

YULETIDE SPIRIT IS ABROAD IN HONOLULU

Prosperity of Year Measured by
an Unprecedented Holiday
Trade.

ALL RECORDS ARE BROKEN

City's Store Windows Taking on
Festive Garb for Santa
Claus.

The business men of the city yesterday opened their stores to the commencement of the second week before Christmas business and closed them in the afternoon, satisfied that the promise of a week ago is to be amply fulfilled and that the year's business on January first will set a new record in merchandising and a new mark for Honolulu prosperity.

There was no exception from the general report yesterday that sales for this Christmas season would overtop any previously recorded, if they have not already done so. The causes unanimously ascribed for it, given unsolicited, as a rule, were two in number. The extra sugar dividends announced at the latter part of the year and an increase in population were universally acknowledged to be responsible. The presence of the fleet has added immensely to the Christmas trade, not visibly as a general rule, for the merchants handling the greater part of it seldom deal directly with the men of the fleet but indirectly through the great amount of free cash that is introduced and put in circulation. In short Honolulu this year is substantially prosperous, more so than it has ever been before.

H. F. Wichman, manager of the jewelry firm bearing his name, says that never before in the records of his store has the Christmas trade averaged so much high priced goods, while other merchants of the city echo the statement. Where patrons in past years considered five dollars or so a large price, the mark has now reached twenty and twenty-five. People have plenty of money and can afford to spend it.

The Clothing Windows.

In many cases the stores have not yet completed or designed the final displays for their Christmas windows and in others the unexampled early shopping caught them unawares and left them little time, but the displays have nevertheless shown as much improvement as has everything else connected with this season.

B. F. Ehlers & Co. have devoted their windows to five displays, two windows being used to show the evening dresses and wraps which were expressed to that firm just in time to catch the opening of the season and were hardly "over their trip," before they had been installed. Besides these windows is one heaped high with soft cushions, "solid comfort" so evident from the street that the firm reports selling ten times more cushions this year than they have ever done before in a previous holiday season.

Other windows are devoted to lace hollies and centers in one instance; in another to bathrobes and inviting silks, consistent with the ideas of ease expressed by the nearby cushions. One window has been devoted to gents' furnishings. The Korean, which arrives today, brings to Ehlers, as it does to most of the other merchants, the final consummation of Christmas goods, and in this instance has a box of the new Crossroads fobs, the tasty and unique souvenirs which this company produced in ideas of Secretary Wood of the promotion committee.

Those on Fort.

The unique and original displays in Jordan's windows which have held their crowds consistently, are to be partially changed today, the arrangement of holiday novelties in evening gowns and wraps having occupied the management yesterday preparatory to displaying them. Around these silks, laces and braided scarfs and novelty vests will be arranged in consistent detail.

In spite of the fact that Blom's have occupied their new quarters in the Anthony Block but twelve days, their windows are ready to uphold the present tone of the holiday decorations. In their hotel street windows are arranged a display of dolls, placed in regard to dress coloring with an oriental lacy. One of their front windows and the Fort street side of the store have been devoted to ladies' gowns, scarfs and those manifold items of the ladies' shopping list which so appeal to the feminine mind.

Other Clothing Displays.

The corner of Fort and King is faced with holiday cheer during the savings now for the electric displays arranged by John's & Fegory, their two corner windows (furnished the new with gentlemen's and the other with boys' suits). The festoons of electric lights, the glances of flowers and fruit wreaths (Continued on Page 9.)

JURY SAYS M'MAHON GUILTY OF VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER

Verdict in Leilehua Murder Trial Arrived at
After Eight Hours' Deliberation—Ten
Years the Maximum Sentence.



JOHN A. MCMAHON.

Convicted of Manslaughter for the Killing of A. N. Cederlof.

"We find the defendant, John A. McMahon, guilty of voluntary manslaughter."

Such were the words read by Deputy Clerk Foster Davis of the federal court last night at ten minutes to eleven from the paper handed him by Foreman G. F. Bush of the jury which had been out since half-past two in the afternoon trying to reach a verdict in the case. John A. McMahon can be sentenced under this verdict to imprisonment for ten years, the time he is confined resting wholly in the discretion of the court.

It was a sight those who were present last evening will long remember. Twelve jurymen, Judge Clemens and court officers, attorneys for prosecution and defense, the defendant standing at "attention" while his wife sobbed hysterically in a chair at his side, and two newspapermen who were the only witnesses outside those directly occupied in the case.

The jury came in and took their places in the brilliantly lighted courtroom, the foreman with the folded verdict in his hand, while Bailiff Smith brought McMahon from the marshal's office to bear his doom. Accompanying him was his little wife to whom the strain of the past few days had been too much, and she was crying hysterically as she entered the room.

As McMahon entered and scanned the faces of the jurymen for the answer, more than one shifted their gaze from him, and some hung their heads slightly. Mrs. McMahon was assisted to a chair by Attorney Andrews and sat sobbing loudly while the others in the court remained standing as the fateful words dropped from the lips of the deputy clerk.

At the conclusion of reading the verdict, Attorney Andrews noted a motion for a new trial, and court adjourned until Wednesday morning, exercising the jury until the second Tuesday in January and those jurors on other islands being excused until they are notified.

Jury Worked Hard.

It was two-thirty in the afternoon when the jury retired to arrive at a verdict, and at seven o'clock they went out to dinner as they had reached no conclusion at that time.

Coming back at night, they soon sent for the revolver which was an exhibit in the case and then at ten o'clock they asked for further instructions and parts of the charge were read to them again by Judge Clemens. After retiring for this time, they were out but half an hour when they notified the court that they had reached a verdict and court was called to order to hear it.

After the verdict was pronounced, Judge Clemens stated that he would set no time for the sentence, this to be decided upon later.

All day there was a large crowd in the court, as the case has awakened a great deal of interest in the city, and every available seat was occupied during both morning and afternoon sessions of the court. After the jury retired, the majority stayed in the courtroom until after two o'clock waiting for a verdict, and then a few came back in the evening but all had given up

UNION KNIVES FOR LORD-YOUNG

Ewaliko After Contracting Firm
—"Buncombe" Is What F. E.
Thompson Calls It.

Word reached the city yesterday morning that open warfare had broken out between the Hilo labor union and the Lord-Young Construction Company, and that Ewaliko and all his cohorts were out with the axe to do the company up. According to the Hilo report to The Advertiser, the union men were preparing to strike their first blow by denouncing the breakwater contractors to Major Wooten and to Washington direct, first on the grounds of employing non-citizen labor and secondly for the alleged use of inferior rock in the breakwater structure.

"Pure buncombe," is what F. E. Thompson, attorney, one of the principals of the company, said yesterday, when asked as to the matter. "We haven't heard a word about it," he said, "and I never heard a mention of it when I was in Hilo on Sunday. But a knocker's knock is sometimes a good advertisement."

J. L. Young, of the firm, had also heard nothing of any labor trouble until shown The Advertiser account of it from the seat of war. Even then he professed to believe it something Ewaliko was simply talking about and something which would soon peter down to nothing.

Union Is Excited.

HILO, December 10.—Open war has broken out between the Hilo labor union and the Lord-Young breakwater contract men, owing to the refusal on the part of the latter to employ a gang of union men. As a result the union will do all in its power to get the contractors into trouble with the federal authorities by making charges both to Major Wooten, the army engineer in charge of federal construction work in the islands, and with the authorities at Washington.

The matter was taken up at a meeting of the union held last Tuesday night, when it was decided to take action as stated above.

The beginning of the affair was when Harry Papke, who was Lord & Young's foreman at the Kapoho quarry, discharged all the Japanese working there because he could not get decent work out of them," said Ewaliko last Saturday. "The contractor's superintendent told Papke that he could not get citizen labor to take the places of the Japanese, and Papke said he could. In the end a \$50 bet was made on the proposition."

Papke came to Hilo and asked me to let him have laborers. I sent sixteen men to Kapoho on Monday, with the understanding that sixteen more were to follow the following day. However, when the men arrived at Kapoho, they were told by the superintendent that their kind of labor was not wanted, so they went back to Hilo, and no more men were sent to Kapoho.

No Union Men.

"Of course, it made Papke mad to be fooled in that way, as he had been told by the superintendent to get citizen laborers, and the men sent were all good, strong workmen; so on Tuesday he went out to Kapoho to find out from the superintendent about the trouble. The superintendent said that he did not want that kind of workmen. They belonged to the union, and he had no use for union men, anyhow. Then Papke threw up his job on the spot."

It happened that two white quarrymen, who had been doing the expert work in the blasting line, heard what the superintendent said about unions, and they asked him if he meant it. He said he did, and they said they belonged to the miners' union. They, also, quit on the spot.

Report to Major Wooten.

"We took the entire matter up at a meeting of the union last Tuesday, and we are now waiting for Engineer Quinn to come here on his regular visit in order to lay the matter before him. We intend to show that the work on the contract has fallen far behind the time set owing to the employment of incompetent labor. Furthermore, we understand that the contractors are allowed to employ Japanese only in case there is no citizen labor available, and we can easily show that there is plenty of citizen labor eager to get the work. Finally, we are prepared to show that a lot of the rock which has been put into the breakwater is below the standard set in the contract."

"We are prepared to present this matter, accompanied by affidavits, before Quinn. However, I was also instructed to write the full details to Major Wooten, and also to send the particulars, with affidavits, to the union headquarters on the mainland, with the request that the charges against the contractors be presented in due form with the proper authorities in Washington."

While the defendant asserts that he did not commit the fatal act of shooting but that the gun was discharged by Cederlof himself, so that there is no contention that the defendant shot in self-defense; nevertheless, inasmuch as there is testimony of a struggle between him and Cederlof in which Cederlof was the aggressor and in which the defendant was endeavoring to protect himself when the fatal shot was fired, the defendant has asked for an instruction as to his right of self-defense, for the purpose of removing any possible prejudice for his acts of self-defense, even though they may have fallen short of killing. I, accordingly, charge you, that the defendant, if he was not himself the aggressor and if he had reasonable grounds for believing him-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

THE CHARGE.

Judge Clemens read a long charge, but went through it rapidly and at two-thirty the case was in the hands of the jury and they were locked up to deliberate on the verdict.

First Judge Clemens took up the matter of jurisdiction, showing the jury that the court did have jurisdiction over the place where the alleged crime was committed, and then went on to the charge, and the different degrees from manslaughter to murder in the first degree. After describing the different degrees and the prescribed punishments, he charged, in part:

"While the defendant asserts that he did not commit the fatal act of shooting but that the gun was discharged by Cederlof himself, so that there is no contention that the defendant shot in self-defense; nevertheless, inasmuch as there is testimony of a struggle between him and Cederlof in which Cederlof was the aggressor and in which the defendant was endeavoring to protect himself when the fatal shot was fired, the defendant has asked for an instruction as to his right of self-defense, for the purpose of removing any possible prejudice for his acts of self-defense, even though they may have fallen short of killing. I, accordingly, charge you, that the defendant, if he was not himself the aggressor and if he had reasonable grounds for believing him-

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(Continued on Page Eight.)

GOVERNOR WILL ASK FOR ACTION

Will Urge Speedy Dredging of
Harbor for Sanitary
Reasons.

Honolulu's sanitation campaign is seriously affected by the reported decision of an army board in Washington against General Wood's plan to locate the brigade post in the city of Honolulu which ditches the Macomb waterfront reclamation, and by the probability the rivers and harbors committee of congress delaying dredging work in Honolulu harbor on the recommendation of the army engineers. The establishment of the brigade post in the city, according to the plans suggested here by General Macomb, might have led to the carrying out of the Ala Moana boulevard plan, and the harbor dredging was expected to furnish material for the filling in of Kewalo swamps.

Neither of the sanitary projects will be given up, however. Governor Frear has both matters under consideration and when asked yesterday concerning them said that the dredging matter, at least, would be taken up in Washington at once.

"As a sanitary measure, we can urge the dredging," said the Governor, "and Hawaii will use all possible efforts to have the contract carried out. As shown by plans discussed at the recent meeting on the subject, the dredging will furnish material to improve the Kewalo swamp lands, and for that reason, aside from the question of harbor needs, Hawaii can ask for action."

Regrets Brigade Post Plans.

"For several reasons I regret that the decision seems to be going in favor of having the large military post at Leilehua. One of the results of carrying out the plan of having it in the city would have been the return to us of the drill shed lot, and, we hoped, the carrying out of the Ala Moana road plan of reclamation and beautification of the shore line. The plan is not dead and may, of course, be taken up locally."

Governor Frear was asked whether the question of an extra session of the legislature, to take up the sanitation matters, was any nearer settlement, and said that he had not reached any decision yet. It is expected that his decision in the matter will depend largely upon the recommendations made by the sanitary commission. There is a good deal of an impression that the commission will present plans calling for a session to provide funds for the work to be done.

AS MANY WOMEN VOTERS AS MEN IN CALIFORNIA

SACRAMENTO, December 12.—The latest census returns for the state of California show that there are altogether 670,987 women over twenty-one years old and eligible as voters.

Los Angeles leads with a total of 166,538 women voters, while San Francisco is a lagging second with 121,250.

The men and women voters of the state are practically equal in numbers and it is estimated that at the next general election for President over one million voters will be entitled to cast their ballots.

GREAT FIRE DESTROYS MILLION BUSHELS GRAIN

OWEN SOUND, Ontario, December 12.—Two monster grain elevators belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railroad were destroyed by fire yesterday and one million bushels of grain were burned.

UNION OFFICERS GIVE SECRET INFORMATION

INDIANAPOLIS, December 12.—It is asserted here that the officials of the iron workers' union are voluntarily surrendering information in connection with the dynamiting conspiracy to the government. The federal grand jury is in session conducting an investigation.

Jury Bringing Case.

LOS ANGELES, December 11.—George N. Lockwood, the unannounced Venetian in the McNamara case who was accused of receiving a bribe from the defense, today went before the federal grand jury and testified that he heard Bert H. Franklin, former deputy United States marshal, say that he would arrange the amount of the bribe with Attorney Clarence Darrow.

Robert F. Bain, the first jurymen, testified that Franklin had bribed him, saying, "Darrow gave me \$50,000 to use."

IS PRINCESS OF SPAIN.

MAJIB, Spain, December 12.—Queen Victoria yesterday gave birth to a daughter.

FOR THREE DAYS BATTLE HAS RAGED

Imperialists Reported to Have
Lost Thousand Killed and
Wounded.

MURDER SISTERS OF MERCY

A Massacre of Priests Occurs
at Catholic Mission at
Hanchow-Wu.

SHANGHAI, December 12.—A three day's battle has been raging at Hwang-pel and the firing has been heavy and continuous between the Manchukuo and rebel forces.

The latest reports are to the effect that the Imperial casualties include a thousand killed and wounded.

Sisters of Mercy Killed.

Mail advices from Sianfu, Shansi Province, report that the Italian priests and sisters of mercy at the Catholic mission of Hanchow-Wu, Shensi Province, have been murdered.

In the previous riots, when a number of foreigners were killed, four of whom were Americans, the trouble occurred at Sianfu.

Hankow for Conference.

The revolutionists have selected Hankow for the peace conference. General Yuan Shih-Kai, the Imperial premier, is sending representatives empowered to make terms for a complete and permanent peace.

Yuan After Foreign Loan.

(Special Cables to the Sun Chung Kweok Bo.)

PEKING, December 12.—A conference of delegates from each of the provinces has been called by Yuan Shih-Kai to meet with the special peace envoy of the government and his advisers and the envoys of the revolutionists, the conference to consider terms of peace honorable to all concerned and endeavor to bring about settlement of the civil war. The government envoy is Tang Shau Yee, his advisers being Yang She Tche and Yin Shau. The peace conference is to be held in Huping Province, probably at Weichang or Hankow.

After Foreign Loan.

Yuan Shih-Kai is now endeavoring to float another foreign loan, this time for two hundred million dollars. He has offered the Peking-Hankow Railroad as security for the loan.

Trouble at Canton.

CANTON, December 12.—A quarrel between the revolutionary soldiers quartered in this city and the troops which recently arrived here from Kwelin, under command of General Lung Chik-kiang, broke out on Saturday. The revolutionists claimed the rifle cartridges in the arsenal and undertook to take them away. The Kwangai troops opened fire and a general street fight took place, many being killed and wounded.

Several thousand bandits are pillaging and destroying property in the neighborhood of Nanking, in the northern part of this Province. The authorities have closed the gates to prevent a raid into the city.

ROOSEVELT LOOMS UP AS CANDIDATE

WASHINGTON, December 11.—Republican national committeemen who have gathered here for the meeting of the committee tomorrow have been sounded as to the feasibility of forcing the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt for President. Leading Republicans, it is said, talked in favor of Roosevelt.

Chicago Favored.

NEW YORK, December 11.—A fight is expected at the Republican national committee meeting tomorrow over the place of holding the convention. Chicago is considered the probable choice.

FIVE OUT OF 150 ARE RESCUED ALIVE IN MINE

BRICEVILLE, Tennessee, December 12.—Five out of the 150 miners buried in an explosion of the Cross Mountain mine were rescued alive yesterday.

FIRST STATE ELECTION.

PHOENIX, Arizona, December 12.—The first election to be held in Arizona since it became a state will take place today.

RECORD COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—It is estimated that the 1912 cotton crop of the United States will total 14,000,000 bales. This is a new record.

GREAT FLOATING DOCK WILL COME

Inter-Island Company Sends Expert to Pick One for This Harbor.

WILL TAKE IN LARGE SHIPS

Expected to Be Great Boon to Pacific Ocean Shipping and Honolulu.

The veteran superintendent of the old marine railway here, Alex Lyle, left for the mainland on Wednesday to investigate several types of floating docks, both on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts and he will make a report to the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company on the type he considers best adapted for use in Honolulu harbor.

The Inter-Island company has had a floating dock for this port under consideration for some time and the arrival of the Kilanea so accentuated the need of a dock of this character that the directors decided that immediate investigation was necessary so that the company could commence the construction of one at an early date.

President Kennedy of the Inter-Island company stated yesterday that at the present time the facilities for docking and overhauling boats of the Mauna Kea and Kilanea size are not to be had and the company would be seriously handicapped should the necessity arise to put the vessels in dock for repairs in case of serious accident.

The company having this feature under consideration decided that if they installed a floating dock for their own purposes they might get a little further and put in one which would accommodate vessels of the Sierra and Wilhelmina types.

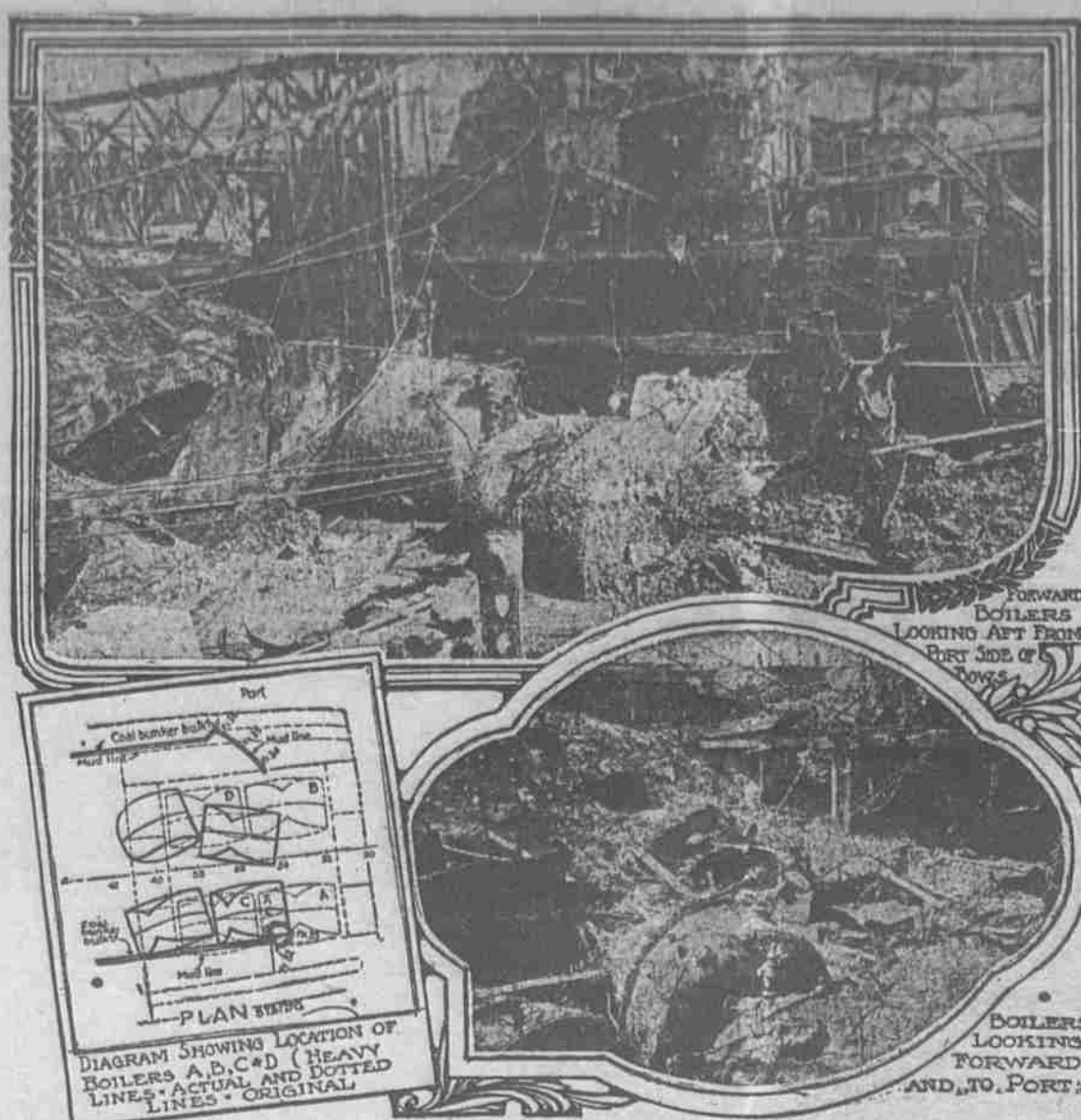
The installation of such a large dock would attract the attention of the shipping world and ship owners in foreign countries, would feel that if any vessel plying in the Pacific was in need of overhauling the work could be done at Honolulu.

In view of the fact that Honolulu expects to become a great port following the opening of the Panama Canal, the Inter-Island company is taking time by the forelock to provide such accommodations.

President Kennedy stated that the cost of the dock was at present a matter of conjecture, but it would cost not less than half a million dollars.

The dock will be established in close proximity to the Inter-Island coal bunker wharf and about opposite the Honolulu Iron Works, where it will be in close touch with the big shops.

Uncovered Boilers in the Maine Wreck Reveal Evidence of Outside Explosion



WASHINGTON, December 8.—The joint army and navy board appointed by Secretary of the Navy Meyer in conjunction with Secretary of War Stimson, to investigate the wreck of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor, has officially reported that the Maine was blown up from the outside, exploding the magazines.

Photographs received recently in Honolulu show for the first time the uncovered boilers in the hold of the battleship Maine, in Havana Harbor, and shed new light on the character of the explosion which wrecked the vessel. The forward part of the vessel, where the havoc was greatest, is now practically uncovered, and it is possible to trace the keel, or what is left of it, nearly from bow to stern.

The position of the forward boilers indicates plainly the direction from which the explosion came, and New York engineers who have examined the photographs regard the showing as

most significant. The diagrams prepared by the army engineers in charge of the work show that the four forward boilers were thrown back for about half their diameters and slightly over to starboard, while the coal bunker bulkhead, which paralleled them on the port side, is thrown outward nearly ten feet, while the shell of the vessel outside this was carried away entirely and thrown up around the bows to port.

These engineers were surprised that the boilers had shown so little movement when they were in such proximity to the source of an explosion which did such terrific execution, and the only theory propounded was that they must have been protected by a wall of water. It is well known among engineers that water forms an almost impenetrable resistance to a sudden shock, such as an explosion, and this only, they say, can account for the fact that the boilers moved back only a few feet and the bulkhead was forced to port.

One engineer advanced the theory that since the boiler room could not have filled instantaneously no matter

how big a hole had been made in the hull the water must have been blown into the ship by an explosion well below the keel. This column of water may have filled the engine room to within a few feet of the six-inch protective deck above, compressing the gases so that when the second explosion occurred it had no outlet below, and therefore tore the massive protective deck to pieces, carried the coal bunker bulkhead outward and tore off the port side of the Maine.

Despatches from Havana said that the coal bunker just forward of the boilers had been found empty of coal, and that with one exception the shells recovered from the ten-inch shell room were unexploded. Work was begun three weeks ago on the bulkhead which will close up the after part of the vessel, which is still intact, and an attempt will be made to float the wreck probably in January. Braces have been put in place around the cofferdam and are all now under pressure. The cylinders have shown no motion for more than a week.

PEARL HARBOR OPENS THURSDAY

Date Set for the California to Enter New Station Waterway.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Thursday, December 14, is the date selected by Rear-Admiral Thomas, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, for opening the Pearl Harbor channel to the navigation of modern warships, and on that date Captain Harlow, U. S. N., will be directed to take the flagship cruiser up the channel and into the basin of Pearl Harbor opposite the drydock. Plans for entertaining the admiral, officers and guests at the Peninsula are being made, and the shore entertainment will be in view of the California riding at anchor in the completed waterway, which has taken eleven years to complete.

Captain Harlow and Lieutenant-Commander McDowell, both of the California, and Lieutenant Gayler, of the engineer staff at the Honolulu naval station, visited Pearl Harbor yesterday to see how the channel is marked. It is the intention to buoy the channel wherever there is doubt as to the bottom having been perfectly cleaned, as the Hawaiian dredging company has not yet completed its work. The contract not coming to an end until December 23, although the final "sweeping" of the bottom will not be concluded until early in January.

All the officers who have cruised in the channel since the arrival of the fleet regard the passage as feasible, although, of course, the responsibility rests entirely upon the shoulders of Admiral Thomas. The taking of the California into Pearl Harbor will be the crowning achievement of Admiral Thomas, and it will doubtless mean that the name of Admiral Thomas will be attached to some federal work in the Hawaiian Islands so that the occasion will be recorded permanently.

There are a number of ranges marking the channel, which have been used by the dredging company, and these are reliable. However, Admiral Thomas, although deciding that he will take the cruiser into the harbor, has asked the opinion of navigating officers of the fleet, and it is understood that their opinion harmonizes with his own.

LABOR COUNCIL NOW WANTS AN INVESTIGATION

SAN FRANCISCO, December 9.—The Labor Union Council of this city passed resolutions last evening urging an investigation of all in any way connected with the dynamite outrages at Los Angeles and elsewhere. The council also in an emphatic manner, by resolution, repudiates the McNamara brothers, confessed dynamiters.

Labor Leader Clancy and other San Franciscans have been subpoenaed to appear before the federal grand jury at Los Angeles and testify in the dynamiting cases.

LOS ANGELES, December 8.—Ortie A. McManigal, the confessed tool of the union dynamiters, today bared to the federal grand jury secrets of the union gangsters. His testimony was completed today.

A prominent railroad official was called to testify to the tracing of the dynamiters by detectives and railroad men.

ORTERIG'S FINE IS SOMEWHAT REDUCED

WASHINGTON, December 9.—The department of commerce and labor yesterday announced that the modified fine assessed against the British steamship Orterig would be \$7960 for neglecting the sanitary conditions in connection with bringing immigrants to Hawaii in the steamer. The original fine assessed was \$10,000.

EMBEZZLED COURT FEES.

SEATTLE, December 8.—Robert Hopkins, former clerk in the federal court here, has been indicted by a federal grand jury on the charge of embezzling \$18,000 in court fees. Hopkins has wide social and political connections.

FARMERS TO TESTIFY.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—Subpoenas were issued today on behalf of the sugar investigating committee to beet farmers for refutation of the testimony of the sugar refiners which is regarded as unfair.

TWO HUNDRED DROWNED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, December 8.—Two hundred men were drowned in the river Volga today by the collapse of a bridge.

GENERAL REYES GONE.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, December 8.—General Bernardo Reyes, the leader of a rebellious Mexican faction, is believed to be fleeing to the mountains of Mexico for refuge.

TOBACCO WAR ENDS.

LEXINGTON, Kentucky, December 8.—The noted Butler tobacco pool today called the tobacco war by calling eight million pounds outright to the American Tobacco Company.

APPOINT ENVOYS TO SECURE PEACE

Delegation Named to Treat in Behalf of Imperialists for Terms.

EMPEROR MAY BE REFUGEE

Massacre at Sianfu Is More Serious Than at First Reported.

(Special Cable Dispatch to The Advertiser and Hawaii Shimpoo.)

TOKIO, December 8.—The indications in China are that there is now a brighter prospect for peace than at any time since the rebellion first started. Fighting between the Imperialists and rebels has been generally suspended.

Today Premier Yuan Shih-kai took the first steps to negotiate a permanent peace agreement and has dispatched to the headquarters of the revolutionists in Hankow an official delegation to settle the terms upon which both sides shall lay down their arms and join in forming a liberal constitutional government under the monarchy.

The peace envoys, who will leave at once, are Tang Shu-yi, minister of communications; Yen Shin, minister of finance, and Yang Shi-chi, former minister of agriculture and commerce. Great hopes are based upon this mission.

Eight Foreigners Killed. (By Associated Press.)

PEKING, December 9.—The first complete and direct news received here from the scene of the massacres at Sianfu reached here yesterday and proved to be even more startling than the first reports indicated.

It is now known that in the outbreak by the rebels approximately 8000 Manchus were killed and eight foreigners were murdered, including four Americans. The foreign mission houses were all burned.

Legation May Save Him.

It is now believed here that in case the life of the young emperor is threatened that he will take refuge in either the legation of the United States or of Japan, either of which would harbor him.

Prince Angry at Premier. (Special Cable to the San Chong Kwok Bo.)

PEKING, December 8.—A serious quarrel has broken out between Premier Yuan Shih-kai and Prince Taou, brother of the recently deposed Regent, Prince Chun. It is reported that Yuan Shih-kai and Prince Ching brought pressure to bear upon the Emperor Dowager to induce her to insist upon the retirement of the Prince Regent, which action has aroused the anger of Prince Taou.

Chishi Chang has been appointed the guardian of the Baby Emperor. The amity between the forces at Wuchang and Hangyang expired today.

TWO REAR-ADMIRALS RETIRE THIS MONTH

WASHINGTON, December 9.—Rear-Admiral Richard Watnwright, U. S. N., who was born in this city on December 17, 1849, will reach the age limit on the seventeenth of this month and will be placed on the retired list. He will be succeeded by Captain Charles Edward Vreeland.

Rear-Admiral Wainwright distinguished himself in the war with Spain and was in command of the gunboat Gloucester at the battle of Santiago, in which Admiral Cervera's fleet was destroyed, and in which he took an active part.

Rear Admiral Raymond Perry Rodgers, U. S. N., son of Rear Admiral Raymond Rodgers, will retire for age on December 20. He will be succeeded by Captain William Rodgers.

NAVAL ARCHITECT AND YACHT BUILDER DEAD

NEW YORK, December 9.—Archibald Cary Smith, the distinguished naval architect and yacht builder, died at this city yesterday at the age of seventy-four years. He designed many famous boats, including yachts, pilot boats, steamers and other sailing ships. He built the Yinder, the first iron yacht, which attracted much attention.

CHORUS GIRL TESTIFIES SHOOTING MILLIONAIRE

NEW YORK, December 8.—Lillian Graham, former chorus girl, charged with shooting Millionaire Stokes, testified on the stand today that Stokes had lured her to a Kentucky farm. She became hysterical while giving testimony.

SERIOUS RIDE OF A COLD.

Do you know that of the minor ailments colds are by far the most dangerous? It is not the cold itself that you need to fear, but the serious diseases that it often leads to. Most of these are known as germ diseases. Pneumonia and consumption are among them. Why not take Thacker's Cold Remedy and cure your cold while you can? For sale at all drug stores. Thacker & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

"METHOD OF SEARCH WAS ABSURD ONE"

Entomologist Swezey Testifies Couldn't Find Wrigglers in Bananas.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

O. H. Swezey, entomologist, was placed on the witness stand yesterday morning before Judge Whitney, in the Mills banana injunction case. He testified that he had never found any mosquito wrigglers in banana plants, though he had examined many such plants, and Deputy Attorney General Sutton proceeded to cross-examine and brought out the fact that the entomologist had never gathered or saved any of the water in the plants he examined, and the case was, as the territorial counsel puts it, no further advanced, as wrigglers found by other searchers were found by carefully saving the water.

Mr. Swezey was called yesterday because he is going away, and might not be here when the case comes up, if it ever does come up, which seems unlikely, as the attorney general claims it will not settle the real issues involved in the health regulation, which is being attacked.

Under direct examination Swezey told of examining many banana plants. He had seen water in them, but could not see any wrigglers in the water. Between the leaves and stalks he had found larvae of the midge. "To a layman," he said, "the midge larvae would look very much like mosquito larvae."

Poured the Water Away.

Sutton asked how the searches had been made. Swezey said he had looked down between the leaves of the plants. He admitted having seen water, but said he could see no wrigglers. After looking between the leaves, he proceeded to tear them from the main trunk. The water ran on to the ground. He had not tried saving any of it.

"The wrigglers couldn't be seen if they were there by simply looking down said the witness," said Sutton after the hearing. "Those who did find wrigglers found them by preserving the water."

Dr. Marshall said that Professor Swezey's method of search was absurd. "Our men brought the whole top of the plant in some cases, and cut it all," he said, "and the mosquito larvae hatched out. How could Professor Swezey expect to find wrigglers if he let the water run on the ground?"

PILIKIA FENCED IN BY LEGAL DECISION

But Immigration Station Fence Is Still a Subject of "Discussion."

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Commissioners of the board of immigration are not exactly "jumping up in the air and tearing their hair," but there is pilikia in that staid body with prospects of an interesting session being called by President Richard Ivers early next week.

It isn't what might be called a "split" in the board either, but certain members, particularly E. H. Wodehouse and A. L. C. Atkinson, are reported to be "sore" over the way a contract was completed on the new immigration station at the foot of Alakea street. The board started in to hold up the payment on this contract for the fencing of the station, but Architect H. L. Kerr "O. K.'ed" the bill just the same.

This was thought an infringement upon the authority, or at least the dignity, of the board and there was a "kick." The matter was submitted to Attorney General Lindsey, who has made his decision, which upholds the architect, stating that under the agreement he has the right to approve contracts in this particular case.

But this doesn't seem to have ended the trouble and yesterday Dr. Victor S. Clark stated that a special meeting would probably soon be called to act upon this and other matters. He explained that the fence around the station was not built according to specifications made by the architect and which permitted of a cheaper fence.

The defects in this fence could be remedied, but to do so the board will have to spend some more money and they don't want to do this for a case in which the money allotted has already been spent.

Commissioner Atkinson was seen yesterday and questioned about the case. He came very near telling, for he apparently would have greatly liked to tell, but he finally stated that he had nothing to say. Instead, he acknowledged that he is an immigrant and then came, and that he felt it would make a fine President.

The work was done by the Lord Young Engineering Company.

SAMUEL ANDREWS, KAMAANA, DIES AT ADVANCED AGE

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Samuel Andrews, a well known kamaana, died yesterday afternoon at the age of seventy-three, at his home on Liliha street. Death was brought about by an attack of dengue fever from which at his advanced age he was not able to rally. He was born here and lived here all his life. He was a ranch owner, holding lands in Makua, Kaneohe and Waimea, Oahu. A large portion of his ranching interests were sold some time ago to L. L. McCandless.

Samuel Andrews was a son of Justice Andrews, a member of the supreme court of Hawaii in the days of Kanehama Fourth and founder of Lahaina seminary. Among his relatives surviving are B. W. Andrews, of Honolulu, and William Andrews, of New York, brothers. L. A. Thurston and Lorrin Andrews, of Honolulu, are nephews of the deceased. Two sisters, Mrs. Mary E. Nott and Mrs. Alexander, also survive him.

The funeral will be held at Makua, services being held in the Makua church, which was a gift of the deceased to Makua.

KING'S DAUGHTERS NOW HAVE SITE

Yesterday the King's Daughters closed a deal for the site on which is to be located their home for the aged, the land purchased being between Fourth and Fifth avenues and fronting on Waialeale road, Kaimuki, and was secured for \$4000.

The Daughters are now out of funds and are looking for donations so that they may start their home, which is to care for the aged and which they estimate to cost ten thousand dollars. They believed that the site was the first thing to look after, and trust to their many friends, who are in sympathy with the project, to come to their aid in the building matter.

At the home on Mahiki street they are doing good work and have more applications from aged women than they can care for.

REICHSTADT DISSOLVED.

St. Louis, Germany, December 8.—The Reichstag has dissolved.

BANANA CLAIMS COME IN SLOWLY

Twenty-Five Hundred Dollars So Far Asked For—Many Calopi.

The eight or ten claims so far received at the headquarters of the Civic Sanitation Committee for reimbursement for the destruction of bananas in the antimosquito fight, total approximately \$2500. In most cases the claims are based on a valuation of one or two or even more dollars a tree, a rate much higher than the one allowed in the appraisements made by the appraising officer, Fred L. Waldron, who after studying the receipts of all the commercial plantations which he examined fixed his rates on a specific value per commercial bunch of so many "hands," the bunches destroyed to be established by the number of "holes" in the field where the bananas have been cut down.

The San Antonio society, according to reports received by the committee, is looking after the interests of the Portuguese whose commercial plantations have been destroyed. So far four claims, presented in concise legal form, have been received through the medium of this society.

The only claim received yesterday was from Manuel Silva, of Maunaloa Valley, who through his attorney, Lorrin Andrews, presented a moderate claim for \$84 for 147 trees. The report of the case on file at headquarters shows only 129 trees, although the amount asked for, based on the number of trees specified by Silva, is considered reasonable.

No Calopi?

There are now registered on the "Stegomyia map" thirty-two places in the city of Honolulu where the Stegomyia calopus has been found, this number representing forty-two per cent, or almost half, of the total number of Stegomyia examined. The others are, of course, the Stegomyia annulata, the next of kin of the calopus. Every Stegomyia examined is faithfully registered, no matter which species it belongs to.

Seven wagons will be moved into Apia 4 today, leaving some in Apia 1, (Maimai and Waikiki). Some are still working in Apia 3, (Maunaloa, Paia, etc.) and a number will be put into Apia 2, (Maunaloa, Paia, etc.) next Tuesday. There are twenty-five wagons employed by the committee and five of six from the army.

DIG CANNERY IS COMING INTO THE CITY

Libby, McNeill & Libby Will Build Large Plant for Pines and Other Island Fruit.

BUSINESS GROWING RAPIDLY

Output Planned for 1912 Will Be Far Beyond Expectations—No Limit to Demand.

The Libby, McNeill & Libby pineapple cannery interests here have acquired the Hopper property on the other side of the island, and are planning to move their cannery into Honolulu. The latter proposition has not been definitely decided upon yet, but the plans already laid provide for increasing the output of the company next year to between 200,000 and 235,000 cases. This year's output was 56,000 cases, and the increase is far beyond what was expected, the prospects of the company having provided for only 350,000 cases in 1915.

The reason for the sudden increase is the unexpectedly large demand for pineapple all over the mainland. The market has been found so ready to take the goods that the company is losing no time in adding to its plant.

F. W. Macfarlane, president of the company, is now on the mainland, making necessary arrangements, and it is expected that definite news of the new deal will be received within a few days. Walter Macfarlane, Jr., said yesterday that he expected to hear by Monday, "The matter of moving into Honolulu is under consideration," he said, "and I shall be glad to make the news public when it is settled. One of the reasons for having the cannery in the city instead of on the other side is that it is easier to get labor here."

"The purchase of the Hopper property puts the company far ahead of its expectations in the matter of output. The unexpected expansion is due simply to the great demand for canned pines. I am expecting also that some arrangements will be carried out for canning other fruits."

The cannery is at present at Hecla, but the present site will probably be abandoned. The fruit will, it is expected, be brought to Honolulu by steamer from Hecla, and landed at the cannery site, which will be in Iwilei.

READY TO TAKE SHIP INTO PEARL HARBOR

Channel Clear For California to Sail Into Lochs at Any Time.

Buoys, only, are needed to mark a few places in the Pearl Harbor channel which have not been thoroughly "swept" by the dredging contractors, to enable the flagship California to make the first trip through the completed waterway to the anchorage opposite the drydock. President Dillingham of the Hawaiian Dredging Company, contractor for the dredging work, stated yesterday that he understood the passage would undoubtedly be made, as Rear Admiral Thomas was extremely anxious to take the California in.

The channel is believed to be free from obstructions its entire length and even though the cruiser had to make a very slow passage to "feel its way," it would have a channel twice as wide as that leading from the open sea to Honolulu harbor to operate in.

While the dredging work will be practically completed on December 23, 1911, the dredging company will continue to "sweep" the channel until assured that there are no points or shoals standing up from the floor of the course, and this will be entirely completed the first week in January, so that the navy department will commence the new year with the channel open to navigation and available for any warships that the department may wish to send in.

"Camp Cowles" for Marines

Major Hill, fleet marine officer, has decided to call the marine camp for the marines of the fleet, "Camp Cowles," in honor of Rear Admiral Cowles, commander of the naval station. The marines of the fleet will go into camp at Pearl Harbor on Monday. The naval authorities have given the major the use of the tug Navajo and other facilities and they will be made use of. Tents will be supplied and for two weeks the men will be under canvas. About 350 men will go into camp, although quite a number will elect to go to Hilo and take in the volcano. Lieutenant Utley, the adjutant, and the major will be busy for the next few days preparing for the encampment.

Captain Elliott of the Colorado has made plans to have 150 men of his cruiser form a detachment to visit the ruins of Kilauea, and each succeeding detachment will be composed of the same number of men. The men go by rail to Glenwood, motor over to the volcano and then hike to the pit. Today and tomorrow the Maryland base all nine will cross into the Hilo line. The board of trade gave a once last evening in honor of the Colorado. The Colorado will return here early next week.

Some of the Five Hundred Little Ones on Quarantine Island



HONOLULU TAKES WARMLY TO IDEA OF MALIHINI CHRISTMAS FOR THE MALIHINIS

With two week intervening before Christmas in which to mature and execute plans, the unique and pretty sentiment infused in Honolulu's Christmas spirit several years ago by "malihini" is already crystallizing with the view of giving the immigrants on quarantine island a hearty and proper holiday welcome to the land which they will hereafter call "home." This spirit, perpetuated in its annual endowment of the "Malihini Christmas Tree," will, in all probability, for the first time be directed in different channels, this time extended by the kamānui to the malihini poor, and not as originally, by the rich malihinis to the Honolulu poor.

Doctor Ramus, chief quarantine officer, who is supervising the quarantining process, is enthusiastic over the idea and is lending his best efforts to assist.

"I don't think Uncle Sam will be able to make the immigrants on the island any extra attention on Christmas Day. This is the first quarantining job that we have ever had during these holidays and there are no precedents, anyway," he said. "We do not even observe the day to any marked extent among our attendants, beyond an extra bit or so in the way of dinner. Besides this work is drawing on our expenses at the rate of an extra five thousand dollars a month, even when the Territory, as it is doing, pays for the food for the eighteen hundred immigrants."

"There is no doubt that such a plan as is proposed would greatly improve the people over there and do a great deal of good in every way. They seem to be very poor, most of them."

"I do not think there will be any danger from any presents of toys or things that are given to the children then," he continued, discussing some comments of W. R. Castle on this point, who expressed a fear of contagion through toys brought from quarantine. "I never thought of this phase of the question before. However, Christmas is the thirteenth day of their quarantine and if no cases break out in the course of by then it will be extremely improbable that there will be a chance of infection. If there is, the entire lot can be put in the form of chambers and disinfectant. The quarantine officials, of course, would safeguard the health of the community always in cases where the children would bring to the city the toys which they received in quarantine."

Despite their numbers, the immigrants on the island are commencing to feel the loneliness of being in a strange land. They are entirely cut off from their friends, as much isolated in every way as when they were out of sight of land on board the immigrant ship. Sacks of mail are being received at the island daily for them from their relatives and friends in the Territory, but, acting on the wish of the immigration authorities, it is not being distributed to them and will await them at the immigration station when they are turned over there by the quarantine officials.

They are also unable to see their friends, despite the fact that they are

almost within shouting distance of the city and can see it and its hills spread out before them. Those few who have attempted to reach the vessel as it lay at the quarantine wharf were quickly towed away or arrested for breaking quarantine.

The Christmas feast and the Christmas offerings now planned for them should remain the brightest spot in their memory of the time since they left their native shores in Europe.

The Malihini Christmas Tree committee will probably be formed and organized for work at a meeting next Tuesday, when all the suggestions will be considered and a definite plan formulated. Meanwhile Doctor Ramus is gathering data concerning their numbers and other points that the committee may find useful. The idea has been widely and favorably discussed throughout the city.

SAILORS BREAK UP SOME FURNITURE

Considerably battered, with a lump on his forehead big as an egg, a Chinese proprietor of a Hotel street ice cream stand reported himself the victim of seven bluejackets last night, the latter, according to his story, having claimed that they were overcharged in his store.

The incident attracted a crowd of two thousand people, according to the police, the mounted squad of which rode into the middle of it and after chasing the sailor boys for a block or so, landed them and turned them over to the fleet patrols.

The Chinaman reported to the officer of the guard that his tables had been broken and some other damage done. This is the first report of the kind received by the officer of the guard since the fleet arrived.

CHARGES DISMISSED.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—Congress today formally dismissed the Controller Bay charges.

PRIEST WANTED ON QUARANTINE ISLAND —ONE READY TO GO IF OFFICIALLY ASKED

A priest is wanted on Quarantine Island, where the immigrants brought by the Willamden are being detained. There have been several deaths of children on the island, since the Willamden's arrival, and it was reported to The Advertiser last night that the parents were considerably exercised over the fact that there was no priest to attend them. The suggestion was made to Dr. Wm. E. James, of the Marine Hospital Service, that a priest might be secured by communication with Bishop Gilbert. Dr. James said that the immigrants

AVIATION MEET PLANS ARE PAU

When it Came to Contracts There Were Hitches and Halts on Aviator's Part

The aviation plans are "pau." The plans so enthusiastically gone into for a great military aviation meet at Kapiolani Park on Christmas day have "gung aglee," and Glooms run riot around the local aviation committee who were recently fairly surrounded by Joys.

There will probably be a meet and it will be a big affair, in an athletic way, but the only going up in the air connected with it has already been done, by the plans of the airship committee. Any one who mentions Aviator Gordon to a member of the committee now is rewarded by a "burst of silence."

It appears that the committee of arrangements couldn't finally make terms with Gordon, who was to do the guinea act with Gus Schaefer's fine home-made gig. All went well until it came to a straight show-down and signing of contracts. It was then that the Glooms entered and routed the Joys, and yesterday it was finally determined that unless a professional aviator shall be sent for to do the biplane light fantastic, all the stunts of Christmas Day will be on the solid earth.

Another obstacle was the difficulty of getting Kapiolani Park. It being a public park, the commissioners in charge have declared against allowing any more exhibitions there for which a price of admission is charged. They did it for Eben Low's Wild West Show, but say they don't want to follow a bad precedent.

A Big Military Meet.

Plans are now being discussed for a great athletic meet at the park. But there will be no charge. It will be for the entertainment of the fleet boys and the people of Honolulu, and will be the biggest thing of the kind ever seen here, if it is pulled off. This is following plans that were already in process of formation when aviation was expected to be a part of the day's doings.

Gordon is still in town. But negotiations with him have ended in final, hopeless disagreement, and the Honolulu aviation meet of 1911 has gone glimmering among the dreams of things that were.

WANTS CONGRESS TO BUILD BIG DRYDOCK ON BAY

SACRAMENTO, California, December 10.—At a special session of the legislature yesterday a resolution was passed calling upon congress to build a great drydock at Hunter's Point on San Francisco Bay near Alameda.

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

When buying a cough medicine for children bear in mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is most effective for colds, croup and whooping cough and that it contains no harmful drug. For sale all dealers—Benson Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

would like to have one, that he would have to come prepared to stay in quarantine, but that he (Doctor James) could put him up.

Further Valentin when told of the conversation with Doctor James last night, said that if a priest was wanted in the quarantine station one would be sent, but he would have to be sent, to remain there as long as necessary. He expected that Bishop Gilbert would hear of the matter through the federal authorities or the Portuguese or Spanish consul. On several former occasions priests have taken up quarters with immigrants forced to stay in quarantine.

VALUES DOWN WHEN ORIENTALS INCREASE

Hawaii lots appear to have deteriorated in value since 1899, judging by the result of a foreclosure sale held at noon yesterday at the judicial building, in the case of the First American Savings & Trust Company against Alton F. Clark. The lot brought only \$3600, leaving a deficiency judgment of nearly five thousand dollars, including fees, etc., as the amount for which the foreclosure suit was brought was \$7279.42.

The invasion of orientals into this once much sought residence district is given by some as the reason for the lack of buyers. Of late Japanese have been buying in the district, and there are the usual camps, and small stores, and the opinion was expressed by some of those at the sale, that this was the cause of the fall in price.

The debt was contracted in 1899, by a note of \$7500 to Frank Hueston. Subsequently part of the security was released, and the trust company acquired the note. Judgment by default was obtained in the foreclosure suit for \$7279.42. There were a number of possible buyers at the sale, but the only bidder was the holder of the note and its offer of \$3000 was accepted by the auctioneer, V. M. Harrison.

ITALIANS EXPELLED.

SMYRNA, Turkey, December 10.—A general decree has been issued through the office of the consul expelling all Italians. They are given a certain time to leave the country under penalty.

CIVIC BODIES TO CELEBRATE DAY

Entrance of Pearl Harbor by the Flagship California to Be Big Event.

The passage of the flagship California through Pearl Harbor channel next Thursday, the first modern armored warship to have that honor, will be an occasion for rejoicing on the part of the commercial organizations of Honolulu, and the chamber of commerce is taking the lead in making the cruise memorable.

Secretary H. P. Wood, of the chamber of commerce, is having prepared a large number of ribbons, similar to those issued by the navy and worn around caps, which will be sufficient for each officer and man aboard the flagship to have a souvenir. The color of the ribbon will be yellow, and by a happy coincidence, this happens to be the royal color of Hawaii, as well as the State color of California.

Captain Harlow of the California made the trip up Pearl Harbor channel on Friday to acquaint himself with the land and channel marks. The naval authorities here, who have had charge of the development operations at Pearl Harbor, have assured Admiral Thomas that the trip is perfectly feasible, while the Hawaiian Dredging Company is equally sure that its dredgers have left no obstructions in the channel.

The determination of Admiral Thomas to take the California in, just when the contract for dredging the channel and harbor is drawing to a close, and being in the holiday season and at the close of a memorable year of work on the Pearl Harbor naval station, is a matter in which naval officers and civilians alike have taken deep interest.

The end of the trip to the basin opposite the drydock will be further celebrated by a luncheon which is to be given in the name of Prince Kalaui-anale, delegate to congress, through whose instrumentality much of the money for the naval station and auxiliary work was secured.

Marines to Salute Flagship.

The three hundred and fifty marines of the fleet, who will go into camp at Pearl Harbor on Monday under command of Major Hill, fleet marine officer, will turn out on Thursday morning to make Admiral Thomas entry into Pearl Harbor somewhat in the nature of a triumphal cruise. They will turn out on parade, and, with two 3-inch field pieces, will give the admiral and the California a gun welcome, the first of the kind ever given at Pearl Harbor. Doubtless the military will also take a hand in the exercises, and will do their part in making the occasion memorable.

The working party of thirty marines which went to Pearl Harbor on Friday, got to work yesterday morning to fix up the camp site and set up the tents. "Camp Cowles" is located just below the drydock site and is on high, dry, his galleon three hundred and fifty and ground. The men are in command of Lieutenant Utley, battalion adjutant, and Second Lieutenant Hoyt.

Major Hill plans a mimic war with will have a "Red" and a "Blue" army. One color will defend and the other attack, and when the problems have been worked out the defenders will take turn about and be the attacking column. Major Hill believes this encampment will be of exceptional value to the officers and men, as they are generally moving aboard ships and the personnel is changing so frequently that they have no time for shore maneuvers.

Need Coast Artillerymen.

There is great need for more coast artillerymen at Fort Ruger, where, at present, there are about fifty vacancies. This makes a large gap in the two companies, and puts the bulk of work on a few. The department hopes to have enough recruits in the near future to fill up the companies to their full strength.

Leilehua or Shafter?

The Star received a special cablegram from its Washington correspondent yesterday to the effect that the "army board" had favored the development of a brigade post at Leilehua, abandoning the plan to have barracks for several thousand men directly in the city's environs. There is plenty of room at Leilehua for a couple of brigade posts, but at present there is little there that may be called permanent construction, except the stables for the Fifth Cavalry horses. The remainder of the post is composed of flimsy plank structures placed out with canvas for the officers, and tents for the Fifth Cavalry, Second Infantry and First Field Artillery enlisted men.

It is not believed, however, that this order will effect the proposal to enlarge Fort Shafter to the dimensions proposed for Leilehua. It is understood that the war department is preparing to add adjoining property to the present limits of the Shafter reservation, and if the general hospital is located at Shafter, which it is believed, is Colonel Elbert's proposition, Shafter will really become one of the most important garrisons on Oahu.

Colorado to Hilo.

The cruiser Colorado weighed anchor about noon yesterday and got under way for Hilo, arriving there this morning. The Maryland, which was the first vessel of the fleet to go to Hilo to enable officers and men to go to the volcano, will return here tomorrow morning or this evening. The Colorado will remain at Hilo several days, the men going to the crater in detachments of about 150 to 200 a day.

BICKNELL FOUND ONE DAY MOSQUITO

City Auditor James Bicknell is looking for yellow fever, but he found a daylong mosquito in his office on Friday afternoon and he is now watching for more.

Bicknell wanted to know if it was a *Megastomya calypso*, but none of those to whom he showed his find were authorities on the subject and were unable to enlighten him.

REVOLUTIONISTS CONCENTRATE FORCES

Great Army Gathering Around Wuchang—Truce Has Been Extended.

PRINCE CHANG ASSASSINATED

Chinese in America Raise Great Sum and Send First Installment.

(Special Cable to The Advertiser and the Hawaii Shippo.)

TOKIO, December 9.—Pending the arrival of the peace ambassadors of Yuan Shih-Kai at Hankow, the revolutionists have consented to a continuation of the existing armistice for another two weeks.

In the meanwhile the movements of troops continue, the revolutionists preparing to concentrate a large army at Wuchang, to face the Imperialists gathered in at Hankow and Hangyang.

Today a force of ten thousand men, the victors of the recent fight at Nanking, left that city by boat for Wuchang.

Prince Assassinated.

(By Associated Press.)

SAN FRANCISCO, December 10.—Prince Chang Hsun, former vice premier in the cabinet recently superseded by Yuan Shih-Kai and the Liberals, is reported to have been assassinated yesterday in Peking.

Six Companies Contribute.

The Chinese Six Companies, whose headquarters are in this city, have sent the sum of \$25,300 to the revolutionists in Canton. This is stated to be the first installment of a loan of \$2,000,000 raised by the Six Companies.

REVISTAS DEFEAT MEXICAN TROOPS

MERIDIA, Mexico, December 10.—A report has been received here of a desperate fight between a band of revolutionists, partisans of General Reyes, and a company of 150 state guards, in which the latter were defeated and it is said that only about a dozen of them escaped.

SPRECKELS ANGEL IN FREE SUGAR CAMPAIGN

WASHINGTON, December 10.—It has developed that Claus Spreckels is the only subscriber to the campaign fund for the removal of the duty on raw sugar.

DENIES PEONAGE EXISTS COLORADO BEET FIELDS

WASHINGTON, December 9.—Refuting the testimony of James Bodkin of Colorado, regarding labor conditions in the sugar beet fields of the State, former Governor Henry A. Buchtel of Colorado today appeared before the special congressional committee investigating the alleged sugar trust.

Governor Buchtel absolutely denied that peonage exists among the foreigners in the Colorado beet fields.

ROUNDING UP OF LABOR LEADERS FOR GRAND JURY

SAN FRANCISCO, December 10.—Thirteen labor leaders have been subpoenaed here to appear before the federal grand jury at Los Angeles and testify in the dynamiting enquiry.

Subpoenas are here awaiting the return from the East of E. O. Tveitmo, head of the Asiatic Exclusion League, and Labor Leader Johansson.

McNamaras Off to Prison.

LOS ANGELES, December 10.—James B. and J. J. McNamara, the dynamiters, started last evening for the state prison of San Quentin to serve their terms of life imprisonment and fifteen years.

At the land office and immigration bureau there is continued increase in the number of inquiries concerning homestead lands in the Territory. Many are from the mainland.

FILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded.—Made by PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY

DECEMBER 12

CHINA—REPUBLIC OR MONARCHY?

The columns of the various newspapers from the Orient, received on Thursday, are filled with accounts of the progress of the revolution in China, the latest dates, November 24, being of accounts of rebel success and plans for a reconstruction of the government of the empire. Naturally the question of the possibility of a republican form of government is extensively dealt with, the general consensus of opinion among the writers for the English press of China, Japan and Korea being that China's best hope lies along the lines of a limited monarchy.

A writer, signing himself Putnam Wells, in the Peking Daily News sums up the situation in an article that summarizes very largely the various editorial opinions. He writes:

"The situation, hurried forward by remarkable developments, imperatively demands equally remarkable treatment. Undoubtedly, at the moment of writing, the great question of the hour is the quick provision of means for securing at all costs that the integrity of the Empire be preserved—that is, that China, no matter what provincial arrangements may be come to later on, remains a single unit.

"In order to secure this—to make the victory of the parliamentarians an assured thing—it is absolutely necessary to completely re-staff the ministry of war and the general staff at once with Chinese officers drawn from the northern armies, all Manchurian officeholders being at once retired into private life. The formal admission of all northern army divisions to a parliamentary system, reuniting the provinces into one whole, would then follow as a matter of course, and the contest now raging would then be fixed down to what it was in the United States half a century ago when the Southern States desired to secede and form a confederacy of independent units.

"In other words it would be a struggle between the united empire loyalists, on the one hand, and the rebel provinces on the other. The Peking government, basing its authority on this new proposition, would be virtually reconstituted and would at once command the sympathy and monetary support of the neutral nations. It is a fact well known to all who have read history correctly that nations have always vainly striven with tears and anguish to establish political systems in their midst whenever such systems have been directly contrary to the genius of the people, the habits of the people, and, lastly, the structure of their society. It was the bitter experience of England under Cromwell to discover that to attempt to tear up overnight the very roots of government was not to reconstitute society but to rip out society's entrails. There has long been known to reside in the psychology of a nation a mysterious force which defies accurate analysis but which for want of a better word may be called a nation's soul. That soul forbids that certain things be attempted; to believe that its secret promptings can be lightly sneered away is mere midsummer madness.

"China is not republican—China can never be truly republican. The most advanced political thinkers all the world over no longer ascribe to a form, which is essentially only a form, the supreme virtues which the doctrinaires of eighteenth century Europe and America, wrestling with the last remnants of a dogged feudalism, were ready to discover in it. China many centuries ago knew what Hegel in Europe only laid down as a fundamental proposition half a century ago, that the state as a state has an almost personal existence, and must be carefully treated as having a personal existence which must be protected against the mere private interests of private individuals. To destroy the Chinese state with passages glibly recited from the histories of the French and American Revolutions as full authority for such acts is, we repeat, mere madness arising from illiteracy.

"For it is no longer a question of Manchurian autocracy versus provincial autonomy. Manchurian autocracy is finished and done with. It is quite dead. Today it is a question of whether China is to fall to pieces—to be later seized upon by creditor nations because of default in the indemnities and loans—or whether a strictly limited monarchy is to arise.

"We earnestly commend these remarks, most hastily but sincerely penned, to all men who are first Chinese and only, secondly theorists and iconoclasts. For unless a military compromise is promptly arranged the danger will have spread too far and the absolute debacle which so many now fear will really take place."

MUST PRESS OUR NEED UPON CONGRESS.

The commercial bodies of Honolulu should lose no time in taking up the question of bringing before congress Honolulu's need of some assistance in her sanitary campaign. If it is not deemed advisable to press for some federal appropriation straight out for sanitary work or for the taking over and meeting the expenses of the maintenance of the Molokai Settlement, there can be no question of the wisdom of seeking an appropriation or appropriations for necessary federal works which incidentally help solve local sanitation problems.

One of these matters is that of the continuation next year of the dredging work in Honolulu harbor. The army engineers have recommended, as reported in this paper some days ago, that nothing be done in the Honolulu harbor project for a year, basing this recommendation on the fact that the harbor as at present is sufficient for the shipping needs. However, Honolulu depends to a certain extent upon the continuation of the work on the harbor project for the carrying on of the reclamation work in Kewalo. The easiest way to fill the Kewalo swamp and sinkholes will be by using dredgings from the harbor, of which, if congress authorizes the dredging, there will be between six and seven million cubic yards to be disposed of.

Should there be no dredging in the harbor next year, the reclamation of Kewalo must be undertaken in some very expensive way or left undone until 1913. The sanitary commission has not as yet reported on its general schemes, but it is certain that it will recommend the filling in of Kakaako, Kewalo, Kalia and Waikiki swamps as early as practicable, and the most practicable way to begin or at least the first two parts of this work will be by presenting the necessities of the case to congress and persuading the federal powers to appropriate for further and immediate harbor dredging.

The preliminary cleanup work and the anti-mosquito campaign are going ahead systematically and already the good results are apparent. The opposition, never serious, has dwindled down now to the chattering of disgruntled bug-busters and the asinine comments of those few who started off under a misapprehension and are too stubborn to acknowledge their original error of judgment and the masses of ridicule into which they have landed. But, as is generally recognized, the work now under way is but the preliminary of the greater work that must be done, the greater work recognized as necessary from the beginning, that of draining, filling and reclaiming the low lands, the elimination of wet farming, the improving of the building laws, the extension of the sewer system, the installation of a modern, free garbage system and the strengthening of the powers of the board of health in order that that body may not only get in and properly clean up the town, but be in a position to enforce regulations to make propertyowners keep their premises clean and sanitary.

The first thing to be done now is to seek the assistance of congress in every possible way; the next is to devise the way and provide the means for what we must do by ourselves.

WHY? WHEN? WHERE? HOW?

Why does the Star not go to the proper authorities for answers to all the questions it asks daily regarding the progress of the sanitary campaign? One would think the Star would weary of shooting off questions into space and would try at least once in a while to gather some of the information it bluffs about. If the bright little afternoon journal has any idea that anyone is going to devote the greater part of his time replying in print to all the fool questions it may propound, that is only another of its little mistakes. Let the publication devote half as much time to securing information as it does to gathering up and rehashing misinformation and it may not have so many questions to ask.

Of course if the Star would rather run along in the wake of Harry F. Mills and John W. Wain and the fishmarket crowd, all right. That is its privilege.

A good way to defeat President Roosevelt from running at Washington for President is to try and "lose" him to us.

MARQUIS OF QUEENSBERRY RULER

The Marquis of Queensberry has a plan whereby the boxing custom in schools and colleges may be stopped, if the idea is to stop it. His plan is for the boys to take a club and knock some sense into the brawlers and to knock up in what they do by the school authorities.

This is not exactly what one might expect from anyone bearing the name of the Marquis of Queensberry. The great founder of the laws of the squared circle never contemplated the use of a club, but that does not make the advice of the present Marquis any the less good. He says:

"During the last three months I have been in the United States I have read of the boxing that goes on at the colleges and naval and military schools. Boxing is a thing that should be immediately stamped out once and for all, and there is only one set of persons who can do it, and that is the bawlers. It is useless to argue or try to put decency into the mind of a bully.

School life is in all respects the same as the life of a nation. When abuses and cruelties are performed by the government of any country the only thing that will alter the state of affairs is a revolution, and just the same in college life where cruelties are perpetrated on the younger and weaker members the only remedy is swift and sharp revolution by these self-same younger members. Therefore, to the bawlers I say, go on and fight. To those who are bawled or who are about to be bawled I say, go for the bawlers for all you are worth, and knock them out the first blow. If they are too big, so that you cannot tackle them with your fists, knock them out with a chunk of wood, a bar of iron, or anything that comes handy. Knock them out good and hard.

This advice is good elsewhere than in the school, too. The idea that anyone should allow himself to be battered by someone physically more able, rather than defend himself with the first convenient weapon, because it is "manly" to depend upon clenched fists and "cowardly" to use a club is all poppycock. When a bully or a drunk wants to fight, get away from him if you can; if you can't, get a club and knock him out by the shortest route, according to the Marquis of Queensberry rules.

THE CALIFORNIA AND PEARL HARBOR.

That will be a great day for this Territory when Admiral Thomas and Captain Harlow, of the flagship California, of the Pacific fleet, take the warship up the channel and into Pearl Harbor, thus marking the formal opening of the naval post to the United States Navy. It will be significant in more ways than one, for it will mark the beginning of the end of the years of work which have cost the country so many millions of dollars and at the same time it will accentuate the fact that in a comparatively short time there will be established here a naval force which will be commensurate with the importance of the base.

But it is not to Hawaii alone that the day will be a red letter one, for to the Pacific Coast States and country at large it will mean a rest from any fear of invasion from across the Pacific; for no enemy could by any possibility successfully invade the Coast of California, for instance, and leave the Island of Oahu with its Pearl Harbor force, free to act in its rear. The station at Pearl Harbor, properly manned, will be worth to the mainland coast scores of forts and a thousand heavy guns, so far as true protection is concerned.

Altogether it will be a fitting day to celebrate, in Honolulu particularly, and the idea of the promotion committee to attempt something in this line is eminently proper and to be encouraged. It all means much to the citizens of this island, as well as to the officers and men of the navy, while a cooperation of all interested and concerned is sure to make of the event, and the celebration of it, a memorable occasion.

THE WONDERFUL STORY OF SANTA CLAUS.

How many of the little children over on Quarantine Island know the wonderful story of Santa Claus? How many of them have ever had the delight of hanging up a stocking, if they had one, in anticipation of a visit from that generous friend of the little ones? We doubt if the joy which comes to so many thousands of tots in America and northern countries on Christmas Eve has caused these, our latest visitors, to smile. All the more reason that in the coming anniversary of the greatest event in the world we should do what little we can to provide a welcome for the children who are destined to grow up in this free land, many of them to be citizens and take their part in the development and prosperity of the Islands.

How could this be better done than through the medium of the Malihini Christmas Tree? Imagine what a surprise it will be, what a joyous day for those who have had no little in their starved lives to make them happy as children, as they should be on this Day of Days. At the same time could be explained to them in story the meaning of it all, the simple story of Santa Claus as he is in America. And so there would be a greater happiness brought into the lives of these little ones, a bright spot to be remembered by them, also by those who will take part in the work and pleasure of giving and doing in this cause.

Thus with Santa Claus in attendance, with the glistening tree and the welcome gifts, proof that somebody has remembered us with affection, the spirit of the Day will be expressed and the Malihini Christmas Tree will ever afterwards be, to the children at least, the symbol of their first Christmas in a new land.

OUR INADEQUATE MAIL SERVICE.

Honolulu's great annual showing of inadequate postal service is now beginning and will soon be at its best. Anyone who wants to register a package or letter must be prepared to take a place at the end of a line and learn patience. It is the same as to purchase of money orders, and very often even stamps can not be had without a long wait. Similarly the recipient of a notice that a registered letter or parcel has arrived for him, must be ready for a long wait when he calls for it.

For some reason Uncle Sam has constantly neglected the postoffice, while giving the Territory other blessings resulting from American administration. The Honolulu postoffice is conducted under rules a little different from those applied to mainland communities. It would seem that if the Washington authorities would take time to look into the matter at all, they would see that conditions are very different, for postoffice work, in a community which gets and sends its mails in large consignments at intervals sometimes of more than a week, and communities having regular train service day and night. Why cannot special rules be made to concentrate all the force on certain classes of work when there is a sudden accumulation of it, and make up for it by letting the clerks go when there is little to do?

Probably the delay in getting a new federal building has something to do with the failure to increase facilities. It would be a good idea if someone would send the postmaster general some pictures of the people in line at various windows of the local postoffice during rush times.

READY FOR ANOTHER BUMPUS.

Dogs are a very delicate subject in local politics, and the commissioners of agriculture and forestry naturally discussed them yesterday with blanched faces. They doubtless recalled the days of the Lady Dog legislature, and the fact that a vallast fight for the canines made the Cannon Hall of Kohala inviolable for a decade. It is no wonder that five years ago, when Dr. Nordgaard first suggested regulations against rabies, the board of that date thought it not "expedient" to take the matter up. There was an election coming on, as there always is, and the G. O. P. knew better than to show lack of respect for the noble beast in whose behalf the Cannon Hall had made the threeroom ring with eloquence.

There are understood to be some local laws having to do with the licensing and tagging of dogs already here. The lawbooks tell of a pound, and the payrolls indicate with great regularity that there are poundmasters. But the untamed dog runneth whither he listeth and in many sections on moonlight nights, he undertakes musical duties supposed to be peculiarly felicitous. This brings out the strength of one of Doctor Nordgaard's arguments for great care in keeping out the rabies. Muzzling dogs is the only way of eradicating the disease, and the doctor remarks, it would be hard to enforce a law here which compelled the muzzling of dogs. As in the half-muzzled campaign, there would be injunctions and letters from Pro Bono, and if a case of rabies did develop, someone would offer to prove that it was *any* fever.

And now Attorney Clarence Darrow has been directly involved in the alleged bribery of would-be McManis payees, according to testimony in the Franklin case at Los Angeles. But as Darrow has already stated that \$100,000 of the half-million dollar fund has already been spent in "political" work on the McManis case, the charge is not surprising.

KING WINNER OF MARATHON WITH FITZGERALD SECOND

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

To Soldier King, the army champion, went the honors in yesterday's fall marathon held at Athletic Park. Out of a field of nine starters King finished first, making the distance in three hours, fourteen minutes and ten seconds, three laps ahead of Jimmie Fitzgerald, who was the only other starter to go the prescribed number of laps. Fitzgerald's time was three hours, twenty-one minutes and fifty seconds.

King ran a consistent race, keeping almost a uniform gait throughout, and finishing strong. Fitzgerald showed fine form, but his strength was not sufficient for making a winning finish. As it was he barely got across the whitewash mark to make good his title to second money. Antonio Kaoo, the Island champion, did not show up quite so well as expected, going only a little over twenty-three miles during the winning period. He did not finish. The old champion, whose age is reputed to be anywhere from forty to sixty, showed his oldtime form at first, but suffered from cramps and could not keep up the pace set by the younger men. His record of last February, however, when he ran the full marathon against Soldier King in three hours and twelve minutes, was not beaten.

Waves Flags at Finish.

The race was not a fast marathon, being about three-quarters of an hour slower than the world's record. It was nearly dark when King sprinted across the line, carrying in one hand an American flag, and in the other a Hawaiian banner which he had snatched from the rope stakes as he started on his last lap.

There was a fairly good crowd, but not as large as was expected. The gate money that went to the winners was not heavy, neither first nor second winner getting even a small fortune. Kaoo ran under a guarantee of \$300. Forty per cent of the gross went to the management, the remainder being split 60-40 between first and second places.

There were nine runners in line when Lorrin Andrews discharged the starter's gun—King, Fitzgerald, Kaoo, Scharach, Charlie, Woodward, Baraboz, Jackson, and Hakuloa. Woodward, who is touted as the champion runner of the Pacific fleet, took the lead in the first two miles, the others trailing along at a slower gait. Woodward's stride was too fast and the pace soon put him out of the running, although he stuck to the race until the finish of the winners. He has a good stride, and plenty of staying quality, but was plainly lacking in training.

When Woodward's spurt was over Fitzgerald crept into the lead, and remained there until the twenty-third mile when King passed him after making up two laps, and gradually increased his lead until the end of the race. King's last mile was run in seven minutes and fifty-six seconds.

Time Was Not Fast.

The first six laps, plus the 385 odd yards tacked onto the official 28-mile marathon, were reeled off in seven minutes and forty-five seconds. The slowest mile was the twenty-second, during which King overtook Fitzgerald. The time was nine minutes and seven seconds. The twelfth mile was run in six minutes and thirty-eight seconds, due to sprinting on the part of Fitzgerald to keep King from overtaking him. Fitzgerald gave King an opportunity to do this in the previous mile when he stopped to change shoes. At the fifteen-mile station seven of the starters were still in the race. Baraboz, the Filipino, who showed an entire lack of training, quit after he had run three miles, and Scharach dropped out when he had completed the twelfth mile. Up to this point the latter had run a steady race, keeping close up to Fitzgerald for many miles, and being only three laps behind Jimmie when he dropped out with his feet covered with blisters that had begun to be painful. He looked like a finisher, with his strong, even stride.

Seven Good Stickers.

All seven were still in the race when the twenty-mile post was passed by Fitzgerald, but some of them were



SOLDIER KING.

Winner of the Marathon.

many laps behind. King was running a lap and three-quarters in the rear of Fitzgerald; Kaoo a full mile; Woodward, sixteen laps; Charlie, the plucky Chinese farmer, twenty laps; Nigel Jackson, twenty-six; and Hakuloa, a native newcomer in marathon circles, thirty-one. Fitzgerald's time for the twenty miles was two hours, twenty-two minutes and twenty seconds; King ran it in two hours, twenty-five minutes and two seconds. Hakuloa quit when he had run fifteen miles.

In the eighteenth mile, Kaoo began to weaken perceptibly. He walked frequently from that time on, although he kept third place to the end. Kaoo ran twenty-three miles and three laps; Woodward twenty-two miles and Charlie, twenty-one. Jackson quit at eighteen miles.

The officials were as follows—Lorrin Andrews, starter; Ayres, Rollington and Walsh, judges; Andersen, announcer; Chilton and Hollinger, timers; Kemme, recorder.

The official score follows:

Miles.	Leader.	Time.	Time of Mile
1	Woodward	7:45	6:27
2	Woodward	14:12	6:27
3	Fitzgerald	20:54	6:42
4	Fitzgerald	27:46	6:42
5	Fitzgerald	34:22	6:46
6	Fitzgerald	41:11	6:49
7	Fitzgerald	47:57	6:46
8	Fitzgerald	54:40	6:43
9	Fitzgerald	1:01:20	6:50
10	Fitzgerald	1:08:21	6:51
11	Fitzgerald	1:15:46	7:25
12	Fitzgerald	1:22:24	6:38
13	Fitzgerald	1:29:10	6:46
14	Fitzgerald	1:36:06	6:56
15	Fitzgerald	1:43:11	7:05
16	Fitzgerald	1:50:26	7:15
17	Fitzgerald	1:57:43	6:57
18	Fitzgerald	2:05:46	8:23
19	Fitzgerald	2:13:57	8:11
20	Fitzgerald	2:22:22	8:25
21	Fitzgerald	2:30:56	8:33
22	Fitzgerald	2:40:12	9:00
23	King	2:48:55	8:43
24	King	2:57:18	8:32
25	King	3:06:14	8:55
26	King	3:14:10	7:55

GILMORE AND HOAO BATTLE TO A DRAW

George Gilmore, the San Francisco scrapper, and Jim Hoao, the local squared-ring favorite, fought twelve rounds of first-class boxing to a draw last evening at the Orpheum Theater. It was one of the most wonderful battles seen by ringside folk of Honolulu for years, because of the fact that Hoao came back strong toward the end of the fight, meriting a draw, after he had gone to the thin edge of a knock-out in the eighth round.

The first six rounds were rather quiet affairs, Gilmore rushing some in the third and sixth. It was not until the seventh that Hoao took an aggressive attitude. This round was all his, but in taking it he nearly spoiled his chances for staying the full number of rounds.

In the eighth he continued his rushing, but before the time was half over Gilmore began stopping him, and finally started in with a rapid throwing shower of blows that threatened to end Hoao to ribbons. In this collection of blows there was one good deep-wind-up. Hoao went down and looked to be unable to rise before the count was ended. The going saved him, and he managed to stagger into the ring after the interval to again meet his opponent. Hoao fought manfully, taking part of the count down and managing to get through with it. In the next he came up stronger. The strain of the rushing tactics in the previous two rounds had left him tired, and he was unable to get after Hoao as he had in the first of the fight. He put up a good exhibition up to this point, and the rounds being even up.

face. In the final round Hoao was stronger than ever and he came out of it with a shade. The house was in the main well satisfied when Dick Sullivan the referee called the extraordinary match a draw.

Hoao showed much clever work in blocking Gilmore's leads and in his ducking to avoid swings to the neck and face. He was equally clever in covering up on Gilmore's frequent attempts to uproot. His straight-lefts were telling in their effect, and he landed frequently with his right to the kidneys.

Gilmore appeared to be a favorite at the start. He showed less point, doing little boxing, and going in hard to wear down his opponent by rushing tactics waiting for the right moment to pounce in the sleep-producer. He carried it off to his opponent throughout nearly by the whole bout.

The two men were matched again the next future. Corporal Allen Lelienau announced before the match that he was ready to meet the winner. There were three preliminary rounds of Port Snuffer getting a decision over Weight of Camp Vory in four-round affair which was rather tame.

Although outweighed by nearly pounds, Harry School, a local boxer, went on with Mosey Blanch, an Atlantic Coast lightweight, in what was scheduled to be four rounds of five minutes duration. After objection the part of Blanch, three rounds were changed to three rounds three minutes duration. Blanch was outclassed from the very start of the bout, due to Blanch's swing before the round was half over he stopped one of Blanch's right-hand swings to the jaw and took the son of a gun down. It is doubtful if Blanch can make this weight.

In the welterweight division, Jack of the Navy's match with the local boxer, Mosey Blanch, the last round of the fight was a draw, which was as far as the battle went. Blanch was after Hoao in the first of the fight, but he put up a good exhibition up to this point, and the rounds being even up.



Hard Week for the Curio Men.
Main Thoroughfares Too Narrow.
When Man From Mars Hit Town.
Politeness a Lost Art.
Just a Little About The Advertiser.

Last week was a hard one on the dealers in curios. John Effinger woke up to find himself the victim of a discriminating burglar, who helped himself generously from the best goods in stock; and Culman came upon the scene of his store to learn that burglars had gone after his goods in a wholesale way. On top of this comes the tale of James Steiner, which is what the reporters call an "exclusive story."

Mr. Steiner was not robbed, on the contrary he found himself so well protected that he was locked in his own basement, where moths do not break in and steal and the most diligent bamboo-boring calopus would fail to get a beakhold. The dealer in the antique, the strange, the novel, dismissed his willing helpers one night during the week and stayed behind to straighten up the stock, balance the books and count the cash. The front door was carefully locked, while within the proprietor busied himself. It was past the midnight hour when he took a last look around, preparatory to going home, the tour of inspection leading him into the cellar. While here investigating he heard the door slam, the only door out of the basement and one with a spring lock to which he had not the key. He was safely locked up in his own establishment.

Crawling into the basement window opening, he waited for help. The sound of late footsteps came to him every once in awhile, but his many calls for help were lost. About three o'clock, however, came a rescue party, a sailor pausing on the grating. "Help!" came the subterranean call. The sailor jumped clear of the grating and listened. "Help!" was repeated. "Say, you, I am locked in here. Go to Helen's Court and get Mrs. Jones." "I say Jones because that isn't the name—She has the shop key."

The sailor wandered his way to Helen's Court and woke the echoes of the night by bawling: "Mrs. Jones! Mrs. Jones! I want you Mrs. Jones!" Whereupon Mister Jones, appeared, pajama clad and with a club, brushing the dew in hasty steps away as he reached for the sailor.

"What do you want of Mrs. Jones?" he demanded, brandishing his weapon.

"Me! I don't want nawthin', but there's a guy down here says for me to take Mrs. Jones down to his shop."

More club swinging; more explanations. Finally all was made clear and the sailor, Mr. Jones and Mrs. Jones paraded to the rescue.

Mr. Steiner is having a different look put on his cellar door.

I wonder if our little city is really permanently laid out even yet? Have you noticed the crowded condition of the streets and sidewalks lately? There are times when it is impossible to walk at a decent rate along Fort, King or Hotel streets, and already vehicles of all sorts avoid them as much as possible. Yet almost every month some far-sighted visitor tells us that the growth of the city has only begun, and every Honolulu feels certain that the next ten years is going to see a city here compared to which the present Honolulu is a small proposition.

Now, imagine Honolulu doubled in population and retail business, with the present Fort and King and Hotel streets as the main arteries. The jam of people would be insufferable—impossible. If by any means a new trade center with wider streets and sidewalks should spring up, reasonably located with reference to the docks and street car lines, the business would inevitably go there. The whole width of Fort street, sidewalk and all, would not make much more than the necessary space for respectable sidewalks for the center of a big city. Taking our nearest neighbor as an example, Fort street, including sidewalks, is little more than the width of the sidewalks alone along Market street, San Francisco. We do not need to figure on requiring anything like San Francisco's width of street, but if Honolulu grows much more, the present central streets will be avoided simply for the reason that they will be overcrowded, and the retail business center will change as a result, so that these streets, unless widened, may become the small back-streets of wider main arteries. If you want to see something of an illustration of this, join the throngs that will soon be doing their Christmas shopping, and realize how little space we are trying to do a large business in.

To a newspaper somewhere in India belongs credit for the story of the century, and at the door of "Bud" Mars, the man whom we all saw flying at Moanalua, must responsibility for it be laid. Mars recently gave an exhibition in Mexico, startling the inhabitants of that country with his flights. Of course the news of it went round the world and of course in translation there was room for many errors. The story got to Bengal in the form of an account of the landing in Mexico of a man from Mars, and in due time the Scientific American received the following solemn inquiry from a Hindoo subscriber in Cuttack:

I shall be infinitely obliged and highly thankful to you if you will kindly take on yourself the trouble to inform me at an early date as to the truth and accuracy of the following incident said to have occurred in Mexico, which has excited the amazement of the people in this quarter of the globe, especially in the absence of any mention of it in your world-renowned paper, the Scientific American, which I have been an interested reader of; nor do I find any such reliable authority to be referred to on the topic.

The local papers here describe the descent of a man from Mars accompanied with a clap of thunder and lightning which put all the people of the locality to flight with the single exception of a scientist, who alone had the courage to proceed to the scene of the occurrence to satisfy his curiosity, and he is said to have described the man to be twenty cubits long, his speech being above the book of the scientist. At last, the man, as is said, after a short stay, flew away. Here I request you to throw some light on the subject which will bring us from the realm of uncertainty to that of truth.

I should like to know just how the Hindoo paper gave this stupendous piece of news, and how its subscribers received it. There are details enough indicated in the letter of inquiry to show that somewhere along the route of the story's long journey from Mexico to Cuttack and during the various languages it passed through from "Greaser" to Hindoo, there was a Hearst correspondent ready to rise to the occasion. The "twenty cubits long" is not a bad touch.

The editors of the scientific paper replied with due solemnity. It was easy to trace the source of the mistake in the name of the aviator, considering the translations and possibly some much abbreviated telegrams. "In some such fashion, doubtless," say the editors after giving their explanation, "were founded and perpetuated many of the myths of ancient Greece and Rome."

It must have been a red hot story in Cuttack while it lasted.

Surveying the fashionable world from China to Peru commentators unite in asserting that politeness is a thing of the past; that good manners are bad fads; and that he who gives way to giving brings upon himself the odious suspicion of humble origin. It is claimed, in short, that the only passport into the realm of the elite is a manner unadorned with politeness, fringed with hauteur, and unadorned with politeness. Courtesy is of the vulgar. It suggests the social struggle, the sympathy would be, the such "politeness." If one is absolutely sure (thus with the fashionable world) one runs no risk of being scorned with politeness; one is bound to be set down as a person of assumed

SIDELIGHTS

JAPANESE SPY STORIES

It was at Fort Kamehameha and there was a party of about sixty well known men of the Territory inspecting the big twelve-inch guns, which in fact were about twenty feet long, more or less, and among the visitors was a well known editor of a Japanese paper who has a sense of humor. And, while I think of it, I rise to remark that with all the courtesy and deference of the average Japanese their funny bone is quite acute and sensitive. Well, this editor turned to me during the inspection and remarked with a smile and pointing at another newspaper man:

"His paper ought to have a picture of me inspecting these guns, it would give it a good chance to have a story about another Japanese spy stealing the secrets of the fortifications of the United States."

Then he added, after a moment of studying what would make the best sort of newspaper picture:

"Especially if the snap could be taken while I was straddling the muzzle and looking down the bore," and at the idea of what that newspaper spy story would be like, he laughed merrily.

And that reminds me of a war scare down in Southern California, when one of the Los Angeles papers printed a sensational story about Japanese spies taking observations along the Malibu ranch coast in preparation for a landing of troops from transports. There was considerable excitement in some quarters as the story was circumstantial. But it turned out that the Japanese were simply trying to survey a homestead in that wild district to file on through a friend and wanted to know its lines and whether it reached to the sea.

SOME SUGAR CANE.

It was an interesting thing to watch the expert sugar plantation managers during the trip back from Pearl Harbor, on Friday, as the special train wound back and forth between the various cane fields. Of all things in the world that is probably most familiar and monotonous to these men it is undoubtedly sugar cane, they have for the most part practically spent their lives among it, yet on Friday it was amusing to see how much interest they took in the panorama of waving cane through which our way led. On one side of the car would be a grown field heavily tasseled, yet on the other side there was at times a young field with its straggly rows; there was Lahaina cane and other kinds—in all stages of development. All of it was interesting to the men in the cars, which only goes to show that they must be natural born plantation managers.

While the train was going through a part of the Honolulu plantation E. E. Paxton turned to P. C. Jones and told him that all the cane in sight was on a part of the Dowsett estate.

"Yes, I know," remarked Jones in a tired tone of voice, "I sold it all to Jim Dowsett in 1863."

"You didn't hold it long enough," commented Paxton.

"I held it too long," answered Jones. "I lost ten thousand dollars on it." And then the train swept around a curve and ran along by the border of Kalia harbor and relieved the pent-up feelings of P. C. J.

ENFORCING THE LAW.

When the Raines law was passed by the New York legislature back in the nineties, it happened that Theodore Roosevelt was a police commissioner of New York City. There was much dissatisfaction over this law, it discriminated in favor of the cheap hotels and quickly turned a thousand mere saloons into so-called hotels with a bar attachment. Incidentally it struck a blow at that large German population which appreciates a glass of good draught beer with its dinner on Sundays. Mass meetings were held by the German societies and it was determined to send a delegation to see the police commissioner and find out if he was going to strictly enforce the new law and cut out any prospect of getting a pitcher of beer and closing up the German beer halls, where so many families went for a social time in the evening to hear music and drink beer.

The delegation called in due time and in full force at police headquarters in Mulberry street, and the spokesman opened up. He explained at length the hardship the enforcement of the law would bring upon those he represented and asked that the law be practically permitted to remain a dead letter. "Well, gentlemen," replied Commissioner Roosevelt, "I may as well inform you right away that I intend to enforce that law up to the hilt. Beginning with next Sunday there won't be a drop of beer sold in this town, except in hotels, if I can help it."

The spokesman and the delegation looked startled, then their faces fell, and two or three started in to argue the matter with "Teddy." But he cut them short and continued, with a twinkle in his eye which gave them hope:

"But I want to say that I agree with you entirely as to the badness of this law and that is one reason I am determined to enforce it. The more strictly I enforce it the quicker it will be repealed. It's up to you, gentlemen, to see that it is repealed."

But Roosevelt soon after became assistant secretary of the navy and the police commissioners who followed kept their eyes closed and the back doors of the saloons open.

Who's Serry Now?

In an address before the Sunday Evening Club of Chicago, says the New York Sun, Mr. J. A. McDonald, editor of the Toronto Globe and one of the sharpest political observers of the Dominion, said of the late election:

The people have returned to sober thinking and regret their action. The voters were swayed by the unintelligent emotion of the crowd. The annexation bugbear was to blame for it all. It was just an evil rumor that got started, and you could no more stop it than you could halt a tornado. People were swept away by it, and acted rashly. They are now in a repentant mood.

The morning after feeling, eh! It was no doubt as a crowd, influenced by the emotions peculiar to the crowd, that the majority of Canadians voted in September. It is as individuals, with goods to sell, that they must contemplate the situation now.

Perhaps the calm and good temper displayed on this side of the line over the great refusal may have had an effect in making our good neighbors wonder if they had not turned their backs on something worth while; wonder, in fact, if we could have carried it off so well, and hidden our disappointment so beautifully, if we had not had a sneaking suspicion that the Dominion would have had the better end of the bargain.

Mr. Borden's present parliament has almost four years to go. If he can keep his majority in line he need not get a fresh "mandate" from the country for that period.

But after that? Is he prepared to see his party swept out, and the Liberals swept in at the next election? If he is not will he fall back on the device of "dishing the Whigs"? That is the process by which you beat your opponent on a proposal, and when you have landed safely, proceed to make it your own.

The question is interesting, but more so for London than for Washington. Most Americans will say wearily, "Why, we thought that the matter was settled for us by the Canadians."

position and great importance; moreover, one who knows what's what. As for people who persist in politeness, let them accept the consequences. They ought to know better. Some day they will.

As the vulgar drove is apt to copy the manners of its social superiors, a mere spectator would like to know what will happen when the rudeness of the classes extends to the masses? Will all politeness cease? Or, in utter desperation, will the classes cultivate civility as a badge of distinction? Truly, no man knoweth. No, nor women either. Meantime let us be thankful for the civility of yard boys and laundry men, peddlers of vegetables, cooks and lady's maids. Prize them. Gather ye roses while ye may, for, ere long, they, too, may become like their betters.

The present issue of The Advertiser makes a new Hawaiian record. It has more news of a strictly local nature, more paid for advertising at a higher rate, more illustrations from plates and halftones made in its own plant and more readers than any paper heretofore published in the Territory. More people read The Advertiser than read all the other English papers of the Territory combined and the rapidly growing subscription list justifies the expanding advertising patronage the paper receives.

Small Talks

LOREN ANDREWS—I hear that there is likely to be an independent ticket in the field for the local offices next time.

A. T. WISDOM—We're having considerable difficulty trying to convince patrons of the F. M. O. A. cafeteria that they don't have to wash their own dishes. Of course the cafeteria idea is new to Honolulu, but people are getting "on" to it rapidly.

COL. C. J. MCCARTHY—The plans that were submitted to the harbor commission for a wharf at Hilo were all good. That of the railroad company appeared to meet the conditions best, owing largely to the location of present property rights and railroad lines.

SUPERVISOR KRUEGER—The City and County of Honolulu is not alone in being hard up. The new law affects all the counties, and they will all be without funds during the first few months of the year. The money is there all right, but we can't get it.

ATTORNEY GENERAL LINDSAY—The doctors say that the cases which led to our present sanitary campaign were yellow fever—and they didn't disagree about it either. I do not see that I, or any other non-medical person, have any right to dispute their verdict.

CHARLES A. PETERSON—We have drained all our agricultural land at the Oahu Insane Asylum and have gone in for dry-land farming. There is no reason to suppose that that taro can be raised by dry farming just as successfully here as on Hawaii, and the other crops also.

F. J. TESTA—It is not all the fault of the Hawaiian tough gangs that there is trouble with the marines, as can be found out by anyone who inquires about the conduct of some marines about Hawaiian homes. These visiting sailor boys appear to be a fine and well behaved lot of men.

DR. MARSHALL—Entomologist Swezey certainly didn't do his professional reputation any good by his testimony in the Mills case. His admission that in searching for mosquito larvae he tore the leaves from banana plants, and didn't preserve the standing water, made his testimony ridiculous.

E. S. BARRY—Just because I had a demijohn under my arm on the way down town the other morning is no reason I have taken to drink. I was just getting it filled with "rub-down" for my "Beauts" to use after they have run rings around the best baseball team in the fleet in the game of December 24.

SECRETARY H. P. WOOD—We are having some fine souvenir hat bands made for the occasion of the cruiser California's entry into Pearl Harbor. Every sailor will get one, and we propose to send them to the chambers of commerce all over the world. They are suitably worded to call attention to the notable event.

J. LIGHTFOOT—From the ocean Honolulu seems all decorated in red flags looking very much like the Union Jack. I was greatly puzzled on returning from Kona and seeing these flags. It was enough to make a man think that the British had annexed the place, until he learned that the display was of the new Chinese flag.

ARCHIVIST LYDECKER—A petition from sundry residents of Honolulu was presented in the house of representatives, May 7, 1892, praying that the legislature abolish the attorneys-at-law. The house, however, seemed to think that they were a necessary evil, and on the report of a select committee, to whom the petition had been referred, it was tabled, May 10.

SHERIFF JARRETT—I don't know what we should do if an emergency requiring a strong force came upon us suddenly. When the Russians gathered in front of the station and threatened an attack I was alone. I had to send down stairs and bring up men who were serving time, but whom I could trust, and give them clubs, to help me in standing off the rioters until I could get help.

CAPTAIN ELLICOTT, U. S. N.—The ground breaking ceremonies on the site of the San Francisco exposition, at which President Taft was present, was one of the best staged affairs I ever witnessed. The Californians always do the spectacular and elaborate thing and this ceremony was certainly unusually impressive. I don't know of any place where they stage such public affairs so well as in California.

DEPUTY SHERIFF ROSE—It is nonsense for these hoodlums who are making trouble to say that the marine recently found dead in the water was killed by a blow on the head and that marines are responsible. The autopsy clearly showed drowning to have caused death. The matter was fully investigated. We have a witness who was near the place where the man fell into the water all through the night of the tragedy, and can prove that there was no row or fighting there at all.

B. F. DILLINGHAM—Where the Oahu Railroad Company is now carrying 550,000 tons of freight for delivery at the railroad wharves here, I had the fight of my life to get the land kept available that is now so valuable for shipping and where at least two-thirds of the shipping of Honolulu harbor is now handled. I had to fight the chamber of commerce and many other interests here to prevent a bulkhead wharf being built entirely across the Ewa end of the harbor and left a sick bed to force the matter to an issue. I won out and am gratified today that the fight was won, as the public generally should be as well.

DR. SUN BACKS LI FOR PRESIDENT

The following telegram received from Dr. Sun Yat Sen, says the China Press, settles the present whereabouts of the famous reformer, and gives the first definite information of his intentions that finite information of his intentions that

Paris, November 16.

"Please inform all concerned that I am now en route to the Orient from America via Europe. I understand that the Powers maintain a strict neutrality, but they do not seem to understand fully our idea, especially the declaration of independence by the provinces. I am glad to hear that a conference will be held at Shanghai by the delegates to form a central provisional government."

"I naturally am of the opinion that General Li should be elected the first president, and I understand that General Li prefers that Yuan Shih K'ai should take the position. Either General Li or Yuan Shih K'ai are eligible in my opinion."

"It should be a good thing if your people can arrange this early for the sake of the Nation. Delay would mean considerable harm. The object of our

future should be the energetic promotion of industry and commerce. Members selected to serve in the government should depend on actual service."

"We must not do what the Manchus have done. Let all remember not to benefit one's self."

"Sun Yat Sen."

Outlined Plans.

PARIS, November 25—Dr. Sun Yat Sen outlined the future regime in China to Le Courrier European during his stay in Paris. According to this journal he said that, although it would be a federal republic and essentially modern, care would be taken not to touch the ancient traditions of old China, such as the ancient language of the Mandarins, the ideologic writings of which alone would be simplified.

"The revolutionaries wish," added Dr. Sun, "to prove by abstention from violence, their sympathies with peace. The Chinese republic will be thrown open to foreign commerce and the first act of the new government will be to suppress all limitations on commercial relations with the outside world. In return the republic intends, in consideration of fresh facilities granted for international commerce, to reserve for itself the right to regulate the customs interests of its own growing industries, and no longer for outsiders."

Dr. Sun concluded by saying that the republic would respect all engagements of the Chinese empire, even those with Russia and Japan.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

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The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in

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We have just accepted the Agency of the

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The Protector Underwriters of the Phoenix of Hartford.
These are also among the Best of Honor in San Francisco.

WIDOW WAIVES HER CLAIM AS EXECUTRIX

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The will of the late H. J. Kenjes, who died in Germany, was admitted to probate in the circuit court yesterday, reversing of depositions taken in Germany being made. The will named W. J. Kenjes and the widow as executors, but Mrs. Kenjes waived her right to serve, being out of the Territory, and W. J. Kenjes was appointed sole executor, under bond of \$250,000.

All of the property is left to Mrs. Kenjes, for her lifetime, and to her daughter, Helen, on the death of her mother. It is provided that if the daughter marries, her husband shall be no less of any kind in the estate, and absolutely no right or power in the management of the same. W. H. Lyman represented in behalf of W. J. Kenjes, and J. W. Lyman for the widow.

Advances of Interest.

Judge Robinson yesterday made an order denying the petition of Francis M. H. Brown, asking for an increase in the monthly allowance from \$100 to \$150. A writ was granted for the full amount.

WILL SUPPORT MISSION ABROAD

Central Union to Support One Man in the Field, Preferably Among Chinese

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The missionary work of Central Union Church is being revitalized under the direction of the new Missionary Committee, which was appointed as a result of the recent Laymen's Missionary Movement. At a meeting of this committee held yesterday, plans for the year were discussed and begun. As a main object of work, it is the plan of the committee to ask the American Board of Foreign Missions to recommend a strong man who shall be appointed as the foreign missionary of Central Union Church and supported by it. While the board will select the place of his work, strong preference will be expressed for China, where just now it is believed great opportunities exist for Christian work. With this definite object it is believed that the canvass for funds can be made with success. This canvass will not be made until the man and his field of labor are decided upon.

A strong effort is going to be made to get information in advance of the coming of well known missionaries so that they may be given an opportunity to speak while here and furthermore so that plans may be made to keep them over a steamer. The presence of such men will be an inspiration to local workers.

A plan was discussed by which the entertainment of missionaries and religious workers can be systematized and made more effective. Members of the church, who are willing, will be asked to lend their automobiles under the supervision of the committee. This will take the burden from the shoulders of the few and distribute it more equally among those interested.

As an important part of the policy of the committee the inspection of the missions and missionary work in the Islands is to be undertaken. A special committee has been appointed to plan for this friendly inspection which will be at once a benefit and an inspiration to the mission workers and an assurance of the best results to contributors to the cause.

SMALLPOX CLAIMS VICTIM IN CHILD

First Death Among Immigrants on the Island From This Disease.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The first death from smallpox among the Spanish and Portuguese immigrants from the steamer Willesden occurred yesterday morning, the victim being a little Spanish child. Two other deaths were also reported yesterday from Quarantine Island, where the immigrants are confined, both of them of children, one Portuguese and the other Spanish. Malnutrition is assigned as the cause.

"This is the biggest federal quarantine job in the history of the port," said Chief Quarantine Officer Dr. Carl Ramus, yesterday afternoon, "and it's all federal too. The board of health has helped out greatly by the loan of ninety-two tents, for even our commodious storage barracks could not hold them all. The entire quarantine force is working under high pressure and they will have to be laid off over Sunday, despite the desirability of rushing the work, for exposed as they are to smallpox, it would not do for them to become sick in any way and they need a rest."

"I shall recommend twenty-one days of quarantine for this bunch. Fourteen days is the usual period of incubation of smallpox but owing to vaccination and other general modern precautions it is possible that some cases would take longer to develop."

At the completion of the work last night there were only about one hundred and twenty-five immigrants left on the ship, which will permit the disinfection of the passengers and their baggage to be wound up today. The work of disinfecting the ship will then commence and she may leave port very shortly after this, which would be early next week, and finish out her quarantine at sea. She goes from this port to Vancouver to load grain.

The suggestion made in The Advertiser yesterday morning that there be a Malibu Christmas Tree this year for the real malnutrition of the day over on Quarantine Island, was looked upon with considerable favor by the quarantine officials. The period of quarantining to be recommended by the chief quarantine officer will leave them in the barracks over Christmas Day.

"If the Territory or the citizens or any one else wanted to arrange for such a thing on Christmas Day," said Doctor Ramus, "I will certainly see that arrangements be made over there. I think it would be a good thing, too. Of course, I could not let very many over on the island from the city."

It cost Joseph Tugary \$1,750.00 to be elected to Congress for one year from the Second Kansas district, according to a statement of his campaign expenses.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Clegg's signature is on each box.

PASTOR RUSSELL WILL VISIT HAWAII ON ROUND-THE-WORLD MISSION TOUR

Pastor Russell, one of the most widely known preachers and writers in the world, will be in Honolulu during the latter part of this month, en route to the Orient, according to mail advices received by The Advertiser. He is chairman of a noted committee appointed by the International Bible Students' Association to investigate the subject of foreign mission work. He is traveling under the auspices of the American Lecture Bureau and Press Association.

Pastor Russell's regular contributions are published constantly by over fifteen hundred newspapers and periodicals in the United States. He has just completed a lecturing tour of Great Britain. He will leave San Francisco for Honolulu next Wednesday. He will visit a large number of places throughout the Orient and in Africa, returning to London in March.

With Pastor Russell on the committee are the following, who may accompany him on the tour: General Wm. P. Hall, U. S. A.; Robert B. Maxwell of Ohio, E. W. V. Knehn of Ohio, Prof. F. H. Robison of Ontario, J. T. D. Pyles of



PASTOR RUSSELL,
of London and Brooklyn Tabernacles,
Washington, D. C., and Dr. Leslie W. Jones of Chicago.

HOW ABOUT THE INDEMNITY FUND STUDENTS? CHINA WANTS TO KNOW

The sending of Chinese students from China to the United States to be educated in leading American universities, colleges and schools, has been held up since the outbreak of the revolution, and the Manchou government is apparently undecided how the passage and maintenance of the youths are to be paid, for the government has dispatched T. T. Wong to Washington to ascertain how the future work is to be carried on.

Mr. Wong is a passenger aboard the liner China and will spend a short time in San Francisco before proceeding

east. Quite a number of youths had assembled at Shanghai recently to take passage on a transpacific steamer with colleges as their destination, when a notice was received that they should return to their homes. The result was that Mr. Wong was commissioned as a delegate to go to the United States. Much of the money, or in fact all of the money, so used comes from the fund which was demanded from China to the United States as an indemnity resulting from the Boxer troubles, the fund being returned to China provided that it be used to educate young Chinese in America.

"MILITARY POLICE" UNDER DISCUSSION BY ARMY AND NAVY OFFICIALS

The military and naval authorities are considering a "military police" proposition for Honolulu.

Admiral Cowles of the Honolulu naval station says that while it may not be necessary now, he thinks, with the further garrisoning of this island and the establishment of a large naval base at Pearl Harbor, it will eventually be necessary.

This is merely in line with the attitude taken by the commanders of

fleets on arriving here and in other ports with their warships. Naval authorities regard it as absolutely necessary to assist the local police in looking after their own men whenever there are one or more large ships of war in port.

Large garrisons of soldiers are relatively the same as large complements of bluejackets on ships, and in order to reduce friction wherever possible the "military police" feature may eventually be established.

BELIEVES POLICE FORCE SHOULD BE REORGANIZED

Considering the necessity of an enlarged police force and fire department undebatable, President E. L. Spaulding of the chamber of commerce will bring before the trustees of that organization the proposal to investigate city management of funds with the view of making recommendations to that end. The matter may be brought up at the meeting of the trustees next Wednesday, the course to be followed probably being its reference to the legislative committee of the chamber for report.

"I think that is hardly debatable," said Mr. Spaulding yesterday, speaking of the necessity of a larger police force which recent events have emphasized. "The force should be enlarged, reorganized and made more effective. I think that the detective bureau should undergo reorganization, placing it on a more useful basis. There is no doubt that McDuflie has done splendid work there, however."

"I agree with the editorial in this morning's Advertiser about putting more white men on the force. The Hawaiians have courageously and skillfully carried out their duties and should not be dispensed with entirely. The town is filling up with strangers, however. The young men of the army and navy in this city are an exceptionally orderly body of men. Of that there can be no doubt. But most young men join these services to have a good time and they usually do. There should be some supervision over them under certain conditions and this supervision should be by men of their own race."

"The same thing regarding enlargement applies to the fire department. Chief Thurston has done admirably with the forces at his disposal, but that force is no ways large enough to afford this city protection."

Kaimuki has demanded better police protection, also, having at a meeting of the Improvement club which expressed his desires, passed a resolution asking for more police in that district, mounted preferred, and were police boxes. The nearest police box at present is at Malulu.

NO SOLUTION FOUND.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—Meeting was held by the cabinet and President Taft in the White House yesterday to consider the question of the stand taken by Russia in regard to American passports to Jews. No solution of the problem was decided upon.

Miss Anna Hopps of Spokane, Washington, white woman, has filed a lawsuit of \$10,000 against George Lee, a Chinese, aged seventy years, and claims \$10,000 damages.

SUGAR MEN TAKE A SEA JOY RIDE

Also See Many Interesting and Strange Sights, Sites Unciteable.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

What might well be called a joy ride at sea was taken by members of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association yesterday, as guests of the Honolulu Iron Works, with Manager Hedemann as host. In fact it was a personally conducted joy ride of the kind which few have the good luck to take. In every way it was a most enjoyable affair and will long be remembered by all the guests of the company.

There was a gathering of prominent men at the office of the iron works on Allen street at nine o'clock yesterday morning, who boarded the tug Intrepid, Captain Howe, which was donated for the occasion by Castle & Cooke, Ltd., and soon the gay party was sailing out of the harbor upon its voyage of discovery toward the Pearl Locks.

But it was when the joy cruiser reached the channel at the entrance to Pearl Harbor that the fun commenced, and all the fleet of working dredgers, as well as the plants ashore, saluted the craft with three whistles each, to each of which the Intrepid courageously replied at the risk of exhausting her steam supply.

All along the channel were planted rows of flags and signals of all kinds showing the waterway and also the danger spots, all of which were safely dodged and the little vessel put up at the great naval drydock without mishap.

Inspect Drydock Work.

Much interest was shown by all the visitors in the progress of the work; they watched the machine lopping off the heads of piling under water, saw another shooting cement down to the bottom of the dock, gathered about the place where Diver Hedquith was under water and inspected him with extra interest when he came up and went down again. They climbed over lumber piles and walked planks with impunity.

Contractor Francis B. Smith, who has this great work in charge, produced his blue prints and showed 'em all just how it was being done and everybody looked wise.

From the drydock the visitors took special train and were whisked away to the batteries of Fort Kamehameha, where the big guns were inspected and properly admired with the pride necessary under such circumstances. There were a bunch of men "working" near the fort.

"How long would it take a plantation to pay dividends with work conducted like that?" asked one plantation manager of another, while surveying the "workers."

"About ten years," was the answer. "Oh, you mean never," was the reply.

See Wheels Go Round.

From the fort to the mill of the Honolulu Sugar Company was a short ride, but by this time everybody was hungry, and there, in a large cool diningroom, was a fine lunch presided over by Manager Gibb. It was thoroughly appreciated, and when everybody had eaten his pie in the New York Sun style, L. A. Thurston proposed a toast to Manager C. Hedemann, of the iron works, which was given standing, while all joined in declaring that he was a "Jolly Good Fellow."

Then Mr. Hedemann replied with a few words and introduced Walter F. Dillingham and Manager Gibb, and the former spoke in response for both, giving as a toast, "The Plantation Manager, the hardest worked and poorest paid man in the business."

There was a hearty laugh as a number of voices, unidentified, cried "You bet," with great emphasis; and then the toast was drunk and Walter was also announced, in tones heard across the cane fields, as a "Jolly Good Fellow."

The new machinery in the mill was later inspected with much interest by all the experts present and the criticisms passed are too important to be chronicled by a mere malihini, but in other respects the mill seemed to be doing quite well.

Among those who took the trip and reached home safely were: Messrs. F. M. Swaney, E. H. Wodehouse, T. C. Davies, G. Davies, E. E. Paxton, Church, J. W. Waldron, D. P. R. Isenberg, H. Poole, Eckart, R. A. Lyon, R. S. Hosmer, A. F. Ewart, W. C. Parke, H. G. Gines, M. Campbell, J. L. Young, Albert Cooper, W. F. Dillingham, J. Hall, A. B. W. T. F. Sedgwick, S. Sheba, H. von Holt, W. Kirkland, L. A. Thurston, C. Hedemann, J. F. Benton, G. Chalmers, E. K. Bull, G. Gibb, G. Smith, J. T. Moir, R. Scott, C. C. Kennedy, H. H. Renton, John Watt, A. Ahrens, G. C. Watt, R. Hind, R. Hall, E. G. Conant, C. B. Wilcox, B. D. Baldwin, W. J. Fassoth, P. C. Jones and W. E. Clark.

'CLOSE TO HOME' IN A LILY PLANT

Stegomyia calopus, being no respecter of persons, has chosen to invade the premises of the commander-in-chief of his local enemies. At the headquarters of the antimosquito and sanitation campaign yesterday reports were received of the finding of calopus in four new places, and one of them was the residence of W. F. Dillingham, Beretania avenue and Alexander street. The unsopular insect was in a lily plant.

The three other places were a gutter on Bethel street, a gutter at Nuuanu and Punalu and a tin can at the Asylum road and King street. The map at headquarters shows that by far the most discoveries of calopus have been in the business and Asiatic sections.

DISTINGUISHED LAWYER DIES.

NEW YORK, December 8.—Edwin Allen, until his retirement in 1890 one of the foremost lawyers in the country, died at his home in this city yesterday, aged seventy-nine years.

VOLCANO IS THE BIG ATTRACTION

Promotion Committee Will See That It Is Well Advertised.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The Hawaii Promotion Committee believes that the proposed work of the Kilanea Observatory Commission at the crater of Kilanea to be conducted by Professor Jaggar, will be of the utmost value from a promotion standpoint and the committee is prepared to give the movement its moral support and if possible, to give financial support.

L. A. Thurston of the special committee which has the Kilanea station matter in hand, appeared before the committee yesterday afternoon and gave a history of the movement, which originated a few years ago and was brought to a head by Professor Jaggar, who succeeded in diverting the establishment of a scientific observatory in Massachusetts to Kilanea and has shipped on a few thousand dollars' worth of instruments which are now stored in T. H. Davies & Company's warehouse. Professor Jaggar came here and visited the volcano, making some observations, and this year Professor Perret, the famous volcanologist, was sent by Professor Jaggar and remained at the crater's edge for several months. It is to carry on this work and have money for maintenance that Mr. Thurston is advocating use of funds.

Professor Jaggar will return here the first part of January, prepared to remain from three to five years, or a few months, as the funds may indicate. The committee of which Mr. Thurston is the head, has several thousand dollars per annum pledged toward the work. Mr. Thurston assured the promotion committee that it would receive the complete reports of the observations. The promotion committee believed this would be of the utmost assistance, for they have adopted the theory that the volcano cannot be too well advertised and should be advertised, next to Hawaii's climate, as the greatest attraction of the Islands, if not of the whole world. The committee expects to show to the world that there is no equal wonder of nature so accessible. They will show that it is, practically, a "Satin Slipper Tour" from New York to Halemaunau. It was the accessibility and the hotel accommodations nearby, which induced Professor Jaggar to decide on Kilanea as the site for the scientific observatory, instead of establishing it in Japan.

Mr. Thurston stated that the very fact that Professor Perret was making observations at Kilanea, was commented on in the geographical and scientific journals all over the world, and tourists on reaching the volcano house, first asked how they were to get to the pit and next if Professor Perret would be there.

BASIS AGREEMENT BY HARBOR COMMISSION

Practically Adopts in Amended Form the Inter-Island Wharf Plan.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

"I think it is the duty of the harbor commission to regulate the Hilo wharf the same as it does with the wharves in Honolulu to keep the freight moving and see that the steamers on schedule runs are provided with berths," said Colonel McCarthy, of the harbor commission, yesterday.

Following this declaration of Colonel McCarthy, chairman of the committee of the whole of the harbor commission, at yesterday's meeting, the commission acquiesced in the sentiment and immediately adopted a motion to recommend to the board that it forward to the Hilo Railroad Company a draft of a form of agreement for their consideration and to proceed, upon its acceptance, to erect a wharf at the site, in Hilo bay, as determined by the committee of the whole on December 7, the wharf to remain under the control of the harbor commission.

More rapidly than the commissioners had anticipated the differences of opinion over the location of the proposed wharf and the style thereof, and the form of agreement, have been wiped away by the action of the board in the sessions of the last two days, and all that now remains is for the Hilo Railroad Company to accept or reject the proposed agreement adopted yesterday by the board, which is a simple form of agreement and is stripped of several pages of verbiage.

The new form is practically that which the interisland company submitted, although radically amended. The chairman of the committee of the whole said that all the commission had to consider in an agreement was whether the Hilo Railroad Company would operate its tracks to the wharf, which inferred the use of tracks upon the wharf would be comprised in rules and regulations to be compiled by the commission. Mr. Campbell stated that he was drawing up rules and regulations and these are to be considered at the next regular meeting.

The commissioners agreed that Colonel McCarthy's suggestion was timely. After considering the simple form of agreement, which was amended, it was adopted by the committee of the whole and reported to the board, and the secretary was instructed to immediately notify the Hilo Railroad Company, and the Hilo board of trade.

Colonel McCarthy, as chairman of the committee of the whole, also reported to the board on the work accomplished by the committee of the whole on Thursday, which decided upon the site for the wharf.

