YESTERDAY'S WEATHER
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Nov. 12, 1917.—Last twenty-four hours' rainfall, .00. Temperature, Min. 69; Max. 81. Weather, pt. cloudy.

Hawaiian Gazette

By Transfer DEC 21 1917

LATEST CABLED SUGAR QUOTATIONS
Cents Dollars
96° Centrifugals N. Y. per lb. per ton
Price, Hawaiian basis... 6.90 $138.00
Last previous quotation..... 7.02 $140.40

VOL. X, NO. 91 HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1917.—SEMI-WEEKLY. WHOLE NUMBER 4686

HAWAII MOURNS FOR QUEEN LILIUOKALANI PASSES TO REST

All Hawaii mourns today, for Liliuokalani, last Queen of the Island Kingdom, lies dead at Washington Place.

The end came to the aged woman, former ruler of Hawaii, at eight-thirty o'clock Sunday morning. Death had been almost momentarily expected since Thursday evening, but the strong vitality of the Queen drove it back time and again, and even after she had more than once been thought to have passed on, she rallied and greeted the watchers who surrounded her.

The funeral of Liliuokalani will be held next Sunday from the Throne Room of the Capitol, which was formerly her home and palace. The body, after tonight, will lie in state in Kawaiahao Church until Saturday, when it will be removed to the Throne Room.

The bells of Kawaiahao Church and St. Andrew's Cathedral announced to the city Sunday morning the passing of the Queen, and the flags throughout the city were dropped to half-mast. Formal announcement of the death was issued by Curtis P. Iaukea, private secretary to the Queen, in accordance with former royal custom.

On behalf of the visiting Congressional party, Senator Ashurst, who remained behind when the others of the party left for Hawaii Saturday, called Sunday morning, as representative of the party, to offer his condolences.

Washington Place's own signal of the death was the hoisting of the Queen's royal standard at half mast upon the tall white flagstaff. As it reached its appointed position the creamy folds of the ensign caught the breeze lazily, revealing the design of the crown in red in the center. For an instant the folds stiffened to the breeze then drooped to the staff.

Throughout the night the same constant vigil had been maintained by chiefesses and attendants, watching the form so beloved and from whose frail body the life was slowly ebbing, that had been kept since Thursday. In that dimly lighted chamber, hour by hour those in attendance eased the body of the monarch, chafed the hands when circulation seemed to have halted and renewed the faint flicker of the pulse, the heart beats barely perceptible. The dominant will of the once strong woman, strong mentally, strong physically, surged against the compelling ebb and quickened the life for an instant, but little by little the battle grew fainter and as the hours slowly moved and the eastern skies grew gray and then became tinted by the sun's early glory, the thread of life grew thinner, but there was no breaking. Its strands were severed one by one until the final one parted, almost imperceptibly. The heart had slowed down, the oil for the candle of life, as she had once expressed the interpretation of the final moments of another queen, ran out and the light paled and flickered and was snuffed out.

The Queen was dead—the last of the long line of rulers that for centuries had been sovereigns of the Hawaiis. Royalty was indeed dead, the title dying forever that had been carried by courtesy for nearly a quarter of a century after the scepter had been taken from her hand and the crown removed from her head.

ATTENDANTS MOURN

There were those in the chamber of death, where royal kahilis slowly, rythmically were ceaselessly waved over the frail form, who had grown up in the scintillating splendor of the royal courts of Kalakaua and the Liliuokalani. They bowed their heads as the meaning of the death was understood, the passing of the last claimant to the throne of her forefathers.

At the bedside, kneeling upon the carpet, two old women crouched, silent and devoted, at the side of the woman to whom all the world, decades before, had been bright and the future wrapped in the mystery which refused to reveal the tragedy to come into her life. They had entered her service young and were in it, old, watchful to the last. They were dry-eyed for the loss had been known to them for months and months.

The physician had watched the final operations of life with the certain knowledge of the dissolution to come, for hours before he had seen the signs of the approaching shadow of death. At midnight the physician pronounced the end near—a matter of a few hours. The watchers saw little change even as daylight entered the silent chamber, and then suddenly the change that all so dreaded came. The breathing became shorter; the pulse became almost still; the immediate relatives and closest friends were summoned. Hardly were they within the room before death laid a cold hand upon her—Liliuokalani was dead.

BELLS TOLL FOR QUEEN

It was exactly half-past eight when the physician announced the close of Liliuokalani's earthly career. Colonel Iaukea passed the sad news to Rev. Leopold Kroll of St. Andrew's cathedral, who had been waiting for the summons through the night and the slow tolling of the cathedral bell told the outside world that the former monarch had been gathered to her forefathers. Then the bell of Kawaiahao joined its deep-toned announcement.

Following the raising of the royal standard to half-mast before Washington Place, the American Flag over the Capitol was similarly raised and the Hawaiian flag half-masted upon the staff of the old palace nearest Washington Place. Soon that over the Armory was half-masted and then over the Judiciary building, while down town many flags were lowered out of respect to the former ruler. The huge Hawaiian flag of Prince Kalanianaole was half masted over the Kapiolani building.

Soon came many Hawaiian men, chiefs of the old regime, prepared to do their duty according to the picturesque and solemn customs prevailing among the Hawaiians with respect to their alii. Among these were Henry F. Bertleman, who was a major upon the military staff of the Queen and of Kalakaua, before her; David Hoopili, Jr., descendent of a famous warrior high chief; Jesse Makainai, Judge Hookano, John K. Kamanoulu, William Brede, James F. Holt, Fred W. Beckley, William Ahia, John H. Wilson, son of the Queen's marshal during her reign, and Edmund Stile, a time-honored friend.

Among the women who had held the long vigil of the night were several who had been prominent at the royal courts of Kalakaua and Liliuokalani.

BODY TO LIE IN STATE

To these and to many others will be delegated the solemn task of selecting groups of watchers and kahili bearers, for when the body has been embalmed it will lie in state, when the outward pomp of the ceremonies will commence.

The body will be embalmed by this morning and from then on until midnight the watchers will be those from Washington Place and the women who have been frequently calling at the home during the past four days.

Tonight, probably, but not earlier than nine o'clock, the remains of the Queen will be conveyed from Washington Place to Kawaiahao Church and formally placed to lie in state. Immediately watchers, four at a side, each with a feather kahili, under a chief watcher, will take their places and remain silent during the two hours they ceremoniously wave the kahilis over the dead Queen. They will be replaced by another octette of watchers and so on through the night and the next day and for the entire week's period. Many will chant, many will sing dirges—but in all it will be the beautiful ear-haunting melodies of Hawaii, and music made more sad by the solemnity of the occasion.

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Liliuokalani

REIGN AS RULING QUEEN SHORT BUT IN HEARTS OF HER PEOPLE WAS LONG

As Private Citizen, Clashes Long Since Forgotten, She Held Esteem of All

Queen Liliuokalani, last of the eight royal rulers of the Hawaiian Islands, held undisputed sway as sovereign a little less than two years but for at least three decades she was an important and conspicuous figure in the destinies of the cross-roads of the Pacific. Interwoven in the seventy-eight year skein of her existence are the threads of events that have been the life and vitality of this mid-Pacific group, now a part of the United States of America. In the story of Liliuokalani's life is found the history of Hawaii; her years link the past and the present and the annals of time in which was shaped Hawaii's future.

Royal child, educated in Christianity, sought in marriage by princes of Hawaii, wife of an American, heir-apparent, regent, queen, deposed ruler, political factor, traveler, claimant of millions from the United States, philanthropist, author, composer and a woman retired from public life, Liliuokalani lived to see during her romantic and adventuresome career the passing of her native land from a Monarchy to a Republic and thence to the most important territorial division of the greatest Republic.

She died respected by all within her former Kingdom, Hawaiian and haole alike. A private citizen, she still retained the sentimental fealty of the majority of Hawaiians, as representing their era of independent sovereignty, even though they have loyally accepted and now loyally support the American government.

Liliuokalani was born September 2, 1838, near the present site of the Queen's Hospital at the base of Punchbowl. Her name was Lydia Kamakaeha. Her father was Kapaakea; her mother was Keohokalole. Her ancestry as she gave it in her own book, traces back to the foundation of the Kamehameha dynasty; and she claimed relationship to the royal family of the five sovereigns of that name.

Kapaakea was a Hawaiian chief surrounded by hundreds of followers. Keohokalole was the daughter of one of the fifteen counsellors of Kamehameha III.

Liliuokalani's grandfather, Aikanaka, was in charge of the guns of the fort on Punchbowl Hill. Her great-grandfather was Keawe-a-Heulu, chief counsellor to Kamehameha I. In her autobiography, Liliuokalani records her great-grandfather as a cousin of Keoua, father of Kamehameha I.

Liliuokalani's birth followed by forty odd years the conquest of the islands by Kamehameha I and occurred in the reign of Kamehameha III. The missionaries arrived in 1820.

Her Foster Mother

Liliuokalani was given away in infancy by her parents to another chieftain by whom she was adopted according to the Hawaiian custom of exchanging children, observed to foster and cement the ties between the different clans and chiefs.

Liliuokalani's new mother, for according to custom she was more than an adopted or foster mother, was Konia, granddaughter of Kamehameha I. Konia's husband was Paki, a high chief. They had a daughter of their own, Bernice Pauahi, who was later Mrs. Charles R. Bishop. Liliuokalani's own parents had nine other children, most of whom were adopted into other families.

When four years old, Liliuokalani was sent to the Royal School, founded and conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Amos S. Cooke, the pupils all being children of the royal family and the high chiefs. It was a boarding school and here Liliuokalani learned English well and was educated in the teachings of the Christian religion.

Among the royal children who were at the school during Liliuokalani's time were three children of Kinau, daughter of Kamehameha I—Lot, who was later Kamehameha V, Liholiho, who was later Kamehameha IV and their sister Princess Victoria. There were also Prince William Lunalilo, who followed Kamehameha V as king; Liliuokalani's brother Kalakaua, who became the seventh king of Hawaii; Liliuokalani's foster-sister; Bernice Pauahi, and Emma Rooke, who became the queen of Kamehameha IV.

Christian Education

Church attendance and Christian worship were deeply instilled into the minds of the children at the Royal School. They attended church every Sunday accompanied by their teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, and occupied seats near the pew of the King.

Of Liliuokalani's ability as a child at school and her tastes, the best description perhaps can be taken from her personal memoirs. She writes:

"I was a studious girl; the acquisition of knowledge has been a passion with me during my whole life.

"In my school days my facility in reading music at sight was always recognized by my instructors.

"After leaving school my musical education was continued from time to time as opportunity offered, but I scarcely remember the days when it would not have been possible for me to write either the words or the music for any occasion on which poetry or song was needed. To compose was as natural to me as to breathe; and this gift of nature, never having been suffered to fall into disuse, remained a source of greatest consolation to this day."

Liliuokalani's rather naive statements are supported by the fact that she was an authoress of ability in the English as well as Hawaiian language and was the composer of some of the best of Hawaiian musical works. Of her writings, "Hawaii's History, by Hawaii's Queen," and "Hawaii's Music," from which the above excerpts are taken, stand out most prominently. Of her numerous musical works, the most noted is the composition which was for many years the Hawaiian National Anthem. It was written at the order of Kamehameha V by Liliuokalani in a week's time and introduced by her in the Kawaiahao Church,

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All Races Share In Sorrow of Islanders In Loss

Friends Watch As Hawaii's Queen Fights Life's Great Final Battle

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Over the casket will be drawn a beautiful pall of black upon four corners of which will be conspicuous the motto of Liliuokalani—"Onipaa", "Be Steadfast"—embroidered in gold and upon a blue background, for blue is the selected color of the Kalakaua dynasty.

At distant corners from the bier will be placed tabu sticks, the symbols of authority forbidding any but the chosen to enter within the sacred precincts.

On a day yet to be announced the body of the Queen will lie in state when the public will be given an opportunity to pass close to the bier and gaze upon the face of her who once was their enthroned sovereign. Upon her breast will lie the glittering order of the Grand Cross and Cordon of the Order of Kalakaua, with its broad blue ribbon. Nearby will be the pillow upon which will rest the decorations and other insignia of her rank.

ASK HAWAIIANS TO COME

Prince Kalanianaole expressed the wish yesterday that all Hawaiians come to see their former Queen and that all Hawaiian societies participate in the obsequies and the funeral march to the royal cemetery in Nuuanu Valley where rest the members of all her family who have gone before. Many heads of societies called upon the Prince yesterday and announced that their societies would turn out and also supply watchers and kahili bearers.

The transfer of the remains from Kawaiahao church next Saturday night to Iolani Palace, now the executive building, will follow the ancient custom, and may be as full of pageantry as when the remains of other rulers were given this honor. The casket will be borne from church to palace amid kahilis which was the emblem of her ancestors, and in the glare of kukui nut torches, the bearers of kahilis and the chiefs wearing their brilliant feather ahuulas, symbols of their rank.

In the throne room the body will lie in state until possibly noon when the funeral cortege will be arranged and the final journey start for Nuuanu. The body will not be placed in the Mausoleum, but will be consigned to its niche in the Kalakaua dynasty tomb which was prepared for it years ago. It will be the only body of the dynasty which has not first rested in the Mausoleum.

BERGER COMPOSING DIRGE

For this occasion Captain Henry Berger, for forty-four years leader of the Royal Hawaiian Band, is composing a dirge, "The Liliuokalani Funeral March," which will be played while the remains are lying in state at Kawaiahao Church, and when the funeral cortege passes to the cemetery on Sunday. Captain Berger composed funeral marches for Lunalilo, Queen Kapiolani, Queen Emma, King Kalakaua, Prince David Kawananakoa and is now doing his duty again for the sovereign for whom he always expressed deep reverence. He directed the band when it played for monarchs going to their last rest, and for new monarchs as they assumed the crown he composed brilliant marches.

The hope has also been expressed by both Prince Kalanianaole and Colonel Iaukea, who has charge of all funeral arrangements, that mourning continue to be worn by the people of Hawaii for at least three weeks after the funeral.

The funeral will partake of a state funeral in many respects, for the Governor has already proclaimed, officially, the death of Her Majesty, and expressed the hope that all the people of Hawaii would join in the ceremonies attendant upon her final disposition; that flags be half-masted and the proper military guards perform their duty, that the obsequies will be official in their nature as a last tribute by the Hawaiian government to one who once was its ruler.

MILITARY HONORS

Brigadier-General Samuel Johnson, commanding the Hawaiian National Guard, was designated yesterday to assume charge of the military portion of the ceremonies and will have four companies of Hawaiians, one from each island—Oahu, Hawaii, Maui and Kauai—to represent the group. These will form the special guard of honor, and it is presumed that General Wisser, U. S. A., commanding the Hawaiian Department, and Capt. George Clark, U. S. N., commanding Pearl Harbor Naval Station, will authorize troops to be present in the line of march on Sunday next.

Among the societies asked to aid in forming the cortege are the Anahuli Poola, Order of Kamehameha, Order of Kauikeouli, Hui Oiwi, Court Lunalilo, Kalama Lodge, Hui Mamawalea o na Mamona, Daughters of Warriors, Alahui Kuahumanu, Kamehameha Schools, Hui Pooli, Chiefs of Hawaii, Hui Oiwi o na Wahine, Ka Hale o na Alii, Kamehameha Alumnae Association, St. Louis Alumnae Association, Kamehameha Schools, International Longshoremen's Association, Ancient Order of Foresters, and others yet to be asked.

Military guards for Washington Place were provided yesterday morning by Major Francis J. Green, aid to the Governor, who will remain on guard throughout the week under the command of Lieut. William E. Miles. The men were drawn from the Nuuanu Valley guard and all are Hawaiians.

Sheriff Rose also sent foot-police, and plain clothes men were supplied by Chief McDuffie, as no one, except those who are to aid in the ceremonies or to assist in the preparations of the funeral is permitted to enter the building. Autos are not permitted to pass through the grounds from one gate to another, and no one permitted to go upon the front lanais of Washington Place.

SAD WATCHERS

Saddest among those who watched the Queen breathe her last were probably those who for two years have been constantly at the Queen's side, and of these Mrs. Lahilahi Webb has been constant, taking her watch every night from dusk to dawn, aided by the Queen's retainers. Mrs. Webb was one of the Queen's closest personal friends.

Captain George Clark, commandant of Pearl Harbor Naval Station, and Mrs. Clark called in the afternoon.

A message by wireless was sent to Kailua yesterday morning to acquaint the congressional party of the Queen's death. This will hasten the tour somewhat, cutting Maui one day so that all members may arrive here Sunday morning to participate in the official ceremonies.

HAWAIIANS WAIL AND CHANT

It was not until the sun had sunk in the western heavens that Hawaiians arriving began to wail and chant, while the olis of the former ruler were chanted, oliing being a custom handed down through generations from ancient times.

Both the Kamehameha School for Girls, and the Kaiulani Home, offered the services of the young women to sing at times during the period of lying-in-state, which was accepted.

Immediately after the official announcement of death was made, a conference was held in the office of the Liliuokalani Trust attended by Prince Kalanianaole, Colonel Iuakea, W. O. Smith and D. L. Withington, attorney for the Trust concerning the Queen's Estate, as new powers of attorney may now have to be procured, those in service previously, automatically becoming null and void.

At St. Andrew's cathedral yesterday morning at the conclusion of the tolling of the bells to announce Liliuokalani's death, Rev. Leopold Kroll, at the Hawaiian service, had appropriate hymns sung, and a special commemoration of the Holy Communion. The minister spoke with reference to the Queen.

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where she was leader of the choir at that time.

Married John Dominis

It was in her childhood that Liliuokalani met her future husband, John O. Dominis, son of an American sea captain. A day school for children was established by a Mr. and Mrs. Johnston next to the Royal School. A high adobe fence separated the yards of the two schools. The boys of the Johnston School would climb the fence and peer over at the royal children. Among them was Dominis and although Liliuokalani had other suitors during her girlhood, the American of her school day romance became her husband when she was twenty-four years old. At one time Prince William, later King Lunalilo sought Liliuokalani's hand in marriage and at another time her alliance with Kamehameha IV was suggested.

Dominis' father, Captain Dominis, had been interested in trade in China and California and in one of his voyages around Cape Horn across the Pacific landed in Honolulu. His ancestors were from Italy. His wife was an American, born in Boston, descendant of early English settlers.

Liliuokalani lived her girlhood days with her adopted parents, Paki and Konia. When she was thirteen years old, they moved into a new residence built by Chief Paki, on the now open lot between the Young Hotel and the Kanikeolani Building on King Street. This house was later known as the Arlington Hotel. Paki died in 1855, when Liliuokalani was seventeen years old.

Belle at Court

When Bernice Pauahi, Liliuokalani's foster-sister, was eighteen years old, she married Charles R. Bishop and on the death of Paki moved, with her husband to Paki's home to live with her mother, Konia. Here for the next seven years Liliuokalani spent the life of a young belle of the royal court. Her social career centered in the royal fetes and the home-like parties given at the home, over which Mr. Bishop and his wife presided as hosts. King Kamehameha IV would often pay them an informal visit and an evening of dancing would attract other members of the court circle or the party would adjourn to the house of neighbors. It was during this period that Dominis paid court to Liliuokalani.

On June 19, 1856, King Kamehameha IV married Emma Rooke and the royal wedding, in which Liliuokalani participated as a bridesmaid, in Kawaiahao Church, was made the occasion of great festivity in Honolulu with numerous picnics, balls and luaus.

In November of that year, Liliuokalani, traveled with her mother, Konia, who was in failing health, to the Island of Hawaii and later to Lahaina. It was during this time that Liliuokalani became engaged to Prince William Lunalilo, but she later broke the troth and in 1860 was engaged to Dominis, whom she married September 16, 1862. Konia died July 2, 1857 and until her marriage Liliuokalani continued to live with the Bishops.

Bride in Washington Place

When Liliuokalani became Mrs. John O. Dominis, she and her husband moved to Washington Place in Beretania Street which Captain Dominis had built as a private residence. Captain Dominis sailed away from Honolulu in 1846 just before Washington Place was completed and was never heard from again. Young Dominis was appointed on the staff of Prince Lot and when the latter became King Kamehameha V, in November, 1863, Dominis was appointed the king's private secretary and confidential adviser. Dominis was later made Governor of the Island of Oahu to which position he was reappointed by succeeding monarchs every four years until his death. Liliuokalani invariably accompanied her husband on his annual official trip around the island.

Liliuokalani's life from her marriage to her death may be divided into three important phases: the twenty-nine years from 1862 to 1891, the year of her accession to the throne covered by the reigns of Kings Kamehameha V, Lunalilo and Kalakaua, during which Liliuokalani becomes more and more a conspicuous figure in public life and a factor in the affairs of the growing constitutional monarchy; the two stormy years of her sovereignty, 1891 to 1893; and the twenty-three years of her retirement when she figured in the national limelight by her repeated trips to Washington and latter lived quietly in semi-regal fashion at her home, Washington Place.

Her Place in History

For better understanding of the subsequent events that featured the life of Liliuokalani it is necessary to trace briefly the political and economic history of Hawaii with particular reference to the growth of government by constitutional monarchy.

Some one has written that the four cardinal points in the history of Hawaii are Kamehameha's conquest of the group, beginning in 1795; the arrival of the first missionaries in 1820; the revolution and deposition of Queen Liliuokalani in 1893 and the annexation to the United States that followed in 1898.

But interwoven in these chronicles are the annals of governmental changes that gradually weaned away the Hawaiian people and their rulers from the theory of despotic government to a government of law, of constitution and of religious, social and political freedom, despite the attempts of King Kalakaua and Queen Liliuokalani to revert toward absolutism.

Haoles, white men, arriving in the islands at and after the time of Captain Cook's discovery of the group, 1778-79, found a despotic, barbarous, idolatrous kingdom or series of kingdoms, torn by tribal and factional wars. Lawless as the government of the Islands was, however, no nation ever made a successful attempt, especially after Kamehameha's conquest, to deprive them of their independence. But the influence of the white man soon set to work and even Kamehameha I by some of his acts showed that he felt a certain duty toward his subjects that generally held in restraint his unlimited power.

This same influence had its effect on other chiefs and rulers. They were anxious to learn the manners, customs, religion and government of the nations which peopled the great mysterious unknown world somewhere beyond Hawaii and were ready to adopt, in part at least, those laws and customs which they recognized as better than their own and as adequate preventatives against the danger to their power and the independence of Hawaii that ever threatened from foreign quarters. They foresaw that a condition of lawlessness disclosed here would invite the intervention of European governments.

First Constitution

It remained for Kamehameha III to promulgate the "First Constitution of Hawaii," October 8, 1840. Thereafter the growth of constitutional government was rapid. The constitution contained a declaration of rights; freedom of religion was declared; the right of redress for personal injuries and trial to establish guilt were declared; the prerogatives of the King were set forth; a legislature with two houses and a supreme court were established and the importance of education was recognized. Following this a complete and exhaustive code of laws was enacted including one that changed the land-holding system from feudal to modern conditions. This move divided the lands of the Islands into three parts, roughly speaking, that reserved by the King as an estate incident to the crown, that held by the chiefs and by some of the common people in fee simple and that transferred to the minister of interior as public domain.

In 1852 Kamehameha III granted a new constitution, remodeled, progressive and enlightened; so much so that it was declared ahead of its time. Two years later the King died, and his nephew, Alexander Liholiho, was proclaimed King as Kamehameha IV. He reigned until his death, November 30, 1863, and was succeeded by Kamehameha V. The next year, 1864, after a stormy period with a constitutional convention, which he dissolved, the King promulgated a new constitution, and thereafter affairs ran smoothly until his death, in 1872, with no one named as his successor.

Election of Lunalilo

In January, 1873, the legislature met and unanimously elected William C. Lunalilo, King. His reign lasted little more than a year, and he, too, died, in February, 1874, without a successor having been appointed.

The election of David Kalakaua as King by the legislature took place February 12, 1874, and was followed by a riotous protest by the adherents of Queen Emma, who was a rival candidate. King Kalakaua was Liliuokalani's brother, and it is at this point that she enters into the historical annals of Hawaii as a political factor.

As the preceding historical review indicates, the Hawaii of Liliuokalani's time was a new country compared with that of the time of Kamehameha I or Kamehameha III. The natural commercial and industrial relations were at that time, as always, with the United States, Kalakaua, in fact, having won his chief support from Americans by reason of his friendliness toward America and his support of the project to secure a treaty of commercial reciprocity with the United States.

Hawaii had taken its place as a Constitutional Monarchy among the Powers of the world; its independence was recognized by practically all the great nations, treaties had been negotiated with most of them, commerce and trade had made wonderful strides, the subsequent signing of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States brought on a "boom" era in sugar equalled possibly only by the present day prosperity; the rulers and members of the royal families had made visits to other parts of the world; but most important, the Anglo-Saxon race had not only explored, settled and sent missionaries to the Islands but had become firmly rooted as residents and citizens, property owners, voters and components of a large part of the population of the Islands indelibly stamping Anglo-Saxon manners, customs, laws, religion, education and traditions on the land making it practically Anglo-Saxon in all but government.

Beginning of Confusion

The educated, commercial, property-holding, industry-controlling and tax-paying class of the community consisted largely of whites from Europe and America, and their descendants. They had become absolutely identified with the country. They were members of the cabinet, of the legislature and of the courts and leaders in the support of a liberal progressive government under an independent limited monarchy, with a parliamentary system patterned after that of Great Britain. A large minority of the native Hawaiians cooperated with these whites. The majority of the natives were indifferent or opposed to them.

It was with this setting that Liliuokalani and her brother King Kalakaua entered upon the political arena of Hawaii and throughout the tumultuous reign of Kalakaua, Liliuokalani was a student of, if not always an actor in, the drama of clash between democracy and despotism, between liberalism and retrogression.

One of the first acts of Kalakaua was to appoint an heir-apparent to provide for continuous succession of the throne in his family. His first appointee, Leleiohoku, his younger brother, died in youth. Liliuokalani was then proclaimed heir-apparent on April 10, 1877.

In the latter part of 1880, King Kalakaua with a retinue of Hawaiians and Americans went on his famous trip around the world. He returned October 29, 1881. During his absence, Liliuokalani, then Princess Lydia Kamakaeha, was regent of the Kingdom.

Liliuokalani next experienced one of the great events of her life, her trip to London to attend the golden jubilee celebration of Queen Victoria. With Queen Kapiolani, C. P. Iaukea, J. H. Boyd and John O. Dominis, her husband, Liliuokalani left Honolulu April 12, 1887. Queen Kapiolani and Liliuokalani were received everywhere with unusual attention and the latter always related with pride how she was kissed and embraced by Queen Victoria.

These were the days of great royal festivals and every occasion and event was made an excuse by royalty for a Hawaiian festival, lasting days with its semi-barbaric feasting, dancing and extravagance. Such a celebration was held on the King's return from his world trip. Another was held on the occasion of the King's belated coronation, nine years after his accession to the throne and still another was held on his artieth birthday.

A Royal Hostess

Liliuokalani, as Princess Lydia Kamakaeha, heir-apparent and regent in her brother's absence, was the hostess at many such events, a notable one being her reception in Iolani Palace, the royal center of festivities, in December, 1890, during her brother's last trip to the mainland. Liliuokalani had immediately assumed her royal position when she was named heir-apparent in 1877, and toured the Islands to announce herself to her people.

Constitutional government during the reign of King Kalakaua sailed rough seas. Records show no less than thirteen different cabinets and the political arena was a center of constant storms. Latent powers of absolutism in the constitution of 1864 were speedily developed by King Kalakaua to the disgust and over the protests of the progressive residents. The King took an active part in the elections, government officers being nominated as candidates on the "Royal Ticket" and supported with the full power of the government and the personal influence of the King. The electorate was debauched by the free distribution of gin, franked through the Custom House under the King's private signature under a law which permitted free entry of goods for the King's private use.

Constitutional government was rapidly becoming a mere name and autocracy held full sway.

Although many native Hawaiians joined with the whites in opposition to the King's course, most of them thought little and cared less about the changes that were taking place. They were aroused by the royal propaganda that "foreigners" were trying to control their government and every effort was made to divide political parties on race lines.

Meanwhile a few men, mostly those who were born in Hawaii, though termed by their opponents "foreigners," men whose interests were entirely with the country, decided to keep up the fight for constitutional government. From this group developed a league for organization, at first secret, whose purpose was to restore and maintain constitutionalism in Hawaii.

Reforms Agreed To

Finally, after a demonstration mass meeting of the educated, commercial, taxpaying and propertyholding class of the community, supported by the populace, King Kalakaua, thoroughly alarmed, gave way before the unanimity of sentiment and agreed to a new constitution, the Constitution of 1887, proclaimed July 6.

This was twenty days before Liliuokalani's return from London. She arrived in Honolulu to find that her brother had signed the document which she always referred to as "The Bayonet Constitution."

King Kalakaua, after recovering from his first terror at the strength of the opposition to him, began a systematic campaign against the new constitution and its supporters, aided by his sister, who continued these activities when she succeeded to the throne.

In this final struggle for the life or death of constitutionalism in Hawaii was written Liliuokalani's downfall as a monarch.

In November 1890, in order to recruit his failing health, King Kalakaua, took a trip to California as a guest of Rear-Admiral Brown on the United States cruiser Charleston. He was given a royal welcome by all classes in San Francisco and in Southern California. His health, which seemed at first to have been benefited by the voyage, failed rapidly. He died January 20, 1891 in the Palace Hotel, San Francisco. His remains were removed to the Charleston with imposing funeral ceremonies and started back to Honolulu.

Joy Turned to Grief

There was no transpacific cable then. King Kalakaua was expected home late in January and extensive preparations were made, led by Liliuokalani, to receive him in kingly style. It was the old story of the Greek ship with the black sails. As the Charleston was sighted, it was seen that there would be a royal funeral instead of a royal home-coming. The cruiser docked in Honolulu harbor January 29 with the welcoming decorations suddenly changed to those of mourning.

That date, January 29, 1891, Princess Lydia Kamakaeha, regent, heir apparent and sister of the late king, took the oath to support the constitution and was proclaimed ruler of the Hawaiian Islands under the title of Her Majesty Queen Liliuokalani. On the ninth of March, the Princess Victoria Kaiulani, daughter of the late Princess Likelike, a sister of Liliuokalani, was duly appointed and proclaimed heir-apparent.

Queen Liliuokalani's short troubled reign began in sadness for she lost her husband, John O. Dominis, within seven months after she ascended the throne. Dominis had continued throughout the reigns of Lunalilo and Kalakaua to hold positions of importance in the Kingdom, besides his place as Governor of Oahu. He was at one time or another Governor of the Island of Maui; commissioner of the administration of the crown lands; attached to the suite of King Kalakaua on his visit to the United States in 1874 in the interests of reciprocity and a member of the Hawaiian embassy to Queen Victoria's jubilee. He died August 27, 1891. At that time he was lieutenant-general of the kingdom with the rank of His Royal Highness Prince Consort." In the words of Queen Liliuokalani, "he was taken away from me at precisely the time when I felt that I most needed his counsel and companionship."

Active in Queenship

Queen Liliuokalani immediately entered actively into the affairs of government. Shortly after her accession, she visited the Molokai leper settlement and later made a tour of the Islands. On the anniversary of her accession, January 29, 1892, the first and only anniversary she was to celebrate as queen, her majesty held a grand reception in Iolani Palace.

Political affairs, however, received her first attention. Queen Liliuokalani renewed with determination the contest begun by her brother, Kalakaua, to abolish restrictions on the power of the crown. By a decision of the supreme court that the term of the last cabinet had expired with the King, Queen Liliuokalani was able to score the first point against her opponents. The decision enabled her to make conditions in advance with the new cabinet so as to gain control of all appointments. Immediately dissatisfaction was caused by the manner in which this power was exercised.

The new ministry commissioned by the queen consisted of Samuel Parker, minister of foreign affairs; C. N. Spencer, minister of the interior; H. A. Widemann, minister of finance, and W. A. Whiting, attorney-general.

Constitutional Crisis

Minor domestic affairs were the only surface indications of anything but a peaceful situation until the legislative session of 1892, which was protracted to eight months by persistent struggles between the opposing parties. In the legislative halls the conflict burst into flame again and again, not abating until the constitutional crisis was reached early the next year.

During the eight months of the legislature, four changes of ministry took place. Then during the last week of the session a bill granting a franchise to establish a lottery was passed as well as an act licensing the sale of opium. By the same voters an able and upright cabinet was voted out, January 12, 1893, two days before the prorogation of the legislature.

Meanwhile the Queen had caused a new constitution to be drawn up in secret, striking three direct blows at the heart of constitutional government and the rights of the non-Hawaiian residents of the Islands. By this document some of the principal checks on the power of the crown were to be removed, the existing guarantees of the independence of the supreme court were to be eliminated, and only Hawaiian subjects were to be allowed to vote. This last feature was an open attempt to eliminate from any voice in public affairs the so-called foreigners or haoles. By a unique feature of the constitution of 1887 non-Asiatic aliens who were property owners and residents, who took the oath of allegiance to Hawaii, were allowed to vote without being formally naturalized or renouncing their home governments. This gave them an opportunity to protect their interests.

This bold attempt on Queen Liliuokalani's part to disenfranchise the non-native Hawaiian voters of the Island was one of the chief and immediate causes of the events that followed.

Days of Excitement

Preparations had been made by the Queen to proclaim the new constitution at the Palace, January 14, 1893, immediately after the legislature had been prorogued, in the presence of the legislators, the chief officers of state and the diplomatic corps. The government troops were drawn up under arms and a large crowd of sympathizers with the project of Queen Liliuokalani assembled in and around Iolani Palace. At this critical moment the cabinet refused to sign the document and appealed to leading citizens for advice and support.

After a long and exciting argument with her cabinet, Queen Liliuokalani partially yielded. From the balcony of the palace she addressed the assemblage, denounced the cabinet and stated that, with deep regret, she had been obliged to postpone for the present the proclamation of the new constitution.

Then followed days of tense excitement in Honolulu with the Queen bitterly disappointed at being frustrated in the execution of her design and the residents of the city in hourly uncertainty of a renewed move to deprive them of their rights and freedom.

The whole affair served to bring to a head the hitherto latent feeling among both the progressive and conservative residents of the Islands who had opposed the royal program of retrogression that some drastic measure must be taken to stop the never-ceasing attempts of the royal family to acquire power at the expense of popular rights.

An informal public meeting was held the same day by the business men of the community to consider the situation. Recognizing that a crisis had been reached in the political affairs of Hawaii, the meeting named a Committee of Safety of thirteen members, in whose hands was placed the work of devising ways and means to adequately meet the situation. They proceeded immediately with the formation of a provisional government and the reorganization of the volunteer military companies which had been disbanded in 1890.

The Revolution

The committee of safety called a mass meeting for the afternoon of January 16. That morning, Queen Liliuokalani published a declaration that thenceforth changes in the constitution would be sought "only by methods provided in the constitution itself."

The mass meeting on the afternoon of the sixteenth, crystallizing the sentiment of the community and disregarding the Queen's statement of apparent surrender, ratified the action of the committee, and authorized it to take all necessary steps to carry its objects into effect.

The United States cruiser "Boston" had arrived in Honolulu harbor from Hilo rather unexpectedly two days before. At the request of United States Minister J. L. Stevens a force of marines was landed in Honolulu from the Boston on the evening of the sixteenth, after the mass meeting to protect the lives of American citizens and to guard their property in case of rioting or incendiarism.

On the next day, January 17, the organization of the Provisional Government was completed by the appointment of an executive council of four members and an advisory council of fourteen members with general legislative authority. Sanford B. Dole, presided over the executive council of the Provisional Government and was minister of foreign affairs. The other members were J. A. King, minister of the interior; P. C. Jones, minister of finance, and William O. Smith, attorney-general.

That afternoon the members of the two councils took possession of the government building as excitement ran high and decision had to be made. The Committee of Safety issued a proclamation declaring the monarchial system to be abrogated and announcing the establishment of the provisional government.

Provisional Government

The provisional government was conditioned to exist "until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon."

Meanwhile two companies of volunteer troops arrived and occupied the government grounds in support of the new government. The United States marines were still stationed about the city at the orders of Minister Stevens. The members of Queen Liliuokalani's ministry had been formally notified of the creation and action of the provisional government. They consulted with Queen Liliuokalani and she quickly decided, with the approval of her ministers, to surrender her authority in order to avoid bloodshed and, by her orders, the police station and the barracks were thereupon given over to the Provisional Government. Thus Hawaii's bloodless revolution was accomplished.

The Queen's surrender was under protest and qualified as having been forced by the landing of the United States Marines. She immediately appealed to the government of the United States for reinstatement.

This forcible deposition of Queen Liliuokalani and the abrogation of the monarchy was the direct result and consequence of the Queen's revolutionary attempt to overturn the constitution and revert toward absolutism. But for this attempt, she might have remained Queen to the day of her death.

Two days after the Queen's dethronement, January 19, 1893, five commissioners sailed for Washington on the specially chartered steamer Claudine bound for San Francisco. They were fully empowered by the Provisional Government to negotiate for Hawaii a treaty of union with the United States. By the next regular steamer, Queen Liliuokalani also sent emissaries to Washington to plead her cause and protest against the alleged interference of United States forces.

First Annexation Treaty

The Provisional Government commission arrived in Washington February 3 and was favorably received by President Benjamin Harrison. They drew up a treaty of annexation in conjunction with the secretary of state and the document was signed by the commission and the secretary February 14.

Meanwhile, in the name of the United States, Minister Stevens, at the request of the Provisional Government, had proclaimed a provisional protectorate for his country over the Hawaiian Islands and the flag of the United States was raised over the government building on February 1.

The treaty of annexation was laid before the United States senate for its approval February 17 but the end of the session found it still unfinished business.

One of the first acts of President Grover Cleveland after his inauguration was to withdraw the treaty from the consideration of the senate.

March 11, President Cleveland dispatched Colonel James H. Blount of Macon, Georgia, as his special commissioner to investigate the situation in the Hawaiian Islands. Cleveland's commissioner arrived in Honolulu March 29 and was immediately dubbed "Paramount Blount" because he declared his authority to be paramount over that of all other American authority in the Islands.

Ordered Flag Down

Two days after arrival, Commissioner Blount ordered the United States flag hauled down from the government building and commanded the United States troops, who had remained ashore since January 16, to return aboard their ships, thus ending the American protectorate over the Islands.

Commissioner Blount remained in Honolulu until July, 1893, when he returned to Washington with a voluminous report on the situation. President Cleveland construed the controversy between Queen Liliuokalani and the Provisional Government to have been submitted to him for arbitration, and adopted the conclusion of Commissioner Blount's report—that the late revolution had been brought about by the aid of United States Minister Stevens, who had ordered the troops ashore from the Boston.

Accordingly, President Cleveland sent Albert S. Willis, of Louisville, Kentucky, to Honolulu as United States minister to replace Stevens. Willis was instructed first to inform the Queen of the President's decision, and then, if she would promise to grant full amnesty to all who had taken part in the revolution, Willis was to demand of the President and ministers of the Provisional Government that they "promptly relinquish to Queen Liliuokalani her constitutional authority."

Defied United States

Minister Willis arrived in Honolulu November 4. He obtained with difficulty Queen Liliuokalani's consent to grant amnesty to the heads of the Provisional Government. On December 9, 1893, he made formal demand on the Provisional Government for the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani. The provisional authorities refused to listen to the demand.

On December 23, President Dole sent the reply of his government to Minister Willis, refusing to surrender its authority to Liliuokalani, the deposed Queen. Willis reported the situation to President Cleveland who in turn referred the matter "to the wider discretion of congress." There was little sympathy in congress with the restoration proposition, and a committee of the senate, under Democratic control, after investigation, repudiated the Blount report and reached a conclusion adverse to the President's recommendation. No further action was taken by the Cleveland administration.

Establishment of Republic

All hope of early annexation to the United States was now abandoned by those who had dethroned the Queen. Steps were immediately taken to establish an independent Republic in Hawaii. A constitutional convention was called to meet May 30, 1894, for the purpose of framing a constitution for the Republic of Hawaii. The convention completed its labors July 3 and on the following day the republic of Hawaii was proclaimed, a year and a half after Queen Liliuokalani had been deposed. Sanford B. Dole was named first President of the new Republic.

Liliuokalani still retained a big following of native Hawaiians and her home, Washington Place became the rendezvous of the "royalist" sympathizers, who for one reason or another desired the restoration of the monarchy.

Counter Revolution

Toward the end of 1894, this faction, largely instigated by agitators of foreign birth, who could lay no special claim to monarchial sympathies but who succeeded in misguiding the natives, entered into a conspiracy to overthrow the existing government. Arms and ammunition were brought from San Francisco. Sunday January 6, 1895, the royalists assembled, at Diamond Head, planning to enter the city that night and with the aid of allies in Honolulu to launch their "uprising." Premature movements exposed the plot and after a night of skirmishing with the military companies and the citizens' guard which had been called out, the attackers retreated to the hills, where they were broken up and captured after several days of guerilla warfare. All the leaders of the conspiracy were taken.

Queen Liliuokalani was arrested January 16, 1895, as a participant in the plot, certain evidence having been found in her home. The arrest was made quietly and she submitted gracefully. The former Queen was conveyed by carriage to the executive building and confined in an upstairs room with her lady-in-waiting. She was charged with "misprision of treason," the least serious of the counts placed against the 190 persons who were brought to trial before a military commission and convicted, some pleading guilty.

Renounced Her Throne

Queen Liliuokalani, eight days after her arrest, formally renounced all claims to the throne, appealing to the government for clemency toward all those who had taken part in the insurrection. After nine months retention in her former palace, Liliuokalani and forty-eight others were granted conditional pardons, September 7, 1895, and on the following New Year's Day all the remaining prisoners were set at liberty.

Liliuokalani's document of abdication, addressed to President Dole, contained a clause, in the nature of a promise which she religiously lived up to and which accurately describes the former Queen's life for the rest of her days. It read:

"It is my sincere desire henceforth to live in absolute privacy and retirement from all publicity or even appearance of being concerned in the public affairs of the Hawaiian Islands, further than to express, as I now do, and shall always continue to do, my most sincere hope for the welfare and prosper-

Continued on Page 3)

Only American Queen Is Dead From Old Age

Liliuokalani on the day of Her Coronation

Liliuokalani. At the Age of Forty Years.

Queen Liliuokalani On the Throne

Continued From Page 2)

ity of Hawaii and its people, under and subject to the Government of the Republic of Hawaii."

During the following years while Hawaii remained an independent Republic and after it became a Territory of the United States, Liliuokalani lived up to this creed. She allied herself with no special party and as far as she made any political utterances they were to the effect that her people should freely accept the changes that followed her deposition and be good American citizens.

On December 4, 1896, Liliuokalani left for San Francisco for a tour of the mainland and a visit to Washington. The trip proved to be the first of a long series of journeys back and forth between Honolulu and Washington, during which time Liliuokalani kept up a continual seige of the national capital in protest of vartous features of the change in Hawaiian government, directing her efforts mainly toward the recovery of compensation for the crown lands taken over by the government of the Republic and later by the United States on annexation, which she maintained accrued to her as personal property by her royal right as one-time ruler. This claim was opposed on the ground that they were not the private property of the sovereign; but were simply incident to the ruler for the time being.

These visits to the mainland extended over the next fifteen years and established Liliuokalani as a figure of national, if not international, note. She was known almost as much in Washington as in Honolulu, and Liliuokalani had high regard. To the press of the Nation she was a perennial source of news, and interviews with her; accounts of her arrivals and departures and her social functions; "stories" of daily incidents in her life, and guesses at and reports of her missions in Washington, with forecasts and editorials on her probable success, appeared frequently in the newspapers from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

For the American people as a whole throughout the United States was generally acknowledged to be a remarkable woman.

With the advent of the McKinley administration the movement for "closer bonds" between Hawaii and the United States was renewed by the Republic of Hawaii. In 1897 annexation was the all-absorbing topic in the Islands, and after a series of negotiations a treaty of annexation was approved June 16, 1897, by President McKinley and sent to the senate for ratification.

After prolonged controversy, the treaty was found to lack the necessary two-thirds majority in the senate by a couple of votes. Annexation was brought about by a joint resolution passed by both houses of congress on July 7 which required only a majority vote of each house. This followed precedent in the annexation of Texas.

On August 12, 1898, the action of congress was formally ratified by the Republic of Hawaii and on that day Hawaii ceased to exist as an independent nation, becoming a Territory of the United States.

Since Liliuokalani's formal withdrawal of all further claims to the throne in 1895, she has lived a most peaceful and exemplary life.

The local government has been most generous toward her. Even at the time of the overthrow of the monarchy, it continued the payment of her previous salary as Queen, until it became evident that she was plotting for restoration.

The territorial government has paid her a pension of $7,500 per annum. This, together with a considerable income from her private estate, of which she was never deprived, has sufficed to maintain her in comfort, together with a household of friends and attendants whom she has kept about her, in semblance, on a limited scale, of the old chiefly regime.

She has accepted, whole heartedly, the new order of things, and been a pleasing and cordial participant in numerous social gatherings, public celebrations and pageants representing life in old Hawaii. She has been a leading factor in the almost entire disappearance of all bitterness arising out of annexation, and in the complete adherence of the native Hawaiians to the American government. They have been granted full American citizenship, and have responded with a loyalty which is not exceeded in any part of the Union.

The death of Liliuokalani removes from our midst one who in a genial and kindly way had grown into the esteem of all classes of the community. It typifies the sundering of almost the last link which joined the old and new Hawaii.

Passing Of Queen Recalls Life Of Col. C. P. Iaukea

Was Companion To Prince Leleihoku, Younger Brother of Liliuokalani, and Otherwise Prominent In Court Circles

The death of Queen Liliuokalani, and the constant part played by Col. C. P. Iaukea, her private secretary in recent years, and chamberlain during the reigns of Kalakaua and Liliuokalani, recall the many high positions he formerly held, particularly for his missions abroad.

During his boyhood he became the champion of Prince Leleihoku, younger brother of Liliuokalani, when he was the adopted son of Princess Ruth Keliikalani. Leleihoku was a younger brother of Liliuokalani, and when the Kalakaua dynasty came into power Iaukea rose with it and was given honored places at court.

In 1882 he was appointed special ambassador for the Hawaiian Kingdom to attend the coronation of Alexander III, Czar of all the Russias, and was in St. Petersburg during the period of Alexander's accession ceremonies.

Again, in 1887, he accompanied Queen Kapiolani, and Liliuokalani, who was than princess, to London to attend the jubilee of the late Queen Victoria, and in 1897, ten years later, was again selected, this time under the Republic of Hawaii, to attend Victoria's diamond jubilee.

In the early part of 1898 he was with President Dole when the president went to Washington.

In his visits to Europe Iaukea met nearly all the crowned heads. His life at court commenced when he was a lad and Kamehameha IV was on the throne, for his father (Iaukea's) was a man of prominence in that court.

THE QUEEN, AS SHE WAS FIVE YEARS AGO

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR HAS NARROW ESCAPE

AMSTERDAM, November 12—(Associated Press)—Charles of Austria narrowly escaped death, according to reports that were received here yesterday. He nearly perished in a mountain torrent.

While the car in which the Austrian monarch was riding attempted to go through a mountain stream it became stalled and the swift current of the stream carried it along downward and to the deeper water. The emperor grasped the limb of a tree and sunk clear under water when he was drawn from the car. He held on and was dragged to shore.

People Of America Must Save Food Or Use Meat Cards

CHICAGO, October 22—Harry A. Wheeler, food administrator for Illinois, paused a minute today in his work of preparing for the first wheatless day next Wednesday to issue a sharp warning:

"The people of America," said he, "will either save and serve with Hoover, or they will stand in line with meat cards in their hands as they do in Germany, with police present to keep them in order."

Six thousand communications to hotel and restaurant men throughout Illinois were mailed today with detailed instructions and helpful hints as to the wheatless menu day after tomorow.

FORTY WOMEN ARE PUT UNDER ARREST

WASHINGTON, November 11—(Associated Press)—Forty suffragists who were parading about the White House grounds and carrying objectionable banners were arrested yesterday. Among these women were the wives or members of the family of some prominent citizens and of officials who are very close to the Administration.

Among the forty militants who were taken into custody by the police were Mrs. Harvey, wife of the food expert and Mrs. Kent, wife of Former Congressman Kent. All of the women secured bail and were released to appear and answer the charges preferred against them tomorrow morning.

Death Is Announced

It becomes my melancholy duty to announce the death of Her Majesty Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, which sad event occurred at Washington Place, Honolulu, on the morning of November 11, 1917, at 8:30 o'clock.

The body will lie in state at Kawaiahao Church until Saturday night, when it will be removed to the Throne Room of the Capitol, where the obsequies will be held on Sunday, November 18, 1917.

CURTIS P. IAUKEA,
Her Majesty's Private Secretary.

HAWAII MOURNS QUEEN

It is with profound sadness the Governor of Hawaii announces the death of Her Majesty Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, the last reigning monarch of the Hawaiian Islands.

I have been a witness of some of her sorrows. I have found her tender and kind to her own race, thoughtful and helpful to others and a valued and appreciative friend. Her last days have been devoted to aiding the Red Cross work with marked sympathy and liberal financial assistance.

Her Majesty has linked more strongly than ever, the Hawaiian and American races, who will join each other in paying their respects in this her final rest.

May all the people of Hawaii join in these last ceremonies.

The Hawaiian and American flags on public buildings will be at half-mast during the time of the lying in state and proper military guards perform their duty.

LUCIUS E. PINKHAM,
Governor of Hawaii.

Honolulu, November 11, 1917.

Queen Liliuokalani

Hawaii's Queen, the last, has passed away!
The world, war-worn, gigantic in its pain,
Yet feels this word, the news of Death's rich gain
In laying low a head—a sceptre's sway!
The rare kahilis wave of ancient day,
And chants of Hawaii's most sad refrain
Hold fast all thoughts—the thoughts we can't restrain—
Brave Queen—that Time will always Homage pay!

MARGARET K. MORGAN.

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR | TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1917. | THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

The Queen Passes

QUEEN LILIUOKALANI is dead. A remarkable woman has passed away. One of the picturesque personages of the world has paid the last debt of nature, and all Hawaii mourns.

With the passing of the Queen is severed the last link which bound Hawaii of today with that Hawaii of romance, when a royal court held forth beneath swaying palms, when Hawaii was a prize for which great Powers were striving, when the fate of these dots in the Pacific was a matter of moment to the great chancelleries, interesting such as Palmerston, Seward, Bismarck and the Great Mikado, and when the age-long struggle of democracy against autocracy brought plot and revolution and intrigue to these Islands on as important a scale comparatively as it had ever brought them to any other land.

The death of Liliuokalani removes the only resident beneath the Stars and Stripes who had ever been a ruling monarch in her own right, while it takes away from many thousands of Hawaiians the person whom they continued to regard as their lawful Queen, their ruler, never deposed in their hearts.

The years which brought old age to Liliuokalani brought as well such salve of time that not a vestige has remained of any of the bitterness, the rancors and the disappointments marking the two years of her occupancy of the throne and the ten or twelve years following her overthrow. The Queen herself long ago forgave her former enemies, who, on their part, were quick to grasp the olive branch and through every possible courtesy to the aged monarch demonstrate that they too had forgotten the feuds and the bitternesses of the early eighties. When Liliuokalani died, the sad news was received with as keen regret among those who had fought and overcome her as among those who had remained to the minute of her death loyal and faithful subjects and loving friends.

It is indeed fortunate for Hawaii that the Queen lived to the great age she attained, that through her own example and her own teachings she had been able to reunite all Hawaii, once so seriously divided. It is fortunate that she felt able during the past several years to urge upon her own people, over whom she once reigned, the allegiance they owe to their new Flag and the duties which their new and greater citizenship has brought to them. That her example and her precepts have been completely effective is amply demonstrated in the attitude of all Hawaii today, in the draft registration, in the response to the Red Cross, to the Liberty Loan, in the militia enlistments and in the promptness with which the native sons of Hawaii responded to the Nation's call upon the declaration of war, the Hawaiian naval militia being among the very first to leave American soil for the war zone.

Liliuokalani, deposed though she was, was a real power for good for many years in her island home, a real queen among her people, a leader towards that which was best.

Pockets And Patriotism

POCKETS above patriotism is the reason ascribed for the sugar shortage and high prices of this necessary commodity on the Atlantic coast by a man prominent in the sugar business in New York in letters which he has sent to a Honolulu sugar agency and which are published in another column of The Advertiser this morning. He is not enthusiastic over the results which the sugar commission had secured up to the time of his writing.

Louisiana sugar planters who have refined or failed to bow to the mandates of the sugar commission or who will do so with ill grace when they must are criticised in plain terms by the New Yorker. From his letters it would appear the Hawaiian planters and the sugar refiners are about the only ones who are accepting sugar control gracefully. He openly charges attempts to hold up the people through the refining by Louisiana and Cuban growers.

Paying his compliments to the New York refiners he also asserts that they are or were in warrantably profiting by the shortage and exacting undue profits. His criticism of the food administration for this, direct or implied, may have since been removed as a result of the licensing of retailers.

With the recent disaster to the Italian arms, with the acute and critical state of affairs in Russia, the time has come when it is absolutely essential for every local citizen to place patriotism above the pocket. The exaction of undue and unfair profits is, under the conditions which the United States must face, not to be tolerated a moment longer. He who so far forgets patriotism as to inflict needless hardship and suffering and depravation upon his fellow citizens is approaching very closely the treasonable in his actions. He is indirectly giving comfort to the enemy in his selfish disregard of those who should be his fellows.

The United States has a fight on its hands, a tremendous fight and pockets and profits must now become a secondary consideration to patriotism and the winning of the war.

The fishing companies are now making a catch like Davy Crockett's coon and are prepared to come down. This will save a whole lot of powder and less pain.

The Governor and the Public Lands

THE government of the Territory of Hawaii appears to be making a determined and characteristic effort to enlist the aid of the members of the visiting Congressional Party in his scheme to override the will of the people of Hawaii as to the disposal of the public lands. The success of such an effort would be nothing less than a public calamity.

The attempt that is being made by the Governor is a deliberate flouting of the wishes of the people. It is a cynical effort to defeat the action of the legislature. It is an attempt to strangle homesteading and to place the entire public domain in the hands of the present head of the territorial government.

Even were there a competent head to the territorial government, it would be unwise to give him such vast power, for Governors come and go but the laws of the United States are not so mutable.

The people of the Territory, for their own protection, should see to it that the senators and representatives now sojourning with us have the facts presented to them as they are.

They should see to it that the members of the Congressional party are made acquainted with the fact that what the Governor is trying to do is what the people have expressly said they did not want done; that the men who are supporting the Governor in this scheme are those who, for the sake of their own gain, are willing to flatter a man only too eager to be flattered and who use his weaknesses to serve their own selfish ends.

The national legislators should be informed that to place the control of the public lands of the Territory in the hands of the present Governor is to turn them over to a man who has more than once announced that homesteading in Hawaii is a failure and who has done everything in his power to make it a failure.

The scheme which the Governor is trying to work is to secure the support of the members of the Congressional party for the bill he had introduced in Congress, contrary to the action of the legislature, to amend the Organic Act so as to do away with the so-called "twenty-five petitioners" clause under which, upon petition of twenty-five citizens, agricultural lands belonging to the Territory must be thrown open for homesteading. The resolution to this effect, which the legislature refused to adopt, further asked congress to place in the hands of the Governor and his land commissioner the disposal of all public lands.

The land commissioner, B. G. Rivenburgh, representing, of course, the Governor, went to Washington recently and tried to talk congress into passing the bill. The Governor still hopes he may succeed in his scheme to thwart the will of the people.

If the members of the Congressional party keep their eyes and ears open, as they undoubtedly will, they will learn what would be the result of the adoption of a policy such as that advocated by the Governor. With the present Governor in office it would mean the death of bona fide homesteading in Hawaii. It would mean the gradual accumulation of great landed estates, contrary to public policy, unamerican and undemocratic. It would place in the hands of a man contemptuous of the rights of the people a vast power, power which would inevitably be wielded, through him, by those who have so often demonstrated that they can control the Governor by flattering him and listening to his querelous and childish complaints and reminiscences.

It is unthinkable that the present Governor should be reappointed, but in the improbable event of such a calamity it is absolutely essential that the people of Hawaii keep in their own hands control of the public domain.

:o:

Remember "Our Boys"

HONOLULU has but today and a part of tomorrow to make ready for sending its Christmas box for the members of the Hawaiian Naval Reserve who are on the cruiser St. Louis, so there is need of haste.

These boys are far from home, doing hard, dangerous work for their country. They are risking their lives for the rest of us here at home and it is no more than right that we should do what we can to cheer them up on Christmas day by such tokens of remembrance as can be sent them. Honolulu's response to the appeal made by Mrs. J. F. Stokes on behalf of Hawaii's boys who are serving their country on the Atlantic should be a quick and generous one.

:o:

The liquor interests make the claim the booze is a food of real value, but the local liquor license board didn't look at it in that light yesterday when it suspended a restaurant license because it was shown that receipts for booze far exceeded those for real food.

* * * * *

Our congressional visitors will please excuse the rain. We haven't had much for a long while and every day of dampness just now means many thousands of bags of sugar more towards the winning of the war.

* * * * *

New York has turned down Mayor Mitchel and elected the Hearst-Tammany candidate. This will be bright news for Potsdam.

BREVITIES

G. D. Hanscof was arrested last night and booked for investigation.

S. O. Bridgens was arrested last night and charged with heedless driving.

A coroner's jury yesterday morning returned a verdict of wilful murder in the case of Francisco Melcardo who last week stabbed and killed Seriaco Pason in a local hotel.

Twenty-seven alleged gamblers were taken in by Captain of Detectives Arthur McDuffie and his band last night. The list comprises names of Filipinos, Japanese and Koreans.

All members of the police department who are members of the National Guard of Hawaii have been excused from duty by Sheriff Rose for the period of the encampment.

Allan Burdick, an Oregon man, and a graduate of the Oregon Agricultural College, has been announced as Superintendent W. R. Hobby's assistant, succeeding Lewis S. Cain, recently appointed inspector of buildings.

Already thirty-two dentists, doctors and optometrists have answered the call of Dr. J. S. B. Pratt for volunteers to assist in the work of remedying ailments of drafted persons who, without proper treatment, might be unfit for military service.

Three hundred enlisted men who claim New York as their home State will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. Tenny Peck at Kahala, Saturday next November 17. The announcement that this affair took place last Saturday was an error.

United States Attorney S. C. Huber sailed for Maui yesterday to confer with Circuit Judge Edings of the Valley Isle in regard to the admission of Hindus to become American citizens, as so far no Hindu has ever been admitted to citizenship in this Territory.

Sale of premises on Maunakea Street near Pauahi Street at public auction resulted in the knocking down of the premises to Alfred K. Magoon for $13,350. The premises had been the property of Pance Humeku and the sale was conducted by James F. Morgan Company, auctioneer.

Kuhio wharf is now safe as an anchorage for big vessels by reason of the completion of the unit of the Hilo breakwater, according to Chairman W. R. Hobby of the harbor board. He expressed the belief that with the completion of the next unit Kuhio wharf will be as safe as any in San Francisco Bay.

With both Circuit Judge Kemp and Ashford absent with the Congressional party that is visiting the other islands, Circuit Judge Heen suspended hearings in his branch of the court yesterday on account of the Queen's death. One criminal case was set for trial, a charge of robbery against Umberto Urive and Ruperto. It was continued until this morning.

Major F. J. Green, who is the officer in charge of the draft work in the Territory, has received notification from Washington that the regulations governing the draft in the Territory have been printed. It was determined to forward the regulations by mail and it is believed they will shortly be in the hands of the Hawaiian exemption boards.

TYPHOID EPIDEMIC IS UNDER CONTROL

No New Cases Reported At Schofield During Past Week

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, November 9—(Special to The Advertiser)—The typhoid epidemic at Schofield is believed to be under control, no new cases developing the past week. However, there is no let-up in the precautions, members of the garrison still being enjoined to boil all water used for drinking purposes, though the change in water supply has been made and water obtained from sources in the Koolau range.

As a further precaution, enlisted men are prohibited from entering Waipahu, where typhoid is now prevalent, a company of the 25th Infantry being stationed there for the purpose of preventing enlisted men from entering the town, either by train or auto. It is understood, however, that conditions at Waipahu have materially improved within the last few days and that the restriction on the town, so far as the enlisted men is concerned, will be removed and the guard withdrawn.

CHASED BY NEGRO ARMED WITH KNIFE

A. J. Thevenin had a scare thrown into him last night by a large colored person armed with a knife.

Said colored person was making a disturbance outside Thevenin's motorcycle agency on King Street near the depot, shortly after eight o'clock and Thevenin went out and told him to desist. This peeved the negro who, according to Thevenin, chased him into the shop with a knife in his hand.

Thevenin phoned for the police, John Choy meanwhile standing the knife-wielder off. On the arrival of a police officer the negro beat it.

CAN'T STAND TAMMANY SO RESIGNS HIS COMMISSION

NEW YORK, November 9—(Associated Press)—Police Commissioner Arthur Woods announced today his intention of resigning office when the newly elected mayor, John F. Hylan, is inaugurated to succeed John Purroy Mitchel.

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHES

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. Used the world over to cure a cold in one day. The signature of E. W. GROVE is on each box. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

PERSONALS

Frederick G. Hummel, manager of the Mutual Telephone Co., was a departing passenger in the Claudine for Maui last night.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fiddes who have been traveling for the past three months throughout the United States and Canada, have returned to Honolulu.

Rev. B. P. Hammond, the celebrated Australian prohibitionist and reformer, is returning to the Antipodes following a tour of the United States and Canada.

C. C. F. Monckton, superintendent of telephones and telegraph for the Fiji government, was in the city yesterday on his way home from England where he has been for several months.

Ben Lyons of Wailuku, Maui, is in the city, having returned from a three-months' trip to the mainland, during which he visited relatives in Boston. Lyons will return to Maui next Wednesday.

Edgar Methven, formerly of H. Hackfeld & Co., has joined the United States Navy and is now at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Two of his brothers are already in the same branch of the service.

David Lees of the Fiji treasury department, who has been in England on government business for the past six months, was in the city yesterday. He is returning to his work in the South Pacific Islands.

Arthur L. Mackaye, formerly editor of the Hilo Daily Tribune, has been offered the editorship of the Lancaster Ledger-Gazette, California, and writing to a friend he says he will probably accept the appointment. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mackaye are now enjoying the best of health.

GERMAN LIEUTENANT SENT TO MAINLAND

Portwich Sent As Prisoner To Fort Douglas, Utah

The final chapter of the refugee German gunboat Geier's stay in Honolulu harbor was probably enacted the early part of this week when Lieutenant Portwich, one of the boat's officers, was sent to the States under guard for internment with the other members of the crew at Fort Douglas, Utah. Lieutenant Portwich enjoyed Oahu's unsurpassed climate two months longer than the other members of the crew having been detained here at the instance of the coroner and grand jury as a witness in the investigation surrounding the death of the late Miss Florence Berg, former nurse at the Queen's Hospital.

The officers, as well as the sailors, had been temporarily interned at Schofield Barracks ever since the turbulent scenes aboard the Geier in the harbor on the memorable Sunday of February 4, 1917, and but two months ago were escorted to the States by a company of the 32nd Infantry for internment for the duration of the war.

TWO STAFF OFFICERS SURVIVE SOVEREIGN

Colonel Iaukea and Henry F. Bertleman Remain

Only two of Liliuokalani's staff officers survive their former sovereign, in the persons of Colonel Iaukea and Henry F. Bertleman.

Both Kalakaua and Liliuokalani surrounded themselves by tall, well proportioned staff officers nearly all of them six feet high and imposing in their glittering uniforms especially on state occasions.

Mr. Bertleman, who has been constant in attendance at Washington Place since the Queen's illness became known to the public, was first a major on the staff of Hon. John Dominis, when he was Governor of Oahu. At his death Major Bertleman was transferred to the staff of King Kalakaua as colonel, and upon his death became one of Liliuokalani's staff with the same rank.

His devotion to the cause of the Queen was evidenced a few years after her overthrow when he espoused the revolution organized to replace the Queen upon the throne and it was at his home at Diamond Head that the Government made its first attack upon the revolutionists.

PILOT BOYS GET VACATION AFTER TEN YEARS' SERVICE

John Hoapili, for ten years pilot boy for the port of Hilo, during which time he has never had a vacation, has been granted a full month on pay by the harbor board. Twenty days of this time will be spent in camp with the Second Infantry, Hawaii National Guard, due soon to go into encampment.

COURT DECISION IS FOR COMMERCE BOARD

WASHINGTON, November 12—(Associated Press)—The supreme court handed down a decision today holding that the interstate commerce commission has authority to compel the railroads to establish through routes and joint rates in connection with other carriers.

MANY NEED HELP

LONDON, November 13—(Associated Press)—More than three hundred applications for divorces have been made during the last few days to the Poor Persons Department of the High Court of Justice, and the secretary announced they are increasing. He stated by far the greater number came from men and the majority are soldiers.

CARGO PILES UP RAPIDLY IN PORTS OF COMMONWEALTH

Would Require More Than Five Hundred Ships To Move Australian Freight

Australia is being deprived of the necessary shipping to carry away the vast quantities of produce which are accumulating there daily and this can be charged to nothing other than the submarine warfare being waged by Germany. This was the statement made by J. C. Garruth who was in the city yesterday and who is well acquainted with the shipping conditions of the Antipodes.

Need Five Hundred Ships

Mr. Garruth said cargo had already accumulated in such amounts that it would require fifteen refrigerator ships and 548 general cargo steamers to move it. Although Britain had contracted to move six hundred thousand tons of wheat from the Commonwealth each month, there was not a single bushel moved last June, when Mr. Garruth was last in Australia.

While in New York he was very much gratified by the action taken by the Government Ship Chartering Committee in permitting steamship companies to continue their operations as in the past, pending instructions from Washington. He said it is unlikely that the government will take over the actual operations, loading and unloading of ships, except where military requirements are best suited. It is believed that ships will be handled entirely by owners on a commission basis.

More Pacific Ships

It is the opinion of Mr. Garruth that the United States has gone about the protection of its shipping interests in the proper way and he expects to see considerable increased tonnage operating between the Commonwealth and America within the next few months. He bases his belief on the number of keels which has been laid in the various yards of the United States in the past few weeks.

"In Tacoma," said Mr. Garruth "work has been started on the first standard wooden government vessel to be constructed there. Three other keels have been laid and workmen are rushing the first vessel to completion. An order has been booked by a concern there for eight million feet of lumber for a shipbuilding firm in Philadelphia, and I predict it only a short time when ships of all descriptions will be turned out of the yards in undreamed-of numbers."

TEACHERS' COTTAGE BURNED ON MAUI

An accidental fire completely destroyed the teachers' cottage at Camp 1, Puunene, Maui, Thursday afternoon last, and with it all of the furniture and most of the private belongings of the teachers, says the Maui News. The building was only completed last August at a cost of something like $3000.

Accounts differ somewhat as to the origin of the fire, but not as to the main fact that it came from an oil stove in the kitchen. The story, as it has been gathered, is that the employed Portuguese girl, finding the oil container emptly took a small can and commenced to fill it. As a tongue of flame shot out, the girl dashed water on the stove, causing the blaze to spread.

Every effort was made to extinguish the fire, but without effect. The ladies who occupied the cottage were Miss Wilson, Miss Wiggin, Miss Swift and Miss Prouty.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

By str. Mauna Loa from Kona and Kau, November 9—Lieut. A. G. Patten, C. W. Ahrens, Miss Killion, Lieut. J. Yates, Mrs. Alona, Mrs. Ackerman, Miss Ackerman, Julia Coelho, H. Faria, D. G. Doelvers, Mrs. Kaleikoa, J. Medeiros, V. O. Texeira, J. Kurisaki, W. Ackerman, J. Alika, J. Hoomanawanui, T. Wright, A. S. Texeira and wife, Mrs. Y. Shimakura, A. T. Hallmann, E. Murphy, Nagamatsu, T. Mol, Morita, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lloyd, J. C. Blair, F. G. Correa, S. G. Garrida, H. D. B. Soule, E. Wakefield.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED

By str. Claudine for Maui, November 9—John Pierce, F. G. Hummel, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ueno, A. W. Eames, Mr. Vail, S. H. Lacey, D. M. Semple, Miss Holt, Mrs. E. B. Holt, Miss B. Holt, Master Holt, Miss B. Pa, T. Hiramt, C. M. Thurston, Mrs. A. McPhee, Mr. and Mrs. Kanno, Mr. Kurusawa, Mr. and Mrs. Fugihara, Mr. and Mrs. T. Matsuga, Mrs. L. Pales, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Rodrigues, Miss M. Akuna, Mrs. M. Nuhiwa, Miss Lucy Lani, Mrs. George Rhodes and infant, Bessie Whitford.

By str. Mauna Kea for Lahaina and Hilo, November 10—Mr. and Mrs. L. Fullard Leo, Harry Baldwin, C. H. Geldert, C. M. Mitchell, James Curze, Henry Lewis, W. S. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hobl, Richard Quinn, C. S. Carlsmith, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Israel, A. S. Conningham, E. A. Reise, Miss D. Rowell, Miss Balderston, Mrs. Gladys Nee Mrs. J. T. Marr, M. S. Alexander, A. Haneberg, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Wada, Antone Teves, James Woolaway, D. L. Wilson, Dan Conway, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Fernandez, Miss Fernandez, G. R. Miller, H. Luis, Mrs. F. Wolf, Miss Emma Napoleon, William Cross, William Wattle, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Smith, Mrs. Anakalee, S. Anakalee, G. Kamura, G. Taka, Mrs. Nishinaga, Mr. and Mrs. Yamati, Mr. Terakawa, Miss Pikol, Mr. Rice, Mr. Aldrich, Lou Oestron, Paul Perry, Henry Kotsal, Noah Beery, George Melford, Sessue Hayakawa, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Southerland, Mrs. Aldrich, Miss Loomis, Miss Ida Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Pitt, Miss Watson, Mrs. D. L. Watson, Mrs. W. H. C. Campbell, Miss Wilson, A. Spostrelt, H. Davy, K. Taruya, Mrs. Taruya, Captain Perezo, Mr. and Mrs. L. Bergma, Susie Bergma, Charles Bergma, Master E. Bergma, K. Yogi, T. Osaki, W. Welkin, T. O'Brien, S. M. Doo, Mr. and Mrs. C. Horibata, Mr. Nanter, J. Kahashigawa, R. Tokuda, Mr. and Mrs. Arakama, Mr. and Mrs. Migi, Morashima, Isosaki, Hayashi.

EARLY COLDS.

Be careful of the colds you take at this time of the year. They are particularly dangerous. A neglected cold may mean a winter-long cold. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at once. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd. Agts. for Hawaii.—Advertisement.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, November 12, 1917.

STOCK	Last Sale	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILE			
Alex. & Baldwin	270	.....	280
C. Brewer & Co.	400	.....	.....
SUGAR			
Ewa Plantation Co.	30¼	29½	30¼
Haiku Sug. Co.	105	.....	.....
Haw. Agricl. Co.	86	.....	40
Hawaiian C. & S. Co.	42½	.....	42½
Haw. Sug. Co.	67	.....	34
Honokaa Sugar Co.	4½	4½	.....
Honomu Sugar Co.	42½	.....	.....
Hutchinson Sugar P. Co.	30¾	.....	.....
Kahuku Plantation Co.	18½	18½	19¼
Kekaha Sugar Co.	225	.....	.....
Kelou Sug. Co.	175	.....	180
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	8¼	8¼	8½
Oahu Sugar Co.	31½	30½	30½
Olaa Sug. Co., Ltd.	6½	5¾	6½
Onomea Sug. Co.	55	.....	54
Paauhau Sugar Plant. Co.	29	.....	.....
Pacific Sug. Mill	10	7½	11
Pala Plantation Co.	215	.....	.....
Pepeekeo Sugar Co.	.....	.....	.....
Pioneer Mill Co.	34	.....	33
San Carlos Milling Co.	18	18	19
Waialua Agricl. Co.	24	.....	24
Wailuku Sug. Co.	30	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS			
Sudan Devel. Co.	.....	.....	.....
1st Ass. 70% pd.	.....	.....	.....
2nd Ass. fully paid	8	.....	.....
Haiku F. & P. Co., Pfd.	20	.....	.....
Haiku F. & P. Co., Com.	10½	.....	.....
Haw. Con. Ry. 7% A.	6	4½	5½
Haw. Con. Ry. 6% B	5	.....	3½
Haw. Con. Ry. Com.	2½	.....	.....
Hawaiian Electric Co	187½	.....	.....
Haw. Pineapple Co.	40½	40	40¾
Hon. B. & M. Co., Ltd.	19½	18	18½
Honolulu Gas Co.	124	.....	.....
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	140	.....	.....
Inter-Island S. N. Co.	175	.....	.....
Mutual Tel. Co.	20	.....	20
Oahu R. & L. Co.	134	.....	.....
Pahang Rubber Co.	18½	.....	.....
Selama Dindings, Pd.	15¼	.....	.....
Same (80% paid)	10	.....	.....
Tanjong Olak Rubber Co.	39½	.....	.....
BONDS			
Beach Walk I. D. 5½%	.....	101	.....
Hamakua Ditch Co. 6s	.....	.....	.....
Haw. Con. Ry. 5%	80½	75	.....
Haw. Irr. Co. 6s	80¼	.....	.....
Haw. Terr. 4% ref., 1905	101	.....	.....
Haw. Ter. 4% Pub. Imps.	100	.....	.....
Haw. Ter. pub. imp. 4s (series 1912-13)	100¼	.....	.....
Haw. Terr'l 3½s	98½	.....	.....
Hilo Gas Co., Ltd., 6%	.....	97	100
Honokaa Sug. Co., 6%	94	.....	.....
Hon. Gas Co., Ltd., 5s	102½	.....	.....
Kauai Ry. Co., 6s	102½	.....	.....
Hanna Imp. Dist. 5½%	101½	.....	.....
McBryde Sug. Co., 5s	100¼	.....	.....
Mutual Tel. 5s	106	.....	.....
Oahu Ry. & L. Co., 5%	104	.....	.....
Oahu Sug. Co., 6%	110	.....	.....
Olaa Sug. Co., 6%	90	.....	.....
Pac. Guano & F. Co., 6s	105	.....	.....
Pac. Sug. Mill Co., 6s	100	100	.....
San Carlos Milling, 6%	104	.....	.....

Between Boards

None.

Board Sales

McBryde, 75, 8.25; H. B. Am. Co., 5, 15, 18.00; Oahu, 10, 30.25.

Sugar Quotations

Sept. 14, 1917.

88° analysis beets (no advices).
Parity—
96° Cent. (for Hawaiian sugars) 6.90

Rubber Quotations

Nov. 7, 1917.

New York 63.50
Singapore 53.00

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Honolulu, November 12, 1917.

STOCK	Bid	Asked	Last Sale
OIL			
Hon. Con. Oil	3.90	4.10	4.10
MINING			
Engels Copper	5.75	5.75	4.75
Mineral Products	.09	.10	.09
Mountain King	.06	.07	.07
Montana Bingham	.50	.52	.50
Madera Mining	.30	.32	.31

SALES

Madera Gold, 1500, 30c; Montana Bingham, 1650, 50c; Mineral Products, 6545, 9c; Mountain King, 700, 7c.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Associated Press By U. S. Naval Communication Service)

NEW YORK, November 13—Following are the opening and closing quotations of stocks in the New York market yesterday:

	Opening	Closing
American Sugar Ref.	93¾	93¾
American Beet	71	71
Associated Oil	53	54
Alaska Gold	4	3½
American Locomotive	50	50½
American Tel. & Tel.	105	108
American Smelter	73	73½
American Steel Fdry.	52	53½
Anaconda Copper	54½	56
Atchison Railway	84½	84¾
Baldwin Locomotive	53⅞	54¾
Baltimore & Ohio	52	53½
Bethlehem Steel "B"	77⅞	79
California Petroleum	*11¾	*11¾
Central Leather	62½	62½
Canadian Pacific	136⅝	137⅞
C. M. & St. Paul	39¾	37
Colo. Fuel & Iron	32	32½
Crucible Steel	53	54
Cuba Sugar Cane	27½	28½
Erie common	15½	15½
General Electric	124	125½
General Motors (new)	80	81½
Great Northern pfd.	91⅞	92⅝
International Paper	26⅝	27½
Industrial Alcohol	107	108
Kennecott Copper	30⅝	30⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	53½	53
New York Central	67½	68⅝
Pennsylvania	48½	48½
Ray Consolidated	21½	21½
Reading common	67½	67⅞
Republic Iron common	20	21
Southern Pacific	81½	81⅞
Studebaker	41⅝	39½
Texas Oil	137⅞	138½
United States Rubber	70¼	71½
Union Pacific	113	113½
United States Steel	92½	93
Utah	75⅝	75½
Western Union	79	79
Westinghouse	38	38½

SAN FRANCISCO QUOTATIONS

SAN FRANCISCO, November 13—Following are the opening and closing quotations of sugar and other stocks in the San Francisco market yesterday:

	Opening	Closing
Haw'n Com'l Sugar	‡.....	‡.....
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	34	34
Honokaa Sugar	5	5
Hutchinson Sugar Co.	20½	20⅝
Kilauea	‡.....	‡.....
Oahu Sugar Co.	28	28
Engels Copper	6½	‡.....
Onomea Sugar Co.	52½	52½
Olaa Sugar Co.	18½	18½
Paauhau Sugar Co.	‡.....	‡.....
Honolulu Oil	4.75	4.00
Honolulu Plantation	.40	.40

*Bid. †Ex-Dividend. ‡Unquoted.

DRAFTED MEN WILL HAVE TO WORK EVEN IF NOT TO FIGHT

Provisions of Next Selection Will Call Upon Registrant To Serve In Other Than Military Capacities If Wanted

ARMIES OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY TO FORM

President Issues Appeal To Country To Assist In Carrying Out New Provisions Which Carry Selection To Logical End

WASHINGTON, November 11—(Associated Press)—Under the proposed provisions of the next draft many whose physical condition will perhaps not warrant their acceptance for service in the army will still be called upon to do their part in the service of the country. If they are not fitted for military service but can be used for agricultural or industrial purposes and are needed for such purposes they may be passed and accepted for such service. If the man be unfit to carry a rifle he may still work with a hoe and be an active producer for the support of those who are able to go to France and fight their country's battles there.

President Wilson yesterday issued an appeal to call citizens for assistance in carrying out the new military draft classifications. The regulations for such draft were sent to the local boards but were not given out for publication. The process will be completed in about sixty days, it is believed by officials in the office of the provost marshal.

President Wilson in his appeal said:

"The selective draft principle must be carried through to its logical conclusion and this is the purpose of the new regulations which have been formulated. Each registrant will be assigned to his proper place in the service of his country, to the place for which he is found to be best fitted. Those best fitted, physically able and otherwise of the required ability, other things being equal, will serve in the army. Others will be assigned to agricultural work and still others to industrial pursuits in which their service may be required. The assignments of the various men will be to such service as through physical ability, experience, training and fitness each may be found best qualified and thus be made to serve the country for the common good."

In the first draft many escaped service through only slight imperfections and it is now proposed to draft them from some pursuit in which they may not be essentially needed into other pursuits where their services may be as useful to the nation as if they were serving in the ranks of the army or on the decks of the ships of the navy.

EXPORT OF BEEF FROM ARGENTINE INCREASES

BUENOS AYRES, November 11—Argentine exported 3,642,516 quarters of frozen beef in the first eight months of this year; an increase of 337,771 over the number exported in the corresponding period of last year.

Dry and salted cattle hides exported numbered 3,132,433, a decrease of 112,939.

Exports of wheat were 765,919 tons, as compared to 1,597,578 tons in the first eight months of last year.

Exports of maize declined from 1,562,440 tons to 695,327.

DISAPPROVES LUXBURG

BUENOS AYRES, November 10—(Associated Press)—The government has been advised that Foreign Minister von Kuehlman of Germany has told the Argentine minister at Berlin that he has disapproved of Count Luxburg's despatches via Sweden to the German foreign office.

COST OF BREAD IS FOUND TO BE HIGH

Trade Commission Finds Seven and a Half Cents a Pound Is Production Figure

WASHINGTON, November 11—(Associated Press)—The trades commission yesterday determined upon the size of a standard loaf of bread and made its recommendations to the food administration on the subject. It advises a twenty-four ounce standard loaf to be made in five styles.

The trade commission finds that the average cost for the manufacture of bread under prevailing prices is seven and a half cents a pound.

Within a short time regulations are to be made effective which will govern bakers and will allow them a reasonable profit on their goods.

Another step in the administration program of economy will be regulation of retail coal profits. The fuel board yesterday directed its representatives in the various States to make an immediate check on local fuel prices.

SUGAR FAMINE IN EAST NEARING END

Beet Sugar Will Move From West This Week—Vast Quantities Used In Candy

WASHINGTON, November 11—(Associated Press)—Relief of the sugar shortage on the Atlantic seaboard, temporary at least, is in sight, the food administration announces. There is available two and a quarter million pounds of beet sugar in the west which will be sent east this week and it is believed this marks the real beginning of the end of the sugar shortage that has approached famine proportions.

Hoover gave out the statement through the sugar commission yesterday that there is used in the manufacture of candy in the United States each year eight hundred million pounds of sugar and that this sugar would feed all France for a whole year and is twice what is necessary to meet all the requirements of Italy.

MARBLE PLAQUE TO BE ERECTED AS WARNING

Future Greek Kings To Be Shown Fate That Awaits Usurpers

ATHENS, November 11—(Associated Press)—Premier Venizelos has announced his intention of placing a marble plaque in the chamber of deputies, where future kings can see it when they take the oath of office, warning them against usurping the rights of the people.

He says that when he is in London and visits the House of Commons, he observes at the entrance to Westminster a conspicuous plaque reading "Here was beheaded Charles I, king of England, for having usurped the liberties of the people of England." Whenever a king now goes to Westminster to open or close the work of parliament, he passes directly before this plaque, which has served for two hundred years to warn British kings not to trench on the rights of the people. Following this precedent, M. Venizelos will inscribe on the plaque in the chamber here:

"King Constantine lost his throne for twice dismissing the parliament elected by the people and imposing his personal policy on the people, while the dismissed parliament returning to power upheld the constitutional institutions of the country."

SEEK GOOD CARE FOR AMERICAN CAPTIVES

Negotiations With Germany Are Being Carried On

WASHINGTON, November 11—(Associated Press)—Negotiations are in progress between the United States and Germany looking to a satisfactory treatment of the prisoners of the two nations. This was brought about by the efforts of the United States to see that what prisoners may fall into the hands of Germany shall be submitted to the fewest possible hardships and a minimum of discomforts.

In order to secure assurances of better treatment for American prisoners now or hereafter in Teuton hands, this government has sent to Berlin photographs showing the various intern camps in this country and full data as to how sanitary and comfortable they have been made as well as the ration with which they are supplied.

There are now in intern camps in the United States 850 prisoners at Fort McPherson, 167 at Fort Oglethorpe and 517 at Fort Douglas.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

When you have a bad cold you want a remedy that will not only give relief, but effect a prompt and permanent cure, a remedy that is pleasant to take, a remedy that contains nothing injurious. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets all these requirements. It acts on Nature's plan, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, opens the secretions and restores the system to a healthy condition. This remedy has a world wide sale and use, and can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd. Agts. for Hawaii.—Advertisement.

HOOVER EXPLAINS WHY BELGIANS HAVE TO HUNGER

There Is No Shortage of Funds As Has Been Alleged But Ship Shortage and Teuton Submarines Are Blamed As Causes

WASHINGTON, November 11—(Associated Press)—Explanation of the present food shortage in Belgium was issued by Herbert C. Hoover yesterday in a denial which he made of assertions that such shortage resulted from a lack of funds.

"There is no shortage of funds for the relief of the Belgians and so far as the money question goes it does not enter into the consideration. The funds are available," said Hoover. "The trouble is the lack of available shipping facilities and the submarine peril," he explained.

Four hundred thousand tons of provisions for Belgium were delivered at Rotterdam between the first day of February and the last day of October, Hoover explains. In addition to this 250,000 tons of food was shipped which has not reached its destination. This non-arrival is due either to the destruction of the vessel that was carrying it by a Teuton torpedo sent from a ruthless submarine or inability from other cause to make the delivery through the war zone. It is purely the shipping situation that has caused and is causing a shortage of food in Belgium. It is the work of the Germans that prevents the United States from sending in all that the Belgians could well require.

The cost of the relief that is being afforded to Belgium or which the United States seeks to afford amounts to twelve and a half millions of dollars each month, Hoover asserts.

BRITISH BIG GUNS SUPPORT ITALIANS

Batteries Are Brought Up Into Front Line and Lend Needed Support To Latins

NEW YORK, November 11—(Associated Press)—British artillery is now actively supporting the Italians. Yesterday British batteries were moved up into positions in the front line and opened actively in support of the Italians. This advice was received last night from the Italian front by way of Rome. Earlier reports from Rome said that the Italian forces had definitely checked the progress of the Teutons.

Reports from the west front told of good progress made by the British in the vicinity of Passchendaele where a fierce charged following a heavy barrage resulted in a gain of 800 yards in depth over a considerable front.

Paris reported from the Rheims front that German attacks had been repulsed and a considerable loss to the enemy inflicted.

In Palestine the Turkish retreat continues before the advance of the strong British forces. London reports ten thousand prisoners taken and seventy guns captured.

Talk of peace emanates from neutral nations a despatch from Copenhagen received yesterday said:

Events in Russia and Italy have caused a rise in foreign exchange rates except Russian, on the theory that they foreshadow an early peace. A similar rise was recorded in Stockholm.

An Amsterdam message said:

Discussing the visit of Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, to Berlin, the Vienna Fremdenblatt declares that the Austrian program is unaltered and this program is for a speedy and honorable peace.

Slackers Are Now Given Name Of "One-leg Men"

WASHINGTON, November 11—"Slackers" are no more. "One-legged men" have succeeded them, thanks to the word-coining ability of somebody in the war department.

Before war department officials had gone further in the new draft classification than to discover that class five holds men only who cannot, should not, would not, and must not, go to war, they figured it would be a splendid refuge for slackers.

And because the only man really entitled to stay out of this war is a one-legged man, according to their view, they dubbed class five the one-legged class, and slackers "one legged men."

HUN AIRCRAFT MAKE RAID ON HOSPITAL

PARIS, November 11—(Associated Press)—Yet another instance of the lack of respect for the flag of the Red Cross and for the laws of civilized warfare was given by Hun air raiders on Friday when a raid was "successfully" carried out upon the French hospital at Zuydcotte.

The raid was at night, shortly before midnight, and numbers of bombs were dropped upon the hospital. Seven were killed and nine wounded.

Proceeding to Dunkirk a bombardment was conducted from on high and six civilians were added to the list of casualties.

WHOLESALE PRICES TO BE PUBLISHED BY COMMISSIONER

Daily Announcements Will Be Made of Food Costs So That Purchasers May Know

RETAIL FIGURES MAY BE ADDED AT LATER TIME

Policies Practised On Mainland Will Be Undertaken By Commissioner Child

Publication of the wholesale prices of foodstuffs in Honolulu will be begun about December 1 by J. F. Child, federal food commissioner. Such publication of prices will be made daily in The Advertiser. Either then or at later date retail prices will be included in the bulletin each day to show how the two sets of figures compare.

Child is at present touring the Islands with the Congressional party, and will not be able to make arrangements for the new departure until his return November 19. Several days will be required to get the preliminaries attended to and to arrange for receiving the daily statements from wholesalers and retailers, but it is thought that the daily statements of prices can be begun on December 1.

Practised On Mainland

This is in line with the policies practised on the mainland, where the food commissioners in several states have already started to publish a daily bulletin of prices in the newspapers. California is doing this under the direction of Ralph P. Merritt, federal food controller for that state. The California authorities publish the wholesale prices only, as they believe that a knowledge of the price paid by the retailer will bid the consumer in refusing to pay an unjust price for his commodities.

In Chicago, where the publication system is already in force, wholesale prices are published with the selling prices following them for the guidance of the buyers. A scale of prices is given for the consumer, with the statement that he should not pay less than the lowest or more than the highest. This is done in the effort to be fair to all. Some retailers have higher overhead charges through rendering more elaborate service and those whose overhead is less can sell goods at the lower price.

May Publish Retail Prices

If it is found feasible after more thorough investigation, Child will publish both wholesale and retail prices in his daily bulletin. He may publish the actual prices paid by merchants for the commodity in question and follow it with the prices asked by local merchants instead of endeavoring to publish the prices which should be asked in fairness to the public and the merchant. In this way the public can be the judge as to whether too much is being asked for food materials. It will then me in their own hands to decide whether to buy at that price or to insist that the merchant lower his price until in their judgement it approximates a fair price for the article in question in comparison with the wholesale value.

CARLOAD FREIGHT MUST BOOK SPACE

Cargoes Will Not Be Sent From Eastern Points Until Space Reserved On Vessels In S. F.

Carload freight for Hawaii must have cargo space booked on vessels leaving San Francisco before it will be forwarded from Eastern points, according to a cablegram received yesterday by H. E. Vernon, general agent for the Santa Fe Railway in Hawaii. The cable was in response to one sent by Vernon on Friday asking a statement on the subject from the general freight agent in San Francisco.

The cable to Vernon reads: "Carload freight Hawaiian Territory must be handled specific booking before forwarding from eastern points." A letter explaining the situation in full will be received.

The action of the Santa Fe is taken following a petition filed by all the railroads with Pacific Coast terminals, asking that they be given authority to refuse shipments for export for which no cargo space aboard steamers has been reserved. Whether or not it is the intention of the railroads to except Hawaii from this ruling if the petition should be granted is not known. Vernon is endeavoring to get their decision modified to allow shipments for Hawaii to be accepted as heretofore, whether shipping space is reserved or not.

A letter from Mr. Vernon giving seven reasons why Hawaiian freight should not be refused transportation at this time was sent to the San Francisco office in the last mail, and may result in a better ruling for Hawaii after its receipt.

The railroads desired authority to refuse shipments, presumably to prevent freight from piling up on the wharves in San Francisco, where it would perhaps be forced to wait for weeks before shipping space could be obtained. Mr. Vernon thinks that Hawaiian freight could be forwarded more quickly than that, particularly if it were on the spot at the time cargo space was available, which might not always be known in advance.

Nothing is said in the cable about less than carload lots. It is supposed that they will be accepted for shipment as usual and forwarded to San Francisco without question for transshipment on the first available vessels.

HOMESTEAD NEEDS WILL BE TOLD TO LEGISLATORS

Refusal of Administration To Open Up Lands Under Law Is Vital Question On Kauai and Hawaii At This Time

While the visiting congressional party is in the Hawaiian Islands it is likely that members will have their attention called to the homesteading laws as they affect the Territory and the policy of the present Territorial government in the handling of the question. Inability on the part of would be homesteaders to get the government to open lands which it is claimed should be at once made available for entry is practically certain to be called to the attention of the visitors. On the other hand it is equally probable that government officials will take the opportunity to set before the senators and representatives their side of the contention.

Kauai Deeply Interested

Recently the matter of homesteading public lands has come in for much attention on Kauai. A public mass meeting was held under the auspices of the chamber of commerce and the question was further discussed and resolutions were passed. The contention there is that homesteading has been proved to be not only possible of success but a considerable success even in the face of the difficulties which the territorial government has placed in the way of settlers. There, if not before, the chances are, the national legislators will hear something of the homestead laws as they apply to the Territory and the policies of the present territorial government in dealing with the problem.

Officials Disapprove Laws

The present administration of territorial affairs has made it clear that it does not approve of the regulations of the present homesteading laws. Even within the last few months the commissioner of public lands went to Washington to get changes in the law such as the administration desires, notwithstanding that the legislature refused to approve of such changes. Not approving of the law the local government has seen fit, so far as it has been able, to ignore provisions of that law so far as it could and lands for the opening of which petitions were filed in accordince with the law are still closed to homesteading. Not only are there instances of this on Kauai but the Big Islanders can point to several. All of the Islands are more or less affected by the stand-pat, do-nothing policy that has been continued.

Lands are Valuable

It is estimated that the public lands of the Territory are worth more than $9,000,000. The administration claims that under the present homesteading law the Territory will not realize what it should and that homesteading has been a failure anyway. The would-be homesteaders point to the fact that the lands opened have not been of the best and most desirable type for agriculture, that despite this, homesteading is a proved success, that if opened and homesteaded, the improvements and the increased value will bring to the Territory in increased valuations and higher taxes more than is secured through leasing and that even if the administration does not approve of the law, it is written on the statute books and is to be followed until it has been changed, even if leasing be considered by officials more profitable.

Homesteading came in for consideration at the last session of the legislature in the form of a resolution which asked congress to amend the Organic Act so as to provide for a land commission and otherwise. This resolution passed the senate and was killed in the house. It was after this that Land Commissioner Rivenburgh took the matter up in the national capital.

As the leases on public lands are expiring each year, the problem grows more and more pressing so long as present policies are continued.

INTER-ISLAND LOSES IN UTILITY LITIGATION

Demurrer Submitted Without Argument

When Circuit Judge Ashford yesterday morning denied the motion of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company to dissolve a temporary injunction in favor of the public utilities commission and overruled its demurrer to the injunction, two important points were lost by the transportation company in its litigation with the commission. In both instances appeals were noted, an interlocutory appeal having been allowed by the court on the demurrer.

The steamship company is enjoined by the temporary injunction from disobeying an order from the commission commanding the company to return to the schedule of rates effective last year. In the opinion of Judge Ashford, he had absolute jurisdiction to act in the matter and to issue the restraining order and temporary injunction. He said he might have demanded that the defendant be heard and it may have been a judicial blunder to issue the writ without such having been done.

The demurrer was submitted without argument, the court allowing the steamship company an interlocutory appeal to the supreme court.

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E. D. TENNEY SAYS ISLAND SHIPPING WILL BE CARED FOR

May Be Necessary To Dispense With Many Nonessentials Hawaii Is Receiving From Coast

Transportation needs of the Territory will be cared for as satisfactorily as can be expected at this time when the world is engaged in a conflict the success of which vitally affects every nation, and which has disarranged the steamer schedules of every port of the United States. While it may be necessary to dispense with some of the nonessentials which the Islands are now receiving from the mainland, President E. D. Tenney, president of the Matson Navigation Company, believes in general that the transportation needs of the Islands will be cared for, not with such clock-like regularity as in the past, but in a manner which will be satisfactory to its citizens, in view of the world conditions now prevailing.

Mr. Tenney's signed statement follows:

"In view of the uncertainty of shipping conditions, I deem it best to make a brief statement setting forth the situation as known to the Matson Navigation Company through sources of information at its command.

Requisitioned Fleet

"On October 15, the United States Shipping Board requisitioned the entire fleet of the Matson Navigation Company with the exception of the motor bark Annie Johnson, from and after which date the vessels have been operated by the Matson Navigation Company for account of and under instructions from the United States Shipping Board. At this time it was intimated that the probabilities were that the company's vessels would be continued in the Island trade indefinitely, with the exception of one, and possibly two, of the larger boats, and that when these were taken an equal amount of freighter tonnage would be supplied.

Ask For Tonnage List

"On October 18 the San Francisco representative of the Shipping Board received instructions from Washington to promptly ascertain the earliest dates upon which the Matson steamers Maui Matsonia, Wilhelmina, Manoa and Lurline could be despatched to Atlantic ports, they to replace them with ex-German and coastwise tonnage. The situation was carefully canvassed, a list of available tonnage to replace compiled, and the board was advised that the steamers could be despatched to the Atlantic on or about the following dates: Matsonia, December 1, 1917; Maui, December 15; Wilhelmina, January 1; Manoa and Lurline in February and March, 1918.

Need Ships Now

"No reply was received to this message until October 26, when the San Francisco representative received imperative orders to despatch the Maui, Matsonia and Wilhelmina to Atlantic ports at the earliest possible date, and to replace them with coastwise tonnage as far as possible.

"After conferring with representatives of the Matson Navigation Company and Pacific Coast Steamship Company he decided to take possession of the Maui on November 10, Matsonia on November 26, and Wilhelmina on December 2, and arrangements were made at the same time to place at the disposal of the Matson Navigation Company the steamers President and Governor, to be operated on the schedules of the Matsonia and Maui, in order that the passenger traffic might be taken care of, tonnage to replace the freighting space lost to be designated later.

Needs To Be Satisfied

"Throughout all these negotiations assurances have been given to the company that the freighting requirements of Hawaii would be taken care of, that the United States government and its Shipping Board were thoroughly familiar with the needs and requirements of the Islands, and that ample tonnage would be provided to move our crops and furnish us our supplies. This assurance covers all necessities, and it was specifically stated that a large tanker of a capacity sufficient to replace that lost through the withdrawal of the Matson steamers would be furnished to bring fuel oil.

Island Friends Working

"The general public may rest assured that everything possible is being done to insure our transportation needs being cared for. The Islands have several very powerful friends who are serving on government boards in Washington who are taking time from their multitudinous duties to keep in touch with the transportation situation, and do what they can to insure our protection. It may be that we will have to dispense with some of the nonessentials, but I believe that in general the transportation needs of the Territory will be cared for, not with such clock-like regularity as in the past, but in a manner which should be satisfactory to its citizens, in view of the world conditions now prevailing."

MELBA INJURED WHEN STAGE LIGHTS COLLAPSE

Word was received by the last mail that Madame Melba, the famous diva, was severely injured in the first act of the presentation of "Faust" at Forth Worth, Texas, on the evening of October 24, when a row of lights at the back of the stage fell and struck her on the arm.

VILLA AGAIN ACTIVE

PRESIDIO, Texas, November 10—(Associated Press)—Villa, from his headquarters at Maijoma ranch fifty miles south of Ojinaga, has issued a call for troops to make an attack on Ojinaga Monday, according to three ranchers who were made prisoners but escaped.

KERENSKY IS STILL ACTIVE AND HOLDING TROOPS TRUE

Russian Situation Less Dark When Messages Leak Through From Petrograd That Show Not All Well With Radicals

LOYAL REGIMENTS ARE CLOSE TO PETROGRAD

Garrison At Capital Is Reported To Be Wavering In Its Allegiance To New Regime and Hope Seems To Be Reviving

WASHINGTON, November 11—(Associated Press)—With Kerensky heard from, with the assurance that by no means all of the army has deserted the provisional government and gone over to the Maximilist and Bolshe-Viki extremists and that the Petrograd garrison was not so firm in its support of the anti-Kerensky faction but was wavering, a different aspect came over the Russian situation last night and revived the hope that the reports that had emanated from Petragrad indicating the complete overthrow of the Kerensky government had been inspired by those in control of the capital and had exaggerated or distorted the actual facts. The more hopeful expressed the belief that Kerensky would soon be found in full control of the Russian situation.

KERENSKY ACTIVE

Kerensky is working steadily and with at least some degree of success to hold the army, was told in a despatch from Petrograd received in London and forwarded here. On Wednesday he was in Luga, eighty-five miles southwest of Petrograd where the garrison attested its loyalty to him and to the provisional government.

On Saturday Kerensky reached Catchina and there he found a loyal garrison awaiting him.

LOYAL TROOPS NEAR

There are known to be troops that are loyal to the Kerensky regime near Petrograd and a division of Cossack troops is marching in from Finland.

The unstability of the Petrograd garrison, faithful to one then to another and then faithless is shown by the closing words of the despatch which said: "The Petrograd garrison, once solid in its support of the new Maximilist government is now uncertain and is wavering in its allegiance."

These messages are taken to indicate that even in Petrograd the "Peace Government" is not so strong as had been reported and that its stability is very uncertain.

JAPAN IS READY TO PROTECT PACIFIC

TOKIO, November 10—(Associated Press)—The navy department makes official announcement concerning the naval protection of the Pacific Ocean, which is a part of the new agreement reached between Viscount K. Ishii and Secretary of State Lansing. The details, however, are withheld from the public for strategic reasons.

Admiral T. Kato, minister of navy of Japan, declared today in connection with the new American-Japanese agreement that "the Pacific Ocean from end to end will hereafter be absolutely pacific."

COAL IS WASTED IN HEAT RADIATION

LONDON, November 11—"Of the world's coal mined, 1,235,000,000 tons is wasted in heat radiation and other losses," was the statement recently made by L. C. Harvey, during the course of a talk on "Fuel Economy."

In 1910 the amount of coal mined in the world was about 1,300,000,000 tons and according to Mr. Harvey it was improbable that anything like five percent was ever turned into actual useful work.

IMMEDIATE PEACE FOREMOST AMONG RUSSIAN'S PLANS

Three Months Armistice And Election Of Peace Delegates From All Nations But No Diplomats Part Of Program

RADICALS TAKE MOSCOW

WASHINGTON, November 10—(Associated Press)—Aspects of the Russian debacle admittedly took on a more serious coloring yesterday when advices were received from Ambassador Francis that the influence of the Bolshe-Vikis, pro-Germans and ultra-radical parties had spread outside of Petrograd, reached Moscow and that there the revolutionary committee, supported by the military garrison had taken all of the government offices. Ambassador Francis had received, he said, a despatch from the United States consul at Moscow under date of Thursday.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES CONFER

Further seriousness of the situation was evidenced in the fact that the diplomatic repesentatives of the allied nations held a meeting to consider measures for safety. Following the meeting, however, the ambassadors announced that they had arrived at the conclusion that at the present time there was not the occasion to take concerted action looking to the protection of the foreign colonies in Petrograd although the situation might become such as to demand it.

The whereabouts of Kerensky are unknown. There have been reports that he was arrested but none of these reports have been confirmed. Meantime the Bolshe-Vikis and other ultra-extremists are going on with their plans of securing an early peace. Such plans do not have the appearance of resulting in proposals that would be acceptable to the Germans and they would certainly not be acceptable to the Allies for they are largely the same proposals that were drafted by the radicals several weeks ago and which Great Britain said at the time could not for a moment be seriously considered.

NO DIPLOMATS ARE WANTED

In connection with such peace talk it is proposed that there shall be a conference to determine peace the delegates to which shall be other than those in any way connected with the diplomatic corps of the warring nations.

The most serious phase, perhaps, of the whole situation is the announcement that a three months' armistice will be sought at once a procedure which would result in the immediate releasing of still larger forces of the Teuton armies now placed along the Russian fronts which at present are not a direct menace to the Allies while in idleness in those sectors.

Advices from Petrograd quote Lenine as one of the chief spokesmen of the Maximilists. In an address which he made before the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates Council on Wednesday he is reported to have said:

"We shall offer to the world terms of peace which will be acceptable to the proletariat of all of the warring countries. We shall cause to be published all treaties that have heretofore been secret and will promulgate no further secret treaties. We shall take over the control of all land and we shall give to the workmen control of all of our industries."

Before the same body yesterday he said: "Our plan is to offer an immediate armistice of three months during which time elected representatives of all of the warring nations, none of whom shall in any way be connected with or representative of the diplomatic corps will meet to settle the question of peace. We shall present our terms but we are ready to consider the terms that others may suggest as well. It will not matter from which side these may emanate. We shall offer a just peace and we will not accept unjust terms."

PEACE TERMS DOUBTFUL

The peace terms which Lenine mentioned are practically the same ones that were drafted for and adopted by the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council several weeks ago.

Following Lenine Trotsky is reported to have spoken to the council yesterday and to have further outlined a program. Included in this was the abolition of capital punishment and the death penalty the immediate release of all political prisoners arrested and incarcerated under orders from Kerensky, the arrest of Kerensky himself and the arrest, conviction and punishment of all of those who aided him in making his escape.

"Our first act," said Trotsky, "will be to offer to the nations a democratic peace based upon a policy of no annexations and no indemnities."

FRICTION IN CONGRESS

Not all is harmony in the new congress. Petrograd despatches said that the municipal council of peasants' delegates and the Minimalist faction refuse to submit to Bolshe-Viki authority and declare that they will take an appeal to the nation.

A despatch to Reuters in London said that General Arhipoff one of the Russian commanders, had been arrested.

The attitude of the United States towards Russian money obligations is unchanged.

Secretary Baker said that he still believed in the ability of the Russian people to reestablish themselves.

GERMAN VICE-CHANCELLOR TENDERS RESIGNATION

AMSTERDAM, November 10—(Associated Press)—Further changes in the German cabinet were announced yesterday in despatches from Berlin. Vice-chancellor von Helferrich tendered his resignation and asked its acceptance by the kaiser. This Wilhelm agreed to if the official would agree to accept another office. The agreement was reached.

EVEN DISTRIBUTION OF WORKMEN IS TO BE MADE

WASHINGTON, November 9—(Associated Press)—The national council of defense is studying a plan for the distribution of workmen, in view of prospects that there will be unemployment in some sections and lack of labor in others. Industries which are unessential will be closed down, under the plan now proposed.

ALLIES MAKING PLANS FOR NEW RAILROAD FROM PARIS TO ORIENT

ATHENS, November 10—(Associated Press)—A new trans-European route linking London and Paris with the Balkans and the Orient, as a counter project to the German plan linking Berlin, Vienna, and Budapest with Constantinople and the Orient, is one of the developments of the war which is now being worked out in much detail. It is a leading feature of the plan to rehabilitate Serbia by making her the nucleus of a great confederation of the Balkan Slav communities—Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Dalmatians, Bosnians—for the natural highway of the Entente Powers to the Orient lies directly through this proposed new southern Slav state.

It remained for the present war to make plain for the first time that the natural route across the Balkans to the Orient was not the one chosen by the Germans, running north and south, but the old route used from time immemorial running almost east and west across this country of the Serbs Croats and Slovenes. The German route has been laid out purely for purposes of imperial expansion, linking Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Sofia, Constantinople and the Orient beyond. But the experience of the Balkans had shown this was entirely an artificial route, which ignored the formation of the country, and that the natural highway was the same today as it was ages ago when used by the ancients.

Natural Line Exists

This natural route is as clearly defined today as it was in the old migrations. But it has the added advantage today that it is a link, or extension of a larger trunk line running across the Entente countries of western Europe, and making a continuous chain from London, Paris, and Milan, the great industrial center of Italy, across the Balkans to Belgrade, Nish, Salonika and Constantinople. It is the Balkan link, however, which forms the entirely new feature of this route, with advantages contrasting sharply with the artificial north and south route.

The old route, now revived as the natural channel of Entente expansion follows the course of the river Save which forms a great valley running across the Balkans, with a level and almost straight way from a point near Gorizia, where the Italians are now fighting, eastward to Belgrade where the river Save joins the Danube. The pass through the Julian Alps at the head of the Adriatic is made along the river Wippach. Thus a natural and level route is formed from the eastern frontier of Italy due east, across the Balkans to Belgrade, and thence south to Nish, Salonika and Constantinople.

Some Breaks Exist

Railroads run along most of this route, but there are several breaks in the Balkan stretch, and there has never been any effort to unite them into one trans European route. Now, however, that the Entente Powers of western Europe feel the spur of Germany's systematic extension through the Balkans to the Orient, the importance of this route, as a counterpoise to the German plan, has just been realized.

With the links completed and brought together into a working whole like the Orient express which runs from western Europe through Berlin Vienna and Budapest to Belgrade, it is estimated that the trip from London to Belgrade could be made in forty hours, as against forty-five hours by the Orient express; and from Paris to Belgrade in thirty hours as against thirty-five hours by the Orient express.

Route To Orient

The proposed new state of the Serbs Croats and Slovenes is thus given a new importance in offering to the rest of Europe a natural highway through the Balkans to the Orient. But it has an added interest to the high officials and diplomats here in the Balkans and at Entente capitals, in being a thoroughly practical and natural means of offsetting the Berlin-Bagdad route southward across middle Europe. Instead of "Berlin to Bagdad" is now presented "Bordeaux to Bagdad," with the line of commercial penetration running eastward across Entente Europe instead of southward across German Europe.

MONUMENT FOR WRIGHT

PARIS, November 10—(Associated Press)—The committee appointed before the war to arrange for the erection of a monument to Wilbur Wright, inventor of the airplane, has decided to proceed immediately with the work, and it is hoped that arrangements will shortly be made for the monument to be erected at Mons.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN WAR DEPARTMENT MADE BY SECRETARY

WASHINGTON, November 10—(Associated Press) — Important changes in the personnel of the war department were announced yesterday. A new assistant secretary is named to succeed William Ingraham who has been appointed surveyor of the port of Portland, Maine.

Major Benedict Crowell is the new assistant secretary of war. He has been in charge of the office of the Panama Canal in Washington and will resign his commission in the army to accept the appointment offered him yesterday by the secretary of war.

PARIS IS SAFE FROM SUFFERING BY COLD

PARIS, November 10—(Associated Press)—Paris is out of all danger of shivering this winter, according to latest calculations. There will be coal enough for all needs, even supposing the season to be as rigorous as last year. There is, in addition, a considerable accumulation of fire wood, brought in during the summer in anticipation of a coal shortage and with a view to profit from the temporary crisis.

Coal importations were 400,000 tons less in August than in the same month last year, but the production of French mines was 1,000,000 tons more than in 1916, making a net gain of 600,000 tons in spite of submarine activity. The imports in August were 1,680,000 tons and the local production, 2,666,000 tons.

French mines are now putting out only about twenty percent less coal than before the war, notwithstanding that a considerable part of the coal field is occupied by the Germans.

M. Loucheur, the new minister of armament, and formerly under secretary for war manufactures, is credited with solving this problem.

STEAMSHIP LINES TO HELP FOOD ECONOMIES

WASHINGTON, November 9—(Associated Press)—Thirty-three steamship lines touching at American ports have now pledged themselves to aid in the food conservation program. Their menus will be simplified, waste will be avoided, and meatless and wheatless days observed.

A FAVORITE RUB DOWN.

The golfer, the foot ball player and the all round athlete know the value of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is just the thing for a rub down after a hard game. All soreness disappears like magic and sprains and swellings are cured in one-third less time than by any other treatment. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd. Agts. for Hawaii.—Advertisement.

JAPANESE WOMAN CRUELLY MURDERED

Another Killing Is Added To Long List of Crimes That Has Disgraced Oahu Recently

Hawaii's unenviable record for frequent killings was sustained on Thursday night, when Mrs. Kiyo Haruta, aged twenty-three years, was done to death with a knife or razor at Laie, after having been criminally assaulted.

The husband of the murdered woman was awakened from sleep about nine o'clock on Thursday night by the crying of their four-year-old baby. Finding his wife missing from her bed he went in search of her and found her dead body in an outhouse near their home. The woman was lying in a pool of blood and her throat had been slashed in two places.

Haruta ran to the Shimuda store on the belt road and after awakening the proprietor, telephoned for the police.

The murder was committed at the Kaipapa Camp, Laie. Six Japanese employed by the husband of the murdered woman and who live but a short distance from the scene of the crime have been arrested and are being held for investigation. The men were asleep when arrested and deny having heard any cries of distress.

Kiyo Haruta, who was a woman of striking beauty, came here from Japan as a picture-bride five years ago and married Haruta, who is a cane contractor.

Deputy Sheriff Luahiwa said last night that he had been unable to find a clue to the murderer.

Another murderer is at present being sought by the police of this island. He is the killer of Lum Piu, who was stabbed eight times with a cane knife at Waipahu on October 28, and who died of his wounds two days later. A Japanese is suspected of having committed the crime.

The murdered man had been an employe of Waipahu plantation for about ten years. On the night of the murder, while minding a soup-wagon for another Chinaman who had gone to the market to buy some meat, he was attacked by an unknown man with a cane-knife, who jumped out of some adjacent shrubbery.

It is thought that the assailant of Lum Piu had a quarrel with the owner of the soup-wagon and that he mistook Lum Piu for his enemy to the former's undoing.

GOVERNMENT TO SPEED PREPARATIONS AHEAD

WASHINGTON, November 10—(Associated Press)—Government officials believe that it is possible to speed up war preparations materially and owing to the changed aspects of the Italian front and the critical state of affairs in Russia with the resulting threatening aspect for the west front, will make the effort.

It was said yesterday that it was probable that by this new speeding up process the present program might in some respects be doubled and that 22,000 airplanes and 50,000 motor cars might be ready for use by the first of July. All of these are intended to be equipped with Liberty Motors.

TEUTONS CONTROL ENTRANCE TO GULF OF BOTHNIA

Hun Forces Take Aland Islands and Are Within Forty Miles of Finland Coast—Significant Silence From West Front

NEW YORK, November 10—(Associated Press)—German forces control the entrance from the Baltic Sea to the Gulf of Bothnia and are practically in full possession of the Aland Islands. Teuton war vessels appeared in the Aland Islands on Thursday, Copenhagen despatches report, transports followed, a landing was effected and by last night practically the whole group of Islands was held by the Hun forces. These Islands are about forty miles off the coast of Finland.

Italian Committee Named

Naming of a new military committee for Italy was the most important development for the Italian theater of war. General Cadorna is a member of the committee and following its organization General Boeo was named as the new head of the first army, General Badoglio the second army and General Grandino the third. This appears to have changed the whole aspect of the situation according to advices from Italian headquarters. It was further reported that the resistance of the Italians stiffened preceptibly yesterday as the main body established itself in new positions selected for an effective defense against the invaders.

British Continue On

Further British victories in Palestine were reported from London. The entire Turkish army in Palestine was reported in full retreat. In the past few days several thousand prisoners and forty guns have been captured.

A bombardment of the Turkish coast was conducted with some success by the Allied fleet.

Silence From West Front

On the Western front, so far as news was concerned there was a significant silence such as heretofore has almost invariably presaged important activities on the part of the Allies. News of new drives by the British or the French or both is confidently expected.

SUGGESTS SALE OF BONDS TO FARMERS

McAdoo Advises Banks To Get In Resources So As To Be Ready For Next Issue

WASHINGTON, November 10—(Associated Press)—Secretary McAdoo yesterday held important conferences with the governors of reserve banks relative to plans for continuing the financing of the war by means of Liberty Bonds between periods when intensive campaigns for the floatation of bond issues may be undertaken.

It is the idea of McAdoo to keep on with the sale of Liberty Bonds without constantly recurring to bond campaigns such as resulted so successfully in the first two instances. Such campaigns would be conducted when it is absolutely essential but meantime arrangements should be made by the banks to be ready for them. He advises that present holdings be disposed of as rapidly as possible, suggests the farmers as a medium, and that the banks thus be in position for larger purchases themselves when another call shall come.

GERMANY WOULD BE READY AGAIN QUICKLY

PARIS, November 10—(Associated Press)—An inconclusive peace would mean that Germany would, in fifteen years, be able to put into the field an army of 8,010,000 men against a total French army of 3,332,000, according to figures compiled by Andre Lefevre deputy from Aix and former minister of finance.

M. Lefevre estimates the number of survivors at twenty years of age in the two countries, out of 100,000 male births, at 72,950 for France and 70,000 for Germany. In spite of the greater wastage in Germany, the relatively smaller birth rate in France would reduce the latter's military strength to only a little over 40 percent of that of her neighbor in 1933.

SIGNS WILL GO DARK AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK

WASHINGTON, November 10—(Associated Press)—Preparations for fuel control went ahead with a bound yesterday. The price of coke came in for first attention and the whole nation was put upon a six dollar a ton basis for this fuel.

Electric signs were also given attention and a ruling of the fuel administration provides that the lights on such signs shall burn only between the hours of seven-forty-five and eleven o'clock nightly.

RAISE FUNDS TO KEEP WAR CAMP COMMUNITIES

WASHINGTON, November 9—(Associated Press)—Four million dollars is being raised this week for war camp community service, Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced today. These war camp facilities are to aid in making American fighting-men ideal types of the democracy they represent.

HAWAII'S GUESTS HONORED AT BALL

Honolulu Turns Out In Force To Welcome Congressional Party At Brilliant Function

Honolulu turned out in full force and its prettiest clothes last night to greet the visitors from the Congressional halls of Washington. One of the largest and most fashionable gatherings the Palace has seen in many a year thronged the Capitol and Armory in honor of the Territory's guests.

In the receiving line, beside the Congressional party, were the Governor, General Wisser, Captain George R. Clark of the Naval Station, Prince Kuhio, and Colonel C. P. Iaukea. Major James D. Dougherty, Major L. M. Judd, Major F. J. Green, and several officers of the National Guard acted as ushers, introducing the reception guests to the receiving party.

The line was in the Throne Room, which was partly filled with potted palms and ferns and brilliantly lit from the high crystal chandeliers. Passing through there from the front doors, the crowd went out into the rear lanai, where the famous tunnel to the Armory provided a passageway free from dampness.

A band of Hawaiian singing boys with stringed instruments were placed on the landing of the stairs in the Palace and dispensed their characteristic music until the guests had all dispersed to the dancing in the Armory. The Royal Hawaiian Band was stationed in the bandstand in the palace yard during the early part of the evening.

In the Armory, where the dancing took place, hundreds of American and Hawaiian flags and others decorated the walls and hung in radiating lines from the center of the high ceiling. A stand at one side draped in bunting had been erected for the Congressional party. The band stand, similarly decorated, was placed on the other side. An island of palms occupied the center of the floor.

Practically all of the students from the R. O. T. C. at Schofield attended the reception, having been given leave for that purpose. Many army officers in white and a sprinkling of naval officers were noted in the throng. Society was out in full force to do honor to the visitors from Washington.

YUKON RIVER SEALED FOR WINTER BY ICE

SEATTLE, November 10—(Associated Press)—Alaska's great waterway the Yukon River, is being sealed up for the long northern winter, according to reports reaching here from Dawson Ruby, Tanana and other points along the stream.

Ice began appearing on the Yukon's tributaries some time ago and in a short time the surface of the big river itself will be converted into a jagged uneven ribbon of ice stretched twenty one hundred miles across the heart of the northern territory, and its neighbor state, the Yukon Territory.

This year the river is closing later than usual. It will be sealed until late in the spring when the sun returns to the north and the big ice pack loosens and jams its way seaward.

The little flat bottomed steamboats of the summer river fleets have been pulled up on the banks for the winter and the residents of Dawson, Fairbanks, Circle City, Ruby, Fort Yukon and other points along the Yukon and its tributaries are ready for the long twilight. During the winter, trails afford the only passage in and out of the interior of Alaska.

FREIGHT RATE RAISES SOUGHT BY RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, November 9—(Associated Press)—Western railroad lines today filed with the interstate commerce commission requests to be allowed to increase freight rates.

MEXICAN CENSUS

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 10—(Associated Press)—The governors of the Mexican states have been instructed to make arrangements for beginning a census of the country at once. The last census in 1910 was uncompleted.

"Blue" Spells Mean Bad Kidneys?

"Blue," worried, half-sick people should find out the cause of their troubles. Often it is merely faulty kidney action, which allows the blood to get loaded up with poisons that irritate the nerves. Backache, headaches, dizziness and annoying bladder troubles are added proofs that the kidneys need help. Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Thousands thank them for relief from just such troubles.

"When Your Back Is Lame—Remember the Name." (Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and take no other). Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., or Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands. (Advertisement)

OIL BUSINESS IN ISLANDS IS FOUND UNCERTAIN

Associated Company Will Sell Only Fuel Product Until Conditions Are Restored To Something Like the Normal

No oil, other than fuel oil will be sold by the Associated Oil Company until further notice, it was learned yesterday. At the office of the company it was said that this decision had been reached for several reasons.

Fixing of prices for fuels appears to be growing nearer. It is expected that gasoline will be one of such fuel commodities that will be earliest affected. The action of the Associated Oil Company in taking the action which it has may have been after consideration of such probability but the company did not say so when seen by The Advertiser.

Several Reasons Given

"It is true that we shall sell only fuel oil until further notice and that we are so notifying our customers when they would place orders with us," was the reply given at the office of the company to a request for a confirmation of the report. "We are moved to do this for several reasons. One of these is the probable shortage of freight carrying vessels which will make uncertain receipts here. There is also the probability of higher freights for what does come in and this we have considered. It appears probable that we can handle all of our output on the mainland and do so more profitably than it can be handled here. With these facts in view it was determined to handle only crude oil under the present conditions."

When Gasoline Essential

How much of the gasoline and oil that is used for automobiles in Honolulu may be considered as essentials and how much unessential is a question that is certain to soon require determination in connection with embargoes against non-essentials. If cement for road work and building purposes, structural steel and other materials necessary for the continued progress and advancement of Honolulu are to be deemed non-essentials are gasoline and oils for automobiles used for other than business purposes to be considered essentials? Automobiles are not to be so considered, why then the supplies necessary for those that are already here? These are questions that have to be considered. Automobile owners are wondering, in some instances, whether they will have to leave their cars in the garage and resume patronage of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company.

No Fuel Commissioner

As yet there has been no one appointed as a fuel commissioner or deputy fuel commissioner here but it has been reported on the mainland that there is to be at least one such commissioner or deputy for each state. It is hardly likely that it will fall to the representative of the food commission to determine this although he may be named as the individual to act in that capacity in addition to the other duties that are falling to his lot.

The suggestion has been made that it is probable that it will be undertaken to determine what cars are needed for the conduct of the business of the Islands and imports of gasoline, oils and other supplies be limited to the requirements of such cars. It is pointed out that in Great Britain and France such courses were pursued. In those instances, however, most of the cars were taken over by the governments of those countries for war purposes. Of the cars that were not so taken, however, very few have since been used much of any except for essentially business purposes. There has as yet been no indication of the United States having any intentions of commandeering cars as did those nations.

CONTROL OF COPPER PROPERTY SECURED

Cables From Mainland Tell of Ballentyne's Success

Control of Montana-Bingham Mining Company has been secured for Honolulu interests, according to a cablegram which was received here from C. G. Ballentyne, the representative which the local hui in the stock of the company and holders of its bonds to the extent of $101,000, sent over to investigate the property and business of the company and to otherwise represent it in Utah.

According to the word received from Mr. Ballentyne he has secured for the hui control of Montana-Bingham which carries with it control of Fortuna and other adjacent properties. He says the reorganization of the company was formed along lines which he suggested and he is to head its directorate as president and manager.

Whether Mr. Ballentyne will return to the management of the Rapid Transit company has not been announced but it would seem unlikely if he is to head the mining company.

CHINESE MISSION IS NOW IN SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, November 9—(Associated Press)—The Chinese government commercial commission sent to the United States to approve of large contracts for tools and supplies is here. Lieut.-Gen. Ching Ping Thue is at its head. The mission has no diplomatic significance.

DUTCH GET AIRSHIPS

AMSTERDAM, November 10—(Associated Press)—It is announced that twelve large German airplanes built for the Dutch army have arrived at Bentheim, Hanover, where they will be taken over by the Dutch avintion officers.

ITALIAN DEFENSE IS STIFFENED BY FORCE OF ALLIES

Germans Beat Vainly Against New Lines; Hun Defeat On Vosges Front Is Told

BRITONS HOLDING GAINS

NEW YORK, November 12—(Associated Press)—French and British reinforcements, sent to Italy in her hour of trial have effectually strengthened the Italian defenses along the northerly line. Batteries from both countries and infantry to man the trenches and fight alongside of their Latin allies have had the desired effect and yesterday the Allies held their own on all parts of the new line of defense, checking the advance of the Austro-German forces that had previously swept all before them. They beat like waves against a sea wall on the new line of defense but all attacks of the day were futile, according to official Italian and Ally reports.

ITALIAN LINES NOW HOLD

The Italian line held its own tenaciously along both the middle and the southerly reaches of the Piave River, the reports said and this was admitted by the official German reports in Berlin last night which said that the Italians had attacked and pressed back the Teuton forces on the Trentino front and had stood firmly and repelled all efforts at further advances on the middle and lower Piave River fronts, but claimed that on the upper Piave River Austro-German forces had taken Belluno.

PAINLEVE RETURNS PLEASED

Upon the return of Premier Painleve of France to the French capital from his visit to the Italian front he expressed himself as confident that with the assistance which France and Britain were lending to their Southern Ally victory for the forces of freedom would now be achieved. He told of the appointment of an Inter-Allied permanent staff of generals to conduct the affairs of the war on that front and to be composed of Generals Foch, Wilson and Cadorna and expressed the confidence that their skill, science and knowledge ability would not only stem the Hun tide but beat it back into Austria once more.

The celerity with which the Allies responded to the call for aid of Italy had particularly impressed the Italians, he said, and enthusiasm for the war had risen to a pitch higher than has ever before been known. There is a new confidence felt, also, and men who have previously held back from service are now coming forward willingly while many who are above the age limit have sought an opportunity to come to the assistance of their nation in its time of need. There is a spirit of determination manifested which spells the defeat of the Hun.

BRITISH HOLD LATEST GAINS

In Flanders the Teutons made no efforts to retake with their infantry the line of positions captured by the British near and about Passchendaele on Saturday but played a steady bombardment upon them. This and the rain storm which deluged this front kept the Britons from further extending their advance.

BATTLE RAGES ON VOSGES

Severe fighting was renewed along the Vosges front. Official Paris reports told of a violent battle raging in this sector. The German forces were thrown time after time against strong French positions but were as often forced back and the reaches in front of the objective trenches were littered deep with dead and dying before the futile efforts were suspended and the Poilus left in control of their old positions.

In Palestine reports indicate that the Turkish forces are in full retreat still and that the advances of the British armies are unchecked and rapid. Prisoners are being taken by the hundred as the advance goes on and guns are being captured by the score.

PROPOSED SOCIETY OF NATIONS PRESENTS COMPLEX SITUATIONS

PARIS, November 12—(Associated Press)—"Will the proposed Society of Nations come out of an eventual peace, or will peace come out of the organization of a socity of nations?" asks Jean Finot, who examines in La Revue, of which he is editor, the possibility of bringing the nations of the earth together in a happy family.

"The principle of the Society of Nations," he says, "requires equality of representation among the participants. Neutrals as well as belligerents must be invited. The smallest countries must have an equal voice with the biggest—such as Great Britain, United States, France, Italy and Germany.

Allied Victory Necessary

"The victory of the Allies," M. Finot asserts, "will procure at least a dozen new units in the list of nations." Those countries that have not existed under a regime of freedom will require several years to become conscious of themselves. Party struggles and diametrically opposite tendencies are rife even now in some of those countries and in unusually violent form."

He points to the proposed Ukranian nation as a sample of what difficulties the newly formed states may bring to such a concert of nations, inquiring who may be able to say what the proper limits of an Ukranian nation should be. "Tumultuous disorder," he says, is what more than one such nation would bring into the society.

"Is it not necessary to take into account Germany's habitual methods?" M. Finot asks. "Since no one may pretend to modify her mentality or her morality from one day to another it must be admitted that she would work inside the fold of the Society of Nations as she has done before and during the war. The coalition of the Central Empires, fortified by representatives of other small or large states might easily compromise the essential projects of the future conference." M. Finot cites in this connection the recent case in which Switzerland was compromised by one of her councillors for the benefit of Germany.

AERO CLUB PLANS FOUR AIR ROUTES

NEW YORK, November 12—(Associated Press)—Plans for the establishing of four airplane routes traversing the United States were announced yesterday by officers of the Aero Club of America. These routes are to traverse the country in all directions and will be known as "Woodrow Wilson," "Wright Brothers", "Langley" and "Chanute Bell."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE (Tablets). Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. The signature of E. W. GROVE is on each box. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

AGREEMENT TERMS NOT PLEASING TO THE CHINESE

Ambassador To Tokio Files Note of Protest; Japanese Are Pleased But Not Enthusiastic Over Agreement Reached

TOKIO, November 12—(Associated Press)—It became evident on Friday that the newly announced agreement between the United States and Japan relative to China, the Orient and the Pacific Ocean, is not entirely satisfactory to the Chinese. This was shown when the Chinese minister delivered a note of protest against the agreement and declared that parts of it were unwelcome to China and indicated that Chinese interests at home might seriously suffer in consequence.

Announcement of the agreement was received with general satisfaction in Tokio and throughout the empire but without any particular enthusiasm. There was a decline in the stock market because in the promulgation of the agreement which had been reached there was no mention of industrial and economic affairs, especially on the subject of the embargo on the export to Japan of steel and ship building materials for which an urgent need is felt.

Approval is expressed almost universally by the press of the country because all cause for friction between the United States and Japan has been removed and a long period of amicable agreement and the most friendly business relations is assured. The papers also comment on the matter of the embargo and express the hope that an agreement may have been reached and not yet announced which would speedily relieve the shipping situation and assure the continuance of ship building.

BAKERIES WILL BE LICENSED UNDER NEW PRESIDENTIAL EDICT

WASHINGTON, November 12—(Associated Press)—Secret service employes of the United States attorney general's office have discovered $730,000,000 of food stuffs and other commodities in various stores and warehouses which have not been reported as they should have been under the terms of the Trading with the Enemy Law. More discoveries of the same nature are expected in the near future it is said, and prosecutions under the terms of the law are promised by the wholesale.

Definite steps toward the standardization of loaves of bread and looking toward the fixing of prices will be taken today. Wilson will issue a proclamation for the licensing of bakeries which is to go into effect on December 10. The regulations are to be established by the food administration and will prescribe the ingredients which bread shall contain and the weight of the loaves. All fancy bread will be eliminated under these regulations. There are to be loaves of four sizes, one pound, a pound and a half, two pounds and four pounds.

The food administration announces that the food pledge campaign brought in between ten and a half and eleven million housewives and that the total has not yet been fully completed.

RIND NOW CAPTAIN OF LINER MATSONIA

Succeeds Petersen Who Is Transferred To the Lurline

Captain Charles Peterson, formerly of the Matson steamer Matsonia, is now commander of the Lurline, having been removed from the former to the latter vessel while in San Francisco just before the Matsonia sailed on her last trip to Honolulu. The change was made owing to his failure in passing the physical examination held while the vessel was in San Francisco. It was necessary that the change was made, as the Matsonia is one of the vessels taken over by the government and is to be used by the government. Her last trip down here ended yesterday, and when she leaves here, she will continue her voyage, probably to the Atlantic Coast.

The vacancy made by the removal of Captain Peterson has been filled by Captain William Rind, who, with the other officials of the vessel, will leave on the ship for service in the government. Besides Captain Peterson, Dr. E. H. Cornell, the ship's surgeon, will be left behind when the Matsonia goes to the Atlantic.

Those who pledged their services to the government were given their ratings while in the service. They were: Captain Rind, lieutenant commander; Purser P. M. Levey, ensign; Chief Officer N. Fogarty, junior lieutenant; Chief Engineer C. Tabrett, junior lieutenant; Chief Steward F. W. Anderson, ensign; and Freight Clerk H. B. Haley, warrant pay clerk.

ARMY IS SPECTACLED

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, November 1—(Associated Press)—Steel spectacles are the latest addition to the equipment of the Netherlands army for modern warfare. The commander-in-chief has ordered that they shall be supplied to all the machine-gun sections of both infantry, hussars and fortress artillery, as a protection against splinters of projectiles, flying chips of stone and the like. Stocks of the glasses will be kept in readiness to serve out to infantry in case of war.

AMERICAN TROOPS ENTRENCHED WHILE RAIN FALLS

Bullets Whistle Overhead and Four Teutons Seeking To Cut Entanglements Are Captured; Two Americans Wounded

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, November 12—Associated Press)—Conditions were normal along the American sector of the Western front yesterday with an intermittent artillery fire directed against the American trenches. It was cold and a heavy rain fell throughout the day which tended to minimize military activities and to add greatly to the discomfort of the American forces in the mud and water in the trench bottoms.

Shortly before dawn for some time a stream of bullets whistled and screamed overhead. It was about this time that the French forces, occupying adjacent trenches detected and captured four Germans who were seeking to cut entanglements before the American trenches.

An unarmed officer, the first American officer, and an unarmed private are mentioned as having been wounded in French despatches. They have been given [illegible].

Thanks to the French, British and American navies submarine warfare has not as yet claimed the life of even one American soldier on the way to France. This record is considered remarkable considering the almost constant movement of troops which has been going forward for weeks past.

French officers who have charge of the training of the United States troops when they first arrive and afterwards express the highest enthusiasm at the character of the American soldiers and admiration for their intelligence and the eagerness to learn which they manifest especially since that eagerness grows rather than showing signs of decreasing as the work of training continue.

LEGISLATIVE PARTY REACHES BIG ISLAND AFTER SOME DELAYS

HILO, November 11—(Special to The Advertiser)—After considerable confusion the congressional party and the delegation which is traveling through the Islands with them landed on Hawaii yesterday and part of the party is tonight at the volcano and the remainder in the Kona district where tomorrow they will inspect the tobacco and coffee industries and thence proceed to the volcano.

There was an unfortunate mix-up in the plans of the party and those of the reception committee which was to meet them. The party went first to Napoopoo while the reception party was at Kailua and there awaited the arrival of the steamer. The result was that it was late when the visitors finally disembarked.

Finally Meet Committee

When the party was finally ashore and had been greeted by the reception committee Judge Thompson delivered an address of welcome to them and Senator Poindexter of Washington replied for the congressional delegation. Governor Pinkham then announced the death of Queen Liliuokalani and paid a tribute to her memory.

The greeting over the party broke into two divisions, the one going direct to the volcano and the other remaining in the Kona district.

Weather Is Ideal

The weather on the trip over was all that could be asked and this continued today and tonight at the volcano. The general arrangements for the reception were excellent and with the exception of the first misunderstanding every thing went off perfectly although some of the plans are certain to be upset as a result of the death of the former Queen.

Last evening the party went up to the crater and a splendid exhibition of activity awaited them. The members of the party one and all expressed the most profound admiration at the spectacle.

Return to Honolulu may be sooner than originally planned for owing to the death of the Queen a return without visiting Maui is contemplated.

RUSSIAN SITUATION WORRIES JAPANESE

TOKIO, November 11—(Special to Hawaii Shinpo)—Japan has wakened to the serious conditions which exist in Russia. Yesterday there was an important conference of the foreign relations counsel and the situation was gone into and considered in all of its serious aspects and possible effect upon the cause of the Allies.

Following the conference Yamagata announced that he had abandoned plans for a trip to Kyoto and Terauchi made the announcement that military movements for which arrangements had been made and which he had purposed to attend, would not be held.

LOTA CHOSEN PASTOR OF KANEOHE CHURCH

James Kapiolehua Lota, member of the house of representatives from Kauai, was ordained a member of the Protestant clergy at eleven o'clock yesterday morning at the Kaneohe Hawaiian Church, this island. The ceremony of ordination was witnessed by a large number of persons, many of whom were from the city. Following the ordination the appointment of Rev. Lota as pastor of this church was confirmed by the congregation.

FALL OF RUSSIAN RADICALS REPORTED ONLY HOURS AWAY

KERENSKY WITH LARGE ARMY IS RETURNING TO PETROGRAD AND HOPE IS ROUSED THAT PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT WILL RETURN STRENGTHENED BY ITS TRIALS

WASHINGTON, November 12—(Associated Press)—Rays of hope have penetrated the dark clouds of gloom that have surrounded the Russian situation for the past several days and last night there were indications that with Kerensky as its leader the provisional government may soon regain full control, strengthened by the test which it has been called to endure.

Maximilists and Bolshe-vikis on the verge of collapse, Kerensky returning to Petrograd at the head of a loyal army of 200,000 soldiers, Tsarskoe Selo recaptured and the rebels who had held it in flight to Petrograd, the red guard defeated at Moscow by the loyalists, the wireless plants once more under loyal control, the radicals tearing up railroads to prevent the victorious return of Kerensky with his army of followers and release of all but three members of the Kerensky cabinet were elements that went to make up the favorable news of the day and to put an entirely new light and aspect on Russian affairs, to reawaken the hope that the Bear will speedily recover from its recent disorders and in the near future prove to be once more a valued and important assistant in the conduct of the war against Prussian aggrandisement.

Following the receipt of this news United States government officials and members of the Russian embassy expressed the hope that the provisional government of Russia would speedily suppress the disorder that has been occasioned by the ultra-radicals and the pro-German agitators and emerge from the trial stronger than ever.

The Bolshe-viki-Maximilist-extremist regime is already approaching its collapse was the report that reached London from Petrograd yesterday and from London was flashed to an anxious world bringing hope to the hearts of the Allies and gloom to the Central Powers. Other details followed quickly as messages told of the success of Kerensky in retaining the loyalty of the greater part of the Russian soldiery. These details said that with his loyal regiments he was marching back upon the capital triumphantly and that there was fighting even in the city.

FALL ONLY HOURS AWAY

The All-Russian Committee for Saving the Revolution had announced that the fall of the Bolshe-viki regime was at most a matter of days and in all probability a mere matter of hours.

Loyalists yesterday captured the former home of the Czar Nicholas, Tsarskoe Selo, put to flight the rebels who had held it and these were retiring with all speed to Petrograd.

The wireless plants and offices of the country were once more under the control of the Loyalists, said the report to London, and then it was announced that Kerensky was already approaching Petrograd.

Alarmed by the approach of Kerensky and his armies the ultra-radical or so called peace government tore up the tracks of the railroad leading from Gatchina to Petrograd to prevent his return with his supporters.

STREET RIOTING IN PETROGRAD

Meantime there was street rioting in the Nevsky Prospect and bloodshed and disorder in other sections of the city. Within the capital there was approaching a state of anarchy such as the principles of the new government might indicate as natural.

It was reported that all of the Kerensky cabinet with the exception of Terestchenko, Konovaloff and Kishkin were released from custody and the prison doors opened to them to depart as they would.

CONGRESS MEETS ON

But the congress of the Soldiers' and Workmen's delegates continued in session. It issued a decree which would abolish all rights of land owners including the rights of owners of petroleum, coal and mineral lands and all these estates were given to the Agricultural Committee for distribution according to the dictates of the council. The property of the smaller land owners was not so confiscated but they were to be allowed only what each one could cultivate without the aid of labor hired to assist.

FINLAND DECLARES WAR UPON GERMANY

Steps Are Taken To Join Allies and United States Is Appealed To Furnish Food

HELSINGFORS, November 12—(Associated Press)—Finland entered the war with Germany on its own behalf yesterday and definitely settled its position as an ally. This was in part brought about by the necessity of securing food for its citizens during the coming winter.

A declaration that a state of war between Finland and the German empire exists and has so existed for some time was passed by the Finnish diet at its session yesterday by a great majority but only after a spirited debate. The question of securing needed food and other supplies entered largely into the decision and this was manifested clearly during the discussion that preceded final action.

Other action taken by the diet was the naming of a provisional soldiers' committee and the appointment of Schiecks as successor to the retiring governor-general.

Representations received from the new government at Petrograd were discussed and it was determined that such representations should be ignored.

Following these actions a telegram was drafted and ordered sent to President Wilson of the United States setting forth that Finland is facing starvation unless food be made obtainable. That it now stands forth as an ally, asks the same rights and privileges of other allies and that shipping regulations be so arranged that absolutely necessary supplies may be secured from the United States. Poor harvests are told and this is assigned as the reason for Finland calling upon America to keep it from actual starvation.

DONNER MONUMENT BASE IS PREPARED

TRUCKEE, October 30—(Associated Press)—The base for the Donner Monument, which is to be erected at Donner Lake, has been completed. It is built of boulders set in concrete. The base has a height of twenty-two feet, so that the bronze statue crowning the top may always project above the deep winter snows. Nearby may yet be seen the stumps of trees cut by the trapped emigrants nearly seventy years ago.

The monument which will be dedicated in June with elaborate ceremonies, is to perpetuate the memory of a band of pioneers, including women and children, which, with a few exceptions, perished when overtaken by a winter storm near the lake which bears its leader's name.

WILSON TO SPEAK IN LABOR CONVENTION

BUFFALO, November 11—(Associated Press)—President Wilson will establish another new precedent tomorrow when he will address the delegates of the labor federation at the opening session of their convention.

President Gompers yesterday made public the announcement that the President of the United States would appear in the convention and address the delegates.

INDIGESTION AND BILIOUSNESS

You should not eat food of any kind when bilious, take a full dose of Chamberlain's Tablets and drink plenty of water. That will cleanse the stomach, move the bowels and soon restore the system to a healthy condition. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd. Agts. for Hawaii.—Advertisement.

SCHOOLS PAY TRIBUTE TO LATE MONARCH

City Children To Do Honor To Departed Queen

Fitting tributes, in conformity with Hawaiian customs, will be paid to the memory of the late Queen Liliuokalani by the students of every school throughout the Territory, according to an announcement made last night by Frederick Blackman, acting superintendent of public instruction.

Flags will be raised to half-mast until the day of the funeral when the schools of Honolulu will be closed to allow every pupil to attend the burial services. Children of the normal and high schools, together with pupils of other city schools, will do honor to the departed queen on the day of interment.

PURPORTED WILL OF QUEEN MAKES COLBURN EXECUTOR

Notice Served On Kalanianole And Trustees Almost Before Breathe Leaves The Body Of Liliuokalani

MAY AFFECT TRUST DEED

Almost before the last fluttering breath had left the body of Queen Liliuokalani yesterday morning notice was served by John F. Colburn upon Prince Kalanianaole and upon Col. C. P. Iaukea and W. O. Smith, the two latter as trustees of the Liliuokalani Trust that Colburn was named as executor of the Queen's estate under a hitherto unheard-of will executed by Liliuokalani, and announcing that he demanded to take charge of the funeral arrangements.

According to statements made yesterday by Attorneys Lorrin Andrews and W. B. Lymer, representing Colburn, the purported last will and testament of the Queen, said by them to have been signed by her on August 29, 1917, may vitally affect all the provisions of the Liliuokalani trust deed, previous wills devising properties and annuities to relatives and friends, and may involve even the suit still pending which Kuhio brought some time ago to annul the trust deed itself on the ground of the Queen's alleged mental incapacity.

Strong intimations of legal action, if necessary, to enforce Mr. Colburn's demands were made, both by Colburn himself and by his attorneys.

SECRET SIGNATURES

Both the attorneys and Mr. Colburn declared last night that the will bears the signature of Liliuokalani, although none of them saw the Queen place her signature to the document, stating that "a person" obtained it secretly and under great difficulties, but that the Queen had desired this "person" to draw up the purported will which she desired to sign.

Notice of the document and its radical provisions and the important present feature of the appointment of Colburn to take charge of the funeral obsequies, was served yesterday morning upon Prince Kalanianaole, and Col. C. P. Iaukea and W. O. Smith, the two latter being trustees under the Liliuokalani Trust deed, just as the Queen was passing into eternity. Hardly had Col. Iaukea left the death chamber and was about to order the bells tolled to announce death than he was served with the notice, which resulted in a hurried conference in the Liliuokalani Trust office, where Attorney D. L. Withington joined them, the meeting lasting an hour. At its close the preparations for the funeral went on, undertaken by the Prince and the trustees, despite the fact that the demand upon them was to give Colburn sole charge.

DEMAND IS BOMBSHELL

The demand upon the trustees was like a bombshell, particularly as both had spent a long night of vigil at the dying Queen's bedside. That they felt it incumbent upon them to proceed with the plans was apparent when they received leaders of Hawaiian societies and accepted their proffers of assistance and participation in the ceremonies. These preparations continued without reference to the harsh interruption, and they named the day for the lying-in-state ceremonies at Kawaiahao and the obsequies at the Capitol on Sunday next. Mr. Colburn did not put in an appearance at Washington Place during the day.

Mr. Colburn, in his letter which was dated November 9, but undelivered until yesterday morning, referred to the probable fatal illness of the Queen and announced that he had in his possession "a document purporting to be the last will and testament of Liliuokalani, dated August 29, 1917," or just a little over two months ago. He added that this document stated that he should be sole executor of her estate, and also that "knowing you hold a certain delegation of authority under instruments prepared conveying portions of her estate," expressed a wish to see the trustees of the trust with regard to the disposition of Her Majesty's remains, in case of her death and to take charge of her funeral arrangements.

HINTS AT LEGAL ACTION

Mr. Colburn said that "no one would wish unseemly controversy at this time over this matter, but under the will it is indisputable that Mr. Colburn act as representative of Her Majesty's Estate (his attorney was writing), and he has expressed his desire to work in harmony with you in all matters connected with the obsequies." He also stated that he wished to have the probate of will deferred until after the funeral, and "that there shall be no necessity for any unpleasant legal controversy in regard to the last rites to be performed for Her Majesty."

At Mr. Colburn's residence last evening, Attorneys Andrews and Lymer issued a statement on behalf of Mr. Colburn, Mr. Andrews, speaking as follows:

"Some time ago, in July, I was notified that the Queen wished to make a will, and following instructions in writing, I prepared a will which was submitted to her early in August and which was returned to me executed on the twenty-ninth of August.

"In this will Mr. Colburn is appointed under bonds to be fixed by the first judicial circuit court of the Territory of Hawaii, a executor of all of her estate. Since the will was executed and delivered to me it has remained in my possession and has not been seen by any one except Judge Lymer, who was associated with me today.

News To Colburn

"When the news of Her Majesty's illness was given out I notified Mr. Colburn and informed him of the existence of this will and his appointment as executor which was news to him, and instructed him that he would have charge of Her Majesty's estate under the will.

"Mr. Colburn requested Judge Lymer and myself to act for him and we have notified the trustees serving under the trust deed of the existence of this will yesterday—W. O. Smith and the others who hold under this trust deed, and we are prepared to prove the will.

"We don't believe that there should be any unseemly controversy in this matter and have so informed the trustees, but of course Mr. Colburn's position is clearly stated in the will."

Mr. Andrews was asked how the signature to the will was obtained and whether he had witnessed it, and replied that he was not in the presence of the Queen at any time.

"We don't want any controversy or notoriety in this matter with the trustees," said Judge Lymer, "and hope that nothing will have to be done until after the funeral, but we propose to prove this will before the court and establish it.

May Affect Trust

"This will may vitally affect the entire trust deed and all other documents made by the Queen previously," Mr. Andrews added, "We must insist on Mr. Colburn's rights and we shall insist that Mr. Colburn shall be consulted concerning the funeral arrangements and believe we shall hear from Mr. Smith in the morning."

Following the general announcement, the attorneys stated that while they did not see the signature obtained, they stated that it had to be obtained secretly and carefully owing to the fact that the Queen was closely guarded at all times, and in order to peruse properly the document and suggest and make changes she had to keep it hidden under her mattress, until it was finally signed and witnessed.

They would not divulge the names of those who had obtained the signature of the Queen and those who witnessed it.

At Washington Place Prince Kalanianaole and Colonel Iaukea stated last evening they knew nothing whatever of the Queen having signed any document; that she was never alone at any time, one of the attendants being with her every minute of the day and night, and that the Queen has been bedridden and was so at the time the purported will was said to have been signed and that she has been almost unable to affix her signature to any paper at all for months.

Queen Charitable

In her trust deed Liliuokalani is quite liberal in making arrangements for the establishment of orphanages to be named after her, the preference to be given to Hawaiian children. The deed also provided for the appointment of a trustee who was to be business manager, this position being given to Colonel Iaukea.

The deed also provided that after her death the trustees shall deliver and execute to C. P. Iaukea a deed conveying to him absolutely and forever lands and improvements at Waikiki known as the Lele of Hamohamo. This does not contain any reversionary clause.

Washington Place is filled with rare relics and she has considerable personal property, including rare jewels. It is said the purported will contains bequests of rings and brooches and much personal property, including money to a lengthy list of people.

LAST RITES HELD FOR CHIEFTIAN OF OLD REGIME

(From Monday Advertiser)

Solemn ceremonial rites in the historic Kawaiahao Church yesterday afternoon marked the passing of another of the prominent figures of the old regime. Old and young mourn the death of Edward K. Lilikalani, but the loss is borne chiefly by that dwindling circle of Hawaiians who saw the great days of the monarchy, and in their eyes it was like a herald preceding his royal mistress that Lilikalani died. His end came last Thursday, almost three days to an hour before the time of the death of Queen Liliuokalani.

The services at the church and at the grave were conducted by the pastor, Rev. Henry H. Parker, and officers and members of the old House of Nobles took part. Headed by the Royal Hawaiian Band shortly after three o'clock the funeral cortege moved from the Williams' Undertaking parlors where the body had laid in state. Mourners bearing kahilis led the procession into the church with a number of matrons of the order of The House of Nobles. All of the kahili bearers and the women wore the short cape of the order, which is yellow with designs of black and yellow.

Casket is Royal Purple

The casket, regal in its rich coloring of royal purple with its gleaming silver, drew the eyes of those in the church. Upon it rested the white helmet and the sword of the dead chieftain. As the low sweet notes of the organ rose, the casket was reverently covered to the purple colored supports beneath the banks of blazing flowers that concealed the pulpit platform.

As the upraised kahilis were waved slowly over the casket, the voices of the choir opened the service, which was entirely in the Hawaiian tongue. In his address the pastor in moving terms reviewed the career of Lilikalani. Though he referred to the part the cheiftain had played in the court life of Honolulu, he dwelt with particular emphasis on the man's home life, which he held up as an example, and he told of the thirty years that preceded the death of Lilikalani's first wife, a period, the pastor said, unmarred by a single note of discord, and a condition that continued after his second marriage. The pastor's address was followed by prayer given by Rev. S. W. Kekuewa of Waianae, who pronounced the benediction also. After the casket had been borne from the church to the grave in the churchyard another brief service was held at the grave side.

The Pallbearers

Those who served as pallbearers were: Captain Robert Parker, Jesse K. Makainai, F. W. Beckley, A. K. Poepili, Isaac H. Harbottle and Henry Mertelmann.

It was as a captain of the court military staff that Lilikalani became noted in the days of the merry monarch and he continued to hold this post after the king's death. In this post he was the chief functionary of the court and major domo of all the numerous affairs and ceremonies that marked life at the court and afterwards. In the later years during which he served in the assessor's office as a tax clerk, his austere figure was a familiar sight on the streets of the city. When the occasion offered he always displayed the orders and decorations he had received in the days of the monarchy. Among these were the Stars of the Royal Order of Oceania, the Order of Kalakaua and the Order of Kapiolani. He took an interest in politics and on two occasions ran for the office of senator.

Besides his widow, he is survived by one daughter, Mrs. John Panua. He is only one of nine children living.

GUARDSMEN OPEN CAMP WITH FLAG FLYING HALF MAST

Men Learn of Death of Former Queen on Their Arrival At Kawailoa

MANY RACES MINGLE IN KHAKI-CLAD LINES

Tents Are Reared and Work of Drills and of Lectures Is Set In Motion

(From Monday Advertiser)

With the flag half-masted out of respect to the memory of Hawaii's Queen, whose death occurred while the special train bearing the troops was on the way to Kawailoa, the National Guard of Hawaii went into camp yesterday morning more than 2000 strong. It was a perfect day for the encampment, and on the dunes swept by the strong salt breezes the tents were pitched in record time after arrival. More companies are to arrive today from Maui, Kauai and Hawaii, bringing the total strength for the camp up to about 3000 men and officers.

The two Honolulu battalions reported at the armory at six-thirty o'clock yesterday morning ready for the journey. They collected their blanket rolls and baggage and were ready to fall in for the march to the O. R. & L. station before seven-thirty.

Many Races Mingle

When the companies lined up prior to marching out they were an interesting sight, for nearly every race of the Territory was represented. In the center of the drill hall the Filipino company stood stiffly in even ranks. At the left was a Japanese company, and at the right the Chinese company was lined up. A Hawaiian company occupied the outside ranks on either hand. When the companies started for the station the Hawaiians from each side came first, marching to the center with military precision before turning to go out to Hotel Street.

The line of march to the station was on Hotel Street to Alakea, on Alakea to King, and on King to the station, where the companies fell into line again for entrainment. Under the command of Col. W. R. Riley, the entire two battalions were entrained in eight minutes, a record for speed and efficiency in any military organization.

The morning special for the guard troops carried twenty-one cars, including one freight car. It left the station at eight-fifteen promptly, preceding the regular morning train by an hour.

The second battalion of the First Infantry, comprising the guard companies from Aiea, Ewa, and Waipahu, took the regular afternoon train to which three extra coaches were attached.

Find Flag Half-Masted

The morning special arrived at Camp Liliuokalani at ten forty-five. The troops found the flag at half mast, for the aged Queen in whose honor the camp was named had passed to her long rest half an hour after the special train left Honolulu. The news had been telephoned to the camp, where the flag was half-masted at once in respect to her memory.

There was already part of a camp on the sand dunes makai of the road and the railroad track, for the third battalion of the Second regiment and the first separate troop of Hawaiian cavalry had been in camp since Saturday. They had part of their tents erected yesterday morning. The headquarters and the tents for the staff officers were placed near the road and the gate. The lecture tent was being set up in the center of the camp, with the officers' mess and kitchen tents back of it. At one end of the camp the horses of the cavalry troop were corralled near the tents of the company.

The battalions arriving from Honolulu on the special fell into line at the word from their officers and marched to their company streets, which were laid out and marked in advance by the quartermaster's department Friday and Saturday. Their first duty on lining up in their respective locations was to stack their rifles, after which they fell to on tent raising with a will.

The kitchen tents were the first to go up in every company, for it was nearing noon and the men were hungry after their long ride. The earth was dug out to permit of setting the camp stoves down almost flush with the ground in most of the companies. No sooner was the stove set up than the firewood was brought from the long stacks across the road in the quartermaster's department and the cooking fire was made.

Quarters of beef, bags of rice, canned goods, and sacks full of loaves of bread were brought over to the kitchen tents while the rest of the company worked at tent raising and the dinner was begun. Many of the companies had a number of tents up before noon. The machine gun company led the others, with nearly every tent of the organization set up ready for occupancy before the mess call was given.

The quartermaster's department and the hospital tent are placed on the opposite side of the railroad track from the main camp. Sentries have been posted at either end and at intervals along the fence to prevent any one not having business in the camp from entering. The headquarters tents are equipped with electric lights and telephone.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

It may be impossible to prevent an accident, but it is not impossible to be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is not beyond anyone's purse, and with a bottle of this liniment you are prepared for most anything. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd. Agts. for Hawaii.—Advertisement.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market Quotations

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION

Wholesale Only. November 9, 1917.

SMALL CONSUMERS CANNOT BUY AT THESE PRICES

Island Butter, lb.	.55	Hens, lb.	.37 to .40
Eggs, select, dozen	.75	Turkeys, lb.	.50
Eggs, No. 1, dozen	.73	Ducks, Muse. lb.	.32 to .35
Eggs, Duck, dozen	.65	Ducks, Pekin, lb.	.32 to .35
Young Roosters, lb.	.45 to .50	Ducks, Haw., dozen	7.25

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE

Beans, string, green, lb.	.03	Rice, Haw. seed, cwt.	6.00
Beans, string, wax, lb.	.04	Peanuts, large, lb.	.10 to .12
Beans, Lima in pod	.02½ to .03	Green peppers, bell	.06 to .08
Beans, Maui red, cwt.	8.50 to 9.00	Green peppers, chili	.05
Beans, Calico	10.00 to 10.50	Potatoes, Is. Irish	none
Beans, Small white	12.00 to 13.00	Potatoes, Sweet	.90 to 1.00
Beets, doz. bunches	.50	Potatoes, sweet red	1.00 to 1.10
Carrots, doz. bunches	.40	Taro, cwt.	1.50 to 2.00
Cabbage, cwt.	3.00 to 3.50	Taro, bunch	.15
Corn, sweet, 100 ears	2.50	Tomatoes, lb.	.04 to .06
Corn, Haw. sm. yel.	70.00 to 73.00	Cucumbers, dozen	.40 to .60
Corn, Haw. lg. yel.	65.00 to 67.00	Pumpkins, lb.	.02 to .02½
Rice, Jap. seed, cwt.	6.25		

FRUIT

Bananas, Chinese, Beh.	.20 to .50	Limes, 100	.70 to .90
Bananas, Cooking, Beh.	1.00 to 1.25	Pineapples, cwt.	1.50
Figs, 100	1.00	Papaias, lb.	.02 to .02½
Grapes, Isabella, lb.	.10	Oranges, Hawaiian 100	1.25 to 1.50

LIVESTOCK

Cattle and sheep are not bought at live weight. They are slaughtered and paid for on a dressed weight basis. Hogs up to 150 pounds, .15 to .17.

DRESSED MEATS

Beef, lb.	.15 to .18	Mutton, lb.	.18 to .19
Veal, lb.	.15 to .16	Pork, lb.	.19 to .22

HIDES, WET SALTED

Steer, No. 1, lb.	.18	Kips, lb.	.18
Steer, No. 2, lb.	.16	Goat, white,	.20 to .30
Steer, hair slip	.16		

FEED

The following are quotations on feed, f. o. b. Honolulu:

Corn, lg. yel. ton	80.00	Oats, tons	63.00 to 64.00
Corn, cracked, ton	84.00 to 85.00	Wheat, ton	85.00
Bran, ton	52.50 to 55.00	Middling, ton	64.00 to 65.00
Barley, ton	57.50	Hay, wheat, ton	39.00 to 40.00
Scratch feed, ton	85.00 to 86.00	Hay, alfalfa	37.00 to 38.00

CONGRESSIONAL PARTY IS NOTIFIED

Committee Of Three On Resolutions Named

HILO, November 11—(Special to The Advertiser)—Announcement of the death of Queen Liliuokalani to the members of the congressional party was made by the Governor this morning immediately following the receipt by him of a wireless message from Honolulu telling of the end of her illness, and arrangements for the taking of appropriate action were immediately begun.

When the congressional party met following the Governor's announcement of the Queen's death, Senator Myers of Montana was elected chairman of the meeting and on the adoption of a motion for the appointment of a committee to draft suitable resolutions of regret and respect he named Senator King of Utah, Representative Temple of Pennsylvania and Representative Reavis of Nebraska. The same committee was named to telegraph the news of the death of the former Queen to President Wilson.

The selection of Senator King as chairman of the committee on resolutions was the more appropriate because he, and his father before him, had been personally acquainted with the last monarch of Hawaii.

The death of the Queen may materially alter the plans of the party, for this afternoon there was considerable discussion of the proposal to omit Maui from the present trip and to return to Honolulu when the program for this island shall have been completed. Such change is a possibility to be reckoned but determination of it may not be made until near the end of the visit here.

Meantime it is proposed that all social functions shall be abandoned and that the visitors shall see the sights as tourists and investigate island conditions in their capacity as legislators. It is probable, however, that the public reception which had been planned will be held or a substitute plan adopted so that the people who may have any matters which they desire to present to the attention of the visitors may have the opportunity to do so.

American Locomotives For France Made At Rate Of Thirty a Day

The first locomotive for American war-service railroads in France was completed in twenty working days, and engines of this type are now being turned out at the rate of about thirty per day. About 680 of these locomotives and over 9000 standard-gauge freight cars are on order. Other narrow-gauge equipment for transportation along the battle front are also on order, and additional orders for both narrow and standard gauge equipment are likely.

First Order Placed July 18

The first order for war locomotives was placed with the Baldwin Locomotive Company, of Philadelphia, on July 18 and the first engine completed on August 9. This is in spite of the fact that the boiler is constructed specially for this type of engine and is what is called a "superheater". Otherwise, the locomotive is much similar to locomotives built by the Baldwin Company for the English government. It is not the most powerful type used in the United States but on a road where the heaviest engines would haul a train of about ninety loaded freight cars this war locomotive would haul sixty loaded cars. Like all the equipment, it is painted battleship gray and bears the letters "U. S. A." for United States Army. The locomotive weighs about 166,400 pounds, with the tender about 275,000 pounds.

Box Cars of Large Type

The box cars for the American lines in France have about three times the capacity of the standard-gauge box-cars used by the French railway until recently. They have the same coupling equipment, etc., as the French rolling stock, so as to be interchangeable with it. The iron railing which runs the length of the car along the top is used to throw a tarpaulin over to protect the contents of the car from the weather. The inside length of the car is thirty-six feet and its capacity thirty-three tons.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE. The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

GOVERNMENT WILL STANDARDIZE BREAD

WASHINGTON, October 23—(Associated Press)—Standardization of bread as the result of investigations by government experts soon will be announced by the food administration. Benjamin Jacobs of the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Chemistry, who has been making tests and investigating the cost of ingredients and labor, and other factors in the baking industry, has submitted his report to Food Administrator Hoover. The food administration is working on its plans for a standard weight loaf at a fixed price.

It is recognized that the only way to enforce the fixed standard weight and price will be by putting the bakers of the country under license. That will be arranged as soon as possible. A separate proclamation by the President will be required to extend the licensing plan to bakers, not provided for in the food law.

A Panama papaia, weighing fifteen pounds and picked off a tree at Schofield Barracks, is on view in one of the windows of the McInerny Shoe Store. For size and weight the papaia, which is still quite green, would put a respectable pumpkin to shame. W. H. McInerny says that there is no use in making application for seeds of the big pepsin producer, for the fruit is entirely seedless.

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A DOLLAR

will not buy much these war days. When normal times return, it probably will buy 50% to 100% more than it does now.

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