

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. LV. NO. 44.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1912.—SEMI WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 3722

## ANXIOUS SEARCHERS ARE SCOURING THE VALLEYS GRAVE FEARS NOW OVER FATE OF TRAMPERS

Two Women and Three Men Now Lost, Seventy-Two Hours, Without Food.

Countryside Aroused and Soldiers, Police and Citizens Are Out.

Twenty-four hours of heart-breaking work over the mountains and gulches of the northern part of the island were brought to an end late last night by the searching parties out after the five lost Mills Institute and Kawaiahao Seminary teachers, without the slightest trace of the wanderers having been found. Every inch of the Kaipapau and Punaluu gulches were yesterday examined by expert guides and it is now believed that the unfortunate pleasure seekers have become lost in a pocket of the mountains that run in long spurs down from the Koolau ridge.

The party of seven, of whom two, Miss Louise Larrabee and Rowland Cross returned Sunday, started out with only a sandwich apiece for lunch. When the sun rises again this morning they will have been gone seventy-two hours on this meager fare, eked out by what mountain fruit they can find. Exposed to the dampness and the hardships of the fern jungles and swamps of the upper ridges, the utmost fears are felt for them and this morning every effort will be strained by hundreds of searchers to effect a rescue.

Koolaula yesterday was afire with excitement from Kahana to Kahuku and every searching party that came back from the hills without a word of the lost teachers increased the tension under which the district is at present. Parties that had been kept for twenty hours of continual tramping and which returned late yesterday afternoon, started again soon after midnight in order to be as close as possible to the scene of the hunt when day breaks today.

**Soldiers Are Helping.**  
Yesterday afternoon the continued reports of non-success attracted the attention of the military officials who are now watching progress closely. Three engineers who had assisted in the survey of Kaipapau Gulch explored that valley yesterday to a spot far above the waterfalls where the last traces of the lost party were found. Today, however, large squads of soldiers are likely to be ordered out, particularly from the engineers who know the country.

The one possible sign of the teachers found yesterday was discovered by these three soldiers, who, loaded with provisions and medicines, tramped the hills all day. When above the last fall they saw a little party of people moving along the side of the ridge mauka. They looked tiny in the distance, so small, in fact that it was impossible to say whether they formed another searching party or were indeed those they were looking for. The engineers fired their revolvers again and again and shouted themselves hoarse but failed to attract the attention of the other party and eventually lost them altogether.

**Japanese Searchers Out.**

The superintendent of the Koolau railway has kept parties of Japanese scouring the gulches ever since the first report was received. Added to these yesterday was a large party of Hawaiians, all of them familiar with every inch of the ground, who were started up to the falls from the other gulches by Manager Adams of the Koolau plantations.

The excitement spread yesterday afternoon to Honolulu itself and when it was definitely learned that the last of the gulches had been explored and no trace found, downright fear took the place of anxiety with which the many friends of these in the party had theretofore looked upon the operations.

Last night J. P. Cooke, at whose home the party was stopping previous to their start into the mountains, Dr. Doremus Scudder and Miss Basher, principal of the Kawaiahao Seminary, left for Kaipapau and will assist the searchers today.

**Could Live on Fruit.**

"The season up there has been comparatively dry," said Mr. Cooke, before leaving. "There is plenty of fruit, mountain apples, bananas and so forth and there is no reason why they should starve to death, or that they should suffer from exposure. The men at least should not, although the women, in the state of mind in which they must be, will undoubtedly suffer severely. If the men have plenty of matches, so that they can keep fire going they should not suffer greatly."

Dr. Scudder is well acquainted with the country, as he has gone over the pass and down the falls, but it is



WHERE THE PARTY IS LOST.

Map of the district being searched for lost tramping party. The line through Punaluu district marks the trail taken by the lost men and women. The large cross is at the edge of the cliff overlooking the Kaipapau gulch, to which point the party was tracked by Japanese searchers on Sunday. Here the party descended the cliff into Kaipapau, between the first and second waterfalls. Kaipapau gulch is several miles long and practically pathless.

It is hardly likely that he will be able to add anything to the directions already given as many of the men who have constituted the search parties were born in the district and know every foot of the hills.

### A Holiday Tramp.

The five persons in the party are Glenn W. Shaw, John P. Nelson, Harold W. Robinson, Mrs. Mary E. Stambaugh and Miss Henry. They started from the foot of the Punaluu trail between seven and eight o'clock Saturday morning. They tramped over the Punaluu ridge, and through the jungles and forests all day. The trail was good up to the Castle rest house at the end of the ridge where it overlooks not only Punaluu Valley but the gulches of Hauula and Kaipapau. This the party reached late in the afternoon. It was then suggested that the party return, but this suggestion was followed only by Mr. Cross and Miss Larrabee. This was the last seen of the missing people.

### Broken Country.

Four narrow valleys run down to the sea within a comparatively short distance of each other in this district. The first of these is Punaluu up the southern ridge of which the trail has been constructed. Kahanaui, at the head of which is the Castle rest house, is to the north of Punaluu while next in order is Hauula and Kaipapau. The first of these is short but Kaipapau curves back of both Hauula and Kalaunui almost to Punaluu.

The party intended, after resting at the Castle tent, to make the difficult

descent of Kaipapau over the two waterfalls and down the gulch to the Cooke home. Searchers yesterday saw traces of the descent of some party over these two falls. Climbing plants had been used as ropes and these were still hanging over the falls while there were other indications of recent travel. While there is little doubt that these were the tracks of the missing party, at the same time all further trace beyond that ended and it was supposed that if they made the descent of the falls they would have stood a good chance of completing the journey in safety.

### Police Are Active.

Early yesterday morning Sheriff Jarrett and Acting-Chief Kellett and a number of special officers went to Kaipapau and from there traversed the entire length of the valley up to the falls. They returned without attempting to climb the falls, as parties had both gone up ahead of them and come down to them from the Punaluu side. Kellett returned to town last night but the sheriff and his party went up Punaluu by moonlight and this morning are already at work in the pockets of the hills. In his party is Deputy City Physician Moore. He is now the only doctor on the scene and the need of a physician when once the party is found is unquestioned.

Meanwhile today the entire island will await bulletins of the progress made. There have been many recent cases of parties lost in the hills but no case in years has approached the seriousness of this one.

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## SIAMESE TWINS ON THE PERSIA

Among the through passengers for the mainland on the Persia is a second pair of Siamese twins.

These twins, the press agent aboard reports, are not quite four years old and are natives of the Island of Samar in the Philippines. They are both boys, and, according to the report of persons coming off the ship, are joined together at the base of the spinal column. The twins are each supplied with all their limbs and are perfectly formed in every way. They are healthy and eat, sleep and walk about without any apparent inconvenience to either, except that they perform must accompany each other.

The twins will be exhibited on the mainland on a museum circuit.

## G. A. R. VETERANS DECLINE WITH THANKS

By a vote of ten to two, members of the Grand Army of the Republic refused to take any part in the big Fourth of July parade at a meeting held last evening. A motion was made that the veterans decline with thanks the invitation of the Fourth committee to appear in the parade and the vote was taken in silence. There was not a single word of discussion and no reason given for the action, according to one of the members at the meeting.

## WITNESSES SAW THE FEDERAL JUDGE DRINK

SEATTLE, Washington, July 2.—Witnesses called in the impeachment proceedings brought against Federal Judge C. H. Hanford, yesterday testified that the official under trial had been frequently seen in public in an intoxicated condition. The proceedings against Judge Hanford originated in his cancellation of the naturalization papers of an avowed Socialist, although a question of the personal fitness of the official has also been brought into the case.

## CAME AS TOURIST AND WILL REMAIN AS BRIDE

Mrs. M. Vaughan, a tourist who came here some weeks ago from Massachusetts, intending to spend a part of the summer in the Islands, has concluded to tear up her return ticket and make her home permanently in the Paradise of the Pacific, being assisted in arriving at this determination by S. G. Cohen of P. E. Davis & Co., the announcement of their engagement having been made yesterday. The wedding will take place on Saturday in time for the happy couple to take the Mauna Kea for Hilo, en route to the Volcano, where the honeymoon will be spent.

## KUHIO DEFIES THE "FREAR-COOKE COMBINE" TO BEAT HIM

Cooke Informs Him That He Is Free to Go as Far as He Likes—Business Men Will Take No Share in Campaign.

### THIRD PARTY REPUBLICAN.

"I like a good fight and a square fight, and it looks as if we were going to have one this fall. If Governor Frear is reappointed, I will not remain with the regular Republican organization, but will run on an independent ticket, but as a Republican. It looks as though the third party so-called will be in the field, but I will run as a Republican. It will be a case of a factional contest."

DELEGATE KALANIANA'OLE.

### GIVING HIM ROPE.

"All we can do will be to stand aside and let Kuhio continue on his course. To attempt to oppose him would only be to force the Territory into a race issue fight, which would be the worst thing possible for Hawaii and for the wellbeing of all the people here."—J. P. COOKE.

Delegate to Congress Kuhio is going to be a candidate to succeed himself, whatever Secretary Fisher decides about the charges formally registered against Governor Frear. The Delegate is going over the head of the investigator and will appeal directly to "the people" in the matter, in the meanwhile inviting Secretary Fisher to stay away and investigate later.

In a formal statement made yesterday, the Delegate throws down the gage of battle to "the Frear-Cooke combine." Speaking for his end of that "combine," J. P. Cooke, expresses regret that Kuhio should have turned another somersault and taken a step that is certain, in his opinion, to thoroughly disrupt the party. Kuhio will be simply allowed to go ahead, however, on his own hook. No effort will be made to prevent him becoming the party's candidate again. According to Mr. Cooke, it is up to Kuhio to get busy and go as far as he likes, so far as he is concerned.

It is taken for granted about town that the Delegate has certain knowledge that Governor Frear is to be reappointed and that his declaration is to make it possible for him to get into the field early enough to give the voters time to forget that he on several occasions went on record as putting himself out of the race if his charges were found to be unfounded. The Prince, as was first definitely announced in The Advertiser yesterday, is determined to carry his fight against Governor Frear to the ballot box, but in definitely announcing his intention of running as an independent candidate, in case Governor Frear is reappointed, he asserts that he will remain a Republican, fight as a Republican, and win as a Republican. Even with Link McCandless, running on the Democratic ticket, and what he professes to believe is the possibility of a nominee for Delegate by the "regulars," Kuhio asserts that he will win.

### Advised Fisher to Delay.

The Delegate has advised Secretary Fisher not to come here while the campaign is on. He had hoped to have him here in May to make his investigation of the charges preferred against the Governor, and may again advise him against coming here now, while the campaign is starting, or later when it is under way. He would prefer the official investigation be deferred than to have it come when all parties are intent on local issues.

### It All Depends.

"As to whether I will advocate a congressional investigation of the Frear administration depends largely on whether Secretary Fisher is going to make a thorough investigation," said the Delegate yesterday. "I have no information as to when the secretary is coming, but if the secretary should come here now, while we have our campaign on, it might raise a rumour, and we don't want that to occur."

### No Mainland Governor.

"I don't know anything about having the Organic Act amended to provide for the appointment of a Governor from residents of the mainland. I don't know that I would advocate such a proposition. I have made no suggestions for such a change."

"If the Republican party here makes up its platform along the Frear lines, then that is all there is to it. I'm not with it, that's all. But I will remain a Republican and enter my candidacy as a Republican. I won't be anything else."

### His Formal Statement.

Prince Kuhio made a statement yesterday as follows:

"To the Voters of the Territory of Hawaii:

"I intend to run for Delegate next November, on a platform endorsing unreservedly my protest against the Frear administration."

"The open proofs furnished at the late convention held in Honolulu to appoint delegates to the National Republican Convention show that the few men who have obtained complete control of the sugar interests of Hawaii, have also obtained complete control of its politics and this will broaden my fight next November so as to include them with Governor Frear as a direct issue."

### To Force Issue.

"In other words, I will see to it that the issues on which I run are such that every man (and I wish I could say every woman) who votes next November will have the chance to vote whether he wants the Frear-Cooke combine to continue to control and re-

resent Hawaii, or whether it is time for their control to cease, and for the people of Hawaii to have a say. Of course, it will be said at once that I am attacking the sugar industry. I never have attacked it and never will. It is an asset of the people of Hawaii for all time by reason of Hawaii's soil and climate. To take steps to secure better prices for cane raised by home-growers and reasonable shipping rates for shipping other produce to market, and to establish homes on the public lands, and to secure better treatment all around for the man of small means is not to injure the sugar industry or the business interests of the country, but to broaden them and make them what the people of the United States intended, when they extended protection to Hawaiian products. In fact, few of our people realize how strong the feeling on the mainland has become against what is called the planters' rule in Hawaii, since the American public began to realize that annexation has failed thus far to Americanize Hawaii.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

## KAUAI SOON TO HAVE CIRCUIT JUDGE AGAIN

Lyle A. Dickey, Choice of Bar Association, Nominated by President.



Press advices received yesterday state that the President yesterday morning sent the name of Lyle A. Dickey to the senate for confirmation as judge of the fifth judicial circuit on Kauai.

As soon as Judge Dickey receives formal notification of the senate's favorable consideration he will take the oath of office, and at once leave for the Garden Island to take up the duties of his office. If the senate acts promptly a term of court can be held to dispose of the most urgent business. The law provides that the term may be of thirty-six days' duration, beginning with the first of July. Seventeen days' notification must be given to get the juryman, and the venire will be drawn and advertised as soon as the new judge assumes his office.

### The New Judge.

Judge Dickey, son of Hon. C. H. Dickey, is a grandson of T. Lyle Dickey, judge of the supreme court of Illinois, and on his mother's side of Rev. William P. Alexander, one of the early missionaries to the Hawaiian Islands. He was born March 26, 1868, in Whitehall, Illinois. Came to the Islands in infancy and was brought up at Haku, Maui.

He graduated from Yale in 1891, studied law one year in the Yale Law School in the same class with Judge A. G. M. Robertson and A. W. Carter. Then went to Chicago, where he entered the law office of David B. Lyman while attending the Chicago College of Law, which gave him his degree of LL. B. He returned to Hawaii in 1895 and has practiced law in Honolulu since. He was appointed second district magistrate of Honolulu in April, 1899, serving until May, 1904.

## WILSON AHEAD, BUT FAR FROM A NOMINATION

Passed Clark on Twenty-Ninth Rollcall and Held Lead to Adjournment.

NO BREAKS NOW IN SIGHT

Monotonously the Voting Goes on, Without Music and With Little Cheering.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—Although Governor Woodrow Wilson is gaining steadily over his leading rival, Speaker Champ Clark, for the Democratic nomination for the presidency, the convention recorded the forty-second rollcall at midnight last night without reaching even a prospect that a nomination under the two-thirds rule was in sight.

On the fortieth vote, the New Jerseyite scored his highest total, five hundred and one of the delegates casting their votes for him, but he fell back on the forty-second rollcall, seven of the eight Michigan delegates who had switched to him going back to the Missourian. The voting was monotonously steady from eleven o'clock until five and from eight until midnight, when an adjournment was taken until noon today, with Wilson gaining persistently from Clark, and the votes for the other candidates varying but slightly.

### CHEERS FOR WILSON.

There were cheers when, on the twenty-ninth rollcall, Wilson passed Clark for the first time, that vote giving him 460 to Clark's 455. The preceding vote had given Clark 468, Wilson 436.

When the delegates, worn out and fagged, adjourned last night, the convention stood: Wilson 494, Clark 430, Underwood 104, Harmon 27, Foss 28, Bryan 1, Kerns 1, Gaynor 1, James 1.

### APOLOGIZED TO BRYAN.

Some little variety was given the delegates by a speech of apology from ex-Governor Francis, addressed to William Jennings Bryan, in which the former secretary of state deprecated the action of the Missouri delegation in hissing a banner bearing the Nebraska's name. Governor Francis stated that this action would not have taken place had he been present with his delegation at the time.

### MAY BE WEEKS YET.

Vice Chairman Hall predicts that the convention might be six weeks in naming a candidate for President. The weary delegates, however, are hanging on with bulldog determination and refuse to switch in sufficient numbers to get a nomination.

The contract for the band that has been enlivening the convention expired yesterday, and there was no band music to inspire the crowds. When the chair announced that special arrangements had been made with the railroad to honor return tickets up to July 10 there was much laughter from the delegates.

## SOLDIERS SHUT UP NOTORIOUS JOINTS

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 2.—Governor West took drastic action last night to shut up a number of notorious road houses near this city, which the police had stated they were unable to suppress. The Governor announced that they must be suppressed, if it took the entire force at the disposal of the State to accomplish that end. He therefore ordered out several companies of the State national guard and stationed the militiamen along the roads before the joints, with orders to keep them shut and to prevent automobile parties from frequenting them. The road houses were dark throughout the evening.

## REVOLUTION IN CUBA ALL OVER

QUANTANAMO, Cuba, July 2.—The negro revolution is practically at an end and quiet has been restored throughout the entire Province of Oriente. The American marines, who had been rushed to the mines to prevent the destruction of American property, have all been recalled to their ship, which hoisted anchors last night and steamed away.

### NO ORDERS TO STAY.

Up to eleven o'clock last night the sailing orders of the cruiser Colorado had not been changed. The vessel will leave for Bremerton at nine o'clock this morning, unless eleventh hour orders are received from Washington to hold the vessel here until after the Fourth.



# HAWAII TO HELP ALONG NEW PARTY

Word Received Yesterday That  
Delegates Would Be Ex-  
pected at Denver.

NO OFFICAL CALL AS YET

Local Teddyites Hoping That the  
Delegate to Congress Will  
Join Their Side.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Hawaii will be represented among the delegations which meet in Denver in August, if all goes well, to launch the Progressive party, of which Theodore Roosevelt is to be the standard bearer. A branch of the Progressive party will be organized in Hawaii in the near future, and plans are now being made to call a convention to elect delegates to the first Progressive convention. Among the possibilities for delegates are ex-Governor Carter, Jack Atkinson, George Thielen, and if the hopes of the Progressives are fulfilled, Prince Kuhio will also be of the number.

While George Thielen is accredited with being the present local representative of the mainland Progressive leaders, Mr. Thielen modestly disclaims any local leadership in the new party, although he supposes, having been a rampant Republican convention days, he may be chosen as one of the delegates from Hawaii. If the lightning strikes, Thielen will accept the dictates of Fate and his himself to Denver to receive Teddy's heartfelt handshake.

Delegates are to be elected according to announcement from every State and Territory in the Union, while delegates are also to be admitted from the possessions.

The first intimation that such a party might be organized reached Honolulu yesterday and full details of the plan are expected on an early steamer. As the time between now and August is short, those who believe in Roosevelt and his new party will get busy and start a roundup.

One Dark Horse Is Out.

Kuhio and Link McCandless may now breathe easily for the one man who might have been a dangerous dark horse to both of them has eliminated himself from the local political arena by the marriage route. Abe Louissen, the "Coffee King of Hawaii," who declared that he was in the race for the congressional nomination, and who asserted that if nominated he would be elected, was married last week in Los Angeles to a very handsome widow, and seeks no further honors.

The coffee king is reported to be building or buying a mansion in the southern Californian city, where he will live, thus depriving Hawaii of a leading politician and one of the most consistent growers and advocates of coffee the islands have known.

Shortly after Abe's announcement that he might be a candidate for Delegate, he intimated that he was about ready also to be a candidate for matrimonial honors. The photograph of the lady in question, which was shown to a few friends, was that of a very handsome woman and when Abe left for California he was wished all kinds of good luck. The former name of Mrs. Louissen is still a secret locally.

## HONOLULU TO GET NEW PACIFIC MAIL BOATS AFTER ALL

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser).  
WASHINGTON, June 17. — For the accommodation of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which contemplates the establishment of a new trans-Pacific line touching at Hawaii, the Panama Canal Bill has been amended by the senate committee on inter-oceanic canals so as to exempt the Pacific Mail from the prohibition contained in the bill against steamboats owned or controlled by railroads using the Panama Canal. The exemption was made because the company's representatives told the committee that the proposed prohibition would prevent them from establishing the new line. This line would run from New York through the canal, up the Pacific Coast, stopping at San Francisco and perhaps Puget Sound, thence to Hawaii and across to the Philippines, China and Japan, returning to New York by the same route.

Secretary of War Stimson has asked congress for authority to spend \$175,000 for constructing a water supply system at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu.

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**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY**  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.  
BOTTLED BY E. W. GROVE, Lowell, Mass.

# PLANS SHAPING UP FOR FOURTH

Parade Will Have More Than Two  
Thousand in Line—Soldiers  
Perfect Their Drills.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The Antiques and Horribles planned for the Fourth of July parade will be numerous and many of them unique. J. A. Rath of the Palama Mission has worked the youth of his section up to the possibilities of the fun there is to be gained in parading in funny costumes, and a large number of boys will participate. Johnny Martin is doing good work among the youth of Kakaia, while Mr. Loomis of the Y. M. C. A. is working among the Y. M. C. A. boys.

Prince Kalaniana'ole, the grand marshal, is expected to have about 1500 Hawaiians, belonging to various Hawaiian societies, in the procession. The Hui Unions will make a big showing and the Hui OIwi are also to be represented.

The sum of \$125 is to be given for displays in the procession, and particularly in the Antiques and Horribles section. A cash prize of \$80 goes to the best group of three or more; \$25 for the best sustained comic character (one or two persons); with \$15 and \$10 for the odds and ends. A prize of \$25 goes to the best comic float.

The fireworks which are to be displayed from a barge in the harbor, arrived yesterday on the Ventura. The eruption on Punchbowl is a detail which is being carefully worked out. On the advice of chemists from fillings have been gathered by the bagful to be thrown into the cauldrons. The fillings will produce sparks and add to the dazzling part of the display. Major Neville of the marine corps has designated two signalmen for duty with the committee, one to be stationed on Punchbowl and one near the waterfront, to send messages. When the fire needs to be brightened in one section or another, a message will be sent from the waterfront to the man on the crater lip, instructing him to add flames or lessen them.

Soldiers Looked Forward To.

The celebration committee has been notified from Schofield Barracks that the organizations which are to take part in the big celebration are hard at work perfecting their drill. Lieutenant Bowley, in command of Battery E, First Field Artillery, is handling his command with a view to giving the populace one of the most sensational spectacles ever shown in Hawaii. Lieutenant Winnia will have charge of the cavalry troop which will do the famous "monkey drill." The drill will conclude with a hair-raising saber charge. The machine gun drill will also be something new and unique in maneuvers.

The whole military tournament will require about an hour and a half. The cavalry and battery troops will come into Honolulu on July 2, camp out at Kapiolani Park, and remain here until after the Fourth.

## COMINGS AND GOINGS ON ARMY ORDERS

Captain Clifton C. Carter, commanding the 159th company of Coast Artillery at Fort Ruger, and formerly chief of staff of the department of Hawaii, has received orders detaching him from the command of the company, placing him on the unassigned list. He is to report in a few weeks to the commandant of the Artillery District of Chesapeake for duty on his staff.

Captain Carter has been in Hawaii for the past year and a half and until a couple of months ago was on the headquarters staff of General Macomb, until the office of chief of staff was eliminated.

The command of the company will devolve upon Captain Edward Carpenter who is to be relieved from the office of the chief of staff in Washington and sent here in October.

First Lieutenant Walter O. Howell, Medical Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at Schofield Barracks and ordered to proceed to San Francisco, and to take a two months' leave of absence. Captain Laertes J. Owen, Medical Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, and ordered to leave San Francisco on the July 5 transport for Schofield Barracks.

Second Lieutenant Crowley, appointed from civil life recently, has been ordered to Schofield Barracks, and will be assigned to duty with a troop of the Fifth Cavalry.

Lieut. Philip Sheridan, Fifth Cavalry, son of the late General "Phil" Sheridan, hero of "Winchester Twenty Miles Away," returned yesterday on the Ventura to resume duty with his regiment. He has been on special service in Washington.

Captain Forsyth, also of the Fifth Cavalry, returned on the Ventura from leave of absence.

Major Winslow, formerly chief engineer officer here, has been relieved of duty with the chief of engineers at Washington, and ordered to Norfolk, Virginia.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond, Medical Corps, who was recently ordered from the Philippines for duty at Schofield Barracks, will remain at his present station, his orders having been revoked.

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**IN REALM OF PUGDOM.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—Police defeated Wells handily in their bout last night, the latter taking the count in the third round.

# MAY BLOCK THE PUNCHBOWL SALE

Kapiolani Estate Manager Said  
to Be Planning Coup to  
Embarrass Frear.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

There is going to be an eruption on Punchbowl soon, quite independent of that to be staged by the Fourth of July committee, and the first preparations for the disturbance were made at a quiet little meeting in the office of the Kapiolani Estate yesterday afternoon, with John F. Colburn presiding. Present were half a dozen Portuguese tenants of the estate who represented those Punchbowl residents unable to qualify for preference rights and the object of the meeting was to take steps to block the coming sale of the homestead lots in Kapiolani Estate tract on Punchbowl.

The plans for taking some step to prevent the carrying out of the intentions of the land department have been under way for some time and are now coming to a head. Yesterday, Mr. Colburn is reported to have told the Portuguese committee that he was prepared to prevent the sale of the preference rights lots and was ready to carry the matter to the Supreme Court of the United States in order to see "that justice is done."

Cause of Trouble.

The trouble on Punchbowl arises from the fact that all the Portuguese tenants of the Kapiolani Estate have not been able to make their claim good for a preference to a homestead, a right that would give them the first chance to buy the land they are occupying at a low price and without having to pay for the improvements. One hundred and six tenants have been able to secure this right; about an equal number have not been able and these latter want to have the same chance at the land as the rest and resent being shut out, although it is very well known that the government officials stretched a point and gave every one a preference who had anything like a fair claim.

Colburn the Champion.

Mr. Colburn, the estate manager, in what looks like an attempt to embarrass the government, has placed himself at the head of the malcontents and has come out as the champion of the downtrodden. Just what he proposes to do to hold up the sale that is advertised is not known, but he is believed, by the Portuguese at least, as all ready to do something drastic. His reported statement of yesterday, that he would go the limit and take the matter to the Supreme Court, has traveled over Punchbowl and was the cause of rejoicing among the malcontents and the cause of gloom among the holders of preference rights last night.

Delegate's Invitation.

The Delegate was not present at yesterday's meeting, but has issued an invitation to all the Punchbowl tenants of the Kapiolani Estate to attend a meeting on Tuesday next, when he will address them, presumably on this matter of preferential rights and the attitude of the government in enforcing the law regarding them. The notice of meeting was published in O Lono, the Portuguese paper, last night, as follows:

Prince Kalaniana'ole requests all the Portuguese residents of the land of Auwailimu to meet him at the Kapiolani building on Tuesday, July 2, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon.

Warns Portuguese.

Commenting on the situation and the invitation, O Lono says:

"We publish the notice for what it is worth but advise that the Portuguese take good care about what is done at this meeting."

Colburn, manager of the Kapiolani Estate, has made a campaign against the matter of these lands leased to the Estate, which lease expires August 15. "There was a preliminary meeting yesterday but only half a dozen Portuguese, supposedly discontented with the Punchbowl matter, appeared. Among them there were J. A. Gonçalves, Jose Vieira, Joaquim Silva, Victorino Vasconcelos, and two or three others. Mr. Gonçalves, on this occasion, said that Colburn merited heaven because he wanted to do what is right."

"It is true, Colburn merits a three-fold heaven . . . for he has been such a good friend of the Portuguese; his friendship made him receive the rents annually without fail. His policy of the 'dog in the manger' forced a delay in the matter of the settlement of the preference rights another year. Colburn is a Moses, who will take these happy people who are unhappy to the promised land."

The leasehold of the lands of Auwailimu will terminate completely on August 15 and the Kapiolani Estate, Kalaniana'ole and Colburn will have nothing more to do with this land. It will revert on that day to its legitimate owner, the government of the Territory of Hawaii, which holds it in trust from the American government.

"Be careful, countrymen," with the matter."

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**NEWS OF THE DEATH OF**

**LOUIS TOUSSANT COMES**

Word reached here yesterday of the recent death in California of Louis N. Toussant, a pioneer resident of Honolulu, who for many years was manager of the slaughter house of the Metropolitan Meat Market. He died at the home of his daughter in San Francisco.

Mr. Toussant leaves a large estate consisting of Honolulu realty and sugar stocks. Friends here believed that this will go to his daughter as she is the only living relative. The estate is under the management of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company.

# MEN WITH COIN HANG ON TO IT

Commercial Building Committee  
Strikes a Flee of Very  
Frigid Icebergs.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Private profits may outweigh considerations of public spirit in the matter of Merchant and Bishop streets site for the proposed commercial building. The land is owned by the Spreckels heirs and occupied at present by the Associated Garage building, one hundred thousand dollars being the price named by Robert W. Shingle, who holds an option on it. The joint building committee, representing the chamber of commerce, merchants' association, stock and bond exchange and commercial club, may obtain the property at that corner if they can raise the money and do it in a hurry, for the option runs out on July 3, but the outlook is not bright. The ones expected to subscribe are said to want the site themselves.

The joint committee held a special meeting yesterday afternoon in the chamber of commerce rooms, at which Mr. Shingle made his offer. A subcommittee was appointed to lay the proposition before the moneyed interests, but, from broad hints dropped, the subcommittee members expect to have a cold reception, for it is said that one or two of the big trust estates want the property and each is willing to pay the figure named by Mr. Shingle. Their money would go before July 3, if given the opportunity.

The purchase of the property at \$100,000 would be only a starter for the commercial bodies, the building proposed being estimated to cost not less than \$150,000 more. If things go well, a holding company will be formed for this amount, to issue bonds.

Can Get Extension.

Statements were freely made at yesterday's meeting that the property, if not taken by the four organizations, would be snapped up at once by one of the estate trusts. The subcommittee felt that to carry out its money-raising campaign and show how the proposed building could pay, would take longer than between now and July 3. Mr. Shingle said he had no doubt an extension of thirty days could be obtained.

On this showing the subcommittee appointed by Chairman George W. Smith, consisting of E. H. Paris, W. F. Dillingham, Fred Waldron and Fred W. Macfarlane, will canvass the business houses and endeavor to have them finance the proposition on behalf of the joint committee.

In the absence of W. R. Castle, Mr. Smith was made chairman, with H. P. Wood as secretary. Mr. Smith called upon Mr. Shingle to make a statement as to the property in question.

No Single Pieces for Sale.

"I called upon Rudolph and Claus Spreckels in San Francisco," said Mr. Shingle, "and they would not sell just one piece of their Honolulu holdings. Mr. Steere and myself were commissioned to get their prices on the property, and after figuring for several days they gave us an option on the entire properties for \$500,000, including the Punahou homestead, on which we already had a definite offer. Mr. Castle, on finding it was impossible to deal direct for this one piece, asked Mr. Steere and myself if we would not give the joint committee a chance to buy it. We knew what we could get for the homestead. We know what the property facing on Queen street is worth. We put a high valuation on the Star building, at a rate of \$7.50 per square foot, and that found we will have to make a price of \$6 per foot on the property you want, which would make it about \$100,000. We cannot sell for less than \$100,000. We would have to get that in order to deliver the Punahou property and other properties, the latter to the Atherton and Castle Estates. The Castle Estate wants land on which to extend the Stangenwald building and has made us a good offer for that portion of the Spreckels property."

"Mr. Spreckels has been watching the Mahukia site case and has kept in touch with the prices here, for if the Mahukia site should be taken over entirely, Castle & Cooke and other estates would want to acquire some of the Spreckels property to build on."

Plan Holding Company.

Chairman Smith explained that a part of Mr. Castle's plan was to organize a holding company and issue bonds for \$150,000, hoping that the large estates would advance the money and hold the land until the holding company could float its bonds and take over the property. The only question was whether the whole proposition was feasible.

E. H. Paris said there were many questions to be considered, one of which was whether the property is the right property. In his opinion the price was not excessive and the site ideal. He questioned the ability of the committee to raise the money, but he would have the chair appoint a subcommittee to see whether the matter could be financed.

Lack of Public Spirit.

Fred W. Waldron confessed himself rather discouraged. He did not believe there was sufficient public spirit to have the proposed building become a fact. He understood that some of the moneyed parties had already been approached and were not keen about it. He believed it would be a good move and a paying investment for the joint committee if the moneyed interests could be brought together to help out.

F. J. Lowrey said it did not seem practical to him to go ahead with the condition of the market just now. He thought it would be well to have a building put up by some concern and the organizations rent quarters there. However, it was the opinion of the organizations, or, at least, the expressed opinion at a meeting that the building should be owned by the organizations. The men at this meeting who advocated this were not the men

# GETS LICENSE AFTER A FIGHT

Conspiracy Freely Charged in  
Hearing Before Liquor  
Commission.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

After a two-hour hearing yesterday afternoon, the board of liquor commissioners granted Joseph P. Medeiros, of Wailua, a second-class wholesale license without making any comment on the oratorical feast that had been laid before them. Remarks about "conspiracy" and kindred things were heard from the members before Commissioner Craig made the motion to grant the license, however.

The arguments were quite pyrotechnical and not a few people were singed. Foreman Spear of the telephone country construction gang, who was the chief protester against Medeiros hung around up to the moment of trial and then disappeared but Attorney Lorin Andrews for the applicant told the board about his character so vividly that perhaps it was just as good. He said that Spear had been discharged from the company for trying to extort \$50 from a Chinaman on a threat to take his telephone out; told about his borrowing propensities that had been extended even to Liquor Inspector Fennell who had been touched for \$5, and other things.

The substance of Andrews' argument was that back of one of the other Wailua applications was Rancher Holt of Wailua who was a great personal friend of Spear and in fact, intimidated Andrews, subsidized him by frequent loans, or at least the attorney produced witnesses who heard Spear boast to that effect. In showing that not only were most of the affidavits against Medeiros solicited by Spear and signed by men who were working under him, but that the others were written and presented to the signers by partners of the other applicants.

Against Spear's affidavit to the effect that Medeiros had sold liquor to Ferris Wright, a minor, Andrews produced a number of witnesses, several of whom were Spear's own men, who said that they had been in the saloon when the alleged incident had occurred. They said that the facts were that Spear had brought the boy in from a room where he had been drinking, told Medeiros that the boy was twenty-two and asked for drinks. One of the witnesses, so he said, had called the saloon-keeper aside and told him that the boy was a minor whereupon the boy was put out.

Wright testified also, saying that he had gone into the saloon sober, had bought two bottles of beer and paid for them. Spear figured largely in his testimony as the prime mover in the events described, having put him on the train at Makua on one occasion when Fennell was passing through and introduced the boy to him. Fennell explained that this had been done at his request.

Commissioner Craig and others took a large part in the examination and motion to grant the license, once made, was carried unanimously without comment.

The trial that practically proceeded before the commissioners was to have been heard in the police court in the morning but none of Fennell's witnesses were present, either having missed the train or been thrown off, and told to stay off, according to which party was explaining the incident. A charge in the police court had been brought to save the commissioners the trouble of trying the case and while it is now practically decided it will either have to be tried again before Judge Monsarrat or else will be non-prossed by the prosecution.

HAWAII IN GOOD HEALTH.

Health conditions on the Island of Hawaii and especially near Hilo are reported by Chief Sanitary Agent Bowman of the Hilo board of health to be better than for many years past. The town and county are free from all diseases and the country districts, too, are reported in fine condition.

One case of smallpox was reported last week but that was at the quarantine station and the disease was not allowed to spread.

Three men met death in the air at Elizabeth, New Jersey, on a high-tension wire of the public service corporation. For more than an hour their smoking bodies remained swaying above the street, until removed by firemen. The victims were linemen employed by the light and power corporation.

eyed men, and the latter seemed to have all stayed away. Mr. Lowrey had not much faith in the organization-owned building, and did not wish to be placed on a committee to raise the money, for he did not believe the money could be raised.

Stand With Crowd.

Fred Smith said it certainly did look very discouraging, but the site proposed was the proper site. G. Fred Bush felt as Mr. Smith.

W. F. Dillingham said it would be the correct thing to have a commercial building. The various estates were seeking investments and he believed they could be shown this would be a good investment on the joint committee's plans. He was willing to stand with the crowd and try to raise the money so as to have a commercial organization-owned building.

Mr. Shingle said that in the event of the site proposal being rejected, private interests stood ready to take over the corner. James L. McLean thought it would be easier to get some large estate to construct the building for the organizations. The committee, however, recommended that the south corner be recommended as the best site for the building and undertook to go out after the money for it.

# CLARK LEADS ON EVERY ROLL CALL SO FAR TAKEN

Twelfth Vote Shows Him  
181 Short of Number  
To Nominate.

WILSON IS SECOND

Yesterday's Session a  
Monotonous Series  
of Rollcalls.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—Champ Clark, in the lead on every rollcall, but lacking a minimum of one hundred and seventy-four votes of securing the nomination, was the result of yesterday's session of the Democratic national convention. From the assembling of the delegates at four o'clock yesterday afternoon until five minutes after three o'clock this morning, there was nothing but a monotonous series of rollcalls, with very little to distract the attention of the delegates and of the thousands who sat through the session from the sweltering heat of the afternoon and night.

The result of the final rollcall for the session, the twelfth, was announced at three o'clock this morning as: Clark, 549; Wilson, 354; Underwood, 123; Harmon, 29; Marshall, 31; Kern, 1; Bryan, 1; not voting 1.

Following the twelfth vote, when it was apparent that no nomination could be arrived at immediately, the convention took an adjournment until one o'clock this afternoon.

NEW YORK SWINGS TO CLARK

New York State delegates, who until the tenth rollcall had voted consistently and solidly for Harmon, furnished a sensation by switching for Clark, on this ballot the Missourian receiving the highest vote so far recorded in the session, his total being announced at five hundred and fifty-six. Other changes were slight.

There was no speech-making to signify, no dark horses sprung upon the convention, nothing at all approaching excitement. The delegates sweltered and voted and then sweltered and voted again.

HARMON LOSING STEADILY.

Governor Harmon, Ohio's favorite son, lost steadily from the first rollcall, in which he received one hundred and forty-eight votes. An occasional vote was recorded for Mayor Gaynor of New York.

FIRST ROLLCALL RESULTS.

The first vote following the nomination speeches was recorded shortly before seven o'clock yesterday morning, after the delegates had spent the entire night at work. It gave Clark 400%; Wilson 324, Underwood 117%; Harmon 148, Marshall 31, Baldwin 22, Bryan 1, Sulzer 2, not voting 2.

HAWAII'S VOTE UNCHANGING.

On the first ballot, the delegates from Hawaii divided, three voting for Wilson, two for Clark and one for Underwood. This vote was recorded from the Hawaiian delegation on every vote, from the first to the twelfth.

On the second vote, Wilson gained materially on Clark, his total being 339 to 446, while the third showed him still stronger, with 345, only ninety-six behind the Speaker.

AIR FULL OF HUMORS.

Throughout the afternoon and evening yesterday the air was thick with rumors of trades and deals and a decided shift was looked for at every vote. It was thought when New York suddenly swung into the Clark column, that the long-predicted break had come, but no other State followed the New Yorkers' lead.

"Boss" Murphy, the chairman of the New York delegation, in responding to the rollcall on the tenth, announced that the delegation had been polled and that the delegation would vote for Clark. Under the unit rule, therefore, he cast New York's ninety votes as instructed by the majority.

Those who are in the confidence of the New York delegates say that the switch for Clark does not mean that they desire his nomination, but was done in order to give more weight to the movement when the later and serious switch comes.

BRISTLING PLATFORM.

The platform committee has concluded its work and is only waiting to submit the platform to the nominee of the convention for his endorsement before submitting it. The platform is bristling with progressive planks, a number of which are radical in the extreme.

SERIOUS FIRE IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, June 28.—Two people were killed and three seriously injured in a fire in the business district early this morning.

DARROW TRIAL HELD UP.

LOS ANGELES, June 28.—The Darrow trial was postponed today because of the illness of a juror.

BEST OBTAINABLE.

Your physician cannot prescribe a better remedy than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints, and his fee will far exceed the cost of a bottle of this famous medicine. It is today and is prepared. It never fails to bring relief. For sale by H. W. Grove, with & Co., 124, Agents for Hawaii.



## SOLDIERS MAY NOT HAVE TO WAIT

A Resolution Providing for the Department Pay Reported.

MAY BE PASSED TOMORROW

All Branches Are Included in the General Deficiency Measure.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Following the storm of protests and complaints which have been received from all over the country, a measure of relief for the moneyless government departments was reported in the house yesterday afternoon. The measure, which will in all probability be passed tomorrow morning, calls for appropriations to meet the deficiencies which all departments of the government have reported.

This applies to the shortage in the balances of the war and navy departments, particularly the former. It will, however, cover only the deficits for the month of June.

## ARMY CONTRACTS MUST BE REMADE

Shortage of Funds Now Hits the Civilian Employees Hard—Pay for Officers.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

After today contracts made by the army with civilian employees will be rearranged, and all civilian employees who can be dispensed with are to be discharged or given leave of absence. The quartermaster's department is hard hit by the cable order from Washington to General Macomb yesterday, for clerks, teamsters and employees generally who are not enlisted men, will suffer. Even the men who drive the carriages of the staff officers will be laid off, and the officers, unless they hire the men at their own expense will have to drive the teams personally.

Three long cablegrams were received yesterday morning, one of which flashed to every post in a few minutes. This was an order to Captain Cooke, the paymaster, notifying him that enough money had been placed to his credit to pay the officers of this department for the month of June. This was pleasing news everywhere and the strain of the last few days was removed and many corrugated brows were smoothed out. So much for the officers. No pay will reach the enlisted men.

Immediately afterwards another cable was received which transferred the corrugated brows to the civilian employees. Major Cheatham will be under the necessity of making his slashes at once. The classified civilian employees are to be replaced wherever possible by enlisted men. The civilians retained are to work under a special contract, a third cable received at two o'clock, indicating just how these contracts shall be drawn up. The work at Schofield will not be interfered with in any way, as this work is by contract under specific appropriations, not affected by the army bill.

Farriers, wagoners, janitors and clerical force of the quartermaster's department are affected in a wholesale manner by the new orders.

None of the agreements under special contracts is effective until funds are appropriated. The employees separated from the quartermaster's department are to be furloughed to retain their status with the department but will receive no pay.

"No quartermaster employees will be retained after June 30, 1912, in the absence of appropriations, whose employment is not reasonable incident to the execution of this order, nor where it may be practicable to replace employees by enlisted men," is the way the order reads.

## JAMES L. COCKBURN ONE OF PARTNERS OF BISHOP AND COMPANY

The personnel of Bishop & Company will be changed tomorrow when James L. Cockburn becomes a partner in the firm. The firm will then be composed of Samuel F. Damon, A. W. T. Botomley and James L. Cockburn.

Bishop & Company are sending out notices to their correspondents informing them of the addition of Mr. Cockburn to the firm. The company is also giving notice that Henry F. Damon of the Honolulu office has been given authority to sign the firm's name "per procreation."

Mr. Cockburn has been connected with the banking house for many years, gradually rising through various offices to become one of its heads. He was recently in charge of the Hilo branch.

## KILAUEA ACTIVE; LAVA RISING

Fire Level Spurts Fifty-Two Feet In One Day—Week's Rise Seventy-Nine Feet.

The lava level in the fire pit of Kilauea, which had been steadily gone down until June 21, began to climb on that date at an average of eighteen feet a day, making an extraordinary spurt on Monday and Tuesday, in the course of twenty-four hours rising fifty-two feet. The report to The Advertiser from Professor Jaggar, for the week ending Thursday, says:

TECHNOLOGY STATION, KILAUEA, June 27, 1912.—During the past week the Halemaunaha lava pool reached its low level just at the time of the summer solstice and turned, rising rapidly immediately thereafter.

The following were the lava levels of the week:

June 21, 12:10 p.m., 328 feet below east station; June 22, 11:30 a.m., 329 feet below east station; June 24, 2:45 p.m., 323 feet below east station; June 25, 3 p.m., 281 feet below east station; June 26, 5:30 p.m., 265 feet below north station; June 27, 2 p.m., 249 feet below north station.

The average depth of lava surface below rim for the week has been 282 feet. The general sinking, which began late in May after the rise to the 300-foot level of May 23, continued to June 22, slackening during the four days preceding that date to an average of 4 feet per day, and rising from the 23rd to the 27th June at an average rate of 18 feet per day, with an extraordinary leap of 52 feet in the twenty-four hours between June 24 and June 25. With the change from falling to rising there was the usual diminution of visible vapor from the fuming patches around the walls of the pit, so that at present the lake is very clearly visible at times and presents a fine spectacle with active fountains and streamers. It is rising steadily and today overflowed the bench of May 23. That bench, however, is far below its original level, in consequence of recent slumping.

On June 21 there was a very slow current eastward, much of the pool being nearly stationary. The walls had fallen in on the bar across the lava at the west end, obliterating the pool behind the bar. There was no other change except that a portion of the wall had fallen at the northwestern bend of the inner cliff. On June 22 the current from the west was in motion, the east end of the pool was in ebullition, and the tunnel under the fuming vents was much in evidence at the edge of the pool in the south cove.

On the 24th, signs of rising were evident, the fumes less dense, "Old Faithful" fountain larger, no stalactites visible under the banks, the west end glow glowing some distance above the pool, and small fountains numerous. June 25, after the great rise eastward, current was strong, "Old Faithful" and another shifting fountain played frequently, and general activity on shores and in the pool was marked. This condition continued to the 27th when the bench was overflowed and a large three-sided cone was formed opposite the south cove with active lava sputter in its center.

The weather of the week has been fair daytimes with misty rain at night and much cloudiness. The 27th was a rainy day, very refreshingly.

T. A. JAGGAR, Director.

## JARRETT AND ROSE "BAD DEMOCRATS," ASSERTS GUMPFER

Sheriff William P. Jarrett and Deputy Sheriff Charles H. Rose are bad Democrats. A strong suspicion to this effect, which has been fostered in the breasts of the Link McCandless lieutenants, was embodied in a resolution presented by one of them to the Democratic county committee Friday night, practically reading them out of the party and with the expressed purpose of preventing the county convention from considering their names for renomination.

Neither Jarrett nor Rose have been officially notified as to the action taken by the committee, and in their search for information the former learned that S. Gumpfer had introduced the resolution and the latter that Harry Juen introduced it. Both men are in the anti-Jarrett faction.

The resolution, however, did not pass. Link McCandless himself is said to have strenuously opposed it, assisted by one other, and its ultimate fate brought it to the table where it was laid. It was then decided by the anti-Jarrett forces to bring practically the same idea as they put in the resolution before the precinct clubs and carry on the war there.

Sheriff Jarrett received his first intimation of the news yesterday morning in a roundabout way and started off at once to try and get a line on what really happened. He was side-stepped, he says, with a regularity and grace that would have done honor to a ballet dancer of the Russian school. Every man told him a different tale, but they all wound up in about the same general way—to the effect that it was an attempt to read Jarrett out of the party.

Both Gumpfer and Juen are ex-police who were discharged by Jarrett, one from the force and the other from jail.

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

## GOVERNOR DOES MUCH BUSINESS

Bonds, Surveys, Immigration and Parks Looked After—Kau Bill May Soon Pass.

By Ernest G. Walker.  
(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The matter of the territorial bond issue is closed up, so far as Governor Frear and the executive branch of the federal government are concerned. President Taft has approved the issue of \$1,500,000 worth of bonds by the Territory, which had previously been approved by the interior department. The instrument of approval would have been signed a day or two sooner had not President Taft been keeping an engagement at a golf game when Governor Frear wished to see him. However, the Governor eventually saw the President in ample time.

Governor Frear has sent for Treasurer Conkling to come to New York for the purpose of arranging details concerning the bond issue and its handling. The lands will be sold by advertisement, Governor Frear says. He adds that as a result of talks and correspondence he has had with eastern financiers, the bonds of the new issue will probably sell higher than the average price last year's issue brought, which was 101.58-3-4. The highest price obtained for any of the bonds last year was over 104. Hawaiian securities seem to be regarded as good investments.

**Cooperate on Surveys.**

Before departing for Chicago, accompanied by his family, late last week, when he will go to Hawaii, Governor Frear cleaned up a number of matters before the government departments. Some of these were called to his attention by cable about the middle of the week. After conferences between the Governor and officials of the war department and geological survey, it was announced that those departments would cooperate in the matter of topographic survey on Oahu Island. The war department has a mass of data bearing on this subject which it collected in the course of surveys on the island for military purposes. These data will be turned over to the geological survey, which will then proceed to fill in the blank spots of the survey, in cooperation with the territorial government. The geological survey has also signed contracts for continuing survey work this year on the island of Hawaii.

Another matter discussed by the governor with war department authorities was the disposition of the Punchbowl reservation near Honolulu. The war department has decided it does not need all of this tract for military purposes and the greater part of it will be turned over to the Territory for use as a reservoir site and for park purposes.

**No Hasty Deport.**

Complications were straightened out when Governor Frear saw the immigration bureau officials the other day. Under the immigration regulations the practice has been to permit immigrants to Hawaii suffering from curable diseases, to be detained for two months for treatment at the end of which time they were admitted to the Islands if cured, or deported if still diseased. However, in each case there were several weeks delay while the local immigration inspector at Hawaii wrote to Washington for authority to permit detention for treatment. This arrangement has been unsatisfactory, and upon Governor Frear's representations, the department regulations have been modified so as to give the local immigration inspector authority to detain immigrants for treatment in his discretion, reporting afterwards to the department here. The period allowed for treatment has also been extended to a year. This arrangement, it is believed, will save the Territory considerable expense now incurred in the deportation of aliens and at the same time it will result in admitting desirable immigrants from Europe.

**Will Name Dickey.**

It is expected that President Taft will soon send to the senate the nomination of L. A. Dickey to be circuit judge on Kauai Island. Albert Horner has been with Charles A. Rice here, the latter discussing political matters with the president's friends and the judgment with the department of justice officials.

**Immigration Prospects Good.**

The Dillingham Immigration Bill has been reported to the house of representatives and Hawaiians believe there is excellent prospect of getting what the Territory wants in legislation along this line, provided any immigration legislation is completed during this congress. The understanding is that the Dillingham Bill will not be taken up in the house for at least a month. Then, in the rush of appropriation bills and other important measures, the subject of immigration may be sidetracked.

It is doubted whether the bill advocated by Editor Conness of Hawaii granting a franchise for the construction of an electric railway at Hilo will be acted upon very soon by the senate. The measure is pending before the committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, of which Senator Lorimer of Illinois is chairman. He is under investigation on charges of corruption, what with that and the complications in the political situation generally, there is little disposition to do business in the senate, especially on Lorimer's part. However, Mr. Conness is hopeful of getting the bill reported soon and passed before the summer adjournment.

**Kau Bill Dragging.**

The McCrosson immigration bill, involving a 50-year land franchise and \$2,000,000 of ditch construction in the Territory, is awaiting an opportunity to come up in the senate in an interval between appropriation bills. Senator Pinchot of Washington wants to amend the bill, which Senator Warren of Wyoming, chairman of the appro-

## BITULITHIC WINS IN THE BOARD

Supervisors Decide Against Creosoted Blocks—McClellan Fights Against It.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

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"Bitulithic pavement is not a heavy traffic pavement and will not stand the traffic over Queen street."—G. H. Gere, former city engineer.  
"Creosoted wood blocks form a heavy traffic pavement suited to Queen street, while bitulithic is only suited to light traffic streets such as Fort, Bishop and King streets."—Supervisor McClellan.

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Steam roller tactics led by Supervisor Murray forced a \$26,000 appropriation through the meeting of the Supervisors yesterday and a bitulithic pavement will be laid on Queen street from Nuuanu street to the bridge over the Nuuanu stream. The board also acceded to Manager Gilman's request to have his company guarantee the pavement for ten years, instead of making a surety company responsible.

The passage of the resolution was not effected without opposition. Supervisor McClellan stated very positively that he was not in favor of bitulithic for a street over which heavy traffic would pass, stating that the pavement, guarantee or no guarantee, would not stand the tremendous wear and tear put to the pavement by drays. Bitulithic, he added, is good enough for streets where light traffic is the rule.

The mayor was not quite satisfied with the guarantee idea and asked Mr. Gilman whether his guarantee "to last ten years" was to be taken literally or whether the company would keep it in good repair for ten years.

Mr. McClellan was of the opinion that the paving of Queen street should be open to competition, or that the laying of the concrete foundation should be let to competition, for he believed a saving of from \$1500 to \$2500 could be effected. The steam roller part of the board would listen to no arguments of Mr. McClellan and said that the \$26,000 should be appropriated. Mr. McClellan stated positively that bitulithic would not compare with creosoted blocks, and although the initial cost would be greater than bitulithic, it would last a good deal longer. Mr. McClellan cited instances of creosoted blocks being in use for thirty years and in just as good shape now as when originally laid.

Chairman Low of the ways and means committee in reporting on the caucus of the committee on the Queen street paving matter stated that there was a hitch in the proceedings and he favored deferring action until next week. The road committee, he said, did not want to be tied to bitulithic only. They wanted block pavement. The pavement could be laid for \$26,000 if the board did not insist on a surety company being responsible for the guarantee.

It was moved, however, that the pavement be laid at a price not to exceed \$26,000 with a ten-year guarantee.

Mr. McClellan took the floor again and said that he did not believe any member of the board was sufficiently informed on the subject to vote intelligently.

"Should this board give carte blanche in a matter like this?" he inquired. "It is a mistake to pave with bitulithic."

Mayer Fern suggested that as a test a 14-ton roller be passed up and down the Fort street bitulithic pavement. He said that 25-ton loads would be frequent on Queen street.

Amana was anxious to get away to his lunch, and after consulting his watch, moved to adopt the \$26,000 proposition. The motion was passed six to one, McClellan voting no.

## SAILORS STRIKE FOR INCREASED WAGES

NEW YORK, June 30.—More than eight thousand sailors, oilers and firemen, employed by the transatlantic lines went out on strike yesterday afternoon. The men declare that the companies have promised them an increase of pay but that so far no steps have been taken to keep that promise. They also assert that the recognition of the unions was pledged and that this also has been ignored.

**A HOME NECESSITY.**

There is one medicine that every family should be provided with and especially during the summer months, viz: Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed. It costs but a trifle and never fails to give relief. Can you afford to be without it? For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

priations committee and chief engineer of appropriation legislation, has not yet permitted to be called up. The bill has passed the house and its friends expect it to pass the senate, but probably not before next month. John T. McCrosson has gone to Chicago, whence he may leave for Hawaii or return here. His attorney, J. M. Watson, is here watching the bill.

Since the departure of Governor Frear and Delegate Kalaniana'ole, the latter's secretary, George M. McClellan, is the only official representative of Hawaii at the national capital. Mr. McClellan a few days ago welcomed his wife and son home after a European tour. The McClellans are prepared to remain here indefinitely until the session of congress adjourns, which may not be before August or September.

## PUNCHBOWL TREES SAVED FROM AXE

Civic Federation's Quick Move Raises Money Enough to Buy Off Contractor.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

The remnants of the grove of algarobas on the slopes of the Punchbowl have been saved, and the Japanese wood-choppers have been bought off for \$185, which was paid over to them yesterday by the Civic Federation. The devastation of the forest was well under way before the public was aware of the Kapiolani Estate's disposition of its right to the wood. The Civic Federation, largely through the efforts of J. M. McChesney, has prevented the entire stripping of the crater's trees. The sum of \$182.50 subscribed by a number of people was not large enough to pay the contractor's price, which was \$200, but the difference was split and he agreed to take \$185, the additional money being advanced by Mr. McChesney.

The parks committee of the Civic Federation of which Mr. McChesney is chairman, circulated a subscription list, the statement on the lists being as follows:

"The above committee, after full investigation, has secured for the sum of \$200 an option on the trees yet standing (about two-fifths of the original growth) and it is to save this growth for park purposes that you are asked to contribute."

"The land is government land and has been returned to the Territory of Hawaii for park purposes by the United States. It is now under lease. The existing lease expires August 15, 1912, and the lessee has sublet the cutting of all standing timber, the growth of 25 years, to a Japanese wood cutter, who has very generously suspended operations until June 29 to allow time for the federation's committee to collect the funds necessary to reimburse him for the remaining portion of the contract. Prompt action on the part of the above committee with your cooperation, is the only means left by which we can save from destruction the 400 or 600 trees scattered over the outer slopes of this scenic park."

Mr. McChesney secured the last payments yesterday and handed the same over to Contractor Masunaga, who signed a quitclaim which is to be made a part of an official record. The list of contributors to the fund is as follows: W. F. Wilson, \$10; Gonsalves & Company, \$5; D. L. Withington, \$10; Charles H. Rose, \$5; George F. Davies, \$5; F. M. Swanzy, \$5; J. F. Hackfeld, \$10; G. F. Bush, \$5; J. A. R. Vieira & Company, \$5; Whitney & Marsh, \$5; H. F. Viehman & Company, \$5; E. O. Hall & Son, \$5; E. D. Tenney, \$10; R. H. Trent, \$5; Garden Island Honey Company, \$5; E. S. Cunha, \$5; Honolulu Planning Company, \$5; B. E. Ehlers & Company, \$5; Criterion saloon, \$5; Hawaiian Electric Company, \$5; D. H. Hitecock, \$5; Chas. T. Wilder, \$5; M. McNerny, Ltd., \$5; Benson, Smith & Company, \$5; H. Culman, \$5; W. O. Silva, \$5; E. H. F. Wolter, \$5; W. O. Smith, \$5; J. J. Fern, \$2.50; C. S. Holloway, \$5; Hawaii Shoe Company, \$5.

## "PROP" GUN STILLS RIOT AND SAVES LIFE OF A WOMAN

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

A "prop" gun, loaded with three harmless blank cartridges was the means used by Juggler Baldwin of Baldwin and Emerson, a comedy pair now playing at Ye Liberty, to save a woman from serious, if not fatal, injuries last night when he held up her assailant at the point of it. The reversal from comedy to actual drama occurred just as Baldwin was going in to dress for his act and as a result James L. Terry is in jail and "Hattie," a Hawaiian girl in the hospital, where she will probably recover.

Baldwin was entering the Liberty last night when a boy ran up to the stage entrance and said that a woman was getting choked to death in the tenement near by. The people about listened a moment and heard screams.

"Well, I'm going to get my gun, anyway," said Baldwin, and ran back to his dressing room, secured the harmless affair which he uses nightly to shoot a plate "together," tore off the big funnel at the end and then climbed over the fence into the tenement. Mrs. Furata, wife of the owner of the tenement, tried to tell what was going on but the racket in the room upstairs was sufficient guide.

Baldwin knocked at the door and was told that everything was "all right" and to go away. He did not and insisted that the door be opened. The man inside took so long about it, however, that Baldwin's courage commenced to run out and he thought despondently of the things that the fellow on the other side was going to hit him with before he caught sight of the revolver.

Consequently when the door was opened he shoved the revolver in first. Terry, on the inside, gave a whoop and yelled to him not to shoot. Baldwin ordered him to the bed and held him there at the point of the prop gun until Officer Nobrega arrived with the police patrol and took the man off.

The girl, who is supposed to be Terry's wife, had been beaten with a heavy object the police believe to be a boot. Her head was covered with cuts and her body was bruised. Both Terry and the girl had been drinking.

**BARN DANCE SUCCESS.**

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, June 29.—A "barn dance" was given this evening at the amusement hall for the benefit of the army relief fund. The four entertainers turned out and every effort was made to make this social event something unusual. The admission was \$1.

## CHAMP CLARK IS FAST LOSING GROUND

Woodrow Wilson Now Steadily Creeping Up on the Missourian.

THEIR VOTE NEARS A TIE

Speaker to Make Answer to Bryan's Charges in Person.

BALTIMORE, Maryland, June 30.—After a desperate struggle in which Woodrow Wilson's strength increased gradually until his vote nearly equaled that of the Speaker of the house, the convention adjourned late last night until tomorrow morning at eleven o'clock, without having been able to reach any decision in the fight for the presidential candidate.

In all twenty-six ballots were taken, the vote at the last standing: Clark, 465½; Wilson, 407½; Underwood, 112½; Harmon, 29; Marshall, 30; Bryan, 1; Foss, 43. This showed the distinct gain made by Wilson during the latter part of the fight and his followers went to their beds tired but exultant, and declaring that he would undoubtedly win out in the struggle Monday.

It certainly looks as though the deadlock is breaking. The twentieth ballot gave Clark 512 to Wilson's 338, and the twenty-first ballot gave him 508 to Wilson's 395.

**BRYAN SENSATION.**

William Jennings Bryan caused a sensation earlier in the day when he declared that he would cast his vote for Wilson against Clark and would continue to do so as long as the New York delegation voted for Clark. He declared that the Empire State delegates represented the will of Charles Murphy and that the boss of Tammany represents the same "interests" that sought to dominate the Republican national convention at Chicago. His address, eloquent and impassioned, sent the convention into an uproar.

It did more. It has started Champ Clark here to answer the charge in person. Clark's managers here held a conference as soon as Bryan had finished and decided that the best plan would be to have the Speaker come to the convention hall tomorrow and reply in person to the accusation that he is accepting the support of the big interests behind Tammany hall. This, it is hoped, will serve to bolster up the failing Clark vote.

Clark himself, in a statement made late last night, after a conference with William Randolph Hearst, who has been supporting the Missourian during the latter's campaign, said that Bryan's charge is utterly false and that he will expect the Nebraska to produce his proof of what he says or retract in toto. He will, he adds, expect Mr. Bryan to meet the "issue fully and fairly."

**BRYAN SILENT.**

Mr. Bryan had retired last night before the news of the Clark statement reached him. When it was read to him he declined to make any reply.

The eighteenth ballot showed as follows:

Clark, 535; Wilson, 361; Underwood, 125; Harmon, 29; Marshall, 30; Bryan, 1; Kern, 3½; absent, 3½.

On the fourteenth ballot Hawaii's delegation switched its vote slightly, casting one vote for Wilson, four for Clark, and one for Underwood, and continuing this lineup on the succeeding ballots.

It is the general belief among the political wisecracks that Bryan has now eliminated any chances he may have had of being a serious candidate, and that he has offended not only the Clark forces, but powerful Democrats more closely identified with the Tammany interests.

No nomination was even approached on the nineteenth or twentieth ballots. On the twentieth, the Kansas delegates deserted Clark for Wilson amid cheers from Wisconsin.

The Underwood delegates are now regarded as the pivotal point of the convention. Underwood has controlled from 110 to 125 delegates since the balloting first began. The candidate to whom he casts his strength should be able, it is asserted, to pick up enough more votes to get the necessary two-thirds.

## CORNELL OARSMEN BEAT WESTERNERS

POUGHKEEPSIE, New York, June 29.—The intercollegiate regatta, which was rowed here today, resulted in a win for Cornell University. Wisconsin was second, and Columbia third. Syracuse, Pennsylvania and Stanford finished in the order named. The showing of the Pacific Coast crew on its first invasion of the East was a great disappointment.

**FIGHT TO A DRAW**

JUAREZ, Mexico, July 1.—Frank Morrow and Jack Herriek fought twenty rounds here yesterday to a draw. The contest which proved a hard battle was pulled off in the bull ring. Herriek came here several weeks ago from Los Angeles and because of his victories in two other fights here has become a favorite with the fight fans here and in El Paso, across the border.



## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON

EDITOR

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TUESDAY JULY 2

## PRESIDENT'S ARMY BILL VETO.

President Taft had a variety of reasons for vetoing the Army Appropriation Bill, according to the words of his veto message, the text of which arrived yesterday, and in the majority of the reasons cited by the President he will almost certainly have the general support of the country, which wants the Army adequately maintained and made less a political football of than some members of congress desire. While the Army will be inconvenienced to a certain extent, temporarily, by the veto, it is unlikely that a careful review of the situation by the men of the Army will result in anything but thanks to the President for taking the bold stand he did. Says the President:

The Army of the United States is far too vital an institution to the people of this country to be made the victim of hasty or imperfect theories of legislation. As was pointed out by the chairman of the senate military committee it is well known that the war college and the general staff have been for many months engaged upon a comprehensive plan of army reorganization. At the present time, therefore, it is especially inappropriate, in my opinion, to force upon the statute books legislation enacted without the usual deliberation and care. I can not conscientiously surrender the responsibility in shaping such laws with which I am vested under the Constitution. I therefore return to your honorable body without my approval the said bill.

If the bill were the usual routine appropriation bill, it would have received the presidential signature without the least delay, but, said the President, there appears in the bill "a body of legislation which would substantially reorganize and change the existing military establishment. Among other things, this legislation reduced the army by five regiments of cavalry; it changed the existing term of the soldiers' enlistment; it altered the amounts of pay and conditions of allowances made to officers and enlisted men; it consolidated the three great supply corps of the army and also merged the adjutant-general's and inspector-general's departments with the general staff; it reduced not only the number of general officers of the army, but also reduced very materially the total number of officers and changed the number and methods of detail of such officers to the various departments; and in other ways made changes which necessarily had a far-reaching effect upon the military policy of the nation as well as upon the organization with which that policy must be carried out."

The President recites, at length, his reasons for the veto, among them being: "First.—The provision limiting the eligibility of officers to be chief of staff, narrows the choice of the President in selecting incumbents for the most important position of the army. Had it been in operation in past years, it would have disqualified the majority of the most brilliant officers of our army. It tends to put a premium upon mere routine service and to exclude from the highest post of the army the men whose force, intelligence and opportunities have brought them quickly to the front. It would tend to confine the choice for this principal staff position to men who have had the least staff experience."

"If, in addition, this provision, as has been asserted in the debates of congress, has been introduced for the purpose of affecting the future of individual officers now upon the army list, it contains a vice frequently reprobated by executive action in disapproving army legislation."

"Second.—By reducing the number of the general staff, the bill, in my opinion, tends to cripple the most important corps of the army—that corps which, though of comparatively recent organization, is performing invaluable work toward the creation of a consistent military policy for the nation and the organization of an efficient and economical army. If, as I believe to be the case, this bill would make necessary the reduction of the work of the war college, harm would be done to our military establishment which would be well nigh incalculable."

"Third.—By the provisions of the bill which limit the period during which an officer may remain upon detached service or staff duty, the organized personnel of many of the most important bureaus and corps of the war department and military establishment will be disintegrated and the work now proceeding under them will be seriously impeded. While these provisions aim at a wise purpose, and one which my administration has sought to carry out by executive action with especial thoroughness, the enactments of this bill are deemed too radical and drastic. By removing at once all of the officers of the bureau of insular affairs except its chief, they would seriously interfere with the work of that most important bureau in administering the affairs of our insular possessions. Again, they would, January 1, 1913, relieve all of the officers now assigned to the Philippine constabulary. Earnest protest has been received from the insular government of the Philippines to the effect that so prompt a relief of all of the officers who have had the especial training and experience necessary for these positions would be disastrous to the morale and efficiency of that important body, and would be a serious handicap to the preservation of law and order in the Philippine Islands."

"Again, the provision would at once relieve all but one of the line officers now on duty in the work of constructing the Panama Canal, and, under a very probable construction of the law, it would also relieve the engineer officers and other staff officers detailed to that work. The organization of the force of officers and men by whom the canal is now being constructed has earned the admiration of the entire nation. Under this organization that work is fast approaching its completion. The drastic character of the provision can be best understood when it is considered that it might at once relieve from duty the general purchasing officer of the isthmian commission, by whom all of the complicated machinery for the locks and gates is being purchased; the officer who is building the Gatun dam and the spillway; the line officer who, as chief engineer, is relocating the Panama railroad; the officer in charge of the construction of the new breakwater at Colon; and the medical officer under whose inspection the sanitary work of the zone is being conducted."

"It would be practically impossible to replace these men or the special knowledge and skill which they have in their departments of the work. The entire organization of the great work in which they are almost indispensable agents would be disintegrated and impaired."

"The fact that a single provision of the bill can cause such serious consequences offers further evidence of the unwisdom of a method which deprives legislation of its usual safeguards of scrutiny and discussion."

"Fourth.—The second section of the bill lengthens the term of enlistment from three to four years. This change has been opposed by the recommendations of the President, the secretary of war and the general staff of the army. It will tend to make difficult or impossible the establishment of a proper reserve by which the regular army could, in time of emergency, be brought up to its full strength. In my opinion, it is a step contrary to enlightened military policy."

"Fifth.—The provision appointing the commission above mentioned to report as to the policy of army posts seeks to deprive the regularly constituted authorities of our military establishment of all voice in the formulation of one of the most important policies now confronting the nation in the maintenance of its regular army. It devolves the leadership in that matter upon a number of officers now retired, and who are no longer responsible in any way for the army or its maintenance. The very fact that they are selected in the manner of the war department tends inevitably to create a lack of cooperation between them and the war department. I believe that the provision will obstruct rather than further the solution of a most important and difficult problem."

"Sixth.—It is urged that great savings in expenditures are effected by the bill. I have examined carefully its provisions and believe this contention to be unfounded. Thus, an examination of the bill in comparison with the estimates shows that there will be a deficit in the pay of the army alone of \$2,202,937. I also find that the amount appropriated for the subsistence of the army is \$191,787 below the amount originally asked for in the estimates, and over \$900,000 below the amount which, owing to the subsequent rise in the cost of the ration and other causes, will actually be necessary. This simply means that to that extent the alleged economy is arrived at by a failure to appropriate over \$3,000,000, which will become necessary to pay and support the army before the end of the coming year."

"Again, the appropriations for the quartermaster's department fall short of the estimates by \$1,338,210. I find by inquiry that only a portion of this may be met by enforced economy. As to the remainder, the quartermaster general must either fall back upon his supply of reserve stores or incur a deficiency."

"The foregoing enumeration sufficiently sets out some of the grave objections to this bill and sufficiently indicates the reasons which make this method of legislation unwise and dangerous."

## KUHIO'S LATEST PRONOUNCEMENT.

Delegate Kuhio issued the expected declaration of his political standing yesterday, which fell far short of expectations. The Delegate's manifesto reads like a document in which he had started out to say a great deal and then changed his mind. So far from making things plain, the Delegate simply repeated what he has said time and time again, without any more of an explanation of what he means than he gave when he first launched out against the Governor. Either the Delegate suddenly got cold feet when he commenced to write his statement, or some one went over it carefully and pulled its teeth.

The Delegate starts out by saying that he will be a candidate again, which looks like a waste of effort. Everyone expected him to be a candidate again, despite his repeated promise not to be one if the Governor were reappointed. Next he states that he will be on a platform endorsing himself and the charges he has made, although he does not say what he will do if the secretary of the interior finds these charges to be unfounded. He implies, however, that it will not make any difference to him what the secretary finds.

He declares that the "sugar interests," completely control the politics of the Territory, which forces him to fight these interests, but he is not going to attack the sugar industry, which is "an asset of the people of Hawaii for all time." What he will attempt to do is to force the interests to pay a better price for homestead-grown cane and to give better transportation rates for homestead-grown produce shipped to the markets. To improve Hawaii's standing in the eyes of mainlanders, he would have the "un-American Frear-Cooke combine" repudiated, because it has "failed thus far to Americanize Hawaii."

Those who looked for the publication in this declaration of some constructive criticism regarding existing conditions will be disappointed. Those who anticipated finding some basic facts to account for the sudden rounding of the Delegate upon the Governor who helped elect him two years ago, counted upon too much. Those who had expected that the Delegate would give some cogent reasons why Governor Frear should be specifically singled out for political punishment for the alleged conditions prevailing, conditions for which, whether they are good or bad, the Delegate is quite as responsible as anyone and, as he has been in office longer, more responsible than Frear could be, raised their expectations too high.

The only specific matter dealt with by the Delegate in yesterday's pronouncement is that the sugar interests controlled the last territorial convention, which was wrong. Therefore, he calls upon the voters to give him the chance to control the next territorial convention, which will be right. He also refers to the failure of the alleged powers that be to "Americanize Hawaii." We are at liberty, from this, to suppose that Kuhio has some definite ideas whereby the Americanization of the Islands may be hastened. The repeal of the law under which discharged soldiers, good American citizens, cannot now be given public employment is probably one of the Delegate's plans. Some scheme whereby white immigrants, such as the Portuguese, Spanish and Russian, can get a share of the higher paid labor, like road work, will probably be another of the things advocated by the Delegate to help on the good work of domesticating homeseekers in the Islands.

In answer to Kuhio's challenge, the Republicans who have up until now borne the burden of the campaigns, in brains and money, will probably simply step aside and let him go. Any attempt now to either contest the convention with the Delegate or attempt to reason with him would simply be seized upon as grounds for a campaign upon the race issue. Better than to fight at this stage of the game is to let the Delegate and his friends go as far as they like, unhindered and unadvised. In Kuhio's train at the present time are the rag, tag and bobtail of the party, white men like Murray and Kruger and the great majority of the Hawaiians who have heretofore haunted headquarters and peddled their services as "runners" and handy men. It is perhaps just as well to let them go, now they have decided to bolt, and watch the result. It is bound to be interesting if not instructive.

The city is that the coming two years could be such great years for Honolulu and Hawaii generally if the right people were at the head of governmental affairs. The opening of the Panama Canal, the opening of the San Francisco and San Diego fairs, the certainty of increased tourist possibilities, should all be taken into wise account by the members of the next legislature and by the municipal authorities of this city. As matters stand, however, we are in for two more years of baby politics in the city hall and what promises to be another legislature of the brand of 1901. But, if we have to go through such a period, it might as well be now as later.

The business community may sit back and watch Link and Cupid fight it out. It will not matter much who wins.

## SUGAR AND INCOME TAX AMENDMENT.

That the final enactment of a constitutional amendment providing for a federal income tax would be of signal injury to sugar planters is the argument advanced by a correspondent of the Louisiana Planter, his contention—which appears well taken—being that when congress has the right to provide federal revenue by a tax on the incomes of individuals there will be little force left in the argument for a protective tariff on sugar as a necessary revenue producer. The Louisiana Planter says:

"We received a telegram from one of our prominent correspondents last week, but too late for consideration for that issue, in which he took the ground that the ratification of the income tax amendment by Louisiana and a few other States would incorporate said amendment into the federal Constitution. In his opinion the result of this would be that sugar as a revenue producer would be unnecessary to maintain adequate revenue for the federal government and in this manner the ground under the feet of sugar as the best revenue producer would be carried away and sugar would be left as a child of an exclusive protective tariff, to be buffeted about with the various political humors of the day. The lower house having voted overwhelmingly for the ratification of this amendment to the Constitution is significant of the danger in the situation and apart from any political party move, both parties, or all parties here in the sugar districts of Louisiana are profoundly concerned with the maintenance of a fair duty on sugar, failing in which the industry would be destroyed so far as this State is concerned."

"Our own people understand this very well and one of the main arguments advanced for the duty on sugar is based upon the fact that our government secures in that way some fifty millions of dollars more readily than could be secured in any other way. If the income tax be made constitutional, the sugar planters' revenue argument will be diminished in its force and possibly destroyed, and to us such a situation would seem disastrous. As the matter stands, congress has no right to tax the people of any State as individuals and can only tax them as States and in proportion to their population. A change in this regard, such as prevailed during the Civil War, would put the federal tax gatherer into close relations with the individuals in every State of the Union and it has been the pride of many of the citizens of the various States in the Union that the rights of the States as to their own government and their own taxation had been reserved to the States. Our sugar planters are profoundly interested in this whole problem and would do well to carefully consider it, as the issue is now presented to them and they should take such action as to them seems best in their correspondence with their representatives who will control the matter."

## THE MAYOR AND THE ARMORY.

In spite of buncle of one sort or another the need for the new armory building has become so apparent that even the opponents of the scheme have been forced to admit its worth to Honolulu. The need of the city for some such structure has been keenly felt for a long while and the supervisors are to be congratulated upon having appropriated part at least of the money needed.

When Mayor Fern signs the ordinance providing for the appropriation of \$14,000 for the new armory, he will be doing one of the best things he has done since he assumed office. While the sum appropriated by the board leaves something to be desired it will enable the Territory to build a structure, plain, substantial and worth while; suited to the purposes for which it is planned. The failure of the board to appropriate the full amount asked by the militia authorities, is to be regretted but it is possible the City Fathers did the best they could under the circumstances.

The difference between \$14,000 and \$20,000 will mean that the new armory will have to dispense with many things which would add greatly to its general utility. It means that much of the plumbing, cement work and painting will have to wait until a more favorable opportunity, and that the best authorities will be able to complete will be a structure utterly bare of all ornamentation. But that is not a vital defect and although it will probably cost more money in the long run to install these things, they will come in the course of time.

KEEP UP FIGHT,  
DECLARES CLARK

"I Will Not Give in Until I Am Nominated," Declares Speaker.

BALTIMORE, Maryland, July 1.—The recess from their labors seems to have revived the delegates to the Democratic national convention and last night both Speaker Clark and William J. Bryan made statements which excited much comment from the Bourbons here. Clark declared that he would keep on fighting until nominated, and Bryan said that the Missouri is right at heart but misled.

The statements were practically the only feature of a day spent for the most part in rest after the strenuous labors of Friday and Saturday. Many of the delegates are so hoarse, that they cannot speak above a whisper, and others are almost prostrated by the excessive heat of the last few days. The convention will open at eleven o'clock this morning with an utterly weary crowd of candidate selectors, most of whom will be only too glad to see the last of this struggle.

The question of the swing to Clark or Wilson was discussed freely during the day but no one seemed able to reach any definite conclusion, although there were not lacking rumors that Underwood would throw his force to Clark on the first ballot today. It was freely predicted that the fight would be finished early this morning, but there seems no good grounds for such a belief, as there are no signs of wavering on the part of any of the delegations.

Just before leaving here for Washington, late last night, Champ Clark issued a statement in which he said: "I came here to answer charges made regarding my connection with certain interests. I have not had an opportunity to do so upon the floor of the convention, but now the less my trip has been satisfactory. I am in this fight to stay, and I shall keep right on fighting until I get the nomination."

## Bryan Talks.

Bryan's statement was made somewhat earlier in the day. He said: "Mr. Clark, I have reason to believe, is right at heart. He wants the good of the people, but he has been misled by designing friends, who are aiming at something different. I would suggest, if the convention fails to reach an agreement upon either Clark or Wilson, that the names of such men as Senator O'Gorman, Mr. Kern, Senator-elect James, Culberson, Rayner or others of like caliber, be placed in nomination."

The only thing definite enough to be quoted was the report that the Sunday holiday had resulted in an agreement of the anti-Bryan men to oppose the candidacy of Governor Wilson of New Jersey.

ARMY PAY FOR  
JUNE AND JULY  
WILL BE COMING

Army men, rank and file, together with the civilians connected with the service, will get their money for this and last month, anyhow, and are not to be allowed to go penniless. The Associated Press sent word on Saturday night that the departmental deficits are to be provided for by congress, a resolution to that effect having been reported on Saturday, with every assurance that it will be passed today. It was supposed, without definite word to the contrary, that the resolution would cover only the deficits to the end of the fiscal year, which was yesterday, but cabled advices from The Advertiser's Washington correspondent, received last night, intimate that the resolution covers the army demands for July as well.

On Saturday, The Advertiser sought light on the Army Appropriation Bill situation, querying its Washington correspondent as follows:

"What prospect is there of an early passage of the Army Appropriation Bill?"

This reply was received: "There is no immediate prospect that the bill will be passed in congress, but the regular appropriations will be continued for July by congressional resolution."

SCHWARZBERG CANDIDATE  
FOR SUPERVISORIAL TICKET

Elmer Schwarzbarg of the James E. Morgan Estate will be a candidate for supervisorial honors on the Republican ticket, as a "good roads" candidate.

"I have my own idea about what good roads should be, and what methods should be employed to give the residents the right kind of roads," said Mr. Schwarzbarg. "The city is really that part down town where business is carried on and where the greatest traffic goes. Those streets should gradually be made permanent. Then have the 'inside belt roads,' such as a continuous road or drive through the city along King street, along Kalaniana'olani, and around Diamond Head and back through the city, say via Beretania avenue; then the road to the Pal and roads to the suburbs. Let those be the second consideration, while the roads running into them can be taken care of gradually. I favor the building of all roads but not all."

HIT BY BOOM;  
SANK TO DEATH

A. F. Branco Drowned Saturday Off Kalihi Bay—Was on Pleasure Sail.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Alvaro F. Branco, an employee of The Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, who lived with his parents on Magazine street, was drowned Saturday afternoon off Kalihi harbor and up until last night the body had not been recovered. Branco, with two companions, Francis Soares and Henry Melin, were out for a pleasure sail in an eighteen-foot, cat-rigged skiff when the former was knocked overboard by a swing of the boom. He sank before assistance could reach him, although his comrades did everything possible to save him.

The three left Honolulu harbor Saturday afternoon at two o'clock, intending to sail to Pearl Harbor. Soares, who reported the accident after the return of the skiff before nightfall, says that he was sitting on the seat tending the tiller and the other two were sitting on the gunwale of the little boat. Branco had hold of the main sheet line. The sea was rather rough and off Kalihi Bay one unusually high wave struck the boat. The boom jibbed very slowly. No one noticed it coming. Soares, seated low down in the boat, was missed by the boom which passed over his head to strike Melin, cutting his nose and mouth. Branco, seated behind Melin, was struck with the end of the boom, getting the full force of the blow. Melin was knocked into the water stunned, but came to in time to catch the boat and pull himself in.

Branco was also thrown overboard, but was unable to catch the boat. Soares put about and threw him a rope, which the swimmer was just about to grab when another wave came along and washed the rope out of his reach. Melin also threw a rope, which did not go far enough for Branco to reach.

Branco waved his hand to the men on the boat, as much as to say, "Good bye!" and disappeared beneath the water. They sailed back and forth for some time, but the unfortunate youth did not reappear, and then they went on to Pearl Harbor, where the authorities were notified of the tragedy.

Branco was nineteen years old. One of his brothers is employed by the electric company on Maui and three other brothers and five sisters live in Honolulu.

OFFICIAL CABLES  
CONFIRM GOOD NEWS

Army Headquarters Receive Notice That U. S. Treasury Is Again Open to Army.

For some unknown reason the quartermaster captain of the transport en route from Manila and due here on July 4 has failed to connect up with the military headquarters by wireless, an oversight which, however, has saved the officers, and practically every man, woman and child aboard much mental misery.

When the long cablegrams reached department headquarters from Washington, announcing the veto of the Army Appropriation Bill and the consequent notifications that the Army would receive no pay and that many people would be discharged from the service for lack of cash, an order was issued to have the news transmitted by wireless to the transport. Up to yesterday the transport had not been heard from. Yesterday, confirming the news published in The Advertiser, came the cable news to the headquarters that the "pay of army mileage for the fiscal year, 1912, is made available today by joint resolution of congress." The news had already reached all the army posts, but the second sigh of relief could be heard from Diamond Head to Leluehu, nevertheless.

As a result it will not be necessary to notify the transport people about the first messages and only the latter messages will be transmitted to the people on board. They will be spared the mental anguish which would have been caused had the text of the original cablegrams been transmitted.

Supplies for July Only. Captain Case, Depot Commissary, also received a cablegram stating that the cable of June 24 is revoked, but only a portion of the monthly supplies contracted for can be purchased. The cablegram gave instructions as to supplies only for the month of July. "In no case must they exceed one-twelfth of 1912 disbursements. Stores which can not be provided out of these funds must be purchased according to order."

This will provide for commutation of subsistence to men who were in Honolulu on detached service, and several men who had been ordered back to posts, can now remain at the respective offices of the department located in town. The commissary's order also means that beef, feed and general supplies can be purchased, but there is to be a limit in buying. However, the army forces here will continue to draw half a million pounds of ice during July to keep the water and supplies cool.

Nothing was said in the cablegram to Quartermaster Cooke about the pay of enlisted men for June, but the quartermaster believes this will be forthcoming about payday time, although there might be some delay until the end of the first week in the month of the beginning of the second week. The funds provided for the paymaster will be placed at his disposal today by credit to the bank through which the government does business.



# LURLINE WINNER OF LONG PACIFIC RACE

Record for the Trip  
in Most Imminent  
Danger.

Skipper Reports Fine  
Run From San  
Pedro Port.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

The 1912 transpacific yacht race honors go to the Lurline, the fast schooner yacht owned by A. E. Davis and commanded by Captain Lew B. Harris, which carried the hopes and the colors of the San Diego Yacht Club. This gives the speedy Lurline a credit of being a third-time winner.

She crossed the finishing line off Diamond Head at twenty-seven minutes after ten, local time, thirteen days, seventeen hours and three minutes from the time she left San Pedro harbor, June 16, at one in the afternoon.

Up to a late hour last night nothing had been seen or heard of the other yachts, the Hawaii, Natosse and Seafarer.

Like some great, white seabird, the Lurline, with all canvas set, entered the harbor yesterday afternoon, winner of the fourth transpacific yacht race from San Pedro, California, to Honolulu, the longest yacht race of the world.

From the main truck she flew a great yellow pennant, twenty-five feet in length, bearing the legend "San Diego 1912," referring to the exposition to be held in that city to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal.

## Her Welcome Warm.

When the Lurline crossed the finishing line she was boarded by a committee representing the Hawaii Yacht Club. Among the boarders were Captain Wilder, who two years ago brought the Hawaii across the line a winner; Secretary Vetlesen of the Hawaii Yacht Club, and Messrs. Halstead, Farrington and H. C. Carter.

The Lurline was towed to the foot of the Alakea wharf, where she is now berthed and the visiting yachtsmen were immediately taken in tow by the local club officials to the Country Club, the Pali and other points around town. They were the guests of the Indoor Yacht Club at the Young Rathskeller for lunch. During the afternoon, parties of the visitors were entertained at various clubs, principally at the Pacific.

No set program had been arranged up to a late hour last night as the committee wishes to bunch the "doings" so as to include the visitors from the other yachts which at half-past ten o'clock last night had not been sighted yet.

## Leads From Start.

The Lurline was the third boat over the starting line, but a few minutes later passed the Hawaii and held that position the rest of the day.

On the second day out the Seafarer disappeared over the horizon to the southwest, while the Natosse was passed at noon, and at sunset both the Natosse and the Hawaii had dropped out of sight astern. That was the last seen of the other yachts during the race. Nothing was sighted after leaving the Santa Barbara Islands except a couple of rusty tin cans.

The first four days light airs and calms were encountered, but after that the trades were picked up, and although not as strong as to call forth the best sailing qualities of the Lurline, nevertheless, brought her along steadily at an average of two hundred miles a day.

The sea was rough enough during most of the passage to necessitate the use of table racks. From the time the Lurline left San Diego until the start of the race she tried out five different cooks, three Americans, one negro and one Japanese. The little brown man certainly made good and his cooking was doubtless the cause of the great harmony which prevailed among the members of the crew during the trip over.

## Topmast Goes.

On the morning of June 21, while in a lumpy sea, the fore topmast carried away. At the time of the accident, the mainmast was lowered so as to permit the reeving of a new maintopmast sheet, and the strain of the balloon jib proved too great for the slender spar.

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Two hours later the wind was blowing so strong that it was found impossible to keep the broken gaff on for the purpose of preventing the mainmast from ripping, so they lowered the mainmast and topmast and took them off the gaff and stowed them. Then the mainmast was rehoisted with out a gaff and used as a trymast. After these repairs were made, with every man hard at work, the square topmast sheet was carried away. It was then necessary for two men to go aloft and reef them in the squall.

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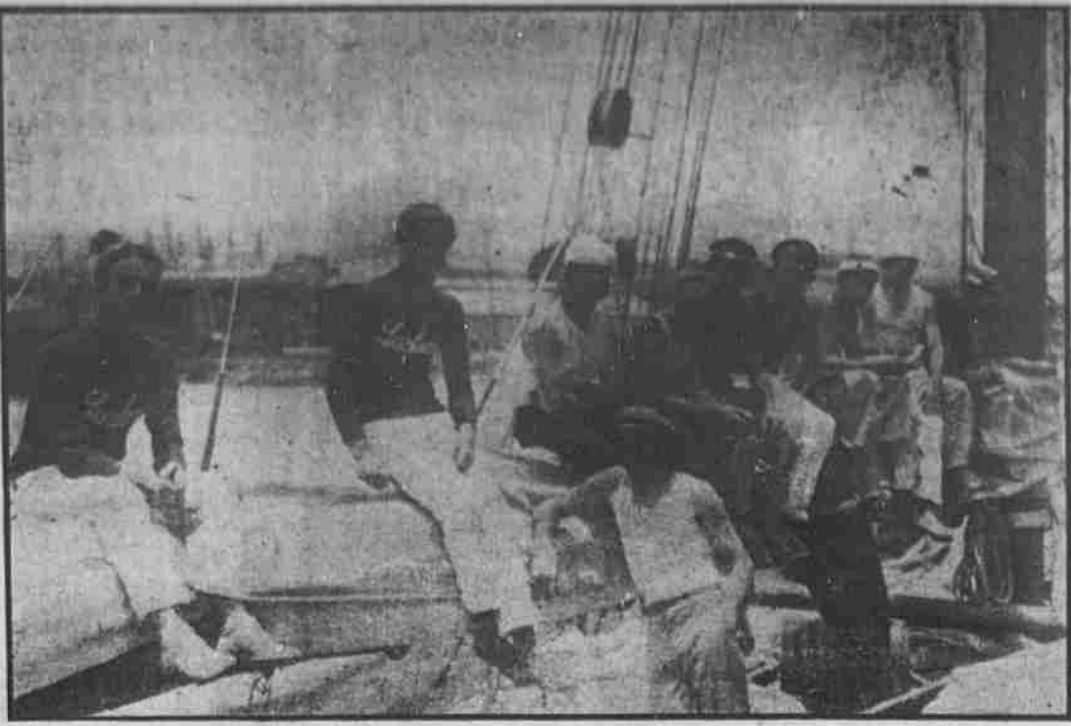
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RESTING AFTER THE RACE.

The two mates went aloft and did yeoman service in clearing the wreckage from the swaying mast.

Aside from a few rips in the light sails and the parting of the topmast sheets, no other accidents occurred.

The boys were glad to get into the warmth of the tropics as the first part of the trip was cold and disagreeable. Standing watch "four on and four off" has put them into arrears with their sleep account and they did justice to Honolulu beds last night.

One of the crew, who displayed a fondness for sleeping on lookout at night, was persuaded, through the agency of a couple of buckets of cold sea water, to discontinue the practice.

All the members of the Lurline crew, except one, are visiting Honolulu for the first time, and the people of the islands are determined that their days here shall be filled with unalloyed pleasure.

Captain Harris, well known in Honolulu, is looking hale and hearty. He has with him as mates George Swanson and Frank Wyatt. His crew, which is composed of San Diego boys who volunteered for the race, are as follows:

Leslie Brown, Forrest Clark, Bert Dill, Bill Farmer, Herman Halcomb, Roy Keyes, W. Langdon, George Leavy, Ned Payson and Arthur Simpson. They are all amateurs, except the steward, cook, the Japanese official who answers to the name of Henry Bridget.

The sun and wind of the Pacific have tanned the boys to the color of the average Polynesian and given them appetites that can't be beat.

Funds to defray the expenses of the Lurline trip were raised by public subscription in San Diego and a benefit performance of a local stock company.

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# HAWAII ROMPS HOME WINNER OF RACE OVER SEAFARER

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HAWAII, second place in 1912 yacht race, actual time 14 days, 16 hours, 38 minutes. Allowed a handicap by Seafarer of 8 hours, 23 minutes, 45 seconds. Best time for one day, 225 miles, a new record for the yacht.

SEAFARER, third place in race, actual time, 14 days, 11 hours, 32 minutes.

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Two more yachts, the Hawaii and the Seafarer, passed across the line at Diamond Head yesterday morning and now all but the yawl Natosse have reached the end of the 1912 race from San Pedro across the Pacific. The Seafarer, entered by the San Francisco Yacht Club, arrived at four-thirty yesterday morning and just two minutes past nine o'clock the Hawaii came flying into port, cheered as the winner of second place, a worthy feat indeed, and one that Honolulu is proud of.

All day yesterday eager eyes watched for tidings of the belated Natosse, but up to a late hour last night she had not been sighted.

Captain William H. Stroud of the Hawaii and Captain J. W. Norris of the Seafarer both declared the race just ended one of the most successful ever held. Because of a handicap of eight hours, twenty-three minutes and forty-five seconds allowed the Hawaii by the Seafarer, the Hawaii captures second place in the race, although she did not reach her goal until four hours and thirty-two minutes after her bigger rival.

Members of the crew of the Hawaii say the race was lost by them in the first four days because of the calm which settled near the shore. Eager for a breeze to give them a swift start, they simply had to wait in vain.

The Lurline, which arrived on Sunday and won the race, was able to slip along even in calm.

The roughest part of the trip for the Hawaii came just at the end on Sunday night and early yesterday morning when the yacht struck a heavy rain squall which lasted a half-hour. She had just passed the Molokai light.

After the squall a heavy wind came up and the run from Molokai to Diamond Head was not so fast. Arch Brown, a member of the South Coast Yacht Club and a guest on the Hawaii, who came on watch during the squall, hung on to the boom for several minutes and while being roughly jerked from side to side came nearly being lost overboard. Warren Wood, a member of the South Coast Yacht Club, also a guest on the Hawaii, also had a strenuous time.

The only lull time during the big race came when this wind of about forty miles velocity was struck. After Maui was sighted at 9:30 the main gaff broke, but the members of the crew left it up in order that they might still keep the topmast set.

## Real Sailing.

At this time and for during the second, third and fourth days the wind was very light and all the yachts made a slow start. Only the Lurline, a remarkable speeder in calm, forged ahead at the start. These days at the start meant the loss of the race for the Hawaii for she was unable to get away in the prevailing weather.

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this race the best time ever made by the Hawaii on a single day was 203 miles but this record was broken on five different days during the race just ended. The new record just made for the yacht is 225 miles. On the other four days when the old record was beaten, 205 miles were made, 211, 221 and 208 miles.

Members of the Hawaii declare great credit is due to Captain Stroud for the remarkable way in which he handled the race, also to First Officer E. C. Center and Second Officer F. E. Fredericks. All were untiring in their efforts to crowd on every bit of sail the yacht could carry during the entire trip.

Watches were divided into four hours each, with no dog watches as the other yachts established. Many a time on night watches Officer Fredericks displayed great seamanship by going along and resetting topmast sheets which had carried away. This required considerable work during the race. One-half inch flexible wire cables were used for square topmast sheets. Mr. Fredericks was assistant to Captain Stroud in navigation and although it was his first experience in this work he is said to have displayed remarkable aptitude.

## Greased His Ship.

While the Hawaii was in the harbor at San Pedro before the race started quite a sensation was caused in nautical circles when Captain Stroud sprang a surprise by greasing his yacht with pot lead on the hull below the water line and then had graphite spread from the bottom of the bob stay and run aft in the form of a large oval to within ten feet of the stern where it rounded off to the rudder. This was done on the port side only as the boat expected to be on this side during the first three or four days of the race.

On the first day's work applying the pot lead five gallons were used after which sandpaper was used to make it shine like glass. On the next day five gallons of graphite was applied.

In all history of transoceanic racing no other captain had ever used this idea with his boat. Although it gave it an odd appearance it was done for the purpose of assisting in making time in the race. Oftentimes this is done for short races, but never for long races. No other skipper in the race ended used this method of gaining time. Captain Stroud is gratified with the result as he believes considerable time was made.

## Crew Enjoyed It All.

Members of the crew say there was not a moment during the race but what was greatly enjoyed by all. When the race started the Hawaii crossed the line first. Captain Harris of the Lurline allowed the Hawaii to cross first in order to see the course she took.

One mile after the start was made the Lurline passed the Hawaii and the Natosse, astern of the Hawaii, followed. Running along the coast to Point Juan Capistrano the Hawaii then came about and headed south half east. The Lurline at the bow headed toward Catalina Islands.

At this time and for during the second, third and fourth days the wind was very light and all the yachts made a slow start. Only the Lurline, a remarkable speeder in calm, forged ahead at the start. These days at the start meant the loss of the race for the Hawaii for she was unable to get away in the prevailing weather.

## Passed Natosse Second Day.

On the fourth day out the Hawaii edged its way out to the trade winds where conditions immediately became favorable for better speed. The Hawaii out and the Natosse on the second night out and then lost sight of all the other yachts and did not see another passing ship of any description until arriving here yesterday.

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made before the start was a great aid in making time when once the yacht reached the trade winds. After the crew got the squaretops up they lowered the foresails and under mainmast, main club topmast, squaresail and square topmast sailed for ten days at high speed. This reminded the boys of surfing at Waikiki. Often the yacht would shoot along on a wave for a period of ten seconds.

Practically the rest of the trip until the yacht struck the squall Sunday night, was made without special incident.

## Seafarer Made Long Loop.

Had the yacht Seafarer taken the same course as the Lurline did, instead of trying to loop the circle, Captain Norris would have brought his boat across the finishing line off Diamond Head a winner two days ahead of the Lurline, according to the statement made last night by a member of his crew, who accounts for the big yacht's defeat by the fact that her skipper was unfamiliar with the long course.

The Seafarer led the other three yachts a merry race from the start, outfooting and outpointing them until she lost sight of them at her stern. Then she took a more southerly course as future events proved, traveling a few hundred miles further than the Lurline and the Hawaii. She got the Molokai light ahead of her at midnight Sunday, and crossed the finishing line at 4:30 yesterday morning.

She was met at the finish by the quarantine launch, aboard which were Frank Halstead and Cushman Carter, and by eight o'clock yesterday morning was safely moored Ewa of the Alakea wharf and just inside of the Lurline's berth.

Though the Seafarer crossed the line three hours and twenty-two minutes before the Hawaii, she lost second place in the race to the local boat, which had a time allowance handicap against the Seafarer of eight hours, twenty-three minutes and forty-five seconds. Had the Natosse finished before eighteen minutes past three, yesterday afternoon, the Seafarer would have had to content herself with fourth and last place in the race but, since the Natosse failed to show up by that time and moreover as she had not been sighted from Diamond Head at a late hour last night, the big San Francisco entry goes down officially as Number Three in the fourth transpacific struggle.

## Her Trip.

After losing sight of the other boats, the Seafarer tacked to the south and the first four or five days met only light winds and calms. She kept on a circle to the southwest until she struck latitude 21, the Honolulu line, and then made a lee line for this port.

The voyage was uneventful and there were no accidents as the ship's log shows. "Flying fish weather," is the way Mate N. L. Carter put it. Not a sail or steamer smoke was sighted on the way, the Molokai light being the only thing, aside from sea and sky, seen during the trip until the Seafarer came in sight of land.

"It was a delightful trip, one of the best I have ever taken," said A. W. Follansbee, who, with Mrs. Follansbee and Mrs. Norris, wife of the captain and owner of the Seafarer, were passengers on the cruise.

## Thirteen Aboard.

The boat has thirteen souls aboard of her, as follows: Captain Owner L. A. Norris, Mate N. L. Carter, Mrs. Norris and Mrs. Follansbee, passengers; Mrs. Peterson, Peter Hansen, C. Bjorn, R. Christensen, M. Goodman, and Geo. Roford, crew; Katori, cook, and Haruo, waiter.

The Seafarer is a splendid boat and an excellent sailor. Her accommodations times leave nothing to be desired. She was built in the East and brought out from Boston two years ago around the Horn on a trip around the world by her owner, Captain Norris.

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# KUHIO DEFIES 'FREAR-COOKE COMBINE' TO BEAT HIM

(Continued from Page One.)

## As to Tariff.

"At a time when the tariff on sugar is directly and seriously challenged and our right even to secure Caucasian immigration is sought to be seriously impaired, it will help her cause greatly for Hawaii of her own motion to repudiate the un-American rule of the Frear-Cooke combine, and to separate the legitimate interests of sugar and business from a political domination that has already seriously affected the good will and respect of the American people for Hawaii, and threatens to bring serious troubles to us in many ways unless unfavorable conditions now existing are promptly and sincerely readjusted.

"The present Republican organization of this Territory is loyal first to the Frear-Cooke combine, and secondarily, and only in so far as it suits their own purposes, to the Republican party and its principles, and I doubt whether my views can be endorsed in the usual manner with the machinery of the party organization in the absolute control of this combine, and in view of the methods and means they are willing to resort to, as shown by the proceedings in, and the results of, the late convention in this city.

## No Compromise.

"One thing is certain, I shall run on no compromise or half-hearted platform, or on any platform that does not clearly and emphatically endorse the above views, believing as I do that they represent the real views and wishes of a great majority of the Republican voters of this Territory.

"JONAH KALANIANAOLE."

## "Sorry," Says Cooke.

"I regret very much to see that Kuhio has definitely decided to continue his personal fight with the Governor and drag the whole matter into the fall campaign," says J. P. Cooke. "His action will be to completely disrupt the Republican party, which the supported him so well and so consistently, while the line of his campaign against the Governor, which he says is to be along the lines of his various charges, will create more or less industrial unrest here and harm the islands in a business way. Kuhio will accomplish nothing to improve conditions by a campaign along the lines he threatens that he could not accomplish in other ways, while he will do a great deal of quite unnecessary harm, to business and to his own people.

## A Fair Convention.

"The Delegate has been illadvised in this matter. He accuses what he calls the Frear-Cooke party of unfairness towards him, forgetting that it was he who started the whole controversy with a united party in an attempt to seek personal revenge on the Governor. He says that the recent convention was not fairly conducted. I emphatically deny the charge. We were as fair as fairness itself. We fought a fair fight on a clearly defined issue and won, in spite of which we offered to forego the advantage our majority gave us and give him and his friends half the Chicago delegation. We offered this at the commencement of the convention, and again toward its close, when it was certain that we had the majority to do as we wished. Our offer was refused by his friends.

"The Delegate says that his campaign is not to be against the sugar interests, at the same time saying that his campaign will be along the line of his charges, which are directly aimed at the sugar interests of Hawaii. Kuhio forgets, perhaps, that he has held office by reason of the support the business interests have given him. In the last campaign, the business men of Hawaii rallied to his support almost to a man. If they had not, McCandless would have defeated him.

## Unenviable Position.

"Kuhio puts himself in an unenviable position in this whole matter. He charged the Governor with certain things and asked for an investigation. The investigation was promised and he professed himself satisfied and agreed to abide by the result of the investigation he had asked for. He agreed that the fight between himself and Frear should not be a part of the last convention contest. Now, without waiting for the investigation, he announces that he will carry on the fight here, where it can do no possible good one way or the other, practically acknowledging that he has no confidence in his ability to back up his charges with proof before an independent investigation.

## Had Hoped Better Things.

"I had been in great hopes that the Delegate would have stuck to his promise to let the Frear charges be settled by Secretary Fisher and that we could have wiped that matter out and all got together again for the party, with Kuhio as our candidate. I have invariably stated that I thought he was the logical candidate again, writing that to a Maui inquirer no later than last week. We certainly appreciate the fact that Kuhio has been a good representative of the Islands up until the time of his break with the Governor. Now, of course, he cannot expect the business interests to help him, although it is quite unlikely that any great fight will be made against him for the nomination. All we can do will be to stand aside and let Kuhio continue on his course. To attempt to oppose him would only be to force the Territory into a race issue fight, which would be the worst thing possible for Hawaii and for the wellbeing of all the people here."

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# TORNADO KILLS HUNDREDS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Ten Million Dollars' Worth of  
Damage Done by Fierce  
Wind.

## REGINA GUTTED BY STORM

Residences, Churches and Public  
Buildings Now in  
Ruins.

REGINA, Saskatchewan, July 1.—Four hundred persons are reported to have been killed and an estimated total damage of \$10,000,000 was done here yesterday afternoon by a tornado, which is the worst that has ever struck the Canadian Northwest.

A pitiful feature in connection with the awful catastrophe is that the city was gaily decorated in honor of the celebration of Dominion Day and the storm swept down upon the hundreds who were here to attend the festivities.

Without any warning the tornado smote the city with a wind that at times reached the rate of ninety miles an hour. It moved down buildings in a clean swath for a distance of six blocks through the central business and residence portion of the city.

Practically nothing in its path escaped its fury. Hundreds of residences, including some of the oldest and finest in the city, were leveled in an instant. Homes of the richest and poorest citizens alike fell in the wake of the storm's fury.

Three of the finest churches of the city were wrecked and many persons who had just left the edifices after the usual Sunday services had narrow escapes from death from the flying debris.

Several business houses were wrecked, some only partially, but many completely. Six grain elevators were demolished and innumerable small frame buildings were carried along in the wind like kindling wood.

The storm also devastated the retail district and badly damaged the new parliament building which had only recently been completed at a great cost. It was one of the finest structures in the city.

The telephone building was badly demolished and scores of telephone operators who were at the switchboard when the storm struck the city hastened from the building. So far as can be ascertained this morning, all escaped serious injury.

Many automobiles which were on streets were picked up bodily and carried along for several blocks. Every vehicle has been pressed into service to remove the dead to temporary morgues. The hospitals are filled with the injured and many sufferers are being cared for by friends.

Six hundred families have been made homeless and the scene of devastation is pitiable. It will be several days before the exact total monetary loss will be known.

After passing over this city the storm swept on to the northwest through Saskatchewan, leaving a trail of dead, homeless sufferers and wrecked homes in its path of destruction.

# CUPID WORKING ON STATEMENT

Prince Reported to Be Preparing  
Hot Shot for His Political  
Foes.

Prince Cupid, Delegate of Hawaii to congress, is reported to be working upon a statement which he proposes to give to the people of the Territory within a few days. Although he positively declined last night to make known the contents of the document, it is reported that it contains some of the hottest political shot yet fired in the long battle the Delegate has waged.

It is understood that among other things Kuhio will reaffirm his intention of withdrawing from the party he has represented in Washington, should President Taft see fit to ignore his charges or Secretary Fisher refuse to approve them after his visit here. He will not support Frear in any event, continues the report, which is more or less authenticated.

The same reports insist that the Delegate will urge the changes he has before demanded and will repeat his charges against Governor Frear with the addition of more recent "violations." He will, it is said, declare his intention of working hard to select a legislature to defeat the plans of Governor Frear, should that official be re-appointed. He will also, it is said, assert that should Mr. Frear be selected by the President, he will undertake to introduce into the house at the next session, a resolution calling for the amendment of the Organic Act of the Territory, by striking out the clause which now prohibits any but a resident of Hawaii from becoming Governor of the Islands.



The Skipper Who Brought the Lurline to Victory.





The Coming of the Star-Bulletin.

Now Is the Time to Start.

An International Declaration.

How Sun Yat Sen Was "Born" in Hawaii.

When all is said and done, I hate to see the passing of the Star, even if in its death it has arisen hyphenated as the Star-Bulletin. Especially do I regret when I read in the farewell edition of the Bulletin that "although the name of the two papers is changed" (whatever that means) "the newspaper that will be served to Evening Bulletin subscribers will not be new." This is a distinct disappointment and would almost lead one to the belief that it is the Bulletin which has swallowed the Star, and not the other way round, but perhaps things will not be as bad as the Bulletin threatens.

Walter G. Smith, in the third farewell he has penned for a Honolulu public, pays a nice little compliment to Riley Allen, who becomes editor of the new hyphenated paper. He says:

In leaving the editorship of the Hawaiian Star to undertake another kind of work the undersigned does so with natural regret at severing old ties with readers and co-workers, yet with the hope that Hawaii may be better served by the change which unites the Star and Bulletin in one sphere of loyal and helpful service.

Whether this is a final good-bye to journalism it is too soon to say; but at least it may prove to be a long absence. And so, to readers who have been friendly and forbearing, to colleagues who have been loyal and faithful, to a successor who lacks no qualification for his duties, to an ownership and management that have been staunch in their cooperation, to the old paper itself, herewith is greeting and farewell.

WALTER G. SMITH.

It is Herbert Melton Ayres, however, who chants the dirge over the twin graves of the afternoon dailies and who waters the flowers beside the Star's tombstone with his versified tears. This versatile fight-promoter and poet sings thus:

Good-bye, old Star, we're packing up our chattels,  
Scissors and paste and other kindred tools,  
Tearing from walls the old familiar legends,  
Plucking the gum from 'neath the office stools.

Cigars and pipes and ancient umbrellas,  
Atlas and record we take home today;  
The Star has set and all its merry fellows  
From this time on will draw an alien pay.

No more will they, that you may shine the brighter,  
Scour the town for all that smells like news;  
Nor will they mure at strawless brick-work labor  
When "Dan" demands some "Little Interviews."

Shipping and sport scribble lay their pens down sadly,  
Court man and sob miss quit you with a sigh;  
It's true there's lots of other papers running,  
Still they won't be just quite the same—good-bye!

Good-bye, old Star, the boys away are drifting,  
Some 'cross the way and others o'er the sea;  
"The Onlooker" with fitting rites lies buried  
Beneath the shadow of the "Coco Tree."

The Rystander, sympathizing with Ayres, bidding aloha to Walter G. and bowing towards Editor Allen, takes this occasion to welcome the Star-Bulletin into the field. "I wish it the greatest success in the work it promises to do 'For Honolulu.'"

Within a few days the various Republican precinct clubs will nominate the ones from among whom are to be chosen the club officers for the term. These officers will exercise considerable influence during the coming campaign for party control. The roll books will be in their hands; the matter of accepting or rejecting nominations for delegates to the territorial and county conventions will be more or less up to them; the currying on of the work of reorganization in the various precincts will be for them to do. As a matter of fact, a great many of the very important affairs of the party will be settled one way or the other by the precinct club officers to be elected next month, and to take an active part in precinct club affairs at the present moment, therefore, is to do something of decided importance to all who wish to see the party in decent hands for the fall campaign.

How many of the "business men" of the city know even the date of the nominations in their precincts, or who the possible candidates will be from whom are to be picked the men to handle the affairs of their particular precinct? How many know what is going on among the "politicians," who expect to hold office next year, and handle the taxpayers' money? How many men from the Commercial Club, chamber of commerce, merchants' association, civic federation and others of the organizations made up of the principal taxpayers of the community are taking any active interest in this quiet preparation that is going on to "swing things" this fall.

Now is the time to get busy, not later on, after everything has been fixed. Every voter with his own and Honolulu's interest at heart should prepare to take a part in the coming precinct elections. He should make sure that his name is on the roll, find out when and where his precinct club meets, learn who are the ones likely to be candidates for office, find out something about them, and, if not satisfied, prepare himself to put in nomination someone who is satisfactory.

One thing the "good citizens" must not do, however. He must not go into his precinct club for the first time or for the first time for months, and suppose that he is going to dominate it. He must realize the fact that politically he is of decidedly less importance than many a less important man, because he is probably an amateur, with very, very much to learn. The average "good citizen" must be content to sit, look and listen until he knows at least the rudiments of the game he wants to play. If he sits, looks and listens with a fair degree of intelligence, however, he will not be long in finding out what is what; then he can move without falling over his own feet and get somewhere without antagonizing a majority of the men he has to do his business with.

The "business men," the "good citizens" and the others who keep consistently out of touch with the apparently minor but actually important affairs of their own club can do this city great and lasting benefit by taking a few political lessons and then using the wisdom they acquire. It may be a "bally nuisance" and "awfully unpleasant" and more to attend a precinct meeting or serve on a precinct committee, but by attending and serving only can the average white voter of Honolulu do for Honolulu politically what he should.

And NOW is the time to start.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.

The above, which is quoted from a document of which, I believe, all persons in Honolulu know the name, but which not very many have understandingly read through, is given here for the benefit of those patriots who have voiced objections to the fact that an American of Japanese descent is to read the Declaration of Independence on the Fourth of July. It should not be necessary to tell patriots that the quotation is from that immortal document, drawn up by a committee of the continental congress composed of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Roger Sherman and Robert Livingston and adopted unanimously by that congress on July 4, 1776, which is to be read by the American of Japanese descent.

Particular attention is called to the fact that the framers of the Declaration of Independence wrote that ALL men are created equal and that the members of the second continental congress agreed unanimously that ALL men are created equal. It appears to me that those fighting jingoes who object to the plans of the Fourth of July committee should keep their mouths shut long enough to give themselves a chance to read the Declaration of Independence and get through their thick heads just what that document for all mankind means. The entire preamble of the Declaration of Independence deals with the unalienable rights of men, and with the narrow prejudices of those who believe that their Creator has made them of some extra special brand of clay and who, in their narrowness, are willing to declare publicly that the framers of the Declaration based it upon a false conception of the equality of mankind.

I see that Sun Yat Sen is coming back to Honolulu for a visit, on his way to the United States. I will be glad to see him and to make the difference in the reception he gets at this port from officials and people to the once he used to get. I remember distinctly the time when the doctor had to travel secretly and pass many a weary hour in detention at the immigration sheds, along with other Chinese whose right to enter the country was being questioned. In those days Doctor Sun slipped about Chinatown without attracting attention, although he was always "at home" to newspaper men and always ready to tell of his

## About and Things People Written for The Advertiser by Katherine M. Yates

It has been said that the office should seek the man, and this is undoubtedly true, but just at this stage it is somewhat difficult for the average mind to form a mental picture of any office within the gift of the American people, wandering about like Diogenes with his lantern, seeking for the man;—and yet the man which the office should be seeking, is exactly the same sort of a man as the one for whom Diogenes searched. Did you ever play "drop-the-handkerchief" when the little boy who was being chased couldn't run at all, although he was exceedingly nimble of foot when it came to tag or baseball? Or did you ever play "blind-man's-buff" when one or two would insist upon dancing about squarely in front of the blind man and baiting him, in order to be caught and be the most important person in the game? However, that sort of thing is both literally and figuratively "mere child's play" in comparison with the manner in which the modest and retiring official possibilities wait for the office to seek them out. Instead of that, the men with the official bees in their bonnets, slam said bonnets into the ring and start forth with their cohorts, all armed with laws and branding iron, with bait and tackle, with gun, rifle and hunting-knife, with bird-line and nets, with sword, pistol and boomerang, gongs, tin pans and fireworks;—in fact, with as many varieties of paraphernalia as the conversational gentleman carried into Africa upon his campaign of self and beast annihilation. And when all of these modest and demure individuals get a fine fat office with a pedestal accompaniment rounded up—an office which it is each one's professed intention to have stuffed and placed in the public museum for the benefit of all who wish to come and gaze and learn—when this is rounded up ready for capture and the mole begins—the question before the American people is, as to how much of the cherished hide of the office is going to be left in one piece for the purpose of stuffing and mounting and placing upon exhibition for our edification. It begins to look as if the said hide is going to be so thoroughly lacerated, mangled and rent that it will present a rather sorry appearance when it is set up in its glass case for us to admire. Poor Diogenes would have had a hard, hard time if there had been any gold or glory in being found and exhibited by him—there would not have remained enough of him, his lantern or his barrel to "point the moral or adorn the tale." Diogenes probably realized the wisdom of his course and the value of his skin when he failed to tack a material premium upon the status of the object of his quest. When an American office goes out to seek its man, it would be wise to go clad in a coat-of-mail, leave its lantern at home, and go in the dark of the moon, if it wants to come back in condition to stand squarely upon both feet and hold its head up.

There is a fortune ahead for some enterprising editor who will get out a twin newspaper, and canvass for subscriptions when "the lady of the house" is at home. Under present conditions breakfast is served along these lines:

Well, well—so Wilson leads the convention! I just about thought that would be the way of it. I thought it would be either Wilson or Champ Clark. I hope they won't nominate Clark. He has said some things—remember that article in the paper the other day about what he said—oh, yes you do—it was yesterday or the day before. Well, you ought to read those things—how are you going to keep in touch with the interests of your country if you don't read? I suppose that if he had been giving his opinion about overalls or ruffled pompadours, you'd have read all about it. It is the strangest thing that women never pay any attention whatever to matters of real importance. No, I'm not ready for cakes yet. Well, what do you think of this—the labor unions and steamship men after Fear! Wouldn't that frost you! No, of course Fear hasn't got back yet. For goodness sake wouldn't it have been in the paper long ago if he had been coming today? He can't be here and in Chicago at the same time, can he? If I were you I'd keep posted right upon this little island, even if I couldn't grasp the affairs of the whole country. It's all in the paper every day, and all you have to do is to read it. It does seem as if a woman's mind can't lift itself above servants and dresses, and dresses and servants; and then they feel abused if a man hints that he fails to find mental companionship at home. What sort of a companion is a woman who doesn't know about anything beyond the boundaries of her front door—unless it is over her back fence! Yes, she can bring the cakes now. Hello, this says that Hadley confirms what Roosevelt said about the Taft leaders and the Delegates from Washington and Texas. Now I suppose that you haven't the slightest idea who Hadley is. Well, who is he? I thought so. And I suppose you don't know what Roosevelt said, either. Well, I simply can't understand it—I can't see how any human being—even a woman—of ordinary intelligence—can be so utterly indifferent to every interest of her country that she will not spend ten minutes a day to find out what is going on. It certainly is a mystery to me. No, I don't wish any more coffee. Yes, I suppose the cakes are all right, but I haven't much appetite. I presume you think that if you give me enough to eat, that is all that I ought to expect of you—that a desire for mental companionship is absurd—well, probably it is—I ought to have learned that by this time; but I can tell you that it comes pretty hard when a man wants to discuss the great affairs of the nation with his wife and finds her to be absolutely an empty vessel—no knowledge of anything—no ideas—nothing but a vast, dense ignorance. It is disheartening. Yes, I am going now. Good-bye. What's that? Am I going to take the newspaper with me? Why certainly—don't I always take it? What do you ask that sort of a question for? I haven't finished reading it and I can read some on my way downtown. Bring it home tonight! Well, do you think that I am going around all day with a big newspaper stuffed in my pocket? Subscribe for an evening paper—well, I should say not! Why, because I don't want it— isn't everything always in the morning paper? Take out another subscription for the morning paper! Well, what in the world is the matter with you— isn't one paper enough for a family of two people? It does seem to me sometimes as if you are the very silliest person that I ever saw. I suppose that women do have minds, but what they use them for is beyond me! Good-bye. I'm sorry if I have seemed cross this morning—I haven't intended to be, but I am very much disheartened—very much indeed. No, I can't tell whether I will be home early or not—I may go to the club for dinner.

A paragraph in the morning paper speaks of a tour of the Island by the Boy Scouts, and mentions that some of the patrols are "recruited from districts where this world's goods are none too plentiful, and where chances of jobs with pay sufficient to leave something over for uniforms, are none too plentiful." That on this tour the boys have a "subconscious hope" that there will be a surplus from their entertainments along the route, sufficient to purchase scout equipment. Every one of you has been a small boy, or else had a small boy for a brother, or a small boy for a son;—and therefore you know what a uniform—baseball, cowboy or otherwise—means to a small boy;—and if so be that you have forgotten, then shut your eyes for a moment and lean back in your chair, and you will remember just exactly—with a little thrill and a little sigh. The Boy Scout movement is one of the three biggest things in the world today for the present and future good of the nation. When those boys come back, so the paper said, they may give their "show" here—and the tickets will be ten cents. It would almost seem as if each one of us would simply have to have a ticket, whether he can go or not,—and it would almost seem as if when he bought that ticket, he would think of the little thrill that he had when he shut his eyes and remembered how a uniform feels on a small boy—and would leave a fifty-cent piece on the counter instead of a dime—ten cents for the ticket, and forty cents for the thrills—his and that of the small boy when he first wraps his arms around the bundle of uniform.

big things he expected to accomplish for China. He talked so much about what he was going to do, in fact, that more than once the Honolulu editors refused to print his interviews and always qualified them. This time, I imagine, it will be different.

The coming of the first President of the Chinese Republic will revive all the talk, I suppose, of the supposed fact that he was born on Hawaiian soil—at Koolau, in Honolulu, in Kula, Maui, and a few other places. I hate to be the one to do it, but for the sake of historical accuracy I can not keep to myself what I know. The august department of state at Washington has formally certified to the fact that Sun Yat Sen is an American citizen, while there is also on file in the office of the secretary of Hawaii a certificate of Hawaiian birth made out for Sun Yat Sen, despite which I am sorry to say that the famous Chinese Liberator was born in China, near Canton, and came here with his father when he was a fairly good chunk of a boy.

The birth certificate and the declaration of the state department are only the result of diplomatic action, evolved in a good cause and, all will doubtless agree, justified by circumstances. Doctor Sun simply had to be born in Hawaii for patriotic reasons and aloha for China dictated the certificates. He got his birth certificate at a time when he was being held at Angel Island, San Francisco, for deportation. He had traveled to the Coast from Honolulu on one of his money gathering missions among Chinese abroad and was nailed by the immigration inspectors inside the Golden Gate. In vain he protested that he was from Hawaii and was not a laborer. There was nothing doing, so far as the San Francisco officials were concerned, unless he lay in the detention shed, papers to prove his claims. Accordingly, while he lay in the detention shed, friends here hurriedly prepared evidence to prove that he had been born here, proof desired to get him out of the clutches of an enemy, and this proof secured the Hawaiian birth certificate which went on to Washington, satisfied the state department and opened the doors of America to the travelling representative and the live wire of the Chinese revolutionists.

This, I am well informed and do verily believe, are the facts in the case. As the retail now can not hurt Doctor Sun and as they may clear up the various stories told here concerning the various places in Hawaii pointed out as Doctor Sun's birthplace, I see no reason for further suppression.

COMMODORE WILDER. If any man is capable of bringing the Hawaii in fact it is Captain Bill Wilder. Even when he is seasick, and lying out full length on the deck, if anything goes wrong aloft, he is up like a monkey, feeding the ship all the time. That shows the material he is made of. I expect the yacht in early Monday morning.

## CRUISER COLORADO IN PORT; RENEWS OLD FRIENDSHIPS

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

As leader in the big gun competition among the cruisers of the Pacific fleet, and with her 800 men and officers in excellent health, the armored cruiser Colorado, of the second division of the Pacific fleet, steamed into Honolulu harbor at daybreak yesterday from Manila and docked at the foot of Alakea street. Quarantine was passed without inspection, the medical officer having sent the report that all were well.

The Colorado is en route to Bremerton, where Lieutenant Commander T. S. Wilson, executive officer on the ship, says she will undergo the annual repairs. The boilers and stacks will be overhauled, a new telephone system installed and other needed repairs made, which will place the cruiser in fine condition.

### Planned to Be Back.

Delighted to again visit the Paradise of the Pacific, the crew soon left the boat and were scattered throughout the city. Many are hoping the cruiser will remain here over the Fourth of July in order that the great holiday may be celebrated on shore, but Captain Gill stated yesterday he expects to have the big ship leave some time Tuesday.

The two days' stop here will be time to coal and secure provisions, besides allowing the crew a good time on shore. The Colorado and other cruisers at Bremerton including the Maryland, will take part in the potlatch at Seattle the week of July 14.

Captain Gill reports that the Colorado made an excellent showing in the target practice held in Manila May 30. At the target practice in October the Colorado's record was the best of the Navy. The practice just completed at Manila counts even a greater number of points than the one last fall and the standing of the different ships is computed on the records made at these two practices. The official standing will not be known until all reports are collected at Washington and the comparisons made out and announced by the naval authorities. It is reported, however, that it is practically certain the Colorado record was better than that of any of the other ships in the Navy.

Unofficial returns show that the Colorado gunners made thirty-seven hits in the night target practice. Five hundred rounds of ammunition are said to have been fired during this practice. The longest distance was 12,000 yards.

### Gunners Penalized.

Unofficial reports also show that probably the gunners will be penalized when the final report on the score is made, owing to the fact that the lights were turned on just before firing, contrary to the regulations.

The armored cruisers taking part in the target practice at Manila were the California and South Dakota of the Pacific fleet, and the armored cruiser Saratoga, of the first division of the Asiatic fleet.

In the daytime target practice the California is reported to have made two hits with the eight-inch guns and the South Dakota none. In the daytime practice the Colorado is said to have made five hits and six positive hits with the eight-inch guns.

Leaving Manila June 10 the Colorado arrived in Guam Saturday, June 15, and left there Tuesday, June 8 for Honolulu. The 3500 mile journey here was made in twelve days, which is considered good time. The long trip was uneventful.

Members of the crew say they were entertained royally by Lieutenant W. E. Whitehead, who boarded the ship at Guam, with a clever sleight-of-hand performance. Lieutenant Whitehead is reported to be en route to Washington where he will appear in a court-martial hearing instituted against the governor.

General of Guns.

### Pennsylvania Coming.

Wireless reports said to have been received by the Colorado from a passing ship en route here are to the effect that the Pennsylvania of which Captain Charles F. Pond is in command, is en route to Honolulu with the Washington naval reserve, on the annual two weeks' cruise. She is expected soon.

First Lieutenant L. S. Willis, who left here four years ago, after being stationed here for two years, is one of the officers who is being heartily welcomed by his many friends. Mrs. Willis returned to her home on the mainland some time ago.

The only officer reported as ill is Ensign C. C. Baughman who has appendicitis.

While at Manila several officers were taken on board as passengers to the mainland. Among these were Civil Engineer Adolph J. Menckel, from the naval station at Olongapo, P. I., who goes to the hospital at Mare Island, San Francisco, and Medical Inspector George H. Barber, who returns to the mainland from service at the naval hospital at Olongapo.

## BARRACKS WING AT SHORTAGE OF MONEY

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, June 30.

—The first real effect of the failure of congress to provide funds for the army was felt here yesterday when seventy-one teamsters and seventeen laborers were laid off. Blacksmiths, mechanics, engineers and a few others will retain their jobs but most of the civilian employees received their pay yesterday and were compelled to give up their jobs.

Many of the employees thrown out of work have been there since the arrival of the first troops and were previously employed in the quartermaster's service before coming to Hawaii.

Many of these employees will be compelled to find new jobs at once but a large number will be idle temporarily until arrangements are made to overcome the present financial deficiency. Later they will be again employed by Post Quartermaster Captain Watkins. Meanwhile the necessity for teams will continue but arrangements will be made immediately upon receipt of the new order expected to supply the vacancies by detailing enlisted men.

It is reported that the one hundred men needed will be taken from each organization in order that the companies may lose an equal number of men from each organization.

The soldiers will be detailed on special duty and will draw no extra pay for their services, but many of them will enjoy the change from routine soldiering.

The news that the officers serving in this department are to receive their June pay was gladly received here. It is now hoped that all enlisted men will soon also receive their pay.

### PREPARE FOR EMERGENCY.

Right in your busiest season when you have the least time to spare you are most likely to take diarrhoea and lose several days' time, unless you have Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand and take a dose on the first appearance of the disease. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## Small Talks

A. D. COOPER.—We are not playing politics just now, but are waiting to see what the other side is going to do.

LINK McCANDLESS.—What has supporting Jarrett got to do with running for congress. Those little politicians make me sick.

JUDGE G. A. DAVIS.—I will stick to my party, sink or swim. At first I wavered a trifle, but I am back now, right on the scratch.

PRINCE CUPID.—There is nothing like a good scrap to take one's mind off politics. I have even forgotten about the Democratic convention in Baltimore.

J. C. COHEN.—I counted ninety-two automobiles drawn up outside the theater at Paia when the Bostonians were there. Now, can you beat it? Those Maui people certainly treated the little girls splendidly.

GEORGE THIELEN.—Wait until Atkinson, Carter et al., get back home and the ball begins to roll, you'll see a lot of fellows wearing the bandanna who are not yelling for Teddy now.

JOHN HUGHES.—I don't know. There are a lot of good men at work now on a harmony plan, and they may put it through. I agree with The Advertiser that now is the time for us all to sink personal desires for the sake of the party.

BOB SHINGLE.—I want to insist that I am not now and never have been a candidate for the delegateship. My position now is practically the same as when I returned to Honolulu from the Coast. I have seen nothing that would make me change.

C. H. DICKEY.—If the guavas stand in the way of effectual fight against the fruit-fly why not give the poor of Honolulu a chance to help themselves to guava fire-wood for a month. That ought to settle the guava problem for four years at least.

J. WALTER DOYLE.—Watch 'em pile out on Thursday. There has been a lot of talk of people dropping out of the parade, but for every one who dropped out two have dropped in. Honolulu hasn't had a real Fourth of July for fourteen years; why shouldn't everyone get in and help!

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

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The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in  
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**FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.**  
The Best Remedy known for  
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The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

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These are also among the Roll of Honor in San Francisco.

## MANY RUSSIANS ON WAY, IS THE REPORT

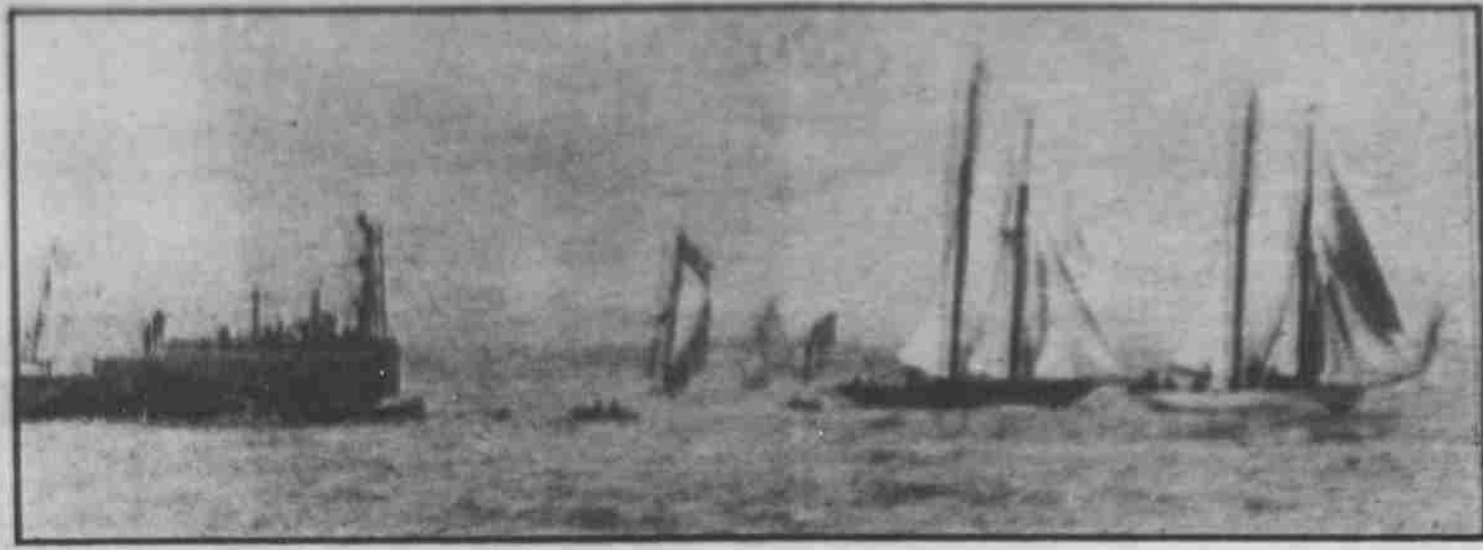
(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Cable advices from Manchuria received yesterday morning, bringing word of the first Russian immigrants departing for Hawaii, said to rest the impression created by Dr. V. S. Clark's recent letter intimating that diplomatic intervention was needed. The contents of the cable have not been made public by the immigration people, but it is understood that they were given instructions in it by the traveling commissioner to make preparations to receive a large number of immigrants of this nationality.

It is also understood that a large number wished to come who were, for the time being, unable to do so from one cause or another. Doctor Clark expressed his intention of traveling West as soon as to St. Petersburg over the Trans-Siberian route and it is generally believed that there will be no more difficulty in opening the desired emigrating agency in Tokyo.

Women will be permitted to passenger law in Russia. The House passed a bill granting the privilege.

# HAWAII FIRST TO CROSS THE STARTING LINE IN FOURTH TRANSPACIFIC RACE—SEAFARER LED FIRST DAY'S SAILING



CROSSING THE LINE, SAN PEDRO, JUNE 15. —Refert Photo.

Nattose. Lurline. Seafarer. Hawaii.

## San Pedro Harbor Gay When Yachts Dipped Colors in Farewell and Stood Off For Honolulu.

SAN PEDRO, June 17.—At one o'clock yesterday afternoon the gun was fired which started the four contestants in the fourth transpacific race on their twenty-three hundred mile trip. One minute and three seconds later the Hawaii showed her bowsprit across the line, followed ten seconds later by the Seafarer, whose bowsprit almost overhung the taffrail of the Hawaii. Two minutes and thirty seconds elapsed before the Lurline and Nattose, in the order named, crossed with scarcely five seconds between them.

It was not as spectacular a start as if all four had crossed in a bunch, but the start was soon forgotten in the excitement of picking a winner by the showing the boats were making.

The Seafarer and Nattose left their moorings almost an hour before the time for starting. The Hawaii was next and the Lurline last to weigh anchor, she having time only for a couple of trips across the harbor. At 12:55, when the preliminary gun was fired, the boats were pretty well scattered. The Nattose had accidentally broken out her balloon and was huffing to keep from coming about before the starting gun.

Just before the starting gun the Seafarer broke out her jib topmast and headed for the line. The Hawaii came about right under her bow and started for the line just in the lead of the Seafarer. Before the race had been on three minutes the Seafarer had blanketed the Hawaii and easily passed her. During this time the Lurline had been pulling away from the Nattose and it was not long before she had overhauled the Hawaii, passing under her lee with the greatest ease. The Nattose and Hawaii seemed to be very evenly matched with the wind on the beam.

### Down the Coast.

After crossing the starting line, the course was one and three quarters miles along the shore to a stake. From this point the boats were free to go as they chose. After crossing the line the schooners all sent up fishermen's stay sails but the Lurline seemed to have trouble in making her's draw. All the way to the stake all the boats seemed to be traveling faster than the Hawaii. At 1:11 the Seafarer rounded the stake and hauled up on the wind, at that time being about a quarter of a mile ahead of Lurline, which was in turn about the same distance ahead of the Hawaii. The Nattose was close behind the Hawaii. After all the boats had crossed the line it was evident that on the wind none of the boats could touch the Seafarer. As the race will, in all probability, be a run, this was in no way a sign that she would have a walk away. The Seafarer had taken down all her light sails

trying to point as high as the deep keel craft.

All the way down the coast the boats kept the same relative positions, but the distance between them was increasing. The boats all held the same course almost to San Juan, where each in turn came about onto the off-shore tack. Just before coming about the Seafarer was leading the Lurline by a little over two miles, while the Nattose was a mile ahead of the Hawaii.

### The Last Word.

Frank Carbutt, who followed the racers after all other boats had left them, reported that soon after coming about the wind had shifted to the regular westerly, and that this shift had put the Nattose well to windward of the Hawaii.

The boats will, in all probability, come about, when about fifteen miles off shore, and follow down the coast until they are well clear of the channel islands. The one thing in view at present with each skipper is to get clear of the winds close to the continent, and get into the northeasterly

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