....Arthur Cannon

"George".....Alatau Wilder

Mrs. Jarley's wax works, representing King George III, Maid of Honor in Queen Elizabeth's Time, Jasper Pucklemerston, Grimaldi, Aged Dancer, Quaker, Indian on the Warpath, Grecian Goddess, personated by Mary Ham, Ernest Geo Enn, Anna Harrison, Weaver, Ronald von Holt, Morris Me-

lanphy, Mona Herd, Ida Weaver, Donald Young, Dermot Stanley, Harvey Hitchcock.

3. Recitation—"My Shadow".....

.....Robert Louis Stevenson

Alatau Wilder.

4. Recitation—"Foreign Children".....

.....Robert Louis Stevenson

Juliette Weight.

Japanese Maidens—Kinau Wilder, Catherine Weight, Louise Klamp, Gwendolyn Davies, Bernice Judd, Lita Rodiek, Peggy Wilder, Ethel Fernandez, Ethel Wakefield, Carl Moore.

Indians—Donald Young, Brian Stanley, Walker Matheson.

Esquimaux Indians—Karl Albrecht

Felmy, Charlie Eckhart.

Turks—James Wilder, Helmfrid Felmy.

Jolly Boy—Alatau Wilder.

5. German and French Lullabies.

6. Songs.

(a) "Dreams to Sell".....School

(b) Whistling Song.....School

At Kaimuki.

The following program was given at the Academy of the Sacred Heart, Kaimuki:

Overture—"La Fanfare des Dragons".....Boscovitz

Miss M. Vredenburg, E. Serrao.

"THE BIRTHDAY CAKE."

A Comedy in Two Acts.

Characters:

Mrs. Caroline Palmer, Senator Palmer's Wife.....M. Holt

—Her Friends—

Mrs. Ruth Eldridge.....M. Silva

Miss Evelyn Sutter.....I. Beazley

Rose, Mrs. Palmer's maid. M. Holstein

Mrs. Russell.....G. Buchanan

Interlude—First History Lesson, song, "Lily Dale" (Fantasia).....A. E. Harris

Violin solo, Miss M. Vredenburg.

THE SHELL.

(By James Stephens.)

And then I prent the shell

(Close to my ear

and listened well,

And straightway like a bell

Came low and clear

The slow, and murmur of distant seas,

Whipt by an icy breeze

Upon a shore

Wind-swept and desolate,

It was the sunless strand that never

born

The footprint of a man,

Nor felt the weight

Since time began

Of any human quality or stir

Save what the dreary winds and waves

lure,

And in the hush of waters was the

sound

Of pebbles rolling round,

Forever rolling with a hollow sound,

And bubbling seaweeds as the waters

go

Swish to and fro.

—The Literary Digest.

Fine Job Printing at Star Office.

Honolulu
Amusement
Company, Ltd.

THE BIJOU
"THE BIG THEATER"

Melnotte Twins
and

Clay Smith

New! — New! — New!

"SCANDAL" SONG

Like "So Did I" and "I Saw
Him First; He's Mine"

Aldine and Cassidy

Acrobatic—Tumblers—Comedians
An Immense Hit.

Skatells

Roller Skate Clog Dancers — Watch
for Comedy Act

NEWEST MOTION PICTURES

THE SAVOY
"THE HOUSE OF GOOD FILMS"

ANOTHER BIG PROGRAM
TONIGHT.

Don't Miss That

Ragtime Trio

DEAN, McHENRY and GREEN

The Boys With the Musical Act

(With Voices)

BOYS—(With Comedy
(With an Act)

Special Engagement

Majorie Lynbrooke

The Sweet Singer

Featuring "The Swing Song" from
the "ROLICKING GIRL"
A Well-Selected Series
of Motion Pictures

Usual Prices. Cunha's Orchestra

EMPIRE

"FOR A COZY EVENING"
MATINEES

Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

ALL NEW TONIGHT
LATEST PROGRAM

For a Real Funny Act, See the
DANCING DUO

Ryan and Ryan

Comedy Character Impersonators and
Dancers
In Ragtime Dances

Gilson and Tolan

Dancing, Singing and Sketch Team,
Presenting a Classy Sketch With
Fascinating Dances

NEW MOTION PICTURES
POPULAR PRICES

Monday Morning
Sales

of

Ladies Woolen Skirts
AT COST.

and

Fancy Laces and
Insertions

AT LESS THAN COST.

See Our Window Displays.

EHLERS

Wyandotte

The great Washing Soda, used in
Hospitals and the Home.
Cheaper than Pearline.

SANITARY STEAM LAUNDRY.
Phone 1973

CLOTHING
ON CREDIT
\$1⁰⁰ A WEEK
NO SECURITY

F. LEVY OUTFITTING CO.
Sachs' Bldg., Fort St.

THE COTTON BOLL WEEVIL

How the Southern Planters Have Fought
the Pest and Made Money From
the Crops—Practical Gov-
ernment Aid in
the Battle

Until recently the path of the invading army of cotton boll weevils has been one of ruin to the planter. It has depopulated the country, bankrupted business and sown sorrow and despair. A few years ago it was prophesied that it would blight our whole cotton crop and cause a loss to the country of more than \$200,000,000 a year. As it is now, notwithstanding its ravages, by the improved farming methods, an equal amount of cotton has been raised; and last year our product was greater in quantity and money than ever before. Had there been no boll weevil and had the same methods been used throughout the whole cotton belt, our crop would have been doubled and we should now be producing as much as 20,000,000 bales and upward a year. This is the estimate of the late Dr. Seaman Knapp, the father of the co-operative demonstration work of the agricultural department throughout the South, which has proved the salvation of the country.

Before Dr. Knapp and his agents had shown the planters what might be done in cotton raising, notwithstanding the weevil, the farmers were in despair. They had been raising only cotton, and the weevil became the terror of millions. The planters thought it was impossible to fight it, and a man who had lost a big plantation said it was proof against anything under the sun. At one of the conventions he said he had put a weevil in a bottle of alcohol which was 95 per cent pure and left it there for two hours. At the end of that time he took it out and put it on the table and it was only staggering drunk. He then sealed a handful of the insects in a tin can and laid it upon a brush heap, which was set on fire. The flames melted the solder from the can and the red hot weevils flew out and burned down his barn.

Speaking seriously, however, the department estimates that the weevil has already cost us millions of bales of cotton and many millions of dollars. It has annually cost Texas more than twenty millions for a series of years, and it is now ravaging the states farther East.

Take Mississippi, for instance, the southern part of which state is now weevil covered. In 1906 the cotton crop of Adams county amounted to 23,000 bales, and it was more than 20,000 in 1907. Then the weevil flew in and in 1909 the yield dropped to 1700 bales. The tenant farmers and laborers left the county in gangs, and today lands can be bought there for a song. It is the same in some counties of Louisiana. In Pointe Coupee 50,000 bales of cotton, which, including the seed, were worth over \$3,500,000, were raised in 1906, and the crop of 1907, amounting to 41,000 bales, was worth about \$3,000,000. Then the boll weevil came, and in 1909 the crop fell to 3300 bales, or to something like \$200,000. These figures give you some idea of what this deadly bug means under the old cotton-raising conditions.

There is another feature of the situation, however, which must be mentioned. In most parts of the cotton belt cotton was the only crop. The planter relied upon it for the money with which he bought everything else. He imported his corn from the North and his pork came from the store. He went abroad for his mules, and, with the exception perhaps of a few vegetables, raised nothing but cotton. Moreover, he did the most of his farming on credit, getting the storekeeper or planter for whom he worked to furnish him with his supplies for the winter, the same to be paid out of the cotton when it was picked. When the weevil wiped out the cotton he had nothing to fall back upon, and starvation stared the greater part of the population in the face.

This was the situation when Uncle Sam, Patriarch, in the person of his agent, the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, began to instruct the farmer how to fight this terrible bug and still make money out of his land. Dr. Knapp's plan was to teach us how to control the weevil as far as possible from season to season, and by the proper selection of seed and by deep plowing and harrowing to produce plants which would yield more cotton, or, rather, enough to feed the necessary weevils and leave something to spare. His motto was, "Double the crop by good farming," or, rather, "raise the same crop on half of the land."

The plan also provided for diversified farming, to make the farmer raise all of his own supplies, all his farm

animals and their feed, and to have one patch which should be planted to cotton to furnish the cash for the family. This last fitted in with the conditions, for the boll weevil destroys credit wherever it goes and the farmers are compelled to raise other things in order to live.

The work began in Texas in 1904 and it has now spread throughout the South. The government has 550 agents in the cotton belt, and more than 75,000 demonstration farms, upon which the planters, under the weekly direction of these agents and their assistants, are raising cotton after government methods. In the boll weevil region there are county clubs of such farmers, and the stories of the success of their members have taken the place of politics as a topic of conversation.

The government agent selects, as far as possible, the best farmers and asks them to plant out an acre of cotton at some conspicuous place on his estate. It is, if possible, at a cross-roads, or at least near some road so that the people may see the results as they go by. A sign marking the spot as a government farm is put up, and this place is visited by the farmers for miles around and the operations carefully watched. At the start the farmers are always skeptical and it is difficult to get them to make the experiment. After the first year, however, they are anxious to try, and the demonstration farms multiply. In hundreds of counties this work has revolutionized the methods of farming, and men who were practically bankrupt have become rich. The deposits in the savings banks have increased and new banks are being started in nearly all such regions.

The credit system is on the decline. The planters are raising their own supplies, and with many of them the cotton receipts are almost all clear gain.

While at the department of agriculture I had a long talk with two of Uncle Sam's agents who have been in charge of this co-operative demonstration farm work for the bureau of plant industry of the department of agriculture. Each has his own territory, through which he moves about from state to state and county to county, superintending the demonstrators and their hundreds of agents. These men are W. B. Mercier and H. E. Savely, both of Mississippi. They tell me that they are raising more cotton than ever before in the sections where the demonstration work is, and that last year on 83,000 acres which were cultivated under such directions a total of 72,000,000 pounds of seed cotton was raised, making an average of 800 pounds to the acre. In North Carolina, where there is no weevil as yet, 3300 pounds of seed cotton have been raised on one acre, making a crop which, with lint and seed, was worth \$195. These demonstration farms have shown a mighty increase in production over all others about where the old methods of farming were used, and in most localities they are showing a profit of \$15 per acre over that of their neighbors.

In one of the worst weevil districts F. L. Maxwell of Louisiana grew 350 pounds of lint to the acre on a plantation of 2000 acres, and this on land which is said to be especially favorable to weevil production.

This demonstration work is revolutionizing the South. Both young and old have been each given an acre upon which to raise cotton, and there are now boy cotton clubs as well as boy corn clubs. These acre farms are to be seen everywhere, and the poor farmer cannot help knowing the big yields of his neighbors.

The government is trying to get the very best farmers to make the experiments. The agents pick out those who are noted for their success and common sense and ability. In many cases they persuade the older planters to engage in the work, and that with great difficulty. Take, for instance, one old Georgia farmer, who had been growing crops after the ordinary methods for forty years. The man stood high in his community, and it took much persuasion to get him to promise to set out an acre, and work it on the new plan. About two weeks after that the agricultural department man again appeared. He found nothing doing and asked the planter why he was not carrying out his part of the contract.

"To tell the truth, my man, I never thought you would be around again." "But you promised to set out that

acre and plant it just as I told you."

"So I did," was the reply, "and now that you have come again I will do it."

"Well," said the agent, "suppose we go out now and start your men to plowing, and I will come around every week and see how you and they are following my instructions."

The old man laughed, but he went with the agent to the barn and picked out the tools. Among his farm implements was a subsoiling plow that he said was no good because it plowed too deep for his land. The agent insisted, however, that it was all right, and he did not leave until four mules were hitched to it and the ground was broken up to what the planter said was a ruinous depth. He then saw the land harrowed, and instructed the farmer about his seed and how to plant it.

To make a long story short, the cotton came up with more vigor than any ever raised on that land before, and when, later on, the old man was asked to run a cultivator over the

crop to cut out the weeds and keep down the grass he replied that it would ruin the cotton, and when the agent insisted, saying he would guarantee him against loss, the planter gave the order, but went away with tears in his eyes, saying he could not stay there and see his crop torn to pieces. He was surprised to find, however, that the cotton grew better than ever, and when, at the end of the season, he found that he had gotten two bales of cotton from that acre, whereas the rest of his land had produced less than one-fourth that amount, he became an active government supporter. His neighbors at first thought it must be in the seed, and they paid him \$2 a bushel for all that came from that acre. Later he met the agent again, and in speaking of his conversion said:

"I am now over sixty years old and have farmed forty years, but it is only two years since I have learned how to farm."

The demonstration men give me

many stories like this. They show something of this movement which is now permeating the South, and which promises to make it far richer than ever before.

COUGHS
Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Lung troubles quickly cured by
POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED
Of all Chemists and Stores.

CRYSTAL WHITE SOAP

IS
THE
BEST
LAUNDRY
SOAP
YOU CAN
GET.

IT IS THE KIND THAT
HELPS WITH
THE WORK

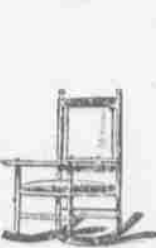
Your Grocer Has It

There're a lot of things need fixing

Says the Little Paint Man.



Things around the place will suffer from wear and tear. And after a while they get so shabby that we feel obliged to chuck 'em away and get something new in their place. But it's a mistake and if we only all had the "Brighten Up" habit we'd keep things spick and span all the time by having a pot of paint, a tin of varnish and a brush handy. Just read this and do some "Brightening Up" right away.



Porch Chairs



Screens



Cupboards



Floors



Doors

Paint your porch chairs in bright colors with S-W Porch and Lawn Furniture Enamel or S-W Buggy Paint. (S-W means Sherwin-Williams—the name that stands for good quality in Paints and Varnishes.)

The screen doors and window screens will look bright and new after a coat of S-W Screen Enamel. Makes them wear longer, keeps the screen from rusting.

Cupboards inside and out made fresh and sanitary with S-W Family Paint—21 attractive

colors. Fine for touching up woodwork. Old, worn floors made clean and attractive with a coat of S-W Inside Floor Paint. Or a stained and varnished finish at one operation with S-W Floorlac.

Revarnish the front door with S-W Kopal. It stands the weather. Repaint the doors inside with S-W Family Paint.

No matter what you have to fix up, we have a Sherwin-Williams Finish that will do the job well.

XV776

There're a hundred other things that need touching up. Make a list of the dingy things and come to us and we'll tell you what to do.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

Ready Money

A Savings Account in this Bank is a safe investment. It pays you four and one-half per cent interest compounded semi-annually and is ready cash any time you want it. Unlike other investments it is always worth dollar for dollar and you stand no chance of losing by fluctuations of the markets.

BANK OF HAWAII, LTD

Capital and surplus \$1,000,000

Judd Building, Fort and Merchant Sts.

ESTABLISHED IN 1826.

BISHOP & CO.

BANKERS

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

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

Interest allowed on term and Savings Bank Deposits.

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

Island Investment Co., Limited.

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

Bank of Honolulu Limited

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

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE, YOKOHAMA.

Capital (Paid Up).....Yen 24,000,000
Reserve Fund.....Yen 16,500,000

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

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

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

Particulars to be applied for.

YU AKAI, Manager.

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

FOR SALE

Bridge and Beach Stores for Coal or Wood.

Quick Meal Blue Flame Oil Stoves, Perfection Oil Stoves, Giant Burner Gasoline Stoves.

EMMELUTH CO., LTD.
Phone 1511 No. 145 King St

FIRE INSURANCE

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS AGENCY.

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

The B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd.
General Agents for Hawaii.

Fourth Floor, Stangenwald Building.

Europe Frowns on Berlin's Hostility Toward France

Austria and Russia Warn Germany They Will Support French Policy in Morocco. News of Fatherland

BERLIN, June 10.—The Prussian government is observing closely the result of the arrangement for the mutual interchange of assistance between the German and American police to determine whether its advantages to Germany justify its continuance. In a recent case, where the New York police requested assistance in locating some stolen property in Berlin, the Prussian government delayed action until they had asked and received assurance through the American embassy that similar requests would receive consideration from the American police.

The Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs has now issued an order authorizing assistance to the American police, but only so long as actual reciprocity is observed. The order, therefore, instructs all Prussian police authorities to report to the ministry all requests made to the American police or received from them, with results, in order to test the advisability of the procedure.

Germany Offends Neighbors.

Germany's aggressive attitude in the Moroccan situation, manifested in a plainly worded official announce-

ment in the North German Gazette, that the empire would consider itself released from the obligations of the Algeiras act and entitled to full liberty of action in case of an occupation of Fez by the French, has been received with great coldness in two unexpected quarters, Austria-Hungary and Russia having given unmistakable intimations that they will not countenance attempts to embarrass France in her present activity.

The attitude of Austria is particularly unwelcome and surprising, because of the supposed indebtedness of Austria for German support in the Bosnian crisis. The German patriots or "armored" press is commenting bitterly on Austrian perfidy, without being able to argue away facts which will deeply affect Germany's future policy.

The Austrian attitude was voiced in a Viennese newspaper. The article in question warned the German Foreign Office that, instead of open and Schoneberg, two of Berlin's support in the Bosnian crisis merely balanced accounts for Austria's efforts as the "loyal second" in the

Algeiras duel, to quote from Emperor William's message of thanks, and that the dual monarchy would back the Germans in no quarrel with France over Moroccan interests.

Russia, through the official paper *Rossia*, stated, as was expected, her confidence in France's good faith, but concluded with a reference to the pending Russo-German negotiations which showed that their outcome would depend on the attitude adopted by Germany in regard to Morocco. Since the publication of the two official articles France has announced that the expedition for the relief of the French officers and foreigners would go on to Fez instead of halting some distance from the capital without evoking any further protests or warnings from the German official press.

Another apparent success of the anti-German diplomacy has been scored in the question of the fortification of the Holland port of Flushing. French and English military writers profess to fear that Germany's plans for a future war with Belgium contemplate a violation of the Belgian neutrality by sending an invading army through Belgium into France, and see in the Holland proposal to fortify Flushing, which commands the entrance to the Scheldt river, leading to Antwerp, a menace to the counter-scheme of anticipating this by throwing troops by sea into Belgium through Antwerp. The Holland ministry protested that it was only exercising the undoubted right of any sovereign state to erect fortifications for its own defense and that Belgium neutrality seemed threatened as much by one as by the other scheme. Under pressure, however, the fortification plans have been quietly dropped.

Striking Irregularities.

The decision of Charlottenburg and Schoenberg, two of Berlin's largest suburbs, to appeal to the Reichstag to assign to each of them a representative in that body again calls attention to the striking inequalities in the size of the Reichstag districts.

Contrary to the American practice of readjusting the representation of the various States after each census, the Germans have never undertaken a change in the electoral law of the North German Federation, adopted in 1869, which was taken over by the empire with only such changes as were necessary to make it apply to South Germany as well. According to that law, the Reichstag districts should contain approximately 100,000 inhabitants, which meant in 1869 an average of 20,000 voters to each district, but the average has now risen to 36,000 voters. Owing, however, to the great shifting of population that has taken place in the past forty-two years, some districts, chiefly in the large cities and manufacturing regions, have grown to huge proportions, while not a few others have dwindled to even a smaller population than in 1869. There are at least twelve districts having each over 100,000 voters. One district, embracing Charlottenburg, Schoneberg and a number of other thriving suburbs of Berlin, has about 230,000 voters, while one of the Berlin districts numbers 225,000. On the other hand, about a dozen districts have less than 16,000 voters.

The reason why the Reichstag takes no steps to carry out the law of 1869 is that the majority parties profit most by the existing inequalities of representation, and any redistricting of the country upon the basis

of population would greatly add to the votes of the Socialists in the Reichstag, who are strongest in the great cities that have multiplied so rapidly in population since 1869.

Beer Is Too Frothy.

Echoes of the popular indignation against the practice of serving inordinate quantities of froth for beer, which recently resulted in jail sentences for a number of restaurant keepers and waiters at Munich and a temporary boycott of one of the largest beer palaces in that city, continue to be heard throughout Bavaria. A commandant of the military police at Pirmasens, who found too much "foam" on his stool, sent a squad to bring before him the barmaid who had drawn the beer and forcibly detained her until he had given a plain talk on legal requirements under the short measure law. For this the commandant has finally been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for infringement of the barmaid's personal liberty. The case previously had been carried through two military and three civil tribunals.

Students Insult Emperor.

As a result of a student prank played on the German Emperor during his visit to Karlsruhe, the senate of the Karlsruhe Technical University has suspended an entire student fraternity for the current semester. While the Emperor was here some half a dozen hilarious members of the fraternity impressed an open carriage and drove up and down before the Grand Ducal Palace, where the Emperor was staying, drinking beer out of a keg and singing questionable songs. It was only with great difficulty that the police were able to put an end to the convivial performance and restore the carriage to its owner.

CURIOSITIES IN FOOTPRINTS.

The "sands of time" may shift and destroy the chance impression, but the sun-baked clay holds its record for future generations to interpret. The present restoration of the Venetian Campanile has brought to light some curious discoveries. One of the bricks used in its original construction bears the imprint of a horseshoe. Some ancient steed evidently stamped upon the bit of clay before it hardened. It has long been believed that the horse of that period wore shoes which were strapped upon its feet. This impression proves, on the other hand, that shoeing with nails was not unknown in those days. The story of prints inadvertently made upon soft brick is an interesting one. Mr. Francis T. Buckland gives some examples of such impressions in his "Curiosities of Natural History."

Some clear and unmistakable impressions are found in the ancient Babylonian bricks. A vagabond dog, strolling by the still soft clay, put his foot on one brick and left a distinct mark which obliterated in part the letters of the royal inscription. The dog has been dead for thousands of years; the king with whose title the brick was stamped is only a name in history, yet the little incident is as clear today as when it happened. Some old Egyptian bricks bear the marks of cats' feet, and one retains the tiny prints of the little jerboa. Shoen's hoof-marks have been found on old Roman bricks. One villa tells the story of a rainstorm while its building material was in the process of making. The bricks are covered with little round pits made by the falling drops, and the earthworms, enticed by the wet, have crawled over the soft surface. One Roman brick bears the print of a boy's fingers. Did the urchin get a scolding for meddling?

A brick is not the only substance which relates its former impressions. An elephant, a resident of an English zoo, stepped on the fresh cement which had been put about a pool. The large footprints thus left formed a tiny lake of itself into which a wandering chick fell and was drowned.

Mr. Buckland tells of some mysterious footprints which he discovered and which caused him a good deal of puzzling thought. He noticed, time and again, in a quiet London street strange marks in the mud or snow, which apparently were made by thick-soled boots with iron-shod heels. But the prints were separated, each toe being two feet from the corresponding heel, and the well-defined toe pointing backward. Again and again Mr. Buckland tried to explain the trail. At last, after a heavy snow one day, he tracked the prints to their source.

He found the marks were made by a cripple who could not walk upright. To save his knees he had cut hob-nailed boots in two, strapped the heels to his knees and put the toes on his feet. He crawled on his knees and toes, and so the heels were in front of the toes.

Free Job Printing, Star Office.

OUR NEW Hair Goods Department

"Everything carried in stock that Fashion demands"



We take special orders for any shade

Some of the styles pictured here at about half the price usually asked for these goods.

Send a generous sample of hair to be matched.



Combing are not suitable as a sample.

JORDAN'S

BOY SCOUTS

(Continued from page nine.)

badges are set forth in the new manual of the Boy Scouts of America which has just come from the press.

Scout Activities.

Many queries have been received by the leaders of the Boy Scouts as to what part the organization takes in religious training of the boys. In answer to those questions the following official statement has been issued by the organization:

"The Boy Scouts of America maintain that no boy can grow into the best kind of citizenship without recognizing his obligation to God. The first part of the Boy Scout's oath or pledge is therefore 'I promise on my honor to do my best to honor my God and my country.' The recognition of God as the ruling and leading power in the universe, and the grateful acknowledgment of His favors and blessings is necessary to the best type of citizenship and is a wholesome thing in the education of the growing boy. No matter what the boy may be—Catholic or Protestant or Jew, this fundamental need of good citizenship should be kept before him. The Boy Scouts of America therefore recognizes the religious element in the training of a boy, but is absolutely non-sectarian in its attitude towards that religious training. Its policy is that the organization or institution with which the Boy Scout is connected shall give definite attention to his religious life. If he be a Catholic Boy Scout, the Catholic church of which he is a member is the best channel for this training. If he be a Hebrew boy, then the Synagogue will train him in the faith of his fathers. If he be a Protestant, no matter to what denomination of Protestantism he may belong, the church of which he is an adherent or a member should be the proper organization to give him an education in the things that pertain to his allegiance to God. The Boy Scouts of America then, while recognizing the fact that the boy should be taught the things that pertain to religion, insists upon the boy's religious life being stimulated and fostered by the institution with which he is connected. Of course, it is a fundamental principle of the Boy Scouts of America to insist on clean, capable leadership in its Scout Masters, and the influence of the leader on the Boy Scouts should be of a distinctly helpful character."

Combine Work and Play.

Professor Clark W. Hetherington who is interested in the playground movement and a member of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, has suggested a plan by which poor boys may get outings in the country, engage in Boy Scout activities, and at the same time make expenses. In trips through the West and the Central West, he has found that the farmers cannot get enough hands to help in picking fruit. He suggests that boys in their trips into the country spend part of the day helping farmers pick the fruit crops, and in that way get all the food that they need for their camping.

Writing from California, Professor Hetherington says: "The discussion concerning the labor to pick the fruit has become serious. Why not meet this situation and help the boys under Scout organization to have an outing? There are in all of our cities in congested districts thousands of boys who cannot have an outing unless under charitable auspices. These boys could be organized, taken to the country on a long outing and make the undertaking support itself by having them work a half a day and carry on their Scout activities for half a day. They could be organized into two groups, each alternating in a half day's work, so that the work would go on through the day. From queries in Michigan and here, I find that farmers would be delighted to have this work done. The only question would be easily guaranteed under Scout organization. Why not formulate this so that thousands of boys could have an outing and pay their way?"

Governors Praise Scouts.

Many governors of states throughout the country have praised the Boy Scout movement because by actual tests, they have found that the boys, guided by the principles of the new organization, are becoming more manly. As a result of the excellent work which the Boy Scouts did in Bangor, Maine, at the time of the fire, Governor Plaisted spoke enthusiastically about them. He said: "I was delighted with the courtesy of the Boy Scouts at Bangor. It was one of them who halted Mayor Mullen and me when we were looking over the devastated district, and he did it in the most business-like manner. Mayor Mullen explained that it was all right to permit our party to pass. The boy looked doubtful, and I feel sure that we would not have

passed had he not known the mayor. Any movement that fosters such a sense of duty is a marvelous thing. An organization which directs useful energy along useful and elevating lines is doing a great work."

Governor A. O. Eberhart of Minnesota, who is an officer in the Boy Scouts of America, has this to say concerning the organization: "The Boy Scout movement is a most important one for character building, practical education and prevention of crime among boys in modern times."

Governor A. J. Pothier, of Rhode Island, is very much interested in the Boy Scout work and recently his wife presented flags to the Boy Scout troops of Rhode Island. Governor Vessey, of South Dakota, has taken an active part in the organization of Boy Scout troops in his state.

Learn First Aid.

Many Scout Masters throughout the country are placing much importance in the training of the boys in first aid. The boys, in fact, like the work and take pride in feeling that they are prepared in the case of emergencies to help either strangers or those dear to them. Clarence H. Craig, Scout Master of Phoenix, Ariz., gives much time each week to first aid work. He has prepared a list of ten questions regarding first aid, and he makes it a point to quiz the boys unexpectedly as to what they would do in certain emergencies. For instance, he makes it a point to turn quickly to a Scout and ask, "What would you do for fainting?" "What would you do if you were with a companion on a desert on foot three miles from a doctor, and his thigh should be broken?" Another question is, "Describe the bones of the skull."

What a Mother Says.

Mrs. Bernice Babcock, of Indianapolis, Ind., author of many books and deeply interested in "clean politics," is doing everything within her power to spread the influence of the Boy Scouts. She writes: "I have a son who is a Scout. Nothing he has ever had to do with has brought more manhood to the surface in so short a time—the soft of manhood that combines gentleness with strength in a determination to follow a clear vision." Writing still further about the Boy Scout work, she says: "I am not for peace at any price. It is cowardice not to fight when justice is an issue on a moral question. But I am for peace opposed to wars of conquest. I note some lively opposition to the Boy Scout movement from Socialists because of its military features. I have not seen or heard of anything warlike in his training to this time."

INTER-ISLAND

(Continued from page nine.)

done and that no one knew who fired the fatal shot.

The Japanese witnesses made the statement to Sheriff Pua that one lamp had been put out, but that the second was still burning, and further testimony has been obtained to the effect that the shooting was done by

Kulaniklia. His arrest was promptly made, and his case will probably come up before the June term of the circuit court.

Chance of a Quarantine Station.

HILO, June 22.—Dr. Victor Norgaard, the Territorial veterinarian, paid a short visit to this city last week to take up the matter of an animal quarantine station here, and left in a rather disgusted frame of mind, believing that while he arranged matters in good shape as far as he was concerned, that it would be impossible to put the deal through on account of the figure which was asked for the remaining seven years of the lease on the property desired. He stated that the price asked was high and that it would probably prevent the taking of any action at the present time.

The only fit location for the quarantine station, in this vicinity, appears to be at the Hoolulu race track. Dr. Norgaard stated that the Volcano Stables, which has the lease of the property, subletting from the Waiakae plantation, which in turn leases from the government, wanted \$1000 for a release of three acres in the corner where the present stables are located. He stated that he had a little less than \$2000 available for the local quarantine station, and that if that amount was paid for the lease he would be unable to put up the buildings which were necessary for the work. The cost of construction, according to Dr. Norgaard, would be heavy, as it will be necessary to blast through the pahoehoe, in order to obtain a good foundation. He stated that while he hoped that some way might be found through which this matter could be arranged, it looked very much as though the plan would have to be given up for the present at least, as the governor and land commissioner were both very much opposed to buying up any government leases.

HILO, June 22.—Colonel Sam Johnson, of the Pahoa Mill, returned yesterday from Honolulu, with an order for 40,000 feet of ohia flooring. The order comes from the Crockett sugar refinery in California and is especially pleasing to Colonel Johnson on account of the fact that it was obtained in competition with maple and other mainland hard woods. This is the third order which has been obtained from this source and is the largest as yet. The first was for 10,000 feet, the second for 20,000 and the present one for double the last named amount.

Mr. Sparks Loses Child.

Maul News: Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Sparks of Kahului suffered another loss Monday, when their little daughter died of inflammation of the bowels. This is the third child Mr. and Mrs. Sparks have lost in the past few years, which makes it especially sad. The funeral was held from the Church of the Good Shepherd Tuesday afternoon. The sympathy of the community goes out to Mr. and Mrs. Sparks in their sad bereavement.

POKER.

A California judge has ruled that poker is not an American game.

To any man who has ever furnished the lights and the lunch, the

THE ONLOOKER

(Continued From Page 9.)

bulging with camp debris. Every yard disgorged its quota and what a quota it was! With open-mouthed faith I had read how those self-sacrificing Board of Health men had gone about with their little pencils and notebooks, prying into everybody's garbage. We were all cleaned up. I had read about it in the Advertiser and felt that it must be true because if the morning paper hadn't really seen all the things it described it was able to find out about it in that library. But observe my disappointment. The engaging tales were but embellishment and persiflage. All the time when the uninformed inspectors were writing painful characters in their books and the Board of Health was touring in its new car, the town was getting dirtier and dirtier. Talking of Clean-up day: It was Revelation day!

HONOLULU HIBISCUS SHOW WILL AFFORD BRILLIANT SPECTACLE

There will be a very interesting exhibition of hibiscus at the rooms of the Hawaii Promotion Committee next Wednesday, the 28th, from 11 a. m. until 4 p. m.

All those who have flowers which they would like to exhibit are asked to deliver them to the rooms any time between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning.

The suggestion that an occasional exhibition of hibiscus flowers would be an attractive feature of life here was eagerly taken up by Mr. Wood, who in his energetic manner offered the rooms of the Promotion Committee for the purpose, and he will arrange things so that the blossoms will show to the best advantage. There will be neither tagging of exhibits nor prizes offered, and it is hoped that the show will serve as an incentive to the raising of more and beautiful hibiscus flowers. A brilliant display is expected.

There are here many enthusiastic breeders of hibiscus, the pioneer in this work being Walter M. Giffard, who has had wonderful success. Johnnie Cummins is one of the young beginners who has done some

fine work, and other enthusiasts and successful breeders of hibiscus are Alonzo Gartley, Montague Cooke, Mrs. Faxon Bishop, Mrs. Tom King, Mrs. J. F. Soper, Gerrit Wilder and William Rosa of Honolulu and Mrs. Charles Rice of Kauai.

They with many others will contribute to Wednesday's show.

James McInerney has imported from Fiji and New Zealand some fine plants and has some exquisite flowers blooming in his Judd street garden.

The high hedge running the whole length of Gerrit Wilder's grounds is one of the finest in town and shows intelligent care. Just inside of this hedge are high trees of pink hibiscus, which at present are in full bloom. Inside this again is his hibiscus garden, where he has flowers of lovely form and color. He has a pleasant way of naming his new creations after his lady friends. At the entrance to the U. S. Experimental Station grounds Makiki on a sunny slope is a fine garden of rare and beautiful hibiscus. These have been bred by Valentine Holt, who is one of the most successful of the younger men in this work.

table and the chairs, liquids and cigars for a gang of friends, and right on top of all that hospitality has been forced to provide all the money also, poker ceases to be a game and becomes a slaughter.

When guests will eat your sandwiches and raise you out of hands that you have won isn't the California judge right? Poker isn't a game, it's a misdemeanor. When men will smoke your good cigars and remind you that you were ten cents shy in a pot twenty minutes ago poker isn't a game; it's grand larceny.

And on top of all this, when your guests depart, their pockets bulging with your money, instead of thanking you for your hospitality, they chuckle among themselves and remark:

"Let us know when you're going to do this again, will you? It's the softest thing we know of."

Then you quietly put out the cat for fear she'll suffocate in the tobacco

smoke downstairs if she's left indoors, turn out the lights and crawl into bed, wondering what fool ways men had of getting rid of their money before poker was invented.—Detroit Free Press.

The class of 1911 at Oahu College

will hold their class night exercises tonight at eight o'clock in front of Paunahi Hall. The usual program, abounding in good hits on members of the class, in poems and near-poems and in the regular jokes and jibes, and songs which amuse but do not wound, will be presented. All the friends of the class and the school are invited, no special invitations are given for this occasion. Plenty of seats will be provided. The steps and terrace in front of the building where the class will hold forth will be specially lighted.

Fine Job Printing, Star Office

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit, Territory of Hawaii. In Probate—At Chambers, No. 4285.

In the Matter of the Estate of William T. Lucas, Deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Mary M. Lucas, Executrix of the Estate and of the Will of William T. Lucas, deceased, wherein petitioner asks to be allowed \$1120.91 income and \$1196.95 principal, and charged with \$1337.50 income and \$3,009.10 principal, and asks that the same be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the remaining property to the persons thereto entitled and discharging petitioner and sureties from all further responsibility therein: IT IS ORDERED, that MONDAY, the 31st day of JULY, A. D. 1911, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the Judge presiding at Chambers of said Court at his Court Room in the Judiciary Building, in Honolulu, City and County of Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated the 23d day of June, 1911.

By the Court: J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk Circuit Court, First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

Kinney, Prosser, Anderson & Mark, Attorneys for the Executrix.

41—June 24, July 1, 8, 15.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.—At Chambers—In Probate. Number 4396.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF M. S. GRINBAUM, Deceased.

ON READING AND FILING the Petition of Albert Meyer, of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, alleging that M. S. Grinbaum, a resident of and domiciled at San Francisco aforesaid, died testate at Meran, in the Empire of Austria, leaving property in the Territory of Hawaii necessary to be administered upon, and praying that Letters of Ancillary Administration with the Will annexed issue to W. G. Singlehurst, of the City and County of Honolulu, said Territory of Hawaii:

IT IS ORDERED that MONDAY the 10th day of JULY, 1911, at ten o'clock A. M. be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the Court Room of this Court at Honolulu aforesaid, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated Honolulu, June 3, 1911.

By the Court: J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

HOLMES, STANLEY & OLSON, Attorneys for Petitioner.

41—June 3, 10, 17, 24.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the BOW LEONG SHA SOCIETY held at its society on the 1st day of May, 1911, the following officers duly elected to serve for the ensuing year.

President.....WONG MON
Vice Pres.....LEE KWAI
Chinese Sec.....CHONG SING KO
English Sec.....WONG TIN LOOK
Ass't English Sec.....MORK WAI
Treasurer.....CHANG JING
Auditor.....SHOW KWOCK SUN
WONG TIN LOOK,
English Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Hawaiian Sugar Company.

Notice is hereby given that an extra dividend of forty cents (40c) per share will be paid to stockholders in the Hawaiian Sugar Company of record June 26, 1911.

The stock books of the company will be closed for transfers from Monday, June 26, until Friday, June 30, 1911.

J. P. COOKE,
Treasurer Hawaiian Sugar Company.
Honolulu, T. H., June 21, 1911.

Athletic Park

Baseball For Sunday

JUNE 25.

OAHU LEAGUE.

1:30—HAWAII vs. J. A. C.

3:30—STARS vs. P. A. C.

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

Tickets on sale at M. A. Gunst's Cigar Store from 1 p. m. Saturday to 11 a. m. Sunday.
Prices—grandstand, 35c and 25c; general 15c.

Fine Job Printing at Star Office.

FROM MONDAY UNTIL SATURDAY
June 26—July 1

FREE ICE CREAM

Made from the wonderful

"3 C"

DRY WHOLE MILK

Call and get some.

Day's Grocery Store

1060 Fort Street

The average analysis of fresh cows' milk is about as follows:—

Butter-fat	3.9 %
Casein	3.4 %
Milk sugar	4.1 %
Albumen7 %
Salt and Ash4 %
WATER	87.5 %

Total

"3 C" Dry Whole Milk is made by removing only the water from pure unskimmed milk. No foreign substance whatever is added. Therefore when we restore the water to "3 C" Dry Whole Milk we have all the constituents of pure fresh milk.

This product is not a substitute for milk. It is milk. It is not to be confused with so-called "Malted Milks" or other patent foods which are prepared principally from cereals.

The burnt taste and color noticeable in condensed milks are not found in this product. For equal food value it has less than one-fourth the weight of commercial condensed milks. It keeps in any climate and is not affected by freezing.

"3 C"

Dry Whole Milk

Is packed in: 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 5 lb. and 45 lb. Metal Cans with Friction Covers.

Will revolutionize the whole canned milk trade.

HAWAIIAN STAR.

THIRD SECTION

PAGES 17 TO 20

HONOLULU, HAWAII, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1911.

PAGES 17 TO 20

A BANK ACCOUNT AT THE PARIS ROTHSCHILDS WITH NOTHING IN IT THE STAR'S RAPID-

Ways of a Great Banking Family-- Story of a Young Man Who Did Not Know His Luck--Sons Take the Places Left Vacant by Their Fathers--Great Financial Schemes of the Rothschilds--How Success Came to Them.

PARIS, June 10.—It is good to bank with the Paris Rothschilds—even when you have no money.

Nowadays they refuse all new accounts. Only old depositors are kept on.

It is a strange bank, in the Rue Laffitte, without name or sign. It seems an old mansion, like the others, rented out in flats to silent tenants. A polyglot porter at the entrance seems altogether in the service of the Austrian consulate—an American went there three times for his auto-typtic and imagined it to be the only business office. Age 1 Baron Gustave is consul general—to please Franz Josef.

Up the great stairs, where twenty can walk abreast, it looks like a mournful aristocratic old London club, vast stone pillars, magnificent balustrade, relics of the first Paris Rothschild, Baron James, and his wife Evelina.

For fifty years the son kept the garden of their mother, with its huge trees, in mid-business-Paris. Only the cutting of a street destroyed it.

Speak English, and you are led to salons where a retired British cavalry colonel with soft, rich brogue and time-killing sociability makes you forget your business, while silent clubmen wander in and read the papers. You are being studied.

Speak French, and you are let to wander in a spacious club hall. Melancholy elderly gentlemen, perfectly dressed, seem boring themselves, smoking, yawning, studying the stranger. Soon, one or two will take you off for social intercourse, in some little bignon parlor. In the end, they will discover your business.

The reason is that few enter Rothschilds without reason. All are taken to be worth an unprejudiced first impression.

A young Frenchman with ideas like these stood by the deathbed of his father, an honorable old army officer, who had played a good role in war and commune.

"Keep honor," whispered the dying man; and handing a small, flat book, added painfully: "Bank your spare money with them. If ever in a tight place, draw, but never without need—in honor."

It was a Rothschild check book. Few in Paris have seen one. Later the young man had the account transferred and made a small deposit. The French seldom draw checks; he drew none. Time passed. First, he put away small spare sums with the Rothschilds. Then he grew hard up and took out. One day he awoke to a great need. Counting up his balance, he saw that it lacked 400 francs of a sum he must pay in honor. Dare he overdraw?

He went to the Rue Laffitte, up the vast, silent stairway, to the melancholy club. Engaged in chat about the opera by two charming gray-whiskered idlers, he at last found opportunity to spring the question: "Would I dare to overdraw 400 francs?"

"You have an account with Rothschild. Use it," said the blue-eyed one with the red nose.

"Are there no blank checks in your book?" Inquired the pale brunet, with solicitude.

Desperately the young Frenchman wrote the check, passed it in—and got the money. In two months he had paid back the overdraft and had a small credit. Time passed. His finances did not improve, yet he was economical. Now and then he over-drew and paid back, until a day came when, not having paid back, he had an immense need to draw again.

Trembling, he made a second overdraft—and got the money. He was ashamed. Once or twice he tried to explain to those clubmen, but they failed to understand or deemed it of no importance. So, being pressed, he came to overdraw a third time, and a fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh. He has now stopped counting. He does not attempt to solve the mystery

Did the Rothschilds owe some great favor to his father? He had never heard of such. Had his grandfather been a friend of Baron James?

There was no tradition of it. Was it the whimsical joke of two fabulously rich old men, Baron Edmond and Gustave? Or pride of a house that takes no more deposits not to refuse the check of an old depositor? He thinks this latter theory the most likely.

In the palace of the head of the Vienna house there hangs a painting which shows their beginnings. It is the original dyptic done by Maurice Oppenheim in 1861 and of which copies may be found wherever there is a true Rothschild. I have tried in vain to get a photograph of it for years. Perhaps when I hand over my photographs of Baron James and his wife Evelina I may be favored.

The first scene represents the Elector of Hesse-Cassel, in presence only of his wife and little daughter, hastily and secretly confiding to his humble factor, Amschel Mayer—the first Rothschild—his treasure of \$5,000,000 in gold to save it from Hoche and the French army when they took Coblenz in 1794.

The second scene shows the five sons of Amschel Mayer paying back the deposit with interest to the heirs of the elector in 1823. The secret of the Rothschilds lies between these two scenes and glows in the family device: "Concord, integrity, industry, fidelity."

When Amschel Mayer established his third son, Nathaniel, as his agent, in Manchester and London, about 1797, he confided to the young man of only twenty-three two kinds of capital. Of their own money there was perhaps \$100,000, but of the elector's there was ten times that and more.

So it was when James, the youngest son, was sent to Paris. The great Napoleon smelt those millions. Politically he desired to seize them as belonging to the elector. Young James was only twenty, and there he sat with his capital, waiting for the reconstructive period bound to follow on Napoleon's fall. He had princely connections, won by the elector's enthusiasm, and a coterie of merchants in many cities, who later became mere Rothschild agents. Secret police reports of the empire just published give their names, and there is one note in the hand of Napoleon: "Investigate to the bottom the affair of the Rothschilds and the Prince of Hesse."

Napoleon went and young James Rothschild stayed—and loaned the government of the restoration \$100,000,000 at the moment when French holders of the 100-franc bonds were letting them go for fifty francs cash. James Rothschild trusted France.

In those days no Frenchman rallied at the young Hercules who seemed to have come to uphold the financial credit of their country. In 1830, for example, when Charles X fell and Louis Philippe came in between July 15 and December 31, French 3 per cents varied between fifty francs and seventy francs. The French people, with their riots, revolutions and mania for change, ran them down. James Rothschild ran them up again.

I should say Baron James. I have recently discovered two small carte-de-visite photographs of himself and his wife Evelina, legendary for her social kindness. They were taken by Disderi in the first year of the use of collodion and are among the first photographs on paper in Paris. Not even the family, I am told, possesses copies of them.

It shows them at the time after the three de Rothschild brothers had been created barons of the holy Roman empire by the Emperor of Austria. Three sons had been born to James and Evelina—Edmond, born in 1825; Alphonse in 1827 and Gustave in 1829.

They were already installed in the Rue Laffitte mansion. Similar house and office of the Banker Laffitte

stood at the corner. Thus the street gets its spelling—the pirate was Laffitte, while the de Rothschild Bordeaux vineyards are Chateau-Laffite! Even down to the first years of Napoleon III it was a highly fashionable street. Eugenie shone at Baroness Evelina's garden parties and those of the Turkish embassy next door. Across the street the witty Mme. Emile de Girardin had her salon. On the boulevard corner was the Maison Doree restaurant, from which Cora Pearl walked out as Lady Godiva by six a. m. to win a bet.

In the great old garden the three sons grew up, entering the bank at a youthful age. Baron James saw the railroads coming, when statesmen like Thiers said, "They will never go in France." Baron James sent youthful Alphonse to study railroads.

Now that Edmond at eighty-seven is still head of the company of the east and Gustave at eighty-three is still head of the greater company of the north some cry against the Rothschilds' contract in those early days of doubt. In 1843 the French government said to them:

"Aid us to build the Northern railroad; the treasury is empty. We will furnish the right of way and build the roadbed—estimated at \$7,000,000. You will lay the rails, build the stations and furnish rolling stock—estimated at 60,000,000. In return you shall run the railroad for forty years and take all profits—if there be any. Then we will pay you back your rolling stock at a valuation."

It was all but signed when the deputies refused the repayment clause, and when the Rothschilds waived it one cry went up from the Paris press: "M. de Rothschild solicits the privilege of ruining himself!" (Debats, July 15, 1843.) Fast friends with the Orleans family, the Rothschilds were dangerously conspicuous when the revolution of 1848 broke out. Their Suresnes chateau was pillaged by the same mob that sacked Louis Philippe's Neuilly chateau. But Baron James had papers enough in one portfolio to bring the revolutionists to terms.

It is scarcely known. In 1847, under the settled government, he had undertaken a loan of two hundred and fifty millions for public improvements. Some seventy millions had been paid over, and between November, when the loan was conceded, and February, when the revolution broke out, Baron James could certainly have placed it all with the public at a profit of twelve and a half millions. Yet he refrained. He had his doubts, and the revolutionists found the treasury empty. Why did he refuse himself that profit? To please his friends, the Orleans, who were deluged? Or could it have been simple probity?

They might have jailed him, but they preferred cash. So they gave him a guard of honor, and passed word that the Rothschilds were charming people. Baron James looked round. His friends, the Orleans, were gone for good, and his interest in stability was great. So he loaned the new republic thirteen millions at five per cent—half a million more than he might have made by saddling France with a loan that might have been wasted.

When Louis Napoleon came in he needed money, but he preferred another sea of financiers, the Pereires, Millauds and Mires, when a whole new system of finance, the Credit Foncier, Credit Lyonnais, Societe Generale, etc., with their popular subscriptions.

Baron James looked on and bought real estate. The supernatural foresight of the Rothschilds beheld a new Paris in Baron Haussmann's work of opening great avenues. In the Etoile quarter he bought land immensely, and Alphonse, the son he had chosen to succeed him, followed in his footsteps.

The Rothschilds never go by primogeniture. Ability only counts. If a son shows none, they give him a fortune and let him play. Few are like this. They work under their chief; and Alphonse became chief of the French house without a word. Baron James, dying in 1868, left him to steer it through the perils of Prussian war and commune.

Break credit was at a low ebb

Eight months before Napoleon III's fall, in return for the right to emit 2,000,000 francs of legal-tender notes, the Bank of France had promised to "discount all treasury orders;" yet these same treasury orders were being discounted in London at 18 per cent.

In the Chateau of Ferrieres, which Baron Alphonse inherited from his father, Bismarck and the German emperor accepted from Jules Favre the name of the French Rothschilds as guarantee of the monster five thousand millions indemnity. And when the loan of Pierpont Morgan's father helped on its payment, Baron Alphonse, at the head of a syndicate of bankers, gathered together the famous package of 120,000 German stocks and bonds—to save crushing additional conversion charges!

France astonished the world by her quick recovery. Soon she astonished even more by the gigantic French enterprise of the Panama canal.

The Suez canal had succeeded, and the Rothschilds had only recently bought up the khedive's and Credit Foncier's stock in it. You would have expected to see Baron Alphonse at the head of the Panama enterprise.

He was absent.

They are old-fashioned "high" bankers. They have their principles. Pass the smashing of the Union Generale; it was a battle of giants, and the Rothschilds believed that they were eventually safeguarding French savings. Since the death of Baron Alphonse they continue, taking their "participation" in all kinds of gilt-edged loans and enterprises, but their specialty always remains the princely connection.

Two aged men of eighty-three and eighty-seven—Barons Gustave and Edmond—are at the helm.

The young Frenchman whom they permit to overdraw knows two other cases, quite as curious, of two families who are old depositors. In one case the son and heir had involved the family honor, by his signature, in one of those enterprises gotten up to ruin backers. In the other a young German, gone back to his military service in Berlin, had struck his lieutenant and would be court-martialed for his life.

In both cases the distracted family ran to their old-fashioned bankers—the Paris Rothschilds. They told their tale to the sympathetic gray-haired idlers, upstairs in the Rue Laffitte. As by magic, the Berlin court-martial whitewashed its young prisoner and set him free, while the Parisian swindlers gave the other back his signature and papers.

They are two old men who have long arms.

It is not known which of the third generation they will choose as captain. Baron Henri, best known to the Paris public, seems to have no great taste for finances.

Some say the new chief is Baron Edouard, son of Alphonse, who lives in the Champs Elysees. Others prove it to be Baron Albert, his brother, at present in Vienna.

No one lives in Baron Alphonse's vast square palace off the Place de la Concorde, under which the subterranean hiding apartments are said to exist. Baron Henri will inherit his mother's magnificent chateau and grounds in mid-Paris—triangle forming an entire Paris block, with entrance on the Rue Berryer. The vast property beside the British embassy, whose park runs to the Champs Elysees, belongs to aged Baron Edmond. Nightingales sing in its century-old trees.

Aged Baron Gustave and his wife live in the Avenue de Marigny with their daughter, married to Baron de Lambert. They built the place for the de Lamberts, and now take their comfort in it with their grandchildren. Their son, Baron Robert, lives in the Avenue Friedland.

Of all the most aristocratic match was made by Marguerite Alexandrine, daughter of Baron Edmond, who married the eleventh Duke of Gramont, Prince of Bidache. So, her son, Armand de Gramont, born in 1879, is the young Duke de Guiche—lineal descendant and representative of that magnificent and chivalrous young confidant of Louis XIV in his amours with La Valliere, the "Guiche" of whom you read in Alexandre Dumas' "Vicente de Bragellone."

FIRE SHORT STORY

By Harold Kramer.

Sergeant Terence McGinnis was to the service born. His cradle had been an army blanket tacked in a hardback box and a bridle-bit was the only toy that ever came to him. His earliest recollections were indistinct blurs of blue and flashes of steel, together with the clatter of horses' hoofs.

Later, there were memories of stirring trumpet calls, the rushing of men, and the departure of troops, followed by dreary days and long nights when his mother held him in her arms and crooned tearful lullabies. Then back would ride the troop, with scowling Sioux prisoners, and not infrequently with one or two empty saddles.

So the years passed, the scene changing from one frontier post to another, but the incidents, repeating themselves, until at last came the proud day when "Terry," as he was known, with his shoulders squared, his head erect and his arm upraised, said "I do" to the oath read him by the mustering officer. And that day there came the call of the bugle, the rush of the troopers, and Terry rode at his father's stirrup as the detachment galloped away in pursuit of a marauding band of their natural enemies, the Sioux.

The retreating Indians were overtaken among the bluffs and buttes of the foothills, but the sudden discovery was a surprise to both parties. Surprised but not dismayed, the captain grimly gave the order, the bugle sounded the charge, then headlong the men of the service spurred toward the men of the tepees. One volley was fired as the spurs sank, and then the sabers flashed in the autumn sunlight. An answering volley caused a fated few to clutch blindly and fall, and then the shock came.

There was short, hellish work with painted faces at arm's length from the set jaws of the cavalrymen. Separated from his father by the maelstrom of death, Terry sought him when the scattering came. He saw him battling with two of the Sioux, and as he dashed to his aid the father's saber circled and swept one of his opponents into eternity. At the same instant the remaining savage, wearing the feathers of a chief, lunged forward, the point of his spear entering the trooper's breast and showing through his shoulder.

With a horrible scream, Terry spurred his horse to renewed efforts. His pistol and carbine were empty, but the saber trembled in the air at arm's length as he closed in. Gathering his muscles, he struck, but his horse staggered and swerved, and the blade, instead of cleaving the pointed skull, shaved off an ear and laid open one cheek. The wounded cavalry horse plunged forward to its knees and the boy fell heavily upon his head and shoulders. Such was Terence McGinnis' baptism into the service.

Before the snows had melted in the spring his widowed mother was sleeping beside the fallen soldier, and Terry knew no parent save the service. To it he gave his devotion, and a corporal's chevrons were sewed on his sleeves. Was there a detail wanted to round up an Indian band? Terry was at the commander's quarters begging to be chosen.

The years dropped away; men came to the troop and joyfully welcomed their discharges at the expiration of their enlistment. Terence McGinnis remained. The triple-striped chevron of the sergeant adorned his arm, but otherwise he was unchanged. Silent and unquestioning at all times, daring and eager on an Indian trail, he was considered an enigma by officers and men. When the fever put him in the hospital at the fort, he babbled and raved constantly—raved of a search to which he had consecrated himself.

By a militant socialist as he quit his palace. "You want to divide up?" laughed Baron Gustave. "All right. There are so many million people in France, and I have so many million francs. Division shows your share to be 12 francs. Take it and go up!"

When he was convalescent and was pressed for explanations as to his delirium.

Then came the relapse and again he lay tossing in the burning grasp of fever. With a clatter of hoofs a horse, its flanks dripping blood where the teeth of the spurs had bitten, stopped, panting, before the major's quarters. A ranchman fell from the saddle. Quickly he was carried into the room, and a glance showed that a bullet had crushed his left elbow. Brandy was forced between his lips.

"The Sioux!" he gasped. "They've burned Wilson's ranch and murdered them all. I broke through; they're making for the hills—" and he fainted again.

Rolling and muttering on his bed, Sergeant Terence McGinnis was brought suddenly upright by the sharp notes of the bugler's "boots" and "saddles." Then he lay back again, for the attendant was watching him. A moment later the "assembly" sounded, and a look of cunning came into the sick man's eyes as the hospital orderly ran out to see the cause of the trouble.

The troop was three miles away when the captain, glancing back, saw a strange sight. Coming like the wind was a figure clad in white. Rapidly he gained on the troop, and a murmur from the ranks announced the arrival of Sergeant Terry McGinnis, hatless, barefooted, robed only in his underclothes, with his sidearms buckled about his waist.

"For God's sake, Terry, go back!" shouted the captain, as McGinnis galloped to his side and saluted.

The fever was burning the sergeant's cheeks a livid red, and an unnatural brightness was in his eyes.

"I must go with the troop, captain," he replied, and his laugh was broken with the shivering of fever as he took his old place in the column.

Onward they rode, McGinnis sitting his saddle as firmly as of old. By the middle of the afternoon they had found their quarry and opened the fight. The Sioux were in greater numbers than had been expected, and the troopers dismounted and took shelter behind the boulders.

The tide of battle was turning, the reds were beginning to press them, and a rider was sent back to the fort for reinforcements. Sergeant McGinnis fired steadily from his improvised breastworks. Suddenly he dropped his carbine and, raising his head, peered long and intently at a brave who had ridden out from his fellows and was dashing along a few hundred yards distant, shouting defiance.

"Great God!" The captain's face blanched, and a murmur of horror ran along the line behind the rocks.

Sergeant McGinnis had sprung to his horse and was charging straight for the warrior who had defied the men of the service. A shrill, unearthly howl escaped his lips as he drew his saber and pressed his bare heels into the barrel of his mount.

The troop, stung to desperation by the spectacle, waited not for orders but rushed for their horses and swept after him in a mad, disorganized charge.

The onrushing torrent of horses and men and steel led by the strange looking specter in white struck terror to the souls of the Sioux and they turned to escape, but raging death swept into their midst and engulfed them in a cloud of blue.

When it was over, the captain rode in search of Sergeant McGinnis. He was lying prostrate across the body of the chief whom he had sought.

The skull of the Sioux was cleft to the chin by the saber of McGinnis, but his own life's blood was ebbing from a jagged wound in his breast. The captain lifted his head to his knee and held a canteen to his lips.

"I've found him—captain," he gasped. "Turn him—over—and you'll—see."

With his foot the captain turned over the Sioux. One ear was missing, and a hideous scar extended along one side of his face.

Sergeant McGinnis looked up and smiled through the mists of death. "Thank God, sir, my horse didn't stop this time!"

STERLING HELLIG.

Wall Paper

In our Wall Paper Room will be found the very latest ideas of the world's best designers.

Exclusive patterns in Foreign and Domestic makes at popular prices.

Our Wall Paper Rack shows the paper as it will appear on the wall.

Lewers & Cooke,

Limited

177 S. King St.

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agencies

Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool.
London Assurance Corporation.
Commercial Union Assurance Co. of London.
Scottish Union and National Insurance Co. of Edinburgh.
Aledonian Insurance Co. of Edinburgh.

American and Foreign Marine Insurance Co.

DO YOU USE

Pau ka Hana

IN THE KITCHEN?

Cable Address "Duisenberg" Honolulu

E. G. Duisenberg

STOCK AND BOND BROKER

Member Hawaiian Stock Exchange

First Floor, Stangenwald Building
Merchant Street, Honolulu.

Telephone 3013, P. O. Box 322.

Absolutely Pure

ICE CREAM

Delivered to all parts of city.

PALM CAFE.

Pacific Electric Co.

W. H. STUART, Prop.

Electrical repairing and contracting of all description.
1152 FORT ST., opp. Convent
TEL. 3132.

STEAMER AND CANVAS TRUNKS.

Sizes 26 to 40 at a big reduction.

Chan Kee

27 S. Hotel St.

I-RO-HA

AUTO STAND

Two Six-Seat Cadillac Cars

PHONE 3196.

Beretania St. near Nuuanu.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER.
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Agent to grant marriage licenses
Loans Negotiated.—Real Estate.
Court, Legal and Commercial Work.

O. P. Soares

Room 7, Magoon Building.
Cor. Merchant and Alakea.

STANDARD GAS ENGINES
For All Purposes.

MARINE, STATIONARY, PUMPING
HOISTING, ETC.
HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.
Agents for Hawaii.

How The Golden Plover Comes to These Islands

The National Geographic Magazine.

How migrating birds find their way over the widespread regions lying between their winter and summer homes has always been one of the tantalizing problems of the migration student. A favorite theory of the past, and one still claiming many advocates, is that river valleys and mountain chains form convenient highways along which the birds travel in the spring, and which are easily recognized on the return trip.

The incorrectness of this theory (at least with reference to some species) is proven by the migration routes of the palm warblers. They winter in the Gulf States from Louisiana eastward and throughout the Greater Antilles to Porto Rico. They nest in Canada from the Mackenzie Valley to Newfoundland. To carry out the above theory, the Louisiana palm warblers should follow up the broad, open highway of the Mississippi River to its source and go thence to their breeding grounds, while the warblers of the Antilles should use the Alleghany Mountains as a convenient guide.

As a matter of fact, the Louisiana birds nest in Labrador, and those from the Antilles cut diagonally across the United States to summer in central Canada. The two routes cross each other in Georgia at approximately right angles.

Another idiosyncrasy of bird migration is the adoption by the Connecticut warbler of different routes for its southward and northward journeys. All the individuals of this species winter in South America, and, as far as known, all go and come by the same direct route between Florida and South America, across the West Indies; but north of Florida the spring and fall routes diverge. The spring route leads the birds up the Mississippi Valley to their summer home in Southern Canada; but fall migration begins with a 1,000-mile trip almost due east to New England, whence the coast is followed southwest to Florida.

The Connecticut warbler is considered rare, but the multitudes that have struck the Long Island light-houses during October storms show how closely the birds follow the coast-line during fall migration.

The fact that the spring route is practically north and south through Ohio and then turns abruptly west indicates a large and as yet undiscovered breeding area in Ontario north of lakes Huron and Superior. Indeed, so little is known about the nesting of the Connecticut warbler that the eggs obtained by Mr. Seaton more than 25 years ago still remain unique.

Incidentally this route of the Connecticut warbler is a conclusive argument against the theory that migration routes indicate the original pioneer path by which the birds invaded the region of their present summer homes. Longest Continuous Flight 2,500 Miles.

Such elliptical migration routes as that mentioned above are rare among land birds, but are used on a far larger scale by many water birds, notable among which is the golden plover. This species nests along the Arctic coast of North America, and as soon as the young are old enough to care for themselves fall migration is begun by a trip to the Labrador coast, where the plover fattens for several weeks on the abundant native fruits. A short trip across the Gulf of St. Lawrence brings it to Nova Scotia, the starting point for its extraordinary ocean flight, due south to the coast of South America.

The golden plover takes a straight course across the ocean, and, if the weather is propitious, makes the whole 2,400 miles without pause or rest. But if tempests arise, it may be blown out of its course to the New England coast and start anew on the advent of fair weather; or it may rest for a few days at the Bermudas, one-third of the way along its course, or at the nearest of the Lesser Antilles, still 600 miles from the mainland of South America. These, however, are emergency stop-overs, to be resorted to only in case of storms. Having accomplished its ocean voyage, it passes across eastern South America to its winter home in Argentina.

After a six months' vacation here, the plover finds its way back to the Arctic by an entirely different route. It travels across northwestern South America and the Gulf of Mexico, reaching the United States along the coasts of Louisiana and Texas. Thence it moves slowly up the Mississippi Valley and by early June is again at the nesting site on the Arctic coast. Its round trip has taken the form of an enormous ellipse, with a minor axis of 2,600 miles and a major axis stretching 8,000 miles from Arctic America to Argentina.

Use Such a Difficult Route?

The evolution of the elliptical route of the golden plover, wonderful though it is in its present extended form, is easily traced through its various stages. Toward the end of the glacial era, when the ice began to recede, the peninsula of Florida was submerged and a comparatively small area of land in the southeastern United States was free from ice. Any golden plover that attempted to follow up the retreating ice must have been confined to an all land route from Central America through Mexico and Texas to the western part of the Mississippi Valley. As larger areas of the eastern United States were uncovered and became available for bird habitation, extension of the route would be to the northeast, until in time the whole of the Mississippi Valley to the Great Lakes could be occupied.

As the migration route lengthened and powers of flight developed, there would arise a tendency to straighten the line and shorten it by cutting off some of the great curve through Texas and Mexico. A short flight across the western end of the Gulf of Mexico was finally essayed, and this gradually lengthened and its points of departure and arrival moved eastward until eventually the roundabout curve through Texas was discarded and the flight was made directly from southern Louisiana across the Gulf.

As the great areas of Canada were added to the birds' domain, other conditions arose. Here appeared a vast new stretch of coast and plain—the Labrador peninsula—offering in the fall rich stores of the most delectable berries and fruits, but at migrating time, in the spring, bound by frost and shrouded in fog. Since Chinook winds made the climate of the interior of the continent just east of the Rocky Mountains especially favorable for spring migration, there arose gradually a dividing of the spring and fall routes, the fall route tending eastward, while the spring route remained unchanged. When the fall route had worked eastward to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a shortening began to take out the great westward curve of the New England coast. A short ocean flight was attempted; and, when this proved suc-

cessful, it was extended until the present direct route across the Atlantic was obtained.

How Does The Plover Find Its Way to Hawaii.

The above gives a probable and fairly satisfactory explanation of the origin of the present migration route of the golden plover over the Atlantic Ocean. But this is a very simple problem compared with that presented by the Pacific golden plover. The Hawaiian Islands are in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, distant 2,000 miles from California on the east, 2,400 miles from Alaska on the north, and 3,700 miles from Japan to the west. Golden plover in considerable numbers fly each fall the 2,400 miles across an islandless sea from Alaska to Hawaii, spend the winter there, and fly back again the next spring to nest in Alaska. But how did they first find their way to Hawaii?

It is not to be supposed that any birds would deliberately strike out over unknown seas hunting for a new winter home. It is scarcely more probable that, even if a large flock was caught in a storm and carried far out of its course to the Hawaiian shores, the birds would change in a single season habits of countless generations and start at once a radically new migration route. It has already been said that present migration routes are evolutions—age-long modifications of other routes. The problem, then, is to find some migration route from which the golden plover's present Hawaiian-Alaskan route could have been easily and naturally derived.

The bird breeds on the northern shores of eastern Siberia, from the Jakof Islands to Bering Strait, and on the Alaska side of the strait south to the northern base of the Alaska peninsula. It winters on the mainland of southeastern Asia, in the eastern half of Australia, and throughout the islands of Oceania, from Formosa and the Liu Kiu Islands on the north-west to the Low Archipelago in the southeast.

The breeding range has an east-and-west extension of about 1,700 miles, while the winter home extends nearly half around the globe—10,000 miles—from India to the Low Archipelago. Undoubtedly the original migration route was approximately north and south, between the nests in Siberia and the winter resorts in southern Asia. In the course of time the species spread eastward in the winter to Australia, to the islands along the eastern coast of Asia, and throughout Oceania, while at the same time the breeding range

was extended eastward across Bering Strait to Alaska.

If all these extensions took place before there was any cutting off of corners in the migration route, then at this stage of development the Alaska-breeding birds were journeying over 31,000 miles to reach the Low Archipelago, distant only a little more than 5,000 miles on an air-line.

It is fair to suppose that early in the course of the eastward extension among the Pacific islands, the plover began to shorten the roundabout journey by flights from the northern islands to eastern Asia, and finally to Japan. The most northern island is Palmyra, and the flight from there westward to the nearest of the Marshall Islands is about 2,000 miles; thence a 3,000-mile journey, with several possible rests, brings the birds to Japan.

It is easily possible that birds accustomed to this 5,000-mile flight might be driven by storms a thousand miles out of their course and discover Hawaii. When from Hawaii they attempted to reach Japan they would find a chain of islands stretching for 1,700 miles in the desired direction, and the final flight of 2,000 miles from the last of these—the Midway Islands—to Japan would be no longer than previous flights to which they had become accustomed.

Having once learned the route from the Midway Islands to Japan, it would be natural that the place of alighting on the Asiatic coast should be gradually carried north and east until the direct flight was made from the Midway Islands to the Aleutians. A natural and easy carrying of this line eastward would result in the present route between Hawaii and Alaska.

Neighbors and Strangers.

Both the American and Pacific golden plovers nest in Alaska near Bering Strait, the former on the north and the latter on the south side of the strait. The American bird reached there by a westward extension from Canada, and the Pacific by an eastward extension from Siberia. The birds themselves are so nearly alike that only an expert can distinguish them; and, notwithstanding they are such near neighbors during the summer—scarcely a hundred miles apart—the beginning of migration makes them utter strangers; for those north of the strait travel 3,000 miles east and then 6,000 miles south to Argentina, while the others make a 3,000-mile flight directly south to their winter home in Hawaii.

BORN.

PETERSON—In this city, June 22, to the wife of D. L. Peterson, a son. CUNHA—In Honolulu, June 16, to the wife of Albert R. Cunha, a daughter.

Castle & Cooke,

LIMITED.

Honolulu, T. H.
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS and GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS.

Representing—
Ewa Plantation Co.
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
Kohala Sugar Co.
Apokaa Sugar Mill Co.
Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis.
Westons Centrifugals
Babcock & Wilcox Boilers.
Green's Fuel Economizer.
Matson Navigation Co.
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston.
Aetna Insurance Co.
National Fire Insurance Co.
Citizens Insurance Co. (Hartford Fire Insurance Co.)
The London Assurance Corporation.

Woodlawn

MANOA VALLEY.
See CHAS. S. DESKY.

STEINWAY & SONS
AND OTHER PIANOS.

THAYER PIANO CO.

156 Hotel Street. Phone 2313.

TUNING GUARANTEED

THE CAPITOL CAFE

King St., opp. Young Hotel

Everything New and Clean.

POPULAR PRICES.

Drink

MAY'S OLD KONA COFFEE.

Best in the Market.

HENRY MAY & CO.

Phone 1271.

Dress Goods

Men's Furnishings

YAT HING, - 127 Hotel St.

THE GREAT BENJAMIN COMPOUND

HERBALO

Cures Constipation.

Makes New, Rich

Blood.

Stomach and Liver

Regulator

Cures the Kidneys.



SUN CHUNG KWOCK BO LTD

CHINESE NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHING AND
JOB PRINTING.

No. 49 Cor. of Smith and Hotel Sts.

Empire Chop House

(Lately Palace Grill.)

Bethel St. Opp. Empire Theatre.

Open Day and Night, Cuisine Unsurpassed.

BEST MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

SOLAR HEATER

will save you money. Call and see one in operation.

ACETYLENE LIGHT & AGENCY COMPANY.

Hustace avenue, off South St.

BEFORE

taking a policy of life insurance in any other company ask to see the

CONTRACT

- IN THE -

New England Mutual

Life Insurance Com-

pany Of Boston, Mass.

and compare the many

advantages it offers

with those of other

companies

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

GENERAL AGENTS



GOOD TASTE AND JUDGMENT

are more essential to having a beautifully appointed table, than large expenditure.

Let us show you unusual patterns in

Community Silver

It has a distinct richness of appearance and charm of design which rival sterling.

It's more than triple plate—it costs but a trifle more than ordinary plated ware—it lasts a life time.

W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd.

53-57 King Street.

Woman's World

SAUCES FOR PUDDINGS, ETC.

Banana Custard.—Make a custard as follows: 2 tablespoons corn starch, wetted with enough water to dissolve it; 1 cup granu-

a spoon, laying each about half
inch apart. Then place paper
taining meringues on piece of
wood, put them into quick oven
not close it, watch them; when

peas, 1 egg, well beaten, salt and pepper to
together, put on fire, let boil about
minutes without stirring. Pour
in a large flannel bag, repeat stirring
til it runs clear; then have re
basin.

very popular. Some of the lawn signs are exquisitely embroidered by hand and inset with lace motifs, while the tapestry and brocade designs

WHITE

E SOAP

WHITE

THE SOAP

THE SOAP

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

used in the bedroom, cushions of this kind are accompanied by handkerchief sachets, nightdress cases, glove cases etc., made to match.

soaked in 1 pint cold water.
minutes add 1 pint boiling wa
quart cider, 1 pint sugar (granu
and grated rind and juice of 2 l
Let stand on stove until hot,

3 min. not boil. Then strain into mo
m. - take as many

FILLING and GRADING

Your lot graded and filled by capable workmen in charge of an engineer. Estimates furnished.

P. M. Pond

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR. Phone 2890

EDISON We have a large stock of these wonderful

Talking Machines and

The Latest Records

Hawaiian News Co., Ltd. Alex. Young Bldg.

PHONOGRAPHS

"DAISY"

AUSTRALIAN BUTTER

WILL ARRIVE PER "MARAMA" FOR

C. Q. Yee Hop & Co.

PHONE 1851

EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS IN HANDSOME GREYS

English and American Weaves. Made to your order with style and style unequalled.

W. W. AHANA 62 South King Street

TOM SHARP NEW PHONE 1697 **SHARP SIGNS**

The Painter Are Trade Promoters.

847 Kaahumanu St.

Firewood and Coal

Best Grades Always On Hand

Concrete Brick, Crushed Rock and Sand

Nustace-Peck Co. Ltd.

Phone 2295 63 Queen Street

Great Club Offers

Hawaiian Star Garden Island

The Garden Island, the bright, new way paper of the Island of Kauai, has been doubled in size and is now a more desirable publication in every respect than ever.

The Hawaiian Star (daily) is \$3.00 and Garden Island \$2.50. We offer both, one year, for \$9.15; six months, \$4.85. Or Semi-Weekly Star (\$2.00) and Garden Island (\$2.50) will be sent to any address for \$3.95.

Address: Hawaiian Star, Honolulu.

ABE RUEF IS LOSING HIS PERSONALITY

Chronicle: Do you remember Abe Ruef?

Ninety-six days of San Quentin have killed the personality that the world knew as the boss of San Francisco, according to Julius W. Raphael, who on Friday visited the prison.

"I was shocked," said Raphael yesterday. "I had not seen Ruef since his incarceration, and the man that finally slunk into the warden's office was a stranger to me. His face was of a pinkish, bluish hue—I think they call it the prison pallor—his eyes shifted constantly. He did not once look me squarely in the face. His fingers never stopped twitching."

"Hello, Abe," I said.

"Hello," he answered in colorless tones. I hardly knew what to say; I could think of no common ground of conversation. Finally I remembered that he knew the Kohl family well.

"Did you know Charles Frederick Kohl was shot yesterday?" I asked him.

"Who?"

"Why, Kohl, the millionaire, son of the man who built the Kohl building in San Francisco."

"I don't remember him."

"Why, surely you remember the Kohl family—one of the best known families in San Francisco?"

"Oh, yes, I remember now. Too bad, wasn't it?" But there was no expression in his voice and he asked me no further questions. He evinced no concern in the outside world. He heard me tell of recent political events in San Francisco, of men he had known long and intimately; but no gleam of interest shone in his eyes. I seemed to be talking to a man whose mind was far, far away.

"The guard told me 'They all get that way.' It is a common mental condition of all convicts. Incessant brooding over their prison terms begets melancholies. They lose hope. I watched the different squads go into the lockup at 5 o'clock Friday afternoon and I saw the same hunted look in their eyes and faces that I had noticed in Ruef."

"What's the reason?" I asked a guard, and he smiled grimly and pointed his finger. It was toward a small tower on the prison wall that the hand of the guard pointed.

"I saw in the tower another guard with a gun. While I looked two convicts separated themselves from the striped line that glided into the lockup and walked back in the direction of the tower. The guard who was with me raised his hand and signaled. The guard in the tower signaled back."

"If I hadn't done that those two 'cons' would have been shot," the guard told me. "That's the reason why they have that hunted look. They're afraid of being shot. Those two who just went back are allowed out in the inclosure for a little time because of extra work."

"Let me show you something," continued the guard. He threw into the lockup a cigar butt he had been puffing. There was the flash of a striped figure and the next instant the butt was in the pocket of a convict.

"They get like dogs," said the guard. "Some of them think they've been here five years when they've been here only five months. Ruef is that way and he's been here only since March 7th."

Herbert F. Repsold, son of a millionaire wine merchant of San Francisco, passed Raphael in the striped line that lockstepped into the lockup. Ruef gained fame as the "perfumed burglar." He is serving a sentence of fifteen years.

"Repsold saw me," said Raphael, "but as he passed he turned his head away. I saw several young fellows in the line of convicts who looked to be between the ages of 19 and 22. They were bunched with men who looked to be hardened criminals."

"I learned that there is no distinction made in the class of prisoners. In some of the cells there are four convicts. Perhaps one or two may be youths who are in for the first time. They are thrown in contact with old-timers."

"Now, while physically San Quentin is a model prison, as I found it on my visit of Friday, morally its method of handling convicts is wrong."

"It is not right to place youth of good family with the lowest criminals. For example, and, understand, I am condoning no man's crime, young Repsold was reared as a gentleman. He strayed from the straight and narrow path."

"Instead of correcting his evil ten-

FILLING MATERIALS.

Filling materials, for swampy places, low lands, old cesspools, etc., for sale. Geo. M. Yamada, office 208 McCandless bldg. Tel. 2157.

NOTICE. PAYMENT OF WATER RATES.

As provided for in Chapter 45 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii, 1905, all persons holding water privileges or those paying water rates are hereby notified that the water rates for the six (6) months ending December 31, 1911, will be due and payable on the first day of July, 1911.

A failure to pay such water rates within fifteen (15) days thereafter an additional charge of 10 per cent. will be made.

All privileges upon which rates remain unpaid on July 16, 1911, are subject to immediate shut-off without further notice.

Rates are payable at the office of the HONOLULU WATER WORKS, CAPITOL BUILDING.

J. M. LITTLE, Superintendent of Honolulu Water Works, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Bureau of Honolulu Water Works, Honolulu, T. H., June 20, 1911.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

At Chambers Sitting to Hear and Determine Controversies Respecting Rights of Private Ways and Water Rights.

Kaneohe Ranch Company, Limited, a Corporation, Petitioner, vs. Kaneohe Rice Mill Company, Limited, a Corporation, et al., Defendants. Action to Determine Water Rights.

Anthony Ahlo, Henry H. Parker, Wong Leong, Aukai, Sophia K. Wiley, Lepeka Poepee, John Bell, Mary K. Pahau, Mrs. J. T. Downey, Charles Silva, Chong Lum Sup, George Watson, Rowland Watson, Jacob Watson, Emma Keakahiwa, Maria Lihi, Ching On, Kalua Kapukini, M. Wahineka, Charlotte A. Carter, Mary A. Carter, Alfred W. Carter, Trustee for Rachael A. Carter; J. O. Carter, Henry C. Carter, Sarah C. Babbitt, J. S. B. Pratt, Sr., J. S. B. Pratt, Jr., Joshua D. Pratt, Catherine Pratt, Dudley Pratt, Laura M. Pratt, Emilia Silva, Thomas Silva, Sarah Silva, Rosie O'Hara, Mary Ann Horner, Hattie Doak, Joseph Silva, Emilia Silva, John Silva, George Silva, John Doe, Richard Roe, Mary Black, Rachael Blue, John Oahu, Samuel Maui and James Hawaii.

You and each of you are directed to appear before the presiding judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, sitting in Chambers to hear and determine controversies respecting rights of private ways and water rights, in the court room of said judge in the Judiciary Building, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1911, at ten o'clock a. m., at which time and place a hearing on the petition filed herein by the Kaneohe Ranch Company, Limited, a corporation, against said defendants will be had, to attend and prove their rights and answer to said petition, in which petition the petitioner alleges that it is entitled, as lessee of the Konoiki of the Ahupuaa of Kaneohe, to all the water and to the use of all the water flowing in the stream which lies within and flows through the Ahupuaa of Kaneohe, in the District of Koolaula, City and County of Honolulu aforesaid, known as the Kaneohe stream, excepting the rights appurtenant to one hundred five and 12-1000 (105,012) acres of land in said Ahupuaa of Kaneohe for irrigation purposes not owned or leased by it, which said one hundred five and 12-1000 (105,012) acres are entitled to use not more than twenty thousand (20,000) gallons of water per acre per day for the purposes of irrigation, and proving that the rights of the parties be adjudicated and that it be adjudged that the defendants A. Haneberg, Administrator of the Estate of L. Ahlo, and the Kaneohe Rice Mill Company, Limited, are wrongfully diverting and using the said water in any amount so diverted and used exceeding twenty thousand (20,000) gallons per acre per day necessary to irrigate the portion of the said one hundred five and 12-1000 (105,012) acres owned by them, and that the petitioner be declared to be the owner, as such lessee, and entitled to the use, as such lessee, of all water of said Kaneohe stream, excepting such as is necessary to irrigate the one hundred five and 12-1000 (105,012) acres aforesaid, not exceeding twenty thousand (20,000) gallons per acre per day, and for such other and further relief as petitioner may be entitled to.

You and each of you are hereby notified that upon a failure to appear, attend and prove your rights, the same will be adjudicated without such attendance.

Dated, Honolulu, T. H., June 22, 1911.

WILLIAM HENRY, High Sheriff, Territory of Hawaii.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES IN AND FOR THE TERRITORY AND DISTRICT OF HAWAII.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, vs. THE WAIMANALO SUGAR COMPANY, et al., Defendants.

Action brought in said District Court and the Petition filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, in Honolulu.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, GREETING:

The WAIMANALO SUGAR COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii; WILLIAM O. SMITH, SAMUEL M. DAMON, E. FAXON BISHOP, ALBERT F. JUDD, and ALFRED W. CARTER, Trustees under the Will and of the Estate of BERNICE P. BISHOP, deceased; JOHN A. CUMMINS; KAPEKA M. CUMMINS, wife of JOHN A. CUMMINS; CUSHMAN CARTER, Trustee; JOHN KIMO; KAHALELAU PE, wife of JOHN KIMO; ANNIE AKONG; JOHN AKONG; JAMES AKONG; LUCY AKONG and AMELIA AKONG, unknown heirs at law of MARY AKONG, deceased; HENRY KAHUNANUI, CHARLES KAHUNANUI, WILLIAM KAHUNANUI, JANE KAHUNANUI, CLARA KAHUNANUI and MARY KAHUNANUI, unknown heirs at law of KAHUNANUI, deceased; THOMAS LAUHEIKU, ROBERT LAUHEIKU, GEORGE LAUHEIKU, ELIZABETH LAUHEIKU, HARRIET LAUHEIKU, and EDITH LAUHEIKU, unknown heirs at law of LAUHEIKU, deceased; and JAMES BROWN, JOHN BLACK, HENRY WHITE, GEORGE SMITH, MARY JONES, CLARA HILQ, HELEN LANAI and ELSA KONA, unknown owners and claimants,

You are hereby directed to appear, and answer the Petition in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the District Court of the United States, in and for the Territory of Hawaii, within twenty days from and after service upon you of a certified copy of Plaintiff's Petition herein, to appear with a certified copy of this Summons.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment of condemnation of the lands described in the Petition herein and for any other relief demanded in the Petition.

WITNESS THE HONORABLE SANFORD B. DOLE AND THE HONORABLE CHARLES F. CLEMONS, Judges of said District Court, this 18th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

(Sgd.) A. E. MURPHY, Clerk

(Seal) (Endorsed)

No. 74, DISTRICT COURT OF THE U. S. for the Territory of Hawaii. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA vs. THE WAIMANALO SUGAR COMPANY, et al. SUMMONS. ROBT. W. BRECKONS, United States Attorney.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Hawaii, ss. I, A. E. MURPHY, Clerk of the District Court of the United States of America, in and for the Territory and District of Hawaii, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of the original Summons in the case of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA vs. THE WAIMANALO SUGAR COMPANY, et al., as the same remains of record and on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said District Court this 25th day of March, A. D. 1911.

A. E. MURPHY, Clerk of United States District Court, Territory of Hawaii. By F. L. DAVIS, Deputy Clerk.

\$8.75

FOR A TIME

Works of

R. L. Stephenson
Richard Harding Davis
John Fox, Jr.
Raffie's Series.
W. W. Jacobs.
Wilkie Collins.
F. R. Stockton.

All Scribner Editions.

FOR A TIME

\$8.75.

Brown & Lyon Co., Limited,

Young Building.

Bowers' Merchant Patrol

And Confidential Agency

Reliable Watchmen Furnished. Phone 1051, P. O. Box 284. City Headquarters, Club Stables.

Y. WO SING CO.

Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

Butter 35c lb.; Fresh Dried Fruits.

1186-1188 Nuuanu Street

Telephone 1034. Box 353