

Hawaiian Gazette

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1913.—SEMI WEEKLY.

WHOLE NUMBER 3868

QUIET REIGNS IN TAMPICO AGAIN

Messages Received From Admiral Fletcher, in Command of United States Fleet on Mexican Coast, Says Constitutional Army Is In Full Retreat After Crippling Waterworks, Since Repaired.

BUSINESS IN CITY BECOMING NORMAL

News Is Welcomed In Washington of Restoration Of Order In Recently Besieged City—Huerta Makes Grand Stand Democratic Spectacle Of Himself to Gain Popularity.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—(By Associated Press Cable).—Two messages were received yesterday from Admiral Fletcher, who is in command of the fleet of American warships on the East Coast of Mexico. The first was to the effect that the Constitutional troops were in full retreat from Tampico, but had succeeded in cutting off the water supply from that city.

Late last night the navy department received a wireless dispatch announcing that repairs had been made to the Tampico water plant and that the supply had been renewed.

Admiral Fletcher also gave the welcome news that all was again quiet in and around Tampico and that business was rapidly reaching its normal condition in the city once more.

HUERTA TRIES ON DEMOCRATIC UNIFORM

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) CITY OF MEXICO, December 15.—(Special to The Advertiser).—President Huerta undertook today to show the people of this city how democratic he is. He donned a battered felt hat, a weatherbeaten overcoat, a gray sweater, a pair of greasy old trousers and long unpolished shoes. Then, instead of taking a carriage, he walked from his residence to the national palace.

TARIFF OPPORTUNITY OF GREAT BRITAIN

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) LONDON, December 15.—(Special to The Advertiser).—The Times devotes three columns this morning to reports from leading commercial and industrial centers of the United Kingdom on the actual, or prospective, effect of the Underwood tariff on British industries.

Some manufacturers are optimistic, some are diffident and many cautiously non-committal. There has been no appreciable expansion of business in a majority of places from which reports have been received, but several cities, including Leeds, Dundee and Belfast, report that the new tariff has given a decided fillip to trade.

PANAMA CANAL MAY OPEN NEXT MONTH

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) PANAMA, December 15.—(Special to The Advertiser).—Officials of the canal commission believe that if no further slides take place the first ship will go through the canal in January, instead of sometime next summer, as has been expected.

(Additional Telegraph News on Page 4)

Birdseye View of City of Mazatlan in Sinaloa.



Mazatlan is the only important city held by the Huerta forces in Northern Mexico.



Gen. OBREGON AND Gen. ITRUJO, WITH THREE YAQUI INDIAN LEADERS.

FEDERAL CANNON

MOTT-SMITH TO HELP GOVERNOR

Will Return Ahead of Pinkham To Set In Motion New Government.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) SAN FRANCISCO, December 15.—(Special to The Advertiser).—While speculation as to the new secretary of the Territory of Hawaii is still rife, E. A. Mott-Smith, the incumbent, will assist Governor Pinkham in launching his administration.

This was made certain today when it was learned that the secretary, following an exchange of courtesies with the new Governor, would precede him to Honolulu on the S. S. Mongolia next Thursday, which is due in Honolulu December 24.

By arrangements with Governor Pinkham, Secretary Mott-Smith will set in motion in Honolulu the machinery of which Pinkham will take charge upon his arrival, and it is understood that the new policies will precede the new Governor, as a consequence.

It is announced that Secretary Mott-Smith will hold a conference with the Governor Thursday morning, just before he leaves, and that he will receive his instructions then.

Governor Pinkham will sail for Honolulu on the steamer Honolulu December 24.

BLACK STOCKS TO BE WORN BY STUDENTS

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) BOSTON, December 15.—(Special to The Advertiser).—Black silk accoutrements, black shirts, with black stocks, have made their appearance at Harvard University. The innovation is welcomed by impressionable students, to whom the burden of laundry bills has been a serious one.

FEUDISTS ACT IN KU-KLUX STYLE

Masked and Armed Men Invade Town, Burn Houses and Maltreat Family.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) SPRINGFIELD, Missouri, December 15.—(Special to The Advertiser).—Fifteen masked and armed men, said to have been feud enemies of the Collins family, of Old Horton, an isolated village in Howell county, rode into that town yesterday, burned four houses belonging to the family, severely beat several of the Collins, and warned them to leave the community immediately on pain of death.

The marauders went to the home of Mrs. Jane Collins. Her daughter was whipped with switches. Mrs. Collins, who is blind, was handled roughly, but not seriously injured.

After removing the children and furniture from the house the men set fire to the building and watched it burn to the ground. The house of Dan Collins was next visited by the band and the house and barn set on fire.

FORMER PRESIDENT OPPOSES ARBITRATION

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) NEW HAVEN, Connecticut, December 15.—(Special to The Advertiser).—Former President W. H. Taft took a stand opposing compulsory arbitration of labor disputes which he said, have been found useless, and advocated the appointment of a tribunal which should refer its decisions to public opinion for the settlement of strikes.

SUFFRAGETTES APPEAL TO KING

Seek His Help for Militant Leader—Continue Work of Destruction.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) LONDON, December 15.—(Special to The Advertiser).—Southern, an unoccupied country house near Bristol, was burned during the night. Suffragette literature was left scattered about the place.

Militant leaders declare they would push their campaign of destruction with all possible energy as long as Mrs. Pankhurst was held in jail.

Suffragette leaders today sent the following telegram to King George:

"In your Majesty's name, a noble woman is being done to death. We call upon your Majesty to stop this crime before it is too late."

Militant suffragettes started a fire at Devonport today which did \$300,000 damage. The configuration entirely destroyed the Fox Elliott company's lumber yard and several neighboring buildings. The incendiaries left a placard near the scene of the fire, inscribed:

"Revenge for Mrs. Pankhurst."

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who, like her mother, was serving a jail sentence for inciting a riot, was released this afternoon at the point of death from hunger, thirst and sleep strike. Besides refusing to eat or drink she walked constantly about her cell to keep herself from sleeping.

When given her liberty under the Cat and Mouse Act she was at the point of prostration from effects of fasting. Shouting "Votes for women," a handsomely dressed suffragette threw a hammer through a local police station window today. She was arrested.

GREAT DIAMOND IS NOW ON EXHIBITION

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) NEW YORK, December 15.—(Special to The Advertiser).—A magnificent diamond, said to surpass in size and quality the famous Kohinoor, Callinan, Regent, Star of the South, and other large diamonds, is on exhibition in a special show case at a Fifth Avenue jewelry store.

This stone weighs 150 carats and is valued at more than \$300,000.

INSIDIOUS TANGO IS CAPTURING CABINET

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) WASHINGTON, December 15.—(Special to The Advertiser).—The tango craze has struck the cabinet circle, as well as the diplomatic set and the winter colony. Mrs. A. S. Burleson, wife of the postmaster general, whose charming young daughters, Misses Lucy and Sidney, are the tango experts, has issued invitations for a tango tea, to be given in the new home of the Burlesons on "Boxer Day," December 26.

AUTHOR IS RECOVERING

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) LONDON, December 15.—(Special to The Advertiser).—Mrs. Kellott Chambers, better known under the pen name of "Kate Green," is in the Brompton Hospital, recovering from a serious operation which was performed on Friday.

UNKISSED SON ORDAINED

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) CHICAGO, December 15.—(Special to The Advertiser).—A. J. Gladstone, the "Unkissed" son of John Alexander Gladstone, founder of the Zion Church, was ordained a minister of the Protestant Church here today.

LITERACY TEST IS INCLUDED IN IMMIGRATION BILL

*** (By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) *** WASHINGTON, December 15.—(Special to The Advertiser).—The house immigration committee this afternoon favorably reported on the Burnett Immigration Bill, accompanied by stringent provisions barring all Asiatics, militant suffragettes and anarchists. The measure also includes the literacy test, requiring all to read and write one language.

QUOTES FIGURES WHICH STARTLE

Government Prosecutor Says He Will Unearth Gigantic System of Fraud.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) SAN FRANCISCO, December 15.—(Special to The Advertiser).—Figures taken from the books of the Western Fuel Company were cited today by Matt T. Sullivan, special government prosecutor, to show that the company had made nearly \$100,000 by fraudulent methods.

Sullivan's startling charges were made in the opening statement for the prosecution in the famous fraud trials before Judge Dooling in the federal court today.

Sullivan said that within a period of ten years the Western Fuel Company sold 61,998 tons more coal than it owned, if the weights were correct; that the Pacific Mail Company was paid "drawback" duties on 23,436 tons of coal that was not entered.

These two items, according to Sullivan, amounted to \$500,000, based upon the current prices of coal at the time.

On coal delivered to United States transports between January, 1904, and December, 1912, the government paid for 15,087 tons, costing approximately \$50,000, which it did not receive, said Sullivan.

REPUBLICANS WILL CONSIDER CHANGE IN REPRESENTATION

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) WASHINGTON, December 15.—(Special to The Advertiser).—Changes in the basis of representation at future national conventions, so as to reduce the South's proportion of delegates, will be the topic of discussion at the opening meeting of the Republican national committee here tomorrow.

Committeemen who had already arrived in the city said today that the members of the party's progressive wing among them favored the move, but the standstillers were undecided.

If a majority of the committee was found to believe in it, a special party convention probably would be called to ratify or overrule the plans.

AUSTRALASIA TO BE EXHIBITORS AT FAIR

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) SYDNEY, Australia, December 15.—(Special to The Advertiser).—Australia will be represented officially at the San Francisco Panama Fair, as a result of the visit of the American commission.

Besides the federal government, the governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland and Tasmania have decided to participate at San Francisco.

The financial grants probably will aggregate \$500,000. New Zealand will also be represented. Its grants may amount to \$200,000.

COAST CHINESE MAY START REVOLUTION

*** (By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) *** SAN FRANCISCO, December 15.—(Special to The Advertiser).—J. J. McDermis, the Portuguese of Hawaii, who is being held by the local police awaiting extradition for embezzlement, is very ill, and the departure of Deputy Sheriff Rose, who is now here awaiting the completion of the necessary legal forms, may be delayed for this reason.

According to the deputy sheriff's plans he will leave here on the Honolulu, which arrives in Honolulu on December 20, and will have in custody both McDermis and Walter Reed, who is also held a prisoner here awaiting extradition to Hawaii.

Deputy Sheriff Rose is now waiting for Governor Pinkham to sign the extradition papers.

TO HAVE ITS OWN SYSTEM

Japan Refuses Application Of Marconi Wireless Company for Permission to Build Stations and Proposes to Erect Wireless Plant to Communicate Directly With One In This Territory.

TOKIO, December 15.—(Special Cable to the Nippon Jiji).—The last, and one of the most important decisions regarding the plan of the Japanese department of communications to establish direct wireless service between Japan and Hawaii was reached today, when H. Motoda, minister of that de-



H. MOTODA, Japanese Minister of Communications, Who Proposes an All-Japanese Wireless Service in His Country.

partment, decided to insert in the government budget for the next year an item calling for an appropriation, the amount of which is yet to be decided upon. The budget will be presented to the thirty-first Japanese diet when it opens its regular session in Tokio, Wednesday of next week.

The plans for establishing direct wireless communication between Hawaii and Japan are already completed, after careful investigation by experts appointed by Minister Motoda. It only requires, to carry out the plans, the approval of the diet, which, it is believed, will be given with little opposition.

No Marconi Wireless

The application by the Marconi Wireless Company for the right to build wireless stations on the Japanese coast was refused a few days ago, the Tokio government deciding to establish the Japan-Hawaii service under its own control. The Japanese wireless system will be adopted for operation.

It was stated yesterday that the Japanese government will probably find difficulty in establishing an independent wireless station anywhere in the United States, for the reason that it cannot secure a license from this government to operate under the wireless patents held in this country. Japan, without patent laws, is at liberty to use any equipment it may fancy, but these are protected in the United States. It is possible, however, the Japanese government has made arrangements with some company, possibly the Marconi, operating in the United States to establish its station here.

N. H. Staughter, resident engineer of the Marconi Wireless Company, when seen yesterday, stated that as yet he has not received confirmation from his company that the Japanese government has refused permission to establish stations in that country.

"This is news to me," he said, when asked for confirmation of the latest report from Japan on the wireless situation. "My company has instructed me to rush work on the Mahukona station, which is the one which will transmit messages to Japan, and work is now in progress there. It is possible the Japanese government may intend to work its wireless in connection with stations here, and that, possibly, it has made arrangements to work with some company, possibly the Marconi. On this, however, I have no information."

PRISONER'S SICKNESS IS CAUSE OF DELAY

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) SAN FRANCISCO, December 15.—(Special to The Advertiser).—J. J. McDermis, the Portuguese of Hawaii, who is being held by the local police awaiting extradition for embezzlement, is very ill, and the departure of Deputy Sheriff Rose, who is now here awaiting the completion of the necessary legal forms, may be delayed for this reason.

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NO POLITICS INSIDE HIS OFFICE

Jeff McCarn, at Democratic Reception, Declares That Party Ceases at the Threshold of His Door and That Protection and Prosecution Will Know No Lines.

SPLENDID ADDRESS HEARTILY CHEERED

Honolulu Democrats Drink Toasts in Nunuau Water, But Even That Failed to Chill Their Enthusiasm—Three Hundred Unterrified Greet New Official.

"At the conventions and polling booths I will know the Democrats from the Republicans, but when you enter my office you do so as men and as neighbors, and not as Democrats or Republicans. I am in office as the United States district attorney for this Territory, not for the Democratic party. My aim will be to treat all men alike. All men in this Territory, if they are law abiding, will get the protection of that office. If they are not law abiding, they will get the other thing. And there is not a Chinaman or Japanese laborer or any other of the humblest who will not get just the same justice in my office as the richest man in Hawaii—and no more."

Thus did Jeff McCarn, the newly sworn in United States district attorney, declare his principles at the reception and dinner given him last night in the "Moore Hall" by the Democratic League of Hawaii, a reception attended by some three hundred Democrats and a score or so Republican guests. The guest of honor made a decidedly favorable impression, both for the sterling sentiments he expressed regarding his office and for the oratory he displayed throughout his address. He referred eloquently to the immediate impression the charm of the country and the heartiness of the reception he had received had had upon him. "I have got so already that I find it hard to refer to Nashville as home," he said. "You know, when I left there I expected to go back, so I didn't sell my cow. I took her over to a neighbor, and I said: 'Brother Stewart, just you keep Old Rose for me until I come back.' Well, today I wrote a letter to Brother Stewart and I asked him how much he would give me for Old Rose. I don't think, from what I can see, that I will ever need her again."

Mr. McCarn said that the reception he had received and the honors he had been paid had had upon him the great responsibility of living up to the expectations of Honolulu, and that he intended to bend every nerve to accomplish it. "I cannot afford now," he said, "not to come up to the measure of the real man whose place I am taking."

A Tolerant Democrat

Mr. McCarn's address contained a great deal of his confession of faith as a Democrat and his confidence in the policies being worked out by his party, but his references to Republicans were invariably witty and never stinging. "It's got so with me, down here, that I can't tell a Republican from a Democrat by looking at him," he said. "Down in Tennessee I could tell a Republican across a forty acre field. I was eighteen years old before I found out that 'dam Republican' was two words. I never even put a hyphen in it when I wrote it. I never heard a Republican without the damn. I know better now and I am a better Democrat for knowing it. I know that it is the individual virtues of Republicans that keeps that party from being wholly undesirable, because the party itself has no virtue."

Concluding what was one of the witty speeches heard in Honolulu for a long while, the new district attorney said: "I am not looking for a fight, but I am going to make enemies in Honolulu. Some will be honest men, and some be dishonest men, but whatever they are I will be as proud of them as I will be of the friends I will make. I want to make my enemies by standing squarely for what I believe to be the right. If I make an error, if you are my friends, you will come to me and try to convince me that I am wrong, and if you convince me I will thank you and correct myself. I want to be right."

Nunuau Water

The drinker was unique in many ways than one. For one thing it was dry, and many were the curious glances some of the staunch Hawaiians gave the strange fluid that filled their glasses, a fluid that was transparent and white and of a most unusual taste. When someone said that it was what flows through the city canals, quite a number sampled it. For another thing, it was a somewhat of a fair, strongly Democratic. There were

(Continued on Page Three.)

INTERVENTION CLAIMED BY MEXICO

Government Circles Dominated by Huerta Trying to Make Capital from Actions of Admiral Fletcher for Protection of Ships and Foreigners at Tampico During Fighting There.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
CITY OF MEXICO, December 14.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Reports received here regarding Admiral Fletcher's actions at Tampico have aroused intense resentment in government circles and there is strong reason to believe that an emphatic protest will be made to Washington, if it has not already been made.

The complaint will say that Admiral Fletcher not only used threats to prevent the Mexican gunboats assisting in the defense of the city from the rebel attack, but that he also maneuvered his warships at the mouth of the river so as to prevent the Mexican gunboat Vera Cruz from landing troops, arms and ammunition.

It will also be charged that the American warships have used their searchlights at night in such a way as to show the rebels the Federal positions.

Such actions, it is claimed, are evidence that intervention has begun, unless a satisfactory explanation is given immediately.

The commanders of the Mexican gunboats at Tampico were given orders today to uphold Mexican dignity at all hazards and not to take any orders from Admiral Fletcher, even if refusal means self-destruction.

EL PASO, Texas, December 15.—(By Associated Press Cable)—According to reports received here last evening there promises to be further complications in the northern states of Mexico, and possibly a rebellion within a rebellion.

Refugees from Chihuahua who arrived here yesterday assert that General Pancho Villa has taken steps to constitute himself virtual dictator of Northern Mexico. It is claimed that he has the greater part of the Constitutional army back of him.

Former Governor H. S. Hadley of Missouri, Criticizes His "Watchful Waiting."

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
ST. LOUIS, Missouri, December 14.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Doubt as to the wisdom of President Wilson's policy of "watchful waiting" in dealing with the Mexican situation, and disapproval of the Democratic tariff and income tax laws, was expressed by Herbert S. Hadley, of Kansas City, former Governor of Missouri, in an address before the Twenty-eighth Ward Republican Club of this city last night.

"If the policy of the administration is such as will prevent the calamity of war," said Hadley, "then the President can be assured that we will support him to the utmost. If, through bungling diplomacy and an attempt to impose unfamiliar moral standards upon the people of Mexico, and to inject ideas into their management of public affairs which they can not comprehend, he shall bring upon us war, then for such a result, the present administration must answer."

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
PARIS, December 14.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Ambassador Herriot made his first aeroplane flight at night yesterday. He ascended in a biplane with aviator Buhlant to a height of half a mile.

When he returned to the ground he remarked that the only moment of discomfort he experienced was when the engine stopped at their greatest altitude and they came down in great springs.

ST. PAUL, Minnesota, December 14.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Martin J. Flanagan, former chief of police, and Fred Turner, former city detective, have been arrested on indictments charging bribery and grand larceny in connection with the investigation of graft in the underworld.

JEFF M'CARN APPRECIATES CORDIAL WELCOME GIVEN HIM IN HONOLULU

Charmed With Beautiful City and Its People—Is Here to Learn, He Says, and Is in No Hurry to Make Plans or Appointments—Against Gambling and Intemperance—Chose Hawaii in Place of Alaska.

(From Monday Advertiser.)
Jeff M'Carn, formerly of Nashville, Tennessee, came to town yesterday and already he feels almost at home, such a welcome he received at landing from the United States Army Transport Thomas; in fact, he received his first welcome before the transport docked and has been responding to greetings ever since.

In the history of the Territory of Hawaii Mr. M'Carn is the first Democrat to receive a federal appointment here and his coming yesterday was looked upon as marking an important epoch in the history of the Democratic party in these islands.

"It was the greatest welcome I have ever received," remarked the new United States district attorney, and added, with a twinkle in his gray-blue eyes, "I didn't know there were so many Democrats in the city."

As a matter of fact the great crowd which assembled on the Richards street wharf yesterday morning shortly after nine o'clock to give Mr. M'Carn a true Hawaiian greeting, was a non-partisan one, in spite of the invitation issued to Democrats alone.

With Mr. M'Carn is Mrs. M'Carn, his two charming daughters, Miss Corneille M'Carn and Miss Mary D. M'Carn; his son, Allison M'Carn, and Mrs. Andrew Allison, the mother of Mrs. M'Carn. They were escorted to the Young Hotel, where they made themselves so comfortable as circumstances would permit.

Guests of Mrs. Frear.
Early in the day Mrs. Walter F. Frear called upon Mr. and Mrs. M'Carn and took the party in her automobile out to her beautiful home on Panama street and showed them about the house and the delightful grounds.

"Governor Frear is away," remarked Mrs. Frear at the conclusion of the amiable pilgrimage, "and I am going to be away, too, for a time, and I wish that you would not make this your home until you are settled, and take possession at once."

"I reckon Hawaii is the only place in the world where such a hospitality would be offered," said Mr. M'Carn appreciatively.

The newcomers will take up their residence in the home of Governor Frear today.

Plain Jeff M'Carn is a thorough Southern gentleman, and, more than that, a clean-cut American man of affairs, one who looks you straight in the eye with a friendly expression and gives one a good, square grip, as much as to say, "I am your friend until you prove otherwise; then look out!"

He is slightly above the medium height, well built, with a strong face, broad forehead surrounded with a wavy lot of grayish hair, just a little more than his mustache, which vetts, but does not hide, a mouth suggestive of a high-strung temperament with a considerable element of humor and human kindness.

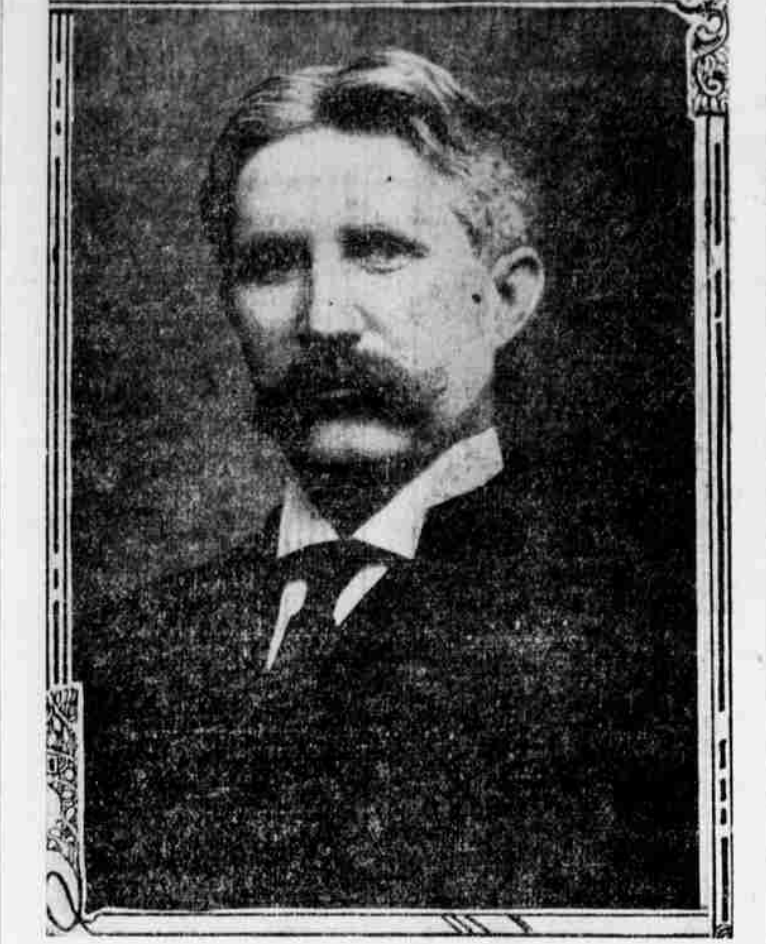
He is sure that I will like Honolulu and the people here," said Mr. M'Carn, after telling of the greetings he had met with. And it is more than probable that the people of Honolulu will decidedly like Mr. M'Carn.

The new United States district attorney, who will take the oath of office this morning at ten o'clock, before Judge Dole in the federal court, is a man who has stood immovable for the principles he advocates and has made a record, as a lawyer, a district attorney and as a man, in the State of Tennessee. Born in Arkansas, bred in Texas and educated in Vanderbilt University, where he spent six years taking his degree as a bachelor of arts in the law school, he returned to the State of his parents and settled at Nashville, where, as district attorney, he convicted Judge Cooper and Judge Cooper's son for the murder of Senator Carmack, although Cooper was pardoned ten minutes after the conviction was affirmed by the court of appeals.

No Plan for Action.
"It would be unwise for me to lay any plan for action here at this time," said Mr. M'Carn yesterday in answer to a question. "I know the road, but I must learn my way. I am here to learn, for I realize that conditions differ in every locality. But when it comes to principles I shall stand for the protection of the weak, even from themselves, and do my best to meet the problems which arise with a full sense of responsibility."

As yet Mr. M'Carn has not decided upon who will be assistant United States district attorney.

"Yes, I have had a number of applications for the position," he remarked, thoughtfully, yesterday. "But none of them is from Hawaii," he added with a smile.



HON. JEFF M'CARN

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he happened to come to Honolulu. Through United States Attorney General McKim, a personal friend of many years, he was offered the district attorneyship at Honolulu. "Well, when I received that telegram, I looked up about Alaska, because I was determined not to be separated from my family, and then I telegraphed back 'Not Me.'"

A little later he received another telegram asking him to take the same position in Hawaii.

Glad To Come Here.
"Again I looked up Hawaii and read all I could about the climate, people and the place in general and immediately telegraphed back that I would be glad to accept."

The way Mr. M'Carn told the story was a compliment to this Territory. Yesterday afternoon L. L. McCall, less called at the hotel and with Mr. and Mrs. M'Carn, Mrs. Allison and Allison M'Carn, went to the Park. The day was a beautiful one, the view excellent and the party has ever since been enthusiastic.

"Why that view alone is worth going a thousand miles to see," stated Mr. M'Carn, enthusiastically, upon his return.

Meanwhile former United States District Attorney R. W. Breckons, with Miss Breckons, also called with his machine, and took Miss Corneille and Mrs. M'Carn out for a ride, going around Diamond Head, the young women being delighted with all they saw.

Patterson Versus Patterson.
Mr. M'Carn told a story of former Governor Patterson, of Tennessee, who had been his political foe for years. He explained how as Governor for six years Patterson had represented and supported the liquor interests of the State, but that now, since his retirement, he has joined the Presbyterian Church and has become a strong advocate of temperance.

"The strongest State paper against temperance ever written was by Governor Patterson," said Mr. M'Carn, relating the incident, "but now for the last two months Patterson has been making strong speeches for temperance, his principal one being at the meeting of the Anti-Saloon League at Columbus, Ohio. A feature of the case is that Mr. Patterson is taking his state papers written in behalf of the liquor interests and refuting them. It is a case of Patterson versus Patterson," added M'Carn with an appreciative smile.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
SAN FRANCISCO, December 14.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The bill of exception in the trial of P. Drew Caminiti has been filed by Attorney Marshall B. Woodworth, one of the attorneys for the defense. The chief points at the defense, petitioning the United States circuit court of appeals for a new trial, are that in the case of Caminiti no evidence was produced to show that his violation of the law was for gain and that the Mann Law was intended to deal with non-commercialized vice.

PILES 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 without surgery. Made by PARIS MEDICINE CO., Saint Louis, U. S. A.

CHILD CARRIED TO DEATH IN FLUME

Spartan Courage of Japanese Mother on Wainaku Plantation, Hawaii, Unavailing in Saving Life of Two-year-old Daughter, Who Is Swept to Doom Five Miles Away.

HILO, December 13.—A heartrending tragedy accompanied by a noble demonstration of mother love, occurred on the Wainaku Plantation, Hawaii, last Monday afternoon when the two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hishashi Sagi fell into a cane flume and was carried five miles to her death. The mother witnessed her daughter fall into the flume, following the wee form of the child as it was carried along until she finally became exhausted. Then in a frantic effort to save her child the woman threw herself into the flume, hoping to check the flow of water. This failing Mrs. Sagi attempted to demolish a section of the waterway. But her strength proved too feeble and when at last plantation attendants found her she was nearly exhausted, her out and bleeding hands still frantically endeavoring to tear away a board that would send the water into the fields and possibly result in saving the life of the loved one that was then being carried to death beyond her reach.

In the meantime, the bruised form of the little Japanese girl was carried on to the end of the flume, falling into Wainaku cane mill. The mill fortunately was not in operation at the time.

Life was extinct when the Japanese attendant at the mill reached the body of the little girl. The face and arms and limbs were bruised and cut and even had physicians been at the scene their services would probably have been of no avail in saving the tot. The physician who was summoned worked for an hour in an effort to bring back life, but without result.

With the finding of the body searchers were at once sent along the flume and they came upon the mother frantically trying to tear away the strong timbers of the flume. Afterward when she was told that her child was dead she gave way to grief, describing between sobs the efforts she had made to save the little girl.

Carried Beyond Mother's Reach.
Mrs. Sagi, whose husband is a stage driver, was cutting grass at a point near where the flume runs along on the ground. Her baby daughter was playing close by. The youngster stumbled and fell into the stream. Its screams attracted the mother, who started to rescue the youngster. The force of the water, however, carried the frail body of the child like driftwood, and it was soon beyond reach of the mother. Then she threw herself into the flume, grasping the sides and holding with all her strength, hoping that her body would check the water and give her baby a chance for its life. But the water carried the brave mother before it until finally she tried to tear away the boards. This she was found when the searchers reached her and sorrowfully told the news that her child was dead.

Teachers' Meeting Held on Molokai

Mrs. Estelle Baker, principal of the Kula school, Molokai, writing on behalf of the school teachers of Molokai, corrects an article published in the afternoon paper regarding the recent teachers' meeting at Kula, which, she says, should have read as follows:

John Kaaha, public school supervising principal of Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai, who has been visiting this island on a tour of inspection, conducted a very successful teachers' meeting Wednesday, November 26, at Kula, Kula school house. During the meeting the principal and teachers, the meeting was attended by many visitors including George Raymond, inspector. Mr. Kaaha is now at Lahaina, his headquarters.

Mr. Kaaha, writes Mrs. Baker, asked and received permission from Superintendent Gibson to hold a teachers' meeting on Molokai as it is difficult and expensive for us to attend at Wailuku. Mr. Kaaha designated to each teacher the subject he desired presented and to such teachers as wished, gave instruction in methods of class demonstration.

We had seen by the Maui paper that Mr. Raymond was to address the Wailuku teachers' meeting and great was our surprise that he should have canceled that engagement to look in on our small gathering.

The following program will indicate our session's work:

Meetings called to order by Supervising Principal John Kaaha. Flag salute, by pupils of Kula school. Memory verses, by pupils of Kula school. Song, "America," by audience. Lord's prayer, by audience. Address, "Purpose of Our Meeting," by John Kaaha. Start work, by Julia Anaho, teacher, Kula school. Calendar work, by Julia Anaho, teacher, Kula school. Arithmetic, by Julia Anaho, teacher, Kula school. Geography, by David Kaai, teacher, Kula school. Language, by Edward Kaup, teacher, Wailuku school. Phonics, by Estelle Baker, teacher, Kula school. General remarks, by George Raymond, inspector. Relief Officer and David Kaala, teachers, were present but took no part.

MONARCH LENDE PALACE, NOW SUES FOR DAMAGES



KING GEORGE V.

Who is suing Prince Christian for damages to palace carpets.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
LONDON, December 14.—(Special to The Advertiser)—A claim by King George against Prince Christian for damages done to furniture at Frogmore House, Windsor, has been referred to the King's lawyers for settlement. Prince Christian "borrowed" the use of Frogmore House while Cumberland Lodge was being redecorated.

It is said Queen Mary found burned spots from cigars that had been tossed on the ancient tapestry carpets. However, the King only wants \$750 damages, according to report.

President Wilson Being Urged to Make Trip to Warmer Climate to Recuperate His Health Pending Holiday Recess of Congress and Action on Currency Bill, Which Is Delayed Indefinitely.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
WASHINGTON, December 14.—(Special to The Advertiser)—In view of the uncertainty of a recess of Congress in connection with the progress of the Currency Bill, friends of the President have been urging him to go to a Southern climate, regardless of Congress suspending its activities during the holidays.

It has not been definitely determined when or where the President will go, but it is stated that his proposed trip is the result of prearranged plans and in no way connected with his present indisposition, although this has emphasized the need of a good rest after the strain of eight months of almost unbroken official activity.

Catches More Cold.
The President has not been entirely well since he attended the Army and Navy football game in New York. Sitting in the open stands on a raw day, he developed a cold in the head. Last Monday he felt well enough to take a walk in the freezing air. In the cold wind that was blowing that day it is believed the President caught additional cold.

Hon. Charles Sumner Lobingier Is Glad to Get Back in Harness Again.

Judge Charles Sumner Lobingier, of the court of first instance in Manila, is a visitor to Honolulu during the stay of the United States Army Transport Thomas. Judge Lobingier has been visiting his second vacation of five months in the United States, and is returning to Manila for another three years of work, accompanied by Mrs. Lobingier.

On his first vacation, three years ago, Judge Lobingier says he found the time passed too quickly for him, and this time he arranged for a little work to keep him busy, and asserts that he has enjoyed the change exceedingly in consequence. His "little work" consisted in delivering a series of lectures at the University of Chicago, the University of Nebraska and the University of California at Berkeley. These series of lectures were on the Spanish civil war as practiced in the Philippines, and excited considerable interest in the law schools of the big universities where he lectured.

Judge and Mrs. Lobingier also traveled extensively, spending three weeks in Washington, where he had a pleasant interview with President Wilson; visited New York, Philadelphia, Rochester and his old home in Omaha, Nebraska.

Judge Lobingier says he will be glad to get back in harness, for he left Manila on July 25 last, and is looking forward to greeting his many friends in the capital of the islands before long.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 5.—The Federal Wireless Telegraph Company has recently been sent a long message to Honolulu, filed with it before one o'clock in the afternoon, by daylight service. The company is not receiving day or night messages at this end yet, but expects to accomplish this feat in a short time. On Monday six messages were sent in the afternoon, the O. K. being returned from Honolulu by wireless at night that they arrived in perfect order.

A GERM DESTROYER.

There is no danger whatever from lock jaw or blood poisoning resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is promptly applied. It is an antiseptic and destroys any germs which cause these diseases. It also causes wounds to heal without maturing and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. For sale by all druggists. Beware, which is a sign against for Hawaii.

RUSSIAN PLAN TO CONTROL CHINA

Proposal Made by Representative of the Czar for United States to Withdraw Its Troops from Province of Chih-li, Where They Are Stationed for Protection of Legations in Peking and Preservation of Communications.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
WASHINGTON, December 14.—(Special to The Advertiser)—

The proposal of the Russian minister to China, Washilly N. Krounensky, that all of the international forces in Chih-li Province, including American soldiers and marines, be withdrawn, was reported to the state department today in a message from American Minister Reinsch, at Peking.

Reinsch will be instructed to confer with his colleagues of the diplomatic corps, representing the other foreign countries maintaining armed forces in China, but it is considered here as unlikely that the other governments will acquiesce in the program mapped out by Russia.

It is almost certain that the United States will dissent from the Russian proposal. It is pointed out that Russia would have an unfair advantage should the foreign forces be withdrawn, as in the event of necessity Russian troops could be rushed into Chih-li Province by the railroads, which bring the Russian frontier comparatively near the Chinese capital, not to mention the dispatch with which Russian forces could be sent into the country from Mongolia.

"Observer," in Midget, Denies That Postmaster Is Republican or Has Been Asked to Resign.

The charge made by certain Bourbons in Honolulu that J. M. Souza, recently appointed postmaster of Kohala, is not a Democrat, is denied by some of the postmaster's friends. Almost the entire front page of the last issue of the Kohala Midget is devoted to a communication signed "Observer," which defends Souza, denies that he has ever been chairman of the Kohala Republican Precinct Club, or that he has been requested to resign by Postmaster General Burleson. Indications are that the little controversy is going to provide something of interest for the residents of Kohala for some time to come.

"It may not be hailed with glee by Facheo's rivals that J. M. Souza is not a Republican, but a red-hot Democrat," says a portion of "Observer's" communication published in the Midget.

"When Facheo recommended J. M. Souza for the position as postmaster of Kohala, he was a Democrat or he was not," says a portion of "Observer's" communication.

"All fair minded Democrats will hail Facheo as a great promoter of their party."

J. M. Souza, recommended by M. C. Facheo, has at least eighty per cent of the residents of Kohala to back him."

When Her Back Aches

A Woman Finds All Her Energy and Ambition Slipping Away
Honolulu women know how the aches and pains that often come when the kidneys fail make life a burden. Backache, hip pains, headaches, dizzy spells, distressing urinary troubles, are frequent indications of weak kidneys and should be checked in time. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for the kidneys only. They attack kidney diseases by striking at the cause.

Can Honolulu sufferers desire stronger proof than this woman's word? Mrs. R. E. Scott, 302 Main street, S. Baker, Oregon, says: "For twelve or fifteen years I was a constant sufferer from kidney complaint. My back ached terribly and my right side ached. I kept getting worse all the time and finally I was sick and had to be lifted in and out of bed. The secretions from my kidneys were in terrible shape. The doctors didn't seem to understand my case, and at last I tried Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They soon helped me, and two boxes completely cured me. The backache left, I gained in weight and my kidneys were normal. I give Doan's Backache Kidney Pills the credit for saving my life. The cure has been permanent. There is nothing I can add to the endorsement I gave several years ago." Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price in the Holston Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON

EDITOR

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16

WELCOME, JEFF M'CARN.

Though the Democrats to a large extent attempted to hold all the honors for receiving Hon. Jeff McCarn, United States district attorney, yesterday morning, political lines were forgotten at the last moment and every one joined in receiving Mr. McCarn and family. The coming of Mr. McCarn marked an important event in the history of the Democratic Party in these islands, for he is the first Democrat to receive a federal appointment in this Territory.

One recommendation that will appeal strongly to the people of Hawaii is that Mr. McCarn comes here as a strong advocate of temperance. The Advertiser is glad to be able to join in extending welcome to the new United States attorney. He brings with him from Tennessee a record for honest courage, backed by ability. Aside from his duties in charge of one of the important branches of the federal government here, his influence as a citizen on the side of temperance will be a great help to that cause. He will find the liquor curse here greater than in Tennessee, calling even more strongly for remedy here than elsewhere in the United States. The root of four-fifths of the crime in this Territory is liquor, and as a prosecutor Mr. McCarn without doubt will be called upon to deal with the question. Violations of the liquor laws also are often accompanied by violations of the internal revenue laws, and the prosecution of persons charged with infractions of these laws will come within his jurisdiction. In this work, as well as all other efforts for the public good, Mr. McCarn, irrespective of party lines, will have the support of the general public as well as of The Advertiser.

UNFAIR TO THE COMMUNITY.

Without criticizing the results of the caucus deliberations of the supervisors over the budget for the next six months, criticism is deserved over the manner in which this budget has been prepared, particularly so as it has been announced that the result of the caucus is to be taken as the finished budget, not to be altered. The first, second and third reading of the budget are to be formal, without debate, without explanation. This system of caucus deliberations by the supervisors, which we have called attention to before, is unfair to the community. It is un-American. It is unbusinesslike. There is no reason why the board should ever go into caucuses as a board; there is no reason why the deliberations of the board should not be in open meeting, in committee of the whole.

As a matter of fact, these are not caucuses in which the supervisors indulge so frequently, but are executive sessions, furnishing grounds for the complaint that the principal business of the city is being done behind closed doors, with the regular meetings of the board only to put the formal stamp of legality on the result of secret arrangements and compromises.

The taxpayers of Honolulu are entitled to know by what process of reasoning the supervisors arrived at some of the conclusions they have in the matter of the budget for the coming six months. The taxpayers are entitled to the reasons why the board has decided not to put into effect the provisions of the frontage tax, why the appropriation for the work of the Associated Charities has been switched to the support of the Salvation Army, and a number of other things. The principles of government under the Municipal Act call for a public discussion of such matters. The secret session precludes such a discussion.

The supervisors may be right in what they have agreed to do, but they certainly are not right in the way they are doing it.

THE DEMOLITION SQUAD.

Two weeks ago Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo issued a statement of reassurance to bankers and the commercial community as a whole to the effect that the United States would loan treasury funds to banks during the transition period after the Currency Bill has become law, another indication that the Democratic leaders are becoming alarmed at the reception accorded the administration measures by the country at large. Congress sacrificed \$50,000,000 revenue from sugar duties, a tax that had been collected without anyone feeling it, and substituted a ten-million-dollar tax on goods imported in foreign bottoms—which was promptly declared ineffective on account of its interference with foreign treaties—and an estimated forty millions from direct income taxation.

The income tax law, fostered in darkness and hatched in secrecy, has proved to be even more carelessly constructed. It has set the whole business world by the ears. The administration had assured the country that the law would only hit about half a million of the unduly rich, who could easily stand it. But in its application drastic regulations have been issued by that bureau of the treasury department that assumes all citizens to be criminals unless they can prove their innocence—the bureau of internal revenue. The "average citizen" who owns even one bond or security must prove to the government that his income is within the exemption limit before he can use the full amount of his interest coupon, and criminal prosecution stares him in the face if he fails to live up to the regulations.

Coming immediately on top of this, a Currency Bill, the provisions of which are opposed by ninety per cent of the banking interests of the land—a measure full of untold theories—is to be forced through congress by the same high handed might that was used in saddling the income tax upon us. That this is not enough the President has announced an anti-trust program that will put in the prescribed class individuals as well as corporations who combine to limit prices or production of any commodity in restraint of trade—a measure designed to hit every man in business from farmer and the labor union to Standard Oil.

Is it any wonder that democracy is beginning to wonder, along with all the rest of the country just what it is that they are trying to do?

CLIMATE AND CONSUMPTION.

One of the most hopeful discoveries of modern medicine is that nearly all cases of tuberculosis can be cured in the patient's home climate, if taken in time, says the Chicago Journal. In olden days the person who showed signs of "going into a decline" was advised to try a change of air. He was sent to Florida, the mountains, the seashore or the woods. It didn't seem to matter much where he went; the essential thing was to move.

With more careful study this random advice gave place to clear and intelligent direction in the choice of climate, and now it is known that the average case of tuberculosis, taken early, can be cured almost anywhere. Fresh air, nourishing food, abundant rest and absence of worry—these are the important factors in treating tuberculosis, and they can be found without long journeys. This is no denial of the influence of climate on tuberculosis. The dry, sun-soaked plains of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona remain the ideal resort for consumptives. Unluckily, ideals are not always attainable. If a patient must choose between a boarding house in the Rocky Mountains and a sanatorium at home, he had better take the sanatorium. This advice is not particularly popular with certain real estate agents and railroad companies, but it is sound.

THE BUSINESS MAN IN POLITICS.

The New York Commercial says there is a practical opening for the business man in politics in straightening out the financial tangles in the government of New York and other large cities. "A commission that can get together, hold no public hearings, feed no sensation mongers, circulate no bombast, enrich no contract stenographer, nor finally, after an election, bury its findings in a big and expensively printed book, will be a novelty and we are sure can do much good."

The average city government, and Honolulu is no exception, can not tell what it owes, what its assets are, what its work costs, or how many different departments are doing and not doing the same thing.

That everybody's business is nobody's business holds true in Hawaii as it does in New York. Citizens delegate authority for what ought to be the highest function of the community life, that of putting into effect the general policy of civic development, to men whose highest ambition is to draw more pay from the public till than they could possibly earn in ten months of Sundays. Cities, the world over, are loose aggregations of families from every stratum of society. They elect a city government every two years or may be four—drawers of pay, usually—not "hewers of wood and drawers of water." That is an exceptionally fortunate rapidly developing city where the civic pay-roll does not increase in geometrical ratio proportionate to growth in population and wealth.

In every city the real government is that of the business interests. Merchants, manufacturers and bankers do not as a rule consider the employment of the largest number of laborers or the highest possible development of overhead charges in their own affairs as either sound policy or good business. In community affairs we elect supervisors, a mayor, county clerk and a lot of other officials, cheerfully dig up a big tax fund for them to spend and then attend to the real business of the town and the Territory through the Ad Club, chambers of commerce, merchants' associations, improvement clubs and "some four score or more" other organizations. The result is double taxation, duplication of work and the expenditure of much valuable energy and time.

No one who wants to see Hawaii go ahead admits for one minute that the "informal government" is not an extremely satisfactory one, measured by results. And there is not one business man who does not apologize for the formal government. None of us boasts about it, even in company.

If the people of Hawaii and of Honolulu are afraid to admit what everyone knows, that it would be a big thing for the Territory and this city if we had a better government and not quite so much of it; if we as a business community lack the nerve to come out and say that the price paid for the formal government is extravagant; then the best thing is to do what a weak-kneed man does when he eats too much but hasn't the gumption to go on a bread and water diet—hire the best doctor that can be found to come and tell him so.

This community needs a business doctor. Taxable personal property is worth less today than it was a year ago. There will be less money for the support of the formal government in 1914, 1915 and 1916 than there has been in 1911, 1912 and 1913. Also, because the business interests of this city are the sort of people that do things, there are going to be greater demands for the purposes of informal government.

Hawaii is not going to sit down and twiddle its thumbs for three years and wait for a sugar tariff. We are not that kind. Hawaii is on the map. It is going to stay on the map. It is going to be the biggest and loudest thing on the map of the whole Pacific Ocean. But, to do the things that every live man in Hawaii wants done, we must get rid of a big share of the overload.

Cut out about four-fifths of the territorial, county and city formal government. Transform the army of government employees from consumers to producers of wealth. Make Hawaii the ideal tourist resort of the world but properly adding to the magnificent natural attractions we have. Build factories. Start new industries, new manufacturing enterprises. Borrow a page from the ambitions of the little Danish colony of St. Thomas to the eastward of Panama and make here in Hawaii a great free port, to care for the enormous transpacific commerce that Panama will send past our doors. Keep the door open and don't let it go past.

YUAN'S APPEAL TO CHINA.

The inaugural address of President Yuan Shih-kai has been issued in pamphlet form by the Chinese government. Translations, as now appearing in the English speaking countries, says the Indianapolis News, show the address to have been one of profound intelligence, of wise moral appeal and of a strength of conviction which is disconcerting to some students who have predicted a rapid and general Christianization of the people of China. The address is a strange mixture of Confucian philosophy, Oriental diplomacy and Occidental progress. It is a cleverly composed appeal to the 400,000,000 people of the republic to cling to the ancient good until they are quite ready for the modern good—not to abandon what they have before they are ready to adopt what they have not. Yuan outlines the public's great needs in agriculture, industry, capital and education. Education he seeks earnestly. Foreign capital, he says, the country must have. Agriculture and the sciences, he advises the people to develop as other peoples have done. The address promises faithfulness in national dealings, firmness and honesty on the part of the government. But, Yuan declares, the basis of all national progress is to be found in the one word, "morality." He then takes up quotation after quotation from Confucius. Confucius was one of the world's great teachers of fundamental morality.

Morality may be indicated, the President said, by the four characteristics of loyalty, trust, steadfastness and sober mindedness. Loyalty he defined as applicable to state and individual. Quoting Confucius, he said: "Without trust no nation can stand." Defining steadfastness, he declared that no nation, while adopting the good which other nations have to offer, need abandon the good it already possesses. For four thousand years the moral teachings of Confucius have been to the Chinese people what the Decalogue was to Israel. Yuan asks the people not to abandon their own national traditions while failing to acquire good qualities to fill the void. His appeal for sober mindedness could be taken to heart by the more progressive nations of the west. To be constant minded toward one's duty is sober mindedness, a ridding of self of sloth and pride. He closes with this promise:

I solemnly pledge myself to make these four words my own ideal and to impress them upon my countrymen. May we ever bear them in our minds and keep them on our lips, for no nation can stand save upon the eternal verities which determine right and wrong.

President Yuan's reference to the good which Confucius taught has caused a flurry among the foreign missions in China. Protestants, Roman Catholics, Taoists, Mohammedans and Buddhists object to Confucianism being made the state religion. Of course, there should be religious freedom in China. But who shall say that President Yuan is not right in appealing to the Oriental mind he knows so well not to abandon the good it knows until it is equal to something better?

The Burnett Immigration Bill, similar in most respects to the Dillingham Bill and identical in that its passage would summarily put a stop to any chance Hawaii has remaining of getting more European immigration, has been reported favorably to the house of representatives. No notice whatever, apparently, was paid by the house committee to the reasons advanced by Governor Frear, in his last report to the secretary of the interior, as to why Hawaii should be exempted from the literacy tests imposed in the bill. But this is scarcely to be wondered at any more. Anything that originates in Hawaii apparently is foredoomed to failure in Washington. The effect of the passage of the Burnett Bill will be to further shut the islands with Filipinos and this will be about all the Americanization we can expect under the present administration.

THE NAVAL PROGRAM.

The program of the navy department for congressional consideration during the present session is disappointing to a considerable portion of our navy officers, who have hoped for a recommendation for one, and possibly two, battle cruisers. For several years past, during a period when three of the principal foreign Powers have been devoting a considerable part of the total displacement to their fleets of high-speed cruisers of moderate armor protection, the United States has been concentrating its efforts upon the upbuilding of a fleet of battleships, pure and simple.

One looks in vain in looking through the fighting strength of the Navy for a representative of the much-talked-of class of battle-cruisers of which the British, German and Japanese navies have so many remarkable representatives. The section of our officers who favor the addition of this type to our service received much encouragement from ex-Secretary of the Navy Meyer, who urged upon congress during his term in office the necessity for battle-cruisers to supplement our battle fleet if we are to keep abreast of our naval rivals.

The battle-cruiser has been built by these Powers in recognition of the value of speed as one of the factors which go to make up the all-round efficiency of a fighting ship. Judging from the large numbers of these ships which have been constructed for some foreign navies, it is evident that the Powers which possess them believe that they will play an important role in the tactics and strategy of future naval warfare. No doubt they will; and in the case of a Power which stands ready to make liberal appropriations, sufficient to cover the annual program as drawn up by its naval advisers, it would be good policy to make appropriations necessary to include a certain number of these vessels in each annual budget.

In the United States, however, it has always been difficult to secure from congress appropriations commensurate with our ever-increasing wealth and the multiplying obligations which our position as a world-power has laid upon us. In view of this one fact and being strong in the conviction that the final strength in a naval war will occur when the main battleship fleets of two opposing powers clash, we have consistently followed the policy of putting the greater part of the displacement of our navy into ships of the first class, powerfully armed, and, therefore, capable of holding their own in battle and of giving and taking the hard blows of a great decisive engagement on the high seas.

From the time we commenced, in the early eighties, to rebuild our navy on modern lines, we have followed the traditional policy of this country of mounting upon our ships batteries that were considerably heavier than those carried by ships of the same size in other navies. Thus, although our first three battleships, the Oregon, Indiana and Massachusetts, had a moderate displacement of only 10,600 tons, they carried heavier ordnance than contemporaneous British ships of three or four thousand tons greater displacement.

And, furthermore, throughout all the subsequent construction since that date, our ships, date for date, have carried heavier batteries and have had greater armor protection than the ships of other navies. The Oregon, on a displacement of 10,600 tons, carried four 13-inch and eight 8-inch guns and four 4-inch rapid fire guns against four 12-inch and twelve 6-inch guns mounted on the British Formidable, of 16,000 tons displacement. Again, the Connecticut, 1904, with four 12-inch, eight 8-inch and twelve 7-inch guns on a displacement of 16,000 tons may be compared with the four 12-inch and four 9.2-inch and ten 6-inch carried by the British Dominion, with 16,350 tons displacement.

Today we are holding the same relative position, but with the difference that our battleships are greater and the armor is heavier. The Nevada, nearing completion, has 27,500 tons displacement, carrying ten 14-inch and twenty-one 5-inch guns and armored with thirteen to eighteen inches of Krupp steel, is a more powerful ship than the British Orion, mounting ten 13.5-inch and sixteen 4-inch guns and carrying armor from ten to twelve inches in thickness. The quality of our battleship fleet is most excellent, but it is in numbers that we are deficient. In the spring of the present year, Great Britain had twenty-nine ships of the dreadnought class built and building, with five projected, and Germany had nineteen ships under construction or in commission as against thirteen for our navy.

If congress had not been parsimonious in the matter of appropriations we would now have fifteen such ships, but due to its action in cutting out, in two successive years, one ship from our most moderate program of two capital ships a year, we are now two ships below our standard of naval strength.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The splendid work of the Salvation Army in helping men and women up from the slums and the gutters to a brighter, freer life and broader opportunities goes on every day, quietly, unostentatiously, but getting results by the simple process of doing things.

The Army is carrying on a line of work of which the average citizen sees or hears little. In the last five years they have "assisted" ten thousand immigrants from the slums of London to Canada and our Western States. They select their people carefully, take only the unfortunate who have the ambition to improve their conditions of life, put them in the locality where the greatest opportunity seems to offer, and through their semi-military and entirely militant Christian organization keep in close communication with the immigrant after his location. They lend the "personal touch" to their immigration service which is so all-important in accustoming a new people to a strange environment.

Commissioner General Lamb of the Salvation Army states in a recent report that the failures that have resulted from among this first ten thousand amount to less than one-half of one per cent! "The Army" is constantly striving to help human derelicts fight back into safe harbors. Its ideal is to give to the man or woman who has lost hope and has ceased to struggle, the strong grip of the helping hand.

Any help given to the Salvation Army is help to a good cause.

THE PASSING HOUR.

The Peerless One, William J. Bryan, says that it is possible for an honest man to make a million in the course of a lifetime. A million is nothing much. We used to know a reporter on "The Commoner" that earned eighteen dollars a week.

The recent New York files comment on stock exchange business having fallen to "only 57,000 shares in one day," the lowest record for about ten years. The Advertiser has asked some of the Honolulu brokers what they would do if the local exchange was to handle "only 57,000 shares" of stock, but the answers were mostly too profane to print in a respectable journal.

Carnival Director Dougherty is fortunate in having been able to secure A. K. Ozawa as his chief lieutenant in charge of the Japanese features planned for the mid-winter celebration. Mr. Ozawa stands equally high in the American and Japanese communities and is known in both as a hustler, an organizer and a man who makes a success of whatever he attempts. With the chairmanship of the Japanese committee in his hands, the Japanese will be encouraged to go ahead and the rest of the community will rest assured that they will go ahead in the best way.

The Republican minority in the house of representatives is having some fun out of its position, anyhow. The other day Austin of Tennessee, a Republican, gravely introduced a resolution to appoint a special committee to investigate "the reasons for the palpable failure of the Underwood tariff law to reduce the cost of living." The resolution called upon the administration "to extend an apology to the Republican party and to the American people whose votes established President Wilson's so-called 'New Freedom' in the event that the investigators should come to the conclusion that 'the Underwood Bill is a failure.' The refusal of the Democrats to join in the laugh and give unanimous consent is the only thing that prevented the consideration of the resolution.

NOT IN FAVOR OF WITHDRAWING

Japan Also Receives Proposal From Russia to Remove Troops From China.

TOKIO, December 15.—(Special Cable to the Nippon Jiji)—The proposal of the Russian government made to Japan, which is similar to that presented to the Washington government, calling for the withdrawal of its troops from the Province of Chihli, China, is meeting with little encouragement in Tokyo.

The officials of the government, as well as the nation at large, fail to see any sufficient reason that warrants such a plan as proposed in the Russian note, and it is freely predicted today that Japan will refuse to accept the proposal.

The latest report reaching the foreign department here indicates that the majority of the other Powers, which are in receipt of the note from the Czar's government, are ready to refuse the plan. The general belief here among the government circle is that the proposal will end in failure.

BILL INTRODUCED FOR SAN FRANCISCO DRYDOCK

WASHINGTON, December 15.—(By Associated Press Cable to Star-Bulletin)—Senator George W. Perkins today introduced a bill proposing a \$3,000,000 drydock, to be constructed by the Union Iron Works on San Francisco Bay. The drydock, as proposed by the measure, will accommodate the largest battleship in the United States navy.

NEW INVENTION ADDS TO SPEED OF STEAMERS

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) PORTLAND, Oregon, December 15.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Although a guaranteed speed of twenty-three miles an hour was prescribed in the specifications for the construction of the Hull steamers, a new invention in marine turbine engines will probably make the speed of the big boats, to ply between Astoria and San Francisco, nearly twenty-six knots, or about thirty-five miles per hour. This was announced by W. J. Cline, secretary to President Young of the North Bank Railroad.

KAISER DON'T CONSIDER WISH OF CROWN PRINCE

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) BERLIN, December 15.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Crown Prince Frederick William has been transferred from the command of the First Regiment, at Danzig, to the general staff at Berlin.

It was known that the Crown Prince had applied to Emperor William to prolong his Danzig command until the summer of 1914, and it is assumed that the transfer was made by the direction of the Emperor, who wished his son to study larger military matters under the chief of the general staff.

GIRLHOOD FRIEND WILL BAKE WHITE HOUSE CAKE

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) CEDARTOWN, Georgia, December 15.—(Special to The Advertiser)—At the special request of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. John Dadds is baking the Christmas fruit cake for the White House. Mrs. Dadds was a Miss Walker and the pastor of her family was Doctor Axon, Mrs. Wilson's father. As girls, Mrs. Dadds and Mrs. Wilson were much together.

WILL SPEND HONEYMOON ON FINE STEAM YACHT

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) NEWPORT, Rhode Island, December 15.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The steam yacht Noma is being refitted for the honeymoon of Vincent Astor and his bride. After the honeymoon, in the spring, the young couple will come to spend the summer at the Astor cottage at Beechwood.

TANGO SKIRT CAUSE OF BROKEN ANKLE—WARNING

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) WASHINGTON, December 15.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Miss Alma Hodges, the pretty debutante daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Henry Hodges, if the old superstition is true, "will not be married this year," for at the Chevy Chase, last Saturday, she tripped on the tight skirts of her pink tango frock and fell upstairs. She is now nursing a broken ankle.

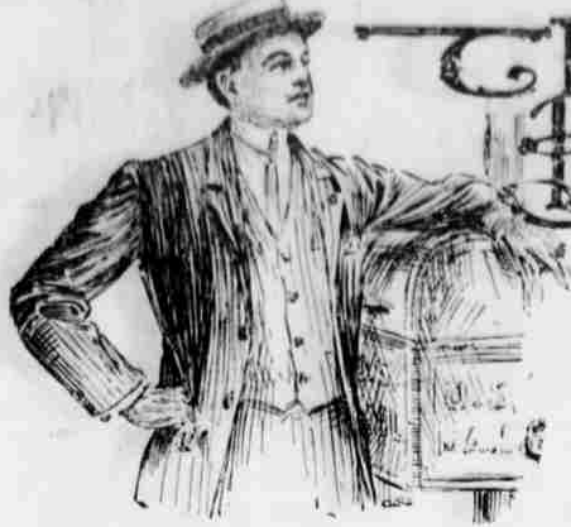
STEAMERS CROWDED WITH TOURISTS FOR HONOLULU

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) SAN FRANCISCO, December 15.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The next three or four vessels to leave San Francisco for Honolulu will be crowded with tourists and passengers. The Wilhelmina will carry 120 and the Ventura will have 85; while the Mongolia, passengers seventy are for Honolulu.

NOTED SINGER LOSES FINE DIAMOND BRACELET

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) NEW YORK, December 15.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Mrs. Emma Ramese De Giorgio reported today that she had lost a \$300 diamond bracelet during a visit to the shopping district.

With only one exception, all the rail-ways lines in South Australia are under government ownership.



The Bystander.

Is the Malihini Christmas Tree Worth While?

Is the Malihini Christmas Tree worth while? Is it quite the proper thing to ask people to contribute to this one more charity fund in this year of dwindling dividends, tariff reduction and the high cost of living?

I say yes. The Malihini Christmas Tree returns big dividends. It returns more to the ones who contribute than it gives to the children, and, why should there be several hundred Christmas-less baby boys and baby girls in this sun-kissed city, even if the rich have to pay fifty cents a pound for turkey and cannot buy each other as expensive presents as usual? The high cost of living has hit the family where it is the staff of life, just as hard as it has hit the people who simply have to have plenty of eggs in their cake even if they do cost six cents each.

The little ones who are looking forward to the Malihini Tree do not know anything about the sugar tariff, but they do know that Santa Claus will not come this year if anything should happen to the Malihini Tree. They do not know anything about free sugar in 1916, but they do know that their little arms ache for a really doll, with really hair. They have not worried their little heads over dividends. They never heard of a dividend. But they have their hearts set on being in line when that glorious tree glitters forth again in the Christmas morning sun. And they must not be disappointed. And they will not be disappointed.

Is the Malihini Christmas Tree worth while? Let me give you here what Katherine M. Yates wrote about the last tree, after it was over, and see if it was not worth while, and if it will not be worth while again this Christmas. This is what she wrote:

"Wasn't it a tremendous success—the Malihini Christmas Tree? "I, for one, certainly added a memory of luxury to my collection, and from the expressions upon all of the faces about the playground, such was the only kind that came off of the Christmas tree that day. Big folks' faces and little folks' faces—baby faces and wrinkled faces—wary faces and cheery faces, all were warmed with that intangible glow which means tenderness for mankind and a happy, sunny feeling about the heart. These are memories which will hold their place and be decorated with a lei in commemoration, on every Christmas day for a long, long time to come. "Did you ever stand for an hour or two and drop deliciously sticky cakes all covered with raggedy pink and white coconut frosting, into yawning paper bags held tightly by clattering, eager little hands, each cake followed into the depths by big, fascinated eyes? Don't you think that it would be a rather wonderful experience?"

"And there was plenty of everything for everybody. That was the splendid part of it. After the tickets were all honored, there was still enough left for the ticketless little folks hovering about the edges, watching, eager-faced, anxious, half hoping, wholly fearing; and these were all gotten into line, furnished with wide-mouthed bags, and sent up the enchanted lane, past the wonderful tables where stout Santa Claus' assistants, ready to drop into each bag all sorts of toys, pop corn, oranges, and the rest of the fascinating array of Christmas necessities.

"When one first approached the grounds and saw the lines of children, one's heart sank with a deadly qualm—it didn't seem as if there could possibly be enough for so desperately many—and wouldn't it be dreadful to be a kiddie near the end of the line drawing nearer and nearer for more than an hour, and then, just before you quite reached the paradise within the gate, to hear some one say 'Pass?' And wouldn't it be tragic to be a grown-up and see such a thing happen?"

"But there was no such calamity to befall anyone. The 'good fellows' saw to it that there was enough of the wherewithal to purchase plenty for everybody—and they got their pay—they surely did! One man who bought a good, big, beautiful memory almost as soon as he landed on the island, said: 'It was the most beautiful sight that I ever saw in all my life.' Now wasn't that worth buying? Think of gazing at a long line of children feeling the way that those children were feeling, and looking the way that they were looking, and saying to one's self: 'The joy of as many as from there to there, belongs absolutely to me! I gave it, and at the same time I kept it and yet I also gave it to everyone else who is here to see. This is one of the times when I, and a lot of others, eat my cake, and still I have it.' Pretty good investment don't you think?"

"And how well everything was planned, so that it all went off without a hitch. Right by the gate was a table laden with paper bags. Blessed be the one who furnished that idea. Big paper bags, not little stinky ones. And the scouts in charge handed out a bag to each one who entered the gate, and another scout watched to see if the children thought quickly enough to open them and have them ready, and it not, a deft brown hand descended and thrust them wide, and a touch sent the wee one in the right direction.

"And for hours the close line of little people passed first the cake boxes, where cakes were tossed in, and then, while small heads bent over gazing after the cakes, a gaily striped tin horn dropped in beside them, and then two big glass marbles, and then a doll, or a ball, or a knife. Not a wee little cheap doll, but a fine dressed doll in a box by itself. A doll in a box is much more wonderful than just a mere doll. The most of the boxes were too big for the bags, and had to be tucked under arms while the owner fled along, tight little hands holding the yawning bag, and a toy, a hair ribbon, a big apple, a big orange, a big paper-wrapped popcorn ball—all tumbling in on top of each other. That was one of the splendid things about it—everything was big—even to Santa Claus and the tree! It wasn't a cheap treat with little skimpy things, but everything was fine and big and good enough for anybody—and no 'little old things' in the whole playground.

"And such children as they were! Every nationality, every age every sort of costume, but every single one in the very best bit and tuck for the family wardrobe afforded. Such pathetic little efforts at finery for the occasion—such consciousness of best frocks! 'Just see,' said one of the women at the ribbon table, 'some of these girls have on the very ribbons that we gave them last year, and see how carefully they have been kept.'"

"Such a well behaved crowd as it was, too. Think of it—over two thousand children, about twenty-five hundred, in fact; boys and girls of all ages, without their parents, and in sight of tables loaded with gifts, and those blessed youngsters staying calmly and quietly in line, and not one single case of pushing or shoving or crowding or even vulgar scuffling to get to the front. Isn't that a credit to Honolulu? Wouldn't it be a credit to any place on earth? And didn't they deserve every bit of Christmas that they got?"

"There were so many 'little mothers' in the line—tiny girls carrying wee folks in their arms or on their backs, and holding open two big bags—tenderly soothing babies frightened by the many strange faces, on reaching down to take out a cake for the little one to decorate itself with. One small girl staggered under the load of a baby twice too big for her strength, and tried to hold open two bags at the same time; and when a pretty young girl attempted to take the baby and walk beside her, the wall that the 'little mother' was up was so strong that the pretty girl had to turn her attention to carrying the baby while the wee one being held and let the small girl resume her wobbling load. The bags were precious, and ardent eyes followed everything that dropped into them; but better take a chance of losing even those, than that some one should pilfer the much more precious baby.

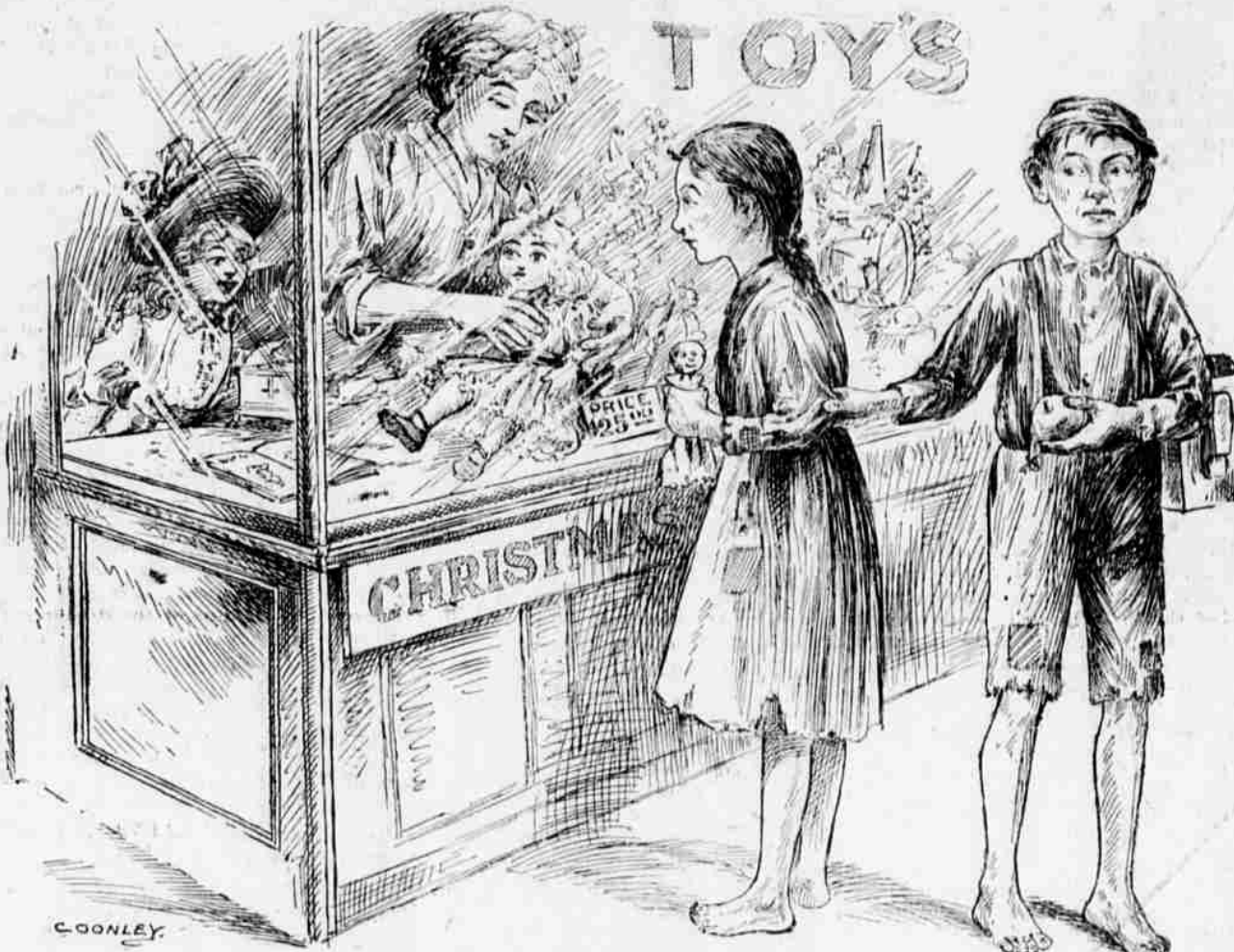
"And there were grown-up mothers, too, some with two or three children clinging to them, and the mother even was even more eager than those of the children, as they watched the bounty dropping into the bags; for to the mother love, it was a treasure more great than it could possibly be to the little tots themselves. Per bags, after all, the mothers profited out of the tree, more than any one else. The children's Christmas is a very real thing to a mother, and the lack of it—something that we don't want to think about.

"And what is your opinion of the Boy Scouts now? Didn't they do themselves proud?" As some one there remarked: "All of the fine adjectives in the dictionary wouldn't fit them out as they deserve." They were strictly on duty every second of the time, and the way that they organized and kept that long, serpentine line of little folks in moving order, and kept it moving at the right end and in the right direction, was a marvel to all beholders. And they did it courteously, too. Courtesy is a large factor in the Boy Scout movement, and as courtesy is only rightly formed and rightly directed kindness, the things which they are learning and the experiences which they are acquiring now, at the impressionable age, are going to have a big effect upon their whole future lives, and upon the future lives of their entire generation, and upon many generations to come. When a boy or girl, man or woman has formed the habit of kindness and courtesy to everyone, no matter what other's stage of life, he has acquired an adjunct to his character which is going to make the world revolve more smoothly for many ages yet to be.

"Didn't it look rather fine to see a straight, trim youngster in uniform, take the hand of a wee toddler—and not a clean, dainty, attractive toddler, either, but one from a home that you would rather not look into—to see him bend down and take hold of a smudgy hand and hold it while it clutched one side of a bag, and walk down the line while the bag was being filled, bending at a back-breaking angle, rather than deprive the little fellow of the pleasure of holding the precious receptacle with his own hands, while the rain of surprises dropped in. Or to see him take a little one up in his arms and carry him and the bag down the line, chatting with him about the things which came and were coming. And wasn't it good to see him comfort a frightened little one and coax her back into line and keep her in charge until she forgot her fear in her astonishment at the wonderful things which were coming her way—and then go back to find another frightened or bewildered or too-tired scrap of humanity?"

"That 'be ready' attitude of theirs is a splendid thing. There

ON THE OUTSIDE LOOKING IN



Whom the Malihini Christmas Tree Will Cheer.

was no 'What-shall-I-do-next?' aspect to their work at any point; but they used judgment and acted with both kindness and dispatch. Emergencies didn't seem to phase them, but they guessed right every time—and they got results. To learn to think quickly, and to think right the very first time, and act in accordance, is a pretty big thing, not only for them as boys, but as training for the men that they are going to be. Watch them for the next ten years!

"Taking it all together, it was a splendid Christmas. What matter if those blessed infants did promenade past me all night long, holding up yawning paper bags which, because of plum pudding, I had to traverse the entire universe to find things to fill, and never, never succeeded, no matter what astonishing things I gathered together—things which kicked holes in the bags and chased the children and performed all sorts of pranks unfitting for well-behaved Christmas presents! The children had a perfectly fine time—but think the grown-ups had the best of it—they had a glorious Christmas—and they earned it!"

The Knight of the Soap Box.

In the days when the world was wide, and every day had thirty hours in it, and sleep was a vexatious waste of time because there were so many interesting things to do and see and hear, The Bystander wandered down to the "tierra caliente" of Mexico and he let himself be lulled by the hottest pestilential fever-heat in all Spanish America. On its altar our consular service offered up about four victims a year—all editors except those who were crossroads politicians. About twenty or thirty years ago an editor who was sent to Barranquilla broke all traditions by living out his full four-year term of service. Also, because he was a man whose pen had written friendships into the hearts of many men, the press clubs or ad clubs of thirty years ago on his graduation back from the consular service of Latin America, met and with much pomp and circumstance conferred upon him the title of "Knight of the Barren Quill."

High Private Jones Remembers.

As the regiment closed in ones, halted, and stood in the drizzling shower, resting on its arms so as to sneak for the half hour sent before the automobiles bearing the visiting naval officers came in sight, High Private Jones, picked up his rifle and ran his hand along the barrel, scattering a handful of moisture, and looked at his beautiful polished gun stock with regret.

method Private Jones, who upon the rear rank which had learned to recognize the symptoms picked up its arms for the wherewithal. Not was it disappointed. "Reminds me of the time a Japanese major general visited Fort William McKinley several years ago. That was just after Liao Yang and Moukden and Jap generals were the racking constellations in the military firmament those days. They showed the general a big time in Manila, and brought him up to look so great at McKinley. Turned out as usual, horse, feet and gait, and gave the general the gaily, eyes right, and all that sort of thing. Then he came round and inspected us and had a look at our equipment."

"The 5th Infantry had the biggest bunch of fancy orderly-looking guns ever got together in one outfit. Every one of those snubnoses had a piano case finish worked into it and a coat of white enamel on top to preserve it. You could handle one of those guns all day and a rub with a chamiso would fix it up like new. And nobody had any fault to find. Well, this general admired a bunch of the snubnoses and asked a few questions, and then he went on his way."

"Next day though we got an order. Twenty-four hours, it said, to get those high lights off all rifles. You know what the book says. Nothing but raw linseed goes on the wood. Gee but that was sweet. Some fellows had got to be experts at finishing those things up and the fellows who had just got done paying to have theirs fixed had to get out with the rest and scrape, sandpaper and dope all that beautiful business off again, and the air was full of curses and maledictions.

"I can get over this little rain all right, but I hope these people don't get inquisitive like that general."

Investigating Committees.

Talking about the modern tendency to start "investigations" instead of doing things, the human race hasn't learned very much in five thousand years. The Bystander understands that one Moses started on an excursion to the "land of milk and honey" at the head of a large party of emigrants and tourists in early Hebrew times. When he got almost there some fool suggested that he appoint an investigating committee. Then, because he sat down and waited for the committee to file their report, Moses never reached the promised land.

There have been more investigations of things Hawaiian in the last fifteen years than people realize. Isn't it about time to reform and start doing things and let the investigations slide?

Shaves in England.

Consul Franklin D. Hale reports all the way from Huddersfield, England, that an old country shave costs six cents, a shampoo one dime, haircut twelve cents, while the latest and most up-to-date

British version of a face massage costs one shilling. Evidently Frank has been tussling with one of those straight-backed, upright, gallows-built fellows where the barber grabs the victim's hair, bends his head back, flashes the razor and then holds a brass tray up against his throat to catch the blood and later, because he fervently recommends to the secretary of commerce that Huddersfield ought to be a splendid field in which to sell modern-style American barber's chairs. If Consul Hale wants to know the price of a shave West of Nuuanu we will be glad to correspond with him.

Toweling and Taste.

One of our eastern exchanges runs a half column about Initials on Bath Towels, thusly: "A very effective ornamentation of a Turkish bath towel, is a large initial embroidered in French knots. The letter should be six inches long and placed six inches from one end." The idea is so chic and recherche that we are having the devil embroider an initial with a tack hammer, on the office towel. The letter will be tasteful of design and will be placed six and a half inches northwest of the incipient compound fracture in one end of this useful piece of furniture where the editor used it as a defense in the last libel suit. The ground-work is a little thinner there and the tacks can be clinched. The towel will also have a decided vogue with outlines of flowers on ratine or voile. The nice fluffy look of Turkish toweling that is so fashionable will be initiated in horse-hair and steel wool. When the Iron Works finish the beautiful design that our society editor has suggested the office towel is going to be more "effective" than anything they are able to turn out back in the effete East—and callers who do not like our editorial point of view are cordially invited to call and test it.

The Cedars of Lebanon

All that now remains of the cedars of Lebanon is a little forest of some four hundred trees, which are rigidly preserved. They lie on a small fertile plateau, situated at an altitude of 6,123 feet above sea level. The grove is reached from Baalbeck by a steep and winding road.

With the exception of a few stragglers the grove is enclosed by a neat stone wall built by a former governor of Lebanon to protect the smaller trees from goats.

The cedar trees have always occupied a position of honor in the estimation of man because of their connection with the temple built by Solomon and the various allusions to them in the Bible. Among the dwellers in Syria, where forests of tall trees do not exist, the cedars naturally excite admiration, and a modern Syrian writer says of them that they are undoubtedly the most lofty of all the vegetable kingdom. We know, of course, that this is hardly the case, for the famous redwood trees of California reach a height of over three hundred feet, while in Tasmania the blue gum is almost as large as far as height is concerned. The cedars are actually about six feet high, which is more than the height of the trees of an average forest.—Sole World Magazine.

FOREMASTER PRATT.—The postmaster has been exceptionally favored in handling his Christmas mail. The frequency of steamers to the Coast has enabled us to avoid the congestion that has marked some of the preceding years. Thus, too, people have tried to get their Christmas mail off on the early boats which has helped a whole lot.

Small Talks

SHERIFF JARRETT.—I am investigating.

CADDY RYAN.—I am always glad when the New Year comes around, for it means that the Seventeenth of March is not far off.

OFFICER DANKBERG.—Have you noticed how everybody looks at me when I stand in the middle of the street and everything moves smoothly?

J. E. DURAO.—I am glad Governor Pinkham is coming. He used to be my friend before and now I have a few things I would like to call his attention to.

CHAIRMAN WIRTZ, of the Civil Service Commission.—The supervisors treat us discourteously. That is no reason why we should not be polite to everybody.

JOE FERN.—It is not everywhere where the mayor dances the tango. I like the dance because there is life in it and because the wahine who discovered it must have danced the hula-kai.

W. T. RAWLINS.—I have all the affidavits relating to Detective Holbrook in my possession now. The sheriff appears to be working hard on the case, but if nothing develops in the proper time I will shoot.

M. C. PACHECO.—In looking over the lists of the numerous committees and sub-committees appointed to receive Hon. Jeff McCann, I fail to see the name of Soapbox Barron. How did he get lost in the shuffle?

W. H. SMITH.—There has been some rain in Hilo but the weather has now cleared. It has to rain to keep the Hilo people from burning up the rest of the island with their enthusiasm. It takes a good deal to keep Hilo down.

EDITOR M. G. SANTOS.—One special number of O Luso a year is enough for me, thanks. With the assistance of the finely equipped printing department of The Advertiser we got out a number which cannot be excelled anywhere.

SUPERINTENDENT CALDWELL.—It's a pretty serious proposition to ask most anybody to take water, but when I am asking the good people of Palolo, Kaimuki and Waialae to take water I mean it for their good. This is the point.

W. R. CHILTON.—If some of the automobiles I have just inspected were to be going up a hill and were to "kill" their engines, there would be no way to prevent an accident. A remarkable number of brakes on rent cars are on the bum.

SUPERVISOR PACHECO.—To correct a wrong impression, I wish to say that I believe in bonding the City and County of Honolulu only for the specific purpose of erecting a city hall that will be a credit to Honolulu, and the building of an emergency hospital.

AUDITOR JOSEPH H. FISHER.—Hist! The boss is coming soon and the stillness which is observed now in the Capitol is but the calm before the storm. What will the harvest be? is a question which many of my friends would ask themselves, if they dared.

JOHN C. ANDERSON.—The friends of the Wainale Industrial School and the Girls' School at Moiliili can help us a good deal, in the case of the first mentioned by donating phonograph records they may not have use for and in the latter instance a phonograph and some accompanying records.

L. L. McCANDLESS.—I agree with The Advertiser's editorial of yesterday morning. We've got to get the business of government down to business basis. The war cry of the community ought to be "Scraps the baronages off," where city and county government takes part of the loaf off the territorial government, cut out the dead wood at the top.

CHARLES A. COTTRILL.—I wish the waterworks people could fix it so that the rain would keep off during the hours scheduled for a ball game. I think it is a shame that the rain should have just poured yesterday, for I wanted to see what the All-Hawians could really do to the All-Chinese. I must see my friend Caldwell about this water question.

CHARLES HUSTACE JR.—It is about time for the agencies to begin to loosen up and pay out some of the money that belongs to the shareholders. A few years ago when sugar was selling for three and a half cents the plantations paid enormous dividends. Why they can't pay any dividends today is a mystery to me. Let them pay something instead of nothing.

RAYMOND C. BROWN.—After a man has been away from Hawaii for a year or two and comes back he can realize to the full extent what it means to be a citizen of the Paradise of the Pacific. The fact cannot be denied that Hawaii is distinctly "on the map." Wherever I went there was the keenest interest in the Sandwich Islands. In Portugal they leave off "Islands" and talk about going to "Sandwich."

D. L. CONKLING.—Among the very few people who observe the law of the road in traversing the Capitol grounds is Chief Justice Robertson. In the morning he enters the Hotel street gate and keeps on walking to his right on the Ewa side of the building and in the afternoon he enters from King street and takes to the Whi-ki end. He believes in observing the rules and following the right procedure.

ALFRED MOORE.—I do not entirely agree with The Advertiser on the lines of naval development. The same relative proportion exists today between the guns in fixed emplacements and guns afloat that has always existed. The value of battle cruisers lies in their speed—their ability to dodge in, deliver a swift blow—and dodge out again. The battle line will always be the battleships. They have the armor and can take punishment, and give it.

English Homes of Washingtons

It will be recalled that a feature of the proposals for celebrating the one hundred years of peace between English speaking peoples is the purchase of Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of the Washingtons. Considerable progress, we learn from the English papers, has been made toward raising the requisite funds, and incidental to the movement there has been marked revival of interest in the English ancestors of the "Father of his Country," says the Boston Transcript.

With no desire to dispute the claim of Sulgrave to be the home of the generation of Washingtons which immediately preceded those emigrating to America, other localities have put forward claims to association with the great name of our first President. Among these is Whitehaven, in Cumberland, which asserts that some of the Washingtons, presumably near kin to the future President, long lived there. Whitehaven also endeavors to make a case for itself as the point of departure for America of the Washingtons from whom descended the great George.

Whitehaven's assertion, which it put forth in the eighties without attracting more than provincial attention, has recently been strengthened by an old chain of research, which illustrates the value geology may occasionally have for the genealogist. Some two or three years ago an English visitor to Mount Vernon learned that the stone flagging of the floor of the portico had been imported from Great Britain. Washington's correspondence established the fact, but did not indicate from what quarry the flagging or paving had been obtained. The English visitor, having in due time obtained samples of the flagging, began a quest among British quarrymen which eventually led him to Whitehaven.

There it was shown beyond all peradventure that the stone came from the Sandwith quarry at St. Bees. The identification was made complete by the peculiar circumstances that in the quarry there are a few beds of white stone intervening between layers of red sandstone. Some of the flagging at Mount Vernon is faintly colored red on its lower side, and examination in the Sandwith quarries shows that this red tinge runs through on the lines of development found in the Virginia portico.

With this geological fact for a basis the Whitehaven antiquarians have once more determined to show that Sulgrave is not the only place to be honored by association with the Washington name. These same antiquarians have found that there were Washingtons in Whitehaven for almost three-quarters of a century, that the name was not uncommon and that many of the bearers of it were Johns, Lawrence and Mildreds. There, be it remembered, were favorite given names with the Virginia Washingtons. What is regarded as a fact that clinches the connection of the Virginia Washingtons with Whitehaven is the probate of the will of Mildred Gale, whose first husband, a Lawrence Washington, died in Virginia in 1697. He had property in England, and his widow, who was the mother of George Washington's father, went to London to prosecute certain legal business in connection with the settlement of the estate.

The papers, which are still on file, show that she had meantime become the wife of George Gale, a prominent citizen of Whitehaven. Her second marriage was of brief duration, because the record of her burial, found in the register of St. Nicholas Church, Whitehaven, is of the date of January 20, 1709. Her will makes reference to three children by her first husband, her second son being the father of George Washington. The Whitehaven antiquarians contend very plausibly that inasmuch as there were other Washingtons in Whitehaven toward the close of the seventeenth century, the widow of the Virginia Washington in going to Whitehaven was visiting among her husband's kin, and that her grandson in ordering the Mount Vernon flagging was throwing some business to "the old town."

FIGHT ENDED BY FLETCHER AT TAMPOCO

Gunboat Wheeling Cleared for Action, Ready to Shell City Unless Rebel and Federal Forces Cease Firing—Order Is Obeyed, But Renewal of Hostilities Is Looked For.

CITY OF MEXICO, December 13.—(By Associated Press Cable)—With the guns of the American gunboat Wheeling, Commander Sumner E. Kittelle, trained on the city, Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, in command of the naval forces in Mexican waters, yesterday afternoon issued orders to both the federal and rebel commanders to cease hostilities or orders would be given to shell Tampico. The lives of hundreds of foreigners were endangered by the terrific firing that was in progress for three days in and around the city.

The orders of Admiral Fletcher were conveyed through the lines to the rebel forces and were at once obeyed. Soon afterward the Federals also stopped firing, but throughout the night both forces rested on their arms to guard against surprise.

The prompt action of Rear Admiral Fletcher was taken in response to the appeals sent to the Wheeling by foreigners whose families were imperiled. Today the place is in a state of nervous tension and excitement and the battle may be renewed at any time, according to reports received here. In the meantime, the Wheeling anchored close to the shore, and is cleared for action.

The transport Su ther, it is believed was ordered from Galveston yesterday to proceed direct to Tampico with medical supplies and rations and to take on refugees awaiting an opportunity to get out of the danger zone.

The force of guards about the National Palace was doubled today in response to reports that a Constitutional force of two thousand men was within fifty miles of the City of Mexico awaiting reinforcements to begin a march on the capital.

Practical Progress Believed to Have Been Made in Solution of Home Rule Problem.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) LONDON, December 12.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The Times gives prominence this morning to a statement which it says is from the highest authority that practical effect was given within the past two days to the project of a private interchange of views on the Irish crisis between leaders of the various parties concerned as laid down by Premier Asquith in his speech at Ladybank.

"It would be rash in the highest degree," it says, "to assume that the meetings which have taken place this week are certain or even at present likely to lead to a settlement. The first effect of a candid exchange of views has been to reveal something of the obstacles to any conceivable solution."

SUCCESSFUL SON MAKES AGED MOTHER HAPPY

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) CLEVELAND, Ohio, December 12.—(Special to The Advertiser)—"Son, I am proud of you. I knew you had it in you." This was the benediction pronounced on Alfred H. Smith of New York, newly elected president of the New York Central line by his eighty-five-year-old mother, Mrs. Charlotte Smith, when the son paid her a surprise visit at her home here today.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) NEW YORK, December 12.—(Special to The Advertiser)—A bomb delivered to the O. K. Bottling Company exploded in the firm's offices here today and instantly killed Miss Ida Anusowitz, aged twenty years, a stenographer.

The girl's face was blown to bits and her body badly mangled.

The bomb, which arrived in the morning mail in an innocent looking package, was unwrapped by the girl and when she pulled the lid there was a terrific explosion that shook the building. Employees, after recovering from the shock, rushed into the office and found Miss Anusowitz lying in a pool of blood on the floor mangled beyond recognition and breathing her last. She was dead before physicians arrived.

The wrapping on the bomb was almost entirely destroyed, leaving practically no clue by which the sender may be traced.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) SAN FRANCISCO, December 12.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The Japanese will ultimately compel the Mikado to change the present policy and join with other nations in the plan for a general disarmament, according to reports.

Shindo, Japanese member of parliament, who sailed for the Orient on the steamer Nippon Maru yesterday, is believed to have been caused by the vast increase in the expenditures for the army and navy, the Japanese will ultimately compel the Mikado to change the present policy and join with other nations in the plan for a general disarmament, according to reports.

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WIDOW OF MILLIONAIRE WHO DIED ON TITANIC



MRS. MADELINE FORCE ASTOR SEEKS TO SAVE INCOME TAX ON FORTUNE

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) NEW YORK, December 12.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Mrs. Madeline Force Astor, widow of John Jacob Astor, today directed her attorneys to try to save her estate tax of \$34,342 on \$1,044,119 of property. She contends the property came to her under the ante-nuptial agreement and is therefore exempt from inheritance tax.

NOVELIST BECOMES A PRIVATE IN MILITIA

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) BRISTOL, Virginia, December 12.—(Special to The Advertiser)—John Fox Jr., the author, today enlisted as a private in a new state militia company being organized at Big Stone Gap, Virginia. The novelist is taking great personal interest in the organization and says he wants to be a private and try to make a good soldier.

LOS ANGELES FUTURITY STAKES ARE CALLED OFF

The two Los Angeles futurity stakes for foals of 1912 and 1913, which total \$20,000, the largest amount of any such west of the Rockies, have been declared off.

The announcement was made by E. J. Delaney, secretary of the Los Angeles Futurity Horse Association, after a conference with W. A. Clark Jr., one of the principal guarantors of the big purses.

The action comes as a blow to the breeders of foals on the Coast, as these two futurities had been expected to bring to light some of the best two and three-year-old horses in America.

Albert Reinicke Meets Reversal in Circuit Court and Has Suit Dismissed.

(From Saturday Advertiser.) Judge Whitney yesterday morning set aside the decree of divorce which he had granted to Albert Reinicke from his wife, Mrs. Annie Anderson Reinicke, on November 25 last. Under the order of court, Mrs. Reinicke was given until December 20 in which to answer the complaint or otherwise plead, but Reinicke shortly afterward made this procedure unnecessary as he filed a discontinuance of the case, which was recorded in the divorce department of the office of the chief clerk of the first circuit court soon after noon.

While Attorney J. Alfred Magoon represented Reinicke in opposition to the granting of the motion to set aside the decree, Reinicke got along without him yesterday in discontinuing his action against Mrs. Reinicke, the discontinuance reading as follows:

"Now comes the libellant in the above entitled cause a person and hereby discontinues his libel for divorce."

Without much ado, and in view of this showing by the libellant, Judge Whitney granted the discontinuance.

The hearing and argument on the motion, which resulted in setting aside the divorce earlier secured by Reinicke, was bitterly contested by the parties to the suit, Reinicke being represented by J. Alfred Magoon and Mrs. Reinicke by Attorney Lorrin Andrews. Mrs. Reinicke's charge was virtually that her husband had secured his divorce through trickery.

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ADMIRAL CRADOCK WAVES RIGHTS

British Ranking Officer Volunteers to Cooperate with American Naval Forces.

The latest advices from Vera Cruz are to the effect that Rear Admiral Fletcher, in command of the American battleship fleet in Atlantic Mexican waters, and who represent the might of the American government from Tampico to Vera Cruz, is regarded for joint purposes of the international fleet as senior officer, the actual senior, Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, of the British cruiser squadron, having waived his right in view of the greater importance of the American interests at stake.

The action of Admiral Cradock, in advising the American naval commander, his junior, that he wishes to subordinate himself in cooperating with the United States naval forces, is believed to be without precedent in international naval annals. This fresh evidence of friendly feeling and hearty cooperation between the two countries has been received with manifest gratification by the American government.

Immediately upon his arrival at Vera Cruz, the British commander was advised of the extent of the plans adopted by the American commander to safeguard British as well as American interests near the British fields at Tampico and Tuxtepec and the action of the British admiral in not sending ships to these ports is taken as evidence that he was entirely satisfied with the adequacy of the American commander's plans. Rear Admiral Cradock's willingness to subordinate his force to American command undoubtedly has the approval of the British foreign office and the admiralty and it is expected that other nations who are represented at Vera Cruz by naval vessels will take similar action.

Dilemma Predicted.

This situation which promised to give the American government considerable embarrassment was prophesied by Ex-Secretary of the Navy Meyer, when he urged congress during the last regular session to recreate the grades of admiral and vice admiral in the United States service. He reminded congress in this recommendation that the size of our fleet and the strong probability of joint action with foreign fleets rendered it absolutely necessary that our naval commanders should have sufficient rank to assume the chief command in affairs where American interests were paramount.

The proposed assembling of foreign fleets for the celebration of the Panama Canal Exposition was pointed to as an illustration, as it was considered unlikely that the foreign fleets would be commanded by an officer so low in rank as a rear admiral when, by custom, foreign nations gave the command of such fleets to officers of the higher grades. The importance of creating the rank at once was emphasized in order that the commission of the commanding admiral or vice admiral of our fleet might antedate those of the visiting commanders. It will be remembered that congress rejected the proposal on the ground of increased expense and substituted a bill which proposed to create the grade of vice admiral for the commander of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets to be held by the commanders of these fleets only during their tenure of office and upon relief from their sea commands that these officers would resume their rank as rear admirals. This halfway measure was met with the unqualified opposition of the navy department and neither bill was reported from committee.

Secretary Daniels is to renew these recommendations in his annual report to the present congress and the recent situation in Mexico will undoubtedly serve to influence congress to enact the desired legislation.

The Foreign Plan.

Foreign admirals and vice admirals bear permanent commissions in their respective grades, whether afloat or ashore. The result is that when they are assigned to sea duty they enjoy in the exercise of their public authority those universally acknowledged and substantial advantages that inhere in commissions of long standing, and their countries reap the benefit that naturally comes from the dominating influence wielded by representatives whose seniority in rank makes it possible.

It would be difficult to imagine a case where an American admiral or vice admiral bearing a temporary and cruise-limit commission, would be senior to and, therefore, in command of a foreign officer of like grade standing. It is safe to say that no foreign nation would be so blind to their interests as to order to duty in joint operations an admiral or vice admiral junior to the American commander. This would be hardly possible, at any rate, since their supreme flag officers would, in the ordinary course of events, not be of recent creation, but even if such was the case in a few instances of new entries to the grades, certain it is that only officers of senior commissions would be picked for duty, whereas, under any scheme of temporary commissions no American officer of long grade standing would be available, or, for that matter, so well to retire, even in existence, American commanders would continue to do what they are now doing, viz., "bringing up the rear," and this in more than one sense of the phrase. The only national advantage that would accrue would be the sentimental one that attaches to the dignity of higher rank and title. The practical advantage to a nation of that higher rank and title would be lost. This measure should not escape most careful attention.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) LONDON, December 12.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Recent German Times has been with Oriental power after midnight tonight of the Arabian Nights full of references to the representatives of foreign press associations. It is thought that the Germans are planning to send an expedition to the East.

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CIVIL SERVICE BILLS LAID ON TABLE

Stenographers' Demands Aggregating \$155.50 for Kellett Investigation Are Given a Frigid Reception by Board of Supervisors—Opposition Also to Paying for Sergeant's Enforced Vacation.

It was with a stony, frigid gaze that the board of supervisors yesterday noon turned on a bill, voted by the civil service commission granting three hundred and thirty-five dollars for services performed at the Kellett investigation. Not a member seemed to take any notice of the bill whatsoever. They were not even placed on file.

In short, the board decided to ignore the bill altogether. It represents, so far as bills have been presented, the entire financial cost to the city of the Kellett investigation, plus the reappearance on the police payroll of Sergeant Kellett himself. But the supervisors yesterday night agreed to ignore the results of the hearing so far as the bills were concerned and let the rest of the unsavoury affair take care of itself.

The clerk of the civil service commission, said that the commission yesterday, "I approved the bills and as clerk of the supervisors, watched them put on ice. Nothing, it appears, will be done until the supervisors get the money, when of course, they will represent themselves before their employing agents, the commission, to collect. The commission, as I take it, will then commence."

Much speculation is now heard about the city hall as to whether Kellett will get his full pay during the period of his enforced retirement as ordered by the civil service commission. A well-grounded report yesterday was to the effect that the process of trimming Kellett's little budget for getting himself suspended had already been trimmed and that his pay warrant had been made out for the time he was suspended but not for the time that he was discharged.

As the supervisors have a constitutional dislike to giving any employees pay for prolonged vacations, there will be more complications, probably, after the police committee acts on those pay warrants.

Ten-Year-Old Revolutionist Is Calling in Fever for News from Front.

EL PASO, November 27.—Flushed with fever and suffering from a wound inflicted by a bursting shell, little Pedro Huerta, age ten, the "pride of the Villistas," lying on a white cot at the Mexico hotel, in Juarez, anxiously inquiring for news from the front.

While holding the charger of the rebel general yesterday morning, during the thickest of the fight, the little boy was struck by a shell that killed Villa's horse. He was carried to the hospital train and hurried to Juarez for treatment, with other wounded.

Since he was a lad of eight, Pedro Huerta has been with General Villa. The rebel leader became attached to the youth when he first approached the general, and since that time he has been the mascot of the Constitutional forces in Chihuahua. Nearly every fighting man knows him and his cheery disposition won the hearts of those who became acquainted with the "child of the army."

Rode Into Juarez.

When Villa was at Santa Rosalia, the boy was with him and he was given a gun and belt of cartridges by the rebel soldiers. He rode with the army on the march on Juarez, and was among the first to enter the over-the-river city.

Lying at the side of his general, Huerta left with Villa, for the front when the advance of the Federal soldiers was discovered. General Villa was in the thickest of the fray during the morning engagement and rode along the line to give instructions to his officers. Whenever the rebel leader went his little side was with him.

When the machine guns were singing tunes, the rattle of the muskets were deafening, and the shrieking of the bombs added to the din. General Villa dismounted to walk to a point of vantage to see the progress of the fight. He handed the bridle to the little mascot and in a short time one of the shells burst nearby, killing Villa's horse and seriously injuring little Huerta.

Aid Comes From Trenches.

Rebels lying in the trenches and stretched out on the ground saw the horse rear and fall, and their favorite stagger to the ground with blood flowing from a wound on the shoulder. They ran to his side and carried him to the rear lines where his wound was bandaged, and he was later placed aboard a hospital train which was dispatched to Juarez.

Without complaining of the pain, Huerta remained propped up on his cot during the evening to inquire about the battle, and not until he was informed that his chief had won that the victory of the rebels was complete and the Federals were in disgraceful retreat did he close his eyes. Then, with a satisfied smile on his little face he said "good night," and was soon with the sand man. His injuries are not considered critical.

THE CHILDREN'S COLDS.

Watch the children's colds and cures them before they weaken the vitality. Use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy freely. It is perfectly safe. It has been tested by chemists and pronounced free from injurious substances and contains no opium. For sale by all druggists. Box 100, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

GARRISON URGES NEED OF ARMY

Secretary of War Gives Strong Reasons for Maintaining Strong Armed Force on Isthmus of Panama.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) WASHINGTON, December 12.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Secretary of War Garrison told the house committee on military affairs today that the total authorized strength of the Army was \$5,000,000 against a total population of 100,000,000 people under the American flag and that he could not see how the government could get along with less than that number in time of peace.

He was defending the estimates for Army appropriations for the coming fiscal year. Asked, why there was a necessity for such a large force on the Isthmus of Panama, the secretary said that if any foreign nation should land a force in the vicinity of the Canal it could destroy with explosives \$275,000,000 worth of United States property and a valuable military asset.

He pointed out that nowadays nations are not giving notice of beginning of operations against another nation and cited the case of Japan which he said gave no notice to Russia.

FRENCH AVIATOR LOOPS LOOP WITH PASSENGER

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) PARIS, December 12.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Adolph Pegoud, the French aviator, demonstrated this afternoon that looping the loop in an aeroplane carrying a passenger as well as the pilot was not more difficult than the accomplishment of the feat when the pilot was alone. The aviator modelled on three separate occasions with journalists and each time made a number of successful loops.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) NEW YORK, December 12.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Harold Van Buren Magongile, the architect who designed the Marine, McKinley and Robert Fulton monuments, is being sued for divorce. Mystery in the case arose out of the fact that Magongile is happily married to Mrs. Edith Maroon Day Magongile and lives at 829 Park avenue where Mrs. Magongile today said she is the only lawful Mrs. Harold Magongile and that she has not used her husband for divorce and does not intend to.

She continued: "The woman who calls herself Mrs. Rebecca Harrison Magongile, was divorced from my husband fifteen years ago. I shall report the matter to the district attorney and put an end to this suit."

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) NEW YORK, December 12.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Dr. Harvey Wiley, former chief of the United States bureau of chemistry, today attacked the department of agriculture for alleged harboring of violators of the pure food law, and charged that the law was being successfully evaded through the influence of a public lobby maintained at Washington.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) NEW YORK, December 12.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The Jewish community has been stirred to its depths by news of a dastardly murder committed in the suburban district where Mendel Belbas lives. The motive was undoubtedly revenge by an anti-semitic who persisted in believing that the murder of the Yashinsky boy was the work of Jews.

The victim was a Jewish boy twelve years old, named Passkhow, and fifty-three wounds were made on the body corresponding with those on the body of the Yashinsky boy.

Advancing prices of horses and mules from the United States have led Guadeloupe to purchase many animals from South America. The South American mules are smaller.

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