

WHOLE NO. 579

Mayer Fern has issued directions to the Hawaiian band to give a band concert in Bishop Park tomorrow. The usual Wednesday evening concert will be given at Aiea Park. The band concert at Bishop Park is an innovation and was urged by Superintendent Peters, who said there were many people who would like to have music at that time and to generally heard music.

BALKAN PEOPLE ARE "SWINE HERDS," SAYS ENRAGED ENVOY OF THE SUBLIME PORTE

Italian Ambassador Speaks for Turkey, While Greeks Demand a Hastening of Their Fleet into Action and the Renewal of Hostilities in Albania---Turks Threaten to Leave London Tomorrow if Allies Press Their Present Demands.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

LONDON, January 11.—(Special to The Advertiser)—No sign of a loosening of the deadlock in the Balkan situation is yet in evidence. In the meantime, the world awaits the fall of the long-beleaguered fortress of Adrianople, and is awaiting with close interest for the effect which the collective note to be handed to Turkey by the ambassadors at Constantinople of the European Powers will have on Turkish movements.

The Italian ambassador in London, who spent years in Constantinople and knows Turkey well, declared today that if the Powers were about to press Turkey to cede Adrianople, some concession would be necessary concerning the Aegean Islands. "Otherwise," he said, "the Ottomans, in their despair, would become likened to wild animals, captives of any nation."

"SWINE HERDS," SAYS A TURK.

The Turkish delegates confirm the report that they will leave London next week for Constantinople if the Allies do not change their minds. One of the envoys said:

"We are glad that Europe has now learned what sort of swine herds these Balkan people are. We know them of old."

Turkey's hopes of saving Adrianople undoubtedly have been revived by the threatening attitude of Roumania. It is believed in some quarters that Roumania's stand is backed by Austria.

ROUMANIA DENIES ULTIMATUM.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

LONDON, January 11.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Denial of the report that his country had sent an ultimatum to Bulgaria, demanding the cession of Sillistria and certain other territory, was voiced through Sir Edward Grey, foreign minister of Great Britain, here, by the Roumanian minister.

The Bulgarian premier, Danef, admitted there were certain territorial disputes between his country and Roumania, but that amicable settlement was certain.

FURTHER ALBANIAN ATROCITIES.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

ATHENS, January 11.—(Special to The Advertiser)—A popular demand that the government order Admiral Kunduriotis, in command of the Grecian Aegean squadron, to force the Turkish fleet into action and to destroy it, thus opening up the way for a land attack upon the forts guarding the Dardanelles, is being voiced here today, following the publication of the news of another Turkish massacre of Greek women and children in Janina. The details of the affair show that it was one of the worst of recent atrocities, and intense hatred of the Turks is again manifested.

In addition to renewing active hostilities in the Aegean, there is a demand that the Greek forces surround the city of Janina be reinforced and that entry into that city be forced. Refugees from the districts in which the massacres have taken place are now with the Greek army at Janina, and various rescue parties have been sent out to gather in as many Greek fugitives as can be found.

BULGARIAN LOSSES.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, January 11.—(By Associated Press Cable to Star-Bulletin)—The war department has issued its official statement of the killed and wounded during the war with Turkey. Twenty-one thousand three hundred and two soldiers were killed and 51,876 were wounded or suffered from sickness during the campaign. Of these last, seventy-six per cent were saved by the surgeons and rejoined the colors.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

CHICAGO, January 11.—(Special to The Advertiser)—There is nothing to be objected to in "Big Business" simply because it is big, declared President-elect Woodrow Wilson, in an important speech last night before the members of the Chicago Commercial Club on "The Future Business of the Country," a speech that has been looked forward to by business men from one end of the country to the other as an indication of the President-elect's probable attitude on many of the matters directly affecting the business interests of the country.

"I do not object to big business and great corporations," said the speaker, "provided there be keen competition and no collusion. If a business grows great legitimately, neither I nor any other man should object."

LOS ANGELES, January 12.—(By Associated Press Cable)—City Attorney Guy E. Biddle, charged before the juvenile court with contributing to the delinquency of a woman under age, was acquitted yesterday. The case has been a sensational one, many of the hearings being held behind closed doors.

ANOTHER DYNAMITE TRIAL ON TOMORROW

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
LOS ANGELES, January 11.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Anton Johnson is expected to arrive in Los Angeles tomorrow for his trial on a charge of conspiring to transport dynamite illegally.

SAYS SHIPPING TRUST DOMINATES THE PACIFIC

WASHINGTON, January 11.—(By Associated Press Cable to Star-Bulletin)—The committee investigating the shipping trust today issued a preliminary report.

Europe. It was stated that the committee desires to learn from the foundation head the exact facts of the formation of the International Mercantile Marine, the huge aggregation of capital that is said to completely dominate the trade of the world, and to control by far the larger part of the transatlantic shipping.

The morning's session of the committee proved intensely interesting. Witnesses appeared who testified that the shipping trust controls not only the trade on the east coast of the continent, but that it has its grip firmly on the Pacific Coast trade as well. The committee was informed that the so-called London conference dictated terms for Pacific charters and rates as easily as it does for those of vessels between New York or London and Liverpool.



ADMIRAL KUNDURIOTIS
Commander-in-Chief of the Aegean Squadron.

CALIFORNIA STILL IN GRIP OF JACK FROST

SAN FRANCISCO, January 11.—(By Associated Press Cable to Star-Bulletin)—The Golden State is still frost bound. Reports from practically all over California show that the severe weather continues with increasing damage to the crops. More than four hundred students from Leland Stanford and University of California have been called back home to assist in fighting the frosts and repairing the damage that has been done.

AMBASSADOR'S ESTATE IS MANY MILLIONS

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
NEW YORK, January 11.—(Special to The Advertiser)—With the exception of specific bequests totaling \$110,000, the entire estate of the late Whitelaw Reid is left to his widow. The estate is estimated at between \$10,000,000 and \$20,000,000.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
ST. PETERSBURG, January 11.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Russia is endeavoring to negotiate a commercial treaty with Japan so as to interest that country in the maintenance of the new condition of things in Western China and to counterbalance the efforts of China, which offers to open Mongolia to foreign trade if its sovereignty be restored over that province.

The Novoe Vremya today says that Prince Khandia Van, foreign minister of the new State of Mongolia and leader of the deputation now in St. Petersburg, is "proving most amenable to all the Russian propositions."

Khandia Van, it is said, has private reasons for hating the Chinese, who are alleged to have poisoned his only son at Peking.

Russia, on the other hand, has paid him \$15,000 to compensate him for losses in a cattle deal with a Russian subject five years ago.

The deputation from Urga brought with it a number of Mongolian thrones and other characteristic presents for the Emperor of Russia.

CUBS TO OPEN SEASON OF 1913 AT CHICAGO

TAMPA, Florida, December 30.—C. W. Murphy, president of the Chicago National League club, arrived here today to select a site for the Chicago Nationals' spring training. He announced the spring schedule of games for the Cubs, which includes: Jacksonville, March 19; Chattanooga, March 20-21; Memphis, March 22-23; Nashville, March 24-25-26; Louisville, March 27-28-29-30-31; Indianapolis, April 3-4-5-6; Chicago, Northwestern University, University of Chicago, April 7-8.

Murphy said the Chicagoans would open the 1913 season at home with the St. Louis team April 9.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
COLUMBIA, South Carolina, January 11.—(Special to The Advertiser)—All commissions of constables in the State of South Carolina and those of all commissioners of deeds for North Carolina in other States and foreign countries are revoked in a proclamation received by local newspapers from Governor Cole Blalock early today.

The proclamation was for publication for advertising the revocation of the commissions.

According to the proclamation it is effective January 21. A desire to purify the public service is the reason for the Governor's action in regard to the commissioners of deeds, as stated in the proclamation. No explanation of revocation of constables is given.

WHEN KALAKAUA WAS UP FOR ELECTION

(From Sunday Advertiser)

At the annual meeting of the Hawaiian Historical Society held last evening in the Library of Hawaii reading, Hon. Sanford B. Dole read an interesting paper prepared by Rear Admiral Southard upon "Incidents connected with the Election of King Kalakaua in February, 1874."

Admiral Southard was here as a midshipman at that time and his personal recollections of the events on that occasion were recently written, at the request of Judge Dole, for presentation to the society. The narrative is as follows:

During the latter part of January, 1874, the U. S. S. Tuscarora left San Francisco, under orders from the navy department to run a line of deep sea soundings from that port to Honolulu, with the object of determining a suitable route for a submarine telegraph cable to connect the two ports, these soundings to be taken at intervals of thirty miles apart.

When only a few days out from San Francisco and while engaged in taking a sounding in over 2000 fathoms of water, we were overtaken and passed by the British gunboat Tenedos, which vessel was under full steam and sail power and heading direct for Honolulu.

Looked suspiciously. The commanding officer of the Tuscarora, Commander George E. B. Knapp, U. S. Navy, was an officer of rare attainments and of good judgment, and one who kept in touch with current events and with the generally recognized policies of other governments.

I was only a midshipman at that time and was not in a position to know what my commanding officer's impressions and opinions were as he watched the British gunboat pass us headed for Honolulu at full speed, but I do recall that he immediately made every effort to hasten the sounding operations then in progress and, as soon as the sounding wire was reeled in, put the ship on a course for Honolulu under full sail and steam power, and then announced the abandonment, for the time being, of the work of deep sea exploration which he had primarily been ordered to conduct. He was the typical first-class naval officer of that day—intelligent, able, resourceful, never shirking his responsibilities, and always forehanded in everything that he had to do of an official nature.

The Tuscarora arrived at Honolulu during the morning of February 3, 1874, and found H. B. M. gunboat Tenedos already anchored in the harbor. The pilot, a Mr. Babcock, I think, gave us the only news of any importance in Honolulu at that time, which was to the effect that the Hawaiian king, Lunalilo, was at the point of death.

Soon after we moored inside the harbor, the death of the king was announced. Within a day or two public announcement was made to the fact that no successor had been designated by the late king and a date and hour were specified for a meeting of the legislative assembly of the kingdom in order to elect such successor.

A few days after the death of the king, the U. S. S. Portsmouth arrived and dropped anchor in the harbor abreast the Tuscarora. The Portsmouth was a sailing sloop-of-war then engaged in surveying work in the North Pacific and was commanded by Commander Joseph S. Skerrett, one of the ablest and most accomplished officers of the United States Navy.

Honolulu for Emma. The natives of the city of Honolulu were almost unanimous in favoring Queen Dowager Emma, the widow of Kamehameha V., as Lunalilo's successor, but from the conversations of those residents who were acquainted with political conditions in Hawaii, it soon became evident that she was far from being the choice of the people of the Islands in general.

The meeting of the legislative assembly had been set for February 12, nine days after Lunalilo's death, to allow time for delegates from the other islands to arrive, and during the interval so much bitter feeling was engendered between the partisans of those who were eligible to the succession as to make it appear quite probable that serious trouble would result unless the dowager queen was declared the choice of the delegates.

Ready for Trouble. The United States Minister, Mr. Pierce, was cognizant of the seriousness of the situation and, in frequent conferences with Commanders Belknap and Skerrett, decided upon a line of action should the election be attended by disturbances which might result in jeopardizing the lives and property of American residents. It was well known to him and others that the few native troops and the police force then in Honolulu could not be depended upon if the followers of the dowager queen were deflected at the election.

The legislative assembly was called to meet at noon on February 12. The boatswain of the Tuscarora, Mr. Barker, was sent on board the bark D. H. Murray, which was lying at one of the wharves, during the early forenoon to hoist a furl flag at one of her masts, the breaking out of which was to be the signal for the Tuscarora and Portsmouth to each land an armed force. Mr. Barker was to break this

flag when directed to do so by a messenger from the United States Minister.

Before noon the landing force on each of our ships had been fully equipped, with their arms stacked on the spar deck and with the boats without and each could be manned at once and the same time. The men and officers kept their equipments on and all that was necessary before embarking was for each officer to buckle on his sword and revolver and each the jacket and marine to seize his rifle.

The Signal Given.

As we were all compelled to remain on board ship in this state of immediate readiness for landing, we were unaware of what was taking place during the session of the legislative assembly at the courthouse. About the middle of the afternoon Mr. Barker broke the flag at the masthead of the D. H. Murray and, inside of ten minutes, the landing forces of our two vessels, numbering about 150 sailors and marines, were on shore and marching at the double for the courthouse, their route being lined with noisy natives whose looks generally betokened no good will.

Upon arrival at the courthouse a galling gun's crew from the Portsmouth took position in front of the entrance while the remainder of our landing force formed in line facing the front of the building at a distance of about fifty yards.

A Wild Scene.

The scene at the courthouse was wild in the extreme. About the building, enclosing it and our force on all sides, were gathered several thousand natives, quite a number of them grasping arms and legs of chairs and tables, and sticks or fillets of wood, and, for a time, the noise they made was almost deafening. Many natives ran out of the courthouse from the side and rear, some joining the crowd and some running into the town. The ground around the building was littered with broken furniture, torn books and papers.

Fixed Bayonets.

Within a short time of our arrival I was directed to take the Tuscarora's marines and clear the upper part of the building in which a number of natives were still to be seen. This did not take long, although a few violent ones talked a great deal and offered a slight resistance, but when the marines formed in line and started for them with fixed bayonets most of them made for the side door and the windows in a hurry. One ringleader stood on his ground until a bayonet touched him and then, with a yell, made for the door. The building was in great disorder, nearly every window being smashed and apparently all the furniture having been broken. The floors were littered with mutilated books and torn papers and that of the upper room was blood stained in several places.

The noise continued outside and before long several natives, evidently leaders, commenced to harangue the crowd, one particularly noisy one climbing a small nearby tree for the purpose. After what seemed like a long time a few of these disturbers were taken in charge by our people, which had a good effect, as the crowd at once commenced to disperse, many of them starting in the direction of the residence of the dowager queen. Soon after our arrival it had become evident that quite a number of natives in the surrounding crowd were not active participants in the disturbance.

Cheers for British.

Within half an hour of our reaching the courthouse the landing force from the British gunboat Tenedos arrived and, as they marched up between our forces and the courthouse, were received with hearty cheers by many of the natives. This force remained at the courthouse but a short time and then started for the residence of the queen dowager, where, I afterwards learned, they drove off all of the natives and then remained to patrol that place and assist in preventing further disturbance in the town.

Shortly after the English force had marched off, the Tuscarora's force marched to the armory, while the Portsmouth's force remained at the courthouse. The American forces occupied the courthouse, armory and prison, while the English force remained in the grounds of the dowager queen.

Two or three shots were fired at the courthouse during that same night, but no one was struck by them and the perpetrators were never discovered. The American and English landing forces patrolled the city for a few nights and about one week later, no other disturbances occurring in the meantime, were withdrawn to their respective ships.

PAVING ROW MAY BE CONSIDERED

Whether the supervisors will renew the fight of the city against the Rapid Transit Company over the paving of King street, and so postpone the improvement of that thoroughfare for from two to four years while the company takes the case to the United States Supreme Court, will be decided at a meeting to be held tomorrow at which the members of the road committee, Mayor Fern, Superintendent of Public Works Bishop, and Assistant County Attorney Milverton will decide on the course to pursue.

The question came up for consideration at a meeting of the board of supervisors at noon yesterday, when a communication was read from Manager Haliatylene of the company, stating that work would begin on King street Monday morning, where the company would lay abutments between the rails on a concrete foundation and asphalt between its tracks on a stone filling.

One or two of the supervisors displayed an inclination to declare war on the ground that the company was not complying with its charter. Supervisor Petrie wanted to know the opinion of the board, but its members seemed to know little about the long fight waged by the previous board and which resulted in a compromise of a kind.

The Agreement Made.

Supervisor Pacheco, who had indicated a willingness to renew the controversy with the Rapid Transit Company at a previous meeting, remarked yesterday that he understood from the company that some sort of an agreement had been made between the old board and the company, and he would like to know what it was. Mayor Fern explained what he remembered of the

points entering into the contest, and admitted, rather reluctantly, that there had been an arrangement whereby the company would lay abutments between the rails on a concrete foundation, and asphalt between the tracks on the same kind of base.

He was of the opinion that the company was "fudging" a little on the so-called agreement when it now stated that it would use stone instead of concrete for the abutment foundation.

Supervisor McClellan made a motion to the effect that the city inform the Rapid Transit Company that it would have to comply with its charter, but when Assistant County Attorney Milverton arose and presented a concise and illuminating history of the case, McClellan withdrew his motion and gave his voice for peace.

Milverton Explained.

Attorney Milverton explained that under the charter the company was required to lay the same kind of pavement as the city provided for the street, and that the supreme court of the Territory had upheld the city in this stand, but that the Rapid Transit Company had an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States which he was certain it would take, if the agreement made by the old board of supervisors was not adhered to. This, he said, would mean a delay of from two to four years.

Supervisor Water said he did not believe in going into the courts. The people expected the new administration to get busy on the roads and that if the board declared war, it would be in the same dilemma as the previous body and nothing would be accomplished in the way of improvement of the streets.

Supervisor Petrie said that for his part he was anxious to get to work, and he did not know that there was much difference between a concrete and rock foundation, inasmuch as the bitulithic people stood ready to guarantee their paving on either kind of foundation for the same length of time.

On Wolter's motion the matter was referred to the committee mentioned.

Contracts with Employers.

A contract is a contract, and a municipal corporation cannot break it with impunity any more than a private concern. This was the gist of Assistant County Attorney Milverton's written opinion on the question as to whether the city could discharge men employed by the month, before the expiration of the period and without paying them for the entire month.

Milverton had given an oral opinion to the same effect at the previous meeting and Mayor Fern and Supervisor Pacheco had been inclined to regard it lightly. So yesterday Milverton appeared with an opinion in black and white, culled from an authority on municipal corporation government. It read: "Where one is appointed or employed for a definite term at a fixed salary, the obligation of contract cannot be impaired by discharge without cause before the expiration of such time any more than in the case of private employment." Milverton further stated that the fact that payment was made every two weeks did not affect the contract. "I would advise," he said, "that no action be taken by the board that will have the result of plunging the municipality into litigation in a matter where the law is apparently so clear."

As a result of this plain and concise opinion from its legal adviser, it is not deemed probable that the board will adhere to its resolution dating the new appointments January 15, and so putting a crimp in the treasury by having to pay double salaries for the last two weeks in the month. On the contrary, it is probable that the eager Democratic employees-elect will have to curb their impatience and wait until February 1, before assuming the positions which will enable them to look the cashier in the eye, twice a month.

No Band for the Princess.

A communication from Mrs. Theresa Wilcox-Belliveau was read, in which she asked for the loan of the Hawaiian band, in order that it might play at a luncheon she was giving in honor of the birthday of her son Robert K. Wilcox, January 16. She closed by hoping that "I may be granted the permission sought."

Supervisor Petrie intimated that the question whether the band should play for a private luncheon was the mayor's funeral and not the supervisors', inasmuch as the band is under His Honor's control. The latter apparently did not like to assume the responsibility in this case and asked for the views of the supervisors. He received them, in that McClellan, Pacheco and Wolter declared that they were strongly opposed to the band being turned out to private individuals; that it would set a precedent, and that the band was needed in various parts of the city where it is never heard at the present time. Mayor Fern absorbed these dissenting opinions and it appears that little Robert Wilcox will have to get along without a band on his birthday.

Protest from Giffard.

A communication was read from President Giffard of the board of agriculture and forestry protesting against the removal of Milk Inspector Richards, who qualified for the place by two years of study and experience, and the substitution of an untrained man, and this simply because Richards is a Republican and his successor a Democrat. Mr. Giffard declared that the change would work a hardship and would impair the usefulness of the service and urged the board to reconsider. His communication was placed on file.

Waynes Reappointed.

Supervisor Wolter nominated Dr. J. T. Waynes for the position of city and county physician which he now holds, and the reappointment was approved without a dissenting vote.

Complaints were received from residents of Kawahua street and Kelihi lane to the effect that the thoroughfares in question are practically impassable in wet weather and asking the supervisors to see that they were placed in good condition. Referred to the committee on roads and bridges.

J. J. Michels, building inspector, filed his annual report on the expense of maintaining the school buildings and grounds for the past year. The total, including salaries before war, was \$48,000. He estimated the amount required for the coming year for this purpose at \$25,000, including of janitors' salaries.

ROUMANIA HURLS A NEW FIRE BRAND

Urged by Austria, Demands Part
of Northern Bulgaria as a
Share of War Spoils.

EUROPE IS AGITATED AGAIN

Russian Officers in Poland Send
Valuables Away and Get
Ready for Worst.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
LONDON, January 10.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Roumania delivered an ultimatum to Bulgaria today, demanding the cession of the city of Silistria and the territory to the north of a line stretching from there to Kavanas, on the Black Sea, according to a news agency dispatch from Sofia.

The Roumanian foreign minister, in his note, declares that Roumania is entitled to an extension of territory if Bulgaria is to secure a large cession from the Turkish province of Adrianople and an opening on the Aegean, and the only territory which could be secured is at present included within the Bulgarian boundaries.

Bulgaria Astounded.

Bulgaria, says the Sofia despatch, is astounded at the ultimatum and the demand of a cession of a part of her territory, which includes several important towns and some Bulgarian fortifications.

In view of the abandonment of Serbia of her claim for a port on the Adriatic, to prevent Austrian intervention in the Balkan war, the Roumanian demand, behind which Vienna is presumed to be, comes with a most disquieting effect. It is feared that further demands would follow if Bulgaria surrendered to this one, and it is expected that the ultimatum from Bucharest will be ignored, even at the cost of war.

The situation, which had been thought well under way towards a peaceable settlement of all differences, has been tremendously complicated by the Roumanian-Austrian move and it will require careful handling by the diplomats of the Powers to prevent a recurrence of the fear of a general European war.

Russia Uneasy.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
ST. PETERSBURG, January 10.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Orders are expected from the Russian war minister during the next three days, retaining with the colors all those time-expired soldiers in the army who, under ordinary conditions, should have been dismissed to the reserve two months ago. They will probably be retained until April 12.

It is understood that the failure of the attempt to arrange a joint Austrian and Russian demobilization has forced Russia to remain prepared for eventualities. The reports from Warsaw tell of the fortifications and of agitation among the Russian army officers, who are sending their valuables to places of safety.

The publication of the prohibition against crossing the frontier by foreign airmen, although the Russian cabinet authorized the war minister to withhold it on November 29, is also regarded as a disquieting sign.

Roumanians Mobilizing.

BUCHAREST, Roumania, January 10.—(By Associated Press Cable to Star-Bulletin)—It was officially announced here this morning that the army of Roumania will begin mobilization unless a satisfactory answer is received from Bulgaria within the next forty-eight hours.

Hint to Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 10.—(By Associated Press Cable to Star-Bulletin)—The great Powers represented here have sent to the Sublime Porte a warning to surrender Adrianople, and intimated that the Sultan's evacuation of his European possessions would be a good thing for all concerned.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

LONDON, January 10.—(Special to The Advertiser)—After consultation with Sir Albert Spicer, chairman of the select committee of the house of commons investigating the Marconi wireless contracts, and influential members of the Asquith ministry, an important decision has been arrived at, paving the way for the nullification of the contract signed by the postmaster general.

An enterprising Californian, in the course of a couple of weeks spent in London, has succeeded in doing something never before accomplished by any civilian or non-Britisher. Without even the formality of a request or a petition to parliament, he has caused the house of commons to decree the squashing of all precedents and made permanent government officials forget the very existence of red tape.

Sir Albert Spicer's recommendation, in an interim report postponing the ratification of the Marconi contract until the British government can pass freely upon the advantages of the Marconi system, is regarded as a sweeping victory for the Californian wireless money. Henry Thompson, president of the Federal Telegraph Company of San Francisco.

No secret was made of the fact that it was Thompson's own testimony, given in the committee on the invitation of the chairman, that changed the attitude of the committee toward the Marconi contract. The committee are willing to give the Marconi system, as proposed by the Californian wireless company, an opportunity of proving that it can do in England and the British colonies what it has already done in the American continent and that San Francisco is headquarters.

Other Crowned Heads to Share in Uneasiness



KING CAROL OF ROUMANIA AND HIS QUEEN.

PHYSICIAN TO MEET SIGN ROCKEFELLER

Plans for Examination of Magnate at
Miami Kept Secret—'To Tell
Would Spoil It,' Says Pujo.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
WASHINGTON, January 10.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The money trust committee of the house today was ordered by Chairman Pujo to send a physician to meet William Rockefeller, returning from Bermuda, as soon as he reaches Miami. The physician will endeavor to ascertain whether or not the oil magnate is physically able to testify.

Mr. Pujo declined to make public his plans for intercepting Mr. Rockefeller, nor would he announce the name of the physician to be employed by the committee.

"Mr. Rockefeller will be examined by representatives of the committee on American territory," he said. "Further than that I can say nothing at this time. To make public our plans might defeat our purposes."

It is understood that Pujo has already arranged with a physician to examine Rockefeller.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, January 10.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The right of labor to organize and to be exempt from injunction without notice in labor disputes was the basis of an argument before the senate judiciary committee today by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Gompers declared that much of the argument against the anti-injunction bill that has already passed the house was on court decisions and precedents that were wrong in the beginning and that violated all of the private rights of labor.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

MOPADOL, Morocco, January 10.—(Special to The Advertiser)—A French column, commanded by Colonel Amadee Gueydon de Dives, today fought a severe battle with a large body of Moors, whom they routed with a loss of five hundred killed. Twelve French soldiers were killed and sixty wounded.

The Moors attacked the French troops twenty miles east of Mopadol, where they were guarding the lines of communication in Southern Morocco.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

NORFOLK, Virginia, January 10.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The British steamer Alcazar, with a crew of twenty-three, which had severe times off the North Carolina coast for two weeks and was reported last night leaking and calling for quick assistance off Diamond Shoal lightship, passed in the rough Virginia Capes under her own steam today, with a bad list to port, but otherwise in fairly good condition.

ANARCHIST'S BOLD RUSE.

Attempt at Escape From Parisian Prison Almost a Success—Dressed in Guard's Uniform.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
PARIS, January 10.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Twenty-two anarchists, now awaiting trial on the charge of being associates of the notorious Bonnot Garnier, nearly succeeded in making their escape from prison last night. A prisoner named E. Chretien, whose cell was next to the guards' room, managed to break in during the absence of the latter. He dressed himself in a uniform and was in the act of opening the cells of the bandits when he was discovered by the chief warden. The guards admit that once out of their cells the twenty-two anarchists could easily have overpowered the five men who guarded the main gate.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—(By Associated Press Cable to Star-Bulletin)—According to statements made to the house committee on the money trust investigation, by George Baker, the New York banker, the First National Bank of the metropolis has more than seventy-nine million dollars ready to loan investors. He went into detail regarding the character of this stupendous fund of money and told how the bank safeguarded its loans.

LIEUTENANT OF DR. SUN YAT SEN

(From Saturday Advertiser)

Tong King Chong, editor of the Chinese Free Press at San Francisco, close friend of Dr. Sun Yat Sen and one of the most prominent Chinese in the United States, passed through Honolulu yesterday on his way to Peking where he goes to sit in the national assembly as a representative of the Chinese in America.

When the Shinyo Maru docked, Tong

by his wife and child and will probably remain in China for some time.

During the revolution in China Tong King Chong took a prominent part in raising funds through the two American for the cause. He holds high rank in the Chinese Free Masons and was one of the organizers of the Kwok Min bureau in San Francisco which collected and forwarded over \$2,000,000 to aid the revolution.

As editor of the Chinese Free Press, he was the chief of the bureau of publicity in the United States, and dispensed practically all the news from the front for transmission to the American newspapers.

He began fighting for the revolution sixteen years ago, at the same time that Dr. Sun Yat Sen began his active campaign and the two have been closely associated for years. Tong King Chong was a fiery revolutionist before the world dreamed that the Manchus could be overthrown, and the assassin of the emperor dowager were sent against him more than once because of the revolutionary propaganda he was waging.

When the revolution was successfully concluded, Tong King Chong was naturally in a position of power as far as the Chinese on the Pacific Coast are concerned, and he used it, wisely, in attempting to break up the highlander tongs of San Francisco and in carrying on a campaign of education. It is considered probable that he will be given a high position under the Republic should he care to remain in China. Had Dr. Sun retained the presidency Tong King Chong would have been sent to Washington.

Traveling on the same vessel with Tong King Chong are Chai King and Woo See Hing, also representatives to the national assembly, but for the Conservative party. The two last were the men who were mobbed at Anlu Park Wednesday evening because they expressed a fear that the Chinese Republic would not be maintained, and because one of them, through a misunderstanding, was charged with advocating the partition of China.

ROCKING FOR TIME.

A Richmond dandy called upon an old friend, who received him in a rocking chair. The visitor at once observed not only that his host did not rise, but that he continued to rock himself to and fro in a most curious way, similar to that of a person suffering from colic.

"You ain't sick, is ya, Harrison?" asked the caller anxiously.

"No, I ain't sick, Mass," said Harrison. A moment's silence, during which the caller gazed wide-eyed at the rocking figure.

"Den," continued Mass, "why in goodness does ya' rock go-so' dat way all de time?"

Harrison paused not in his oscillations as he explained:

"Yo' know dat good-for-nothin' Bill Butler? Well, he done send me a silver watch to 'fifty dollars, an' if I stops movin' like dis, dat watch don't go!"

HARMONY BETWEEN HEALTH OFFICIALS

New Board of Supervisors Will
Continue to Cooperate With
Board of Health.

From Saturday Advertiser.

If present indications hold good, the harmonious relations between the board of health and the new board of supervisors as existed under the old board will hold good. The two bodies came in contact chiefly through the appointment of the county sanitary inspectors, which under the old regime were turned over to the board of health and although paid and appointed by the municipal body were controlled by the Territory's officials.

Reorganization of this county office was made, as in all others, when the board took office at the commencement of the week, but President Pratt and Chairman Walters of the new sanitation and health committee of the board conferred together with mutual satisfaction to both sides and the county inspectors will undoubtedly continue to perform their work under the direction of the board.

Of the six inspectors newly appointed by the board, three were old men reappointed and one other was a man who had taken the previous examination for inspector and passed creditably, being put on the waiting list. The other two men were new hands and Doctor Pratt suggested that they be placed on probation for fifteen days during which they will be schooled and if they can pass a simple examination at the end of that time, their appointment will be confirmed.

Chairman Walters agreed to this proposition personally and the board of supervisors, it is expected, will endorse his action.

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Doctor Pratt has received reports from Hawaii that three plague rats have been found during the anti-rat campaign recently. One was in a two-house camp on one of the Hamakua plantations and another in Waipio Valley. A suspicious rat was found in the Kukuihaele cable warehouse where infected rats have been found previously.

FRICION DEVELOPS BETWEEN BOARDS

Supervisors Told by Territorial
Commissioners They Will Not
Break in New Man.

From Saturday Advertiser.

With the tuberculosis test of the 6000 head of cattle just under way and with a change in the position of milk inspector made by the board of supervisors, the department of animal industry of the territorial board of agriculture and forestry finds itself in a predicament. The board of supervisors has been asked by President W. M. Giffard of the agriculture board to retain in the service Joseph Richards, the milk inspector just deposed by order of the new board. The board a few evenings since appointed E. J. Gay to the position of milk inspector.

President Giffard has transmitted the report of the territorial veterinarian on this subject, and he states that if any further explanation is required regarding the necessity of keeping a scientifically trained inspector on the work, he will be glad to cooperate with the board.

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"To replace him with an absolutely inexperienced man would practically mean to put a stop to the cooperation of the board of agriculture and board of supervisors," the report sets forth, "as it is beyond reason to expect us to begin to break in a new man to do work which it will require at least one year for him to become familiar with. It is required to make the test without cost to the owner. This arrangement, which has saved the board of supervisors a cost of testing 5000 to 6000 head of cattle annually, has proved immensely satisfactory."

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"I therefore suggest that your board (agriculture) make such representations to the board of supervisors to insure a continuance of the services of Richards for the tuberculosis test."

The report also sets forth that there are about a hundred dairies in the county and it is necessary to examine about 6000 head of cattle, which was begun a few days ago for the fourth time since the test was authorized.

OFFICERS DISLIKE LIFE IN TENTS; ASK RELIEF

WASHINGTON, January 10.—Complaint has been made to the navy department that the new marine officers would be compelled to live in tents through the cold and snow of winter unless provision is made to enlarge the existing barracks at Fort Mifflin, South Carolina, and Norfolk, Virginia, the two principal camps of instruction.

Complaint will be called upon to increase an emergency room to permit the construction of suitable buildings.

Three million dollars was appropriated by the directors of the navy to build for one of the largest barracks in South America. It will accommodate 10,000 men and 1000 horses.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR ARMY BEFORE HOUSE

Bill Reported Carries No Jokers,
While Total Is Smaller
Than Last Year.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—(By Associated Press Cable)
—Representative Hay, chairman of the house committee on military affairs, yesterday reported from his committee the Army Appropriation Bill, which carries a total of \$93,830,117.

The bill carries with it, this time, no riders in the way of special legislation affecting the Army.

The total carried by the bill is a million and a half smaller than the bill for 1912.

SEVEN DREADNOUGHTS FOR JAPANESE NAVY

It is still premature, says the Tokio Asahi, to say that the Japanese naval expansion program was entirely settled at the recent conference between the premier and the minister of the navy.

On the contrary both the big scheme of 350,000,000 yen and that of 90,000,000 yen—which is nothing but a part of the former—still remain unsettled.

Referring to the details of the big scheme, the same journal says the plan of the Japanese navy authorities is not to build up a navy strong enough to meet the whole navy of "a certain Power," which is the hypothetical enemy, but a force which can destroy the force which that Power can despatch to the sea which is the hypothetical scene of battle. Furthermore, in compliance with the recent progress in naval strategy, the navy authorities desire to form one squadron of eight battleships instead of six as at present, and for this object, they have drawn up a scheme for building seven super-dreadnoughts (of 30,000 tons), four armored cruisers (of 27,500 tons), eight scout ships and forty destroyers.

The outlays are 210,000,000 yen for the seven battleships (about 30,000,000 yen per ship); 108,000,000 yen for the armored cruisers (about 27,000,000 yen per ship); 40,000,000 yen for the eight scouts (about 5,000,000 yen per ship); and 4,800,000 yen for the forty destroyers (about 120,000 yen per ship).

These items of expenditures make up a total of about 362,800,000, which is over 10,000,000 yen more than the outlay hitherto reported as necessary for carrying out the big scheme. The present plan of the naval authorities, i.e., the one to be commenced the next fiscal year, is to build three battleships (of 30,000 tons) at a cost of 90,000,000 yen.

HUNDRED THOUSAND FOR FORT KAMEHAMEHA

To fill the lagoons and marshes surrounding the big 12-inch gun batteries and mortar emplacements at Fort Kamehameha, the war department will be compelled to expend about \$100,000.

The money is not available but the item has been submitted in a report of the secretary of war to congress. Discussion and final decision of the question as to whether these lagoons should be filled at the cost mentioned before the construction of the buildings of the post is undertaken delayed the submission of this estimate of \$100,000 beyond the time when the regular annual estimates for 1914 were required to be submitted.

Just how the lagoons are to be filled is not stated here, but it is expected that the contractor will have an opportunity to undertake the work by dredging out certain portions of the channel and pumping the material through a pipe line to the military reservation.

Preparing Kamehameha.

Major Timberlake, commanding the Artillery District of Oahu, has sent twelve Coast Artillery privates from Fort Ruger to Fort Kamehameha to help the small detachment on duty clear off the underbrush for the camps of the two companies to be stationed there next week. One company is to be camped out in front of the 12-inch battery and the other by the Hawaiian Dredging Company's dock, close to the mortar battery. The men will mount the mortars when they arrive.

Coming on the Sherman.

The following military passengers are aboard the transport Sherman due here Tuesday from Manila enroute to San Francisco:

Henry D. Todd, Jr., major, C. A.; Edwin V. Bookmiller, major, Ninth Infantry; Fred R. Brown, captain, Infantry, major, P. S.; Edward B. Chase, captain; Thirteenth Infantry; Thomas C. Fain, first lieutenant, P. S.; Janis P. Swift, first lieutenant, Cavalry; Harry J. Castles, second lieutenant, P. S.; Edwin A. Lewis, major, Sixth Infantry; Edgar A. Shirmeyer, captain, Cavalry, major, P. S.; William V. McCannan, captain, Infantry, Q. M. Corps; Edward F. Brophy, chaplain, Seventh Cavalry; David H. Scott, first lieutenant, Third Infantry; John P. Miller, first lieutenant, P. S.; George W. Hall, second lieutenant, P. S.; sick, 22; general privates, 20; convalescing, 3; staff corps and departments, 49; for discharge (infantry, 14; cavalry, 12; second, 17; field artillery, 32; including 15 musicians), engineers, 193.

TRY THIS FOR A GOLD

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has won its great reputation and endorsement by its remarkable cures of coughs, colds and croup. It can be depended upon to cure all such ailments. Sold by J. C. Benson, 124 N. 1st St., agents for Hawaii—Admission.

ROUMANIA HURLS A NEW FIRE BRAND

Urged by Austria, Demands Part
of Northern Bulgaria as a
Share of War Spoils.

EUROPE IS AGITATED AGAIN

Russian Officers in Poland Send
Valuables Away and Get
Ready for Worst.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
LONDON, January 10.—(Special to
The Advertiser)—Roumania delivered
an ultimatum to Bulgaria today, demand-
ing the cession of the city of
Silistria and the territory to the north
of a line stretching from there to Ka-
navars, on the Black Sea, according to
a news agency dispatch from Sofia.

The Roumanian foreign minister, in
his note, declares that Roumania is en-
titled to an extension of territory if
Bulgaria is to secure a large cession
from the Turkish province of Adrian-
ople and an opening on the Aegean,
and the only territory which could be
secured is at present included within
the Bulgarian boundaries.

Bulgaria Astounded.
Bulgaria, says the Sofia despatch, is
astounded at the ultimatum and the
demand of a cession of a part of her
territory, which includes several im-
portant towns and some Bulgarian for-
tifications.

In view of the abandonment of Serbia
of her claim for a port on the Adriatic,
to prevent Austrian intervention in
the Balkan war, the Roumanian de-
mand, behind which Vienna is pre-
sumed to be, comes with a most dis-
quieting effect. It is feared that fur-
ther demands would follow if Bulgaria
surrendered to this one, and it is ex-
pected that the ultimatum from Bu-
charest will be ignored, even at the cost
of war.

The situation, which had been
thought well under way towards a
peaceable settlement of all differences,
has been tremendously complicated by
the Roumanian-Austrian move and it
will require careful handling by the
diplomats of the Powers to prevent a
recurrence of the fear of a general
European war.

Russia Uneasy.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
ST. PETERSBURG, January 10.—
(Special to The Advertiser)—Orders
are expected from the Russian war min-
ister during the next three days, re-
taining with the colors all those time-
expired soldiers in the army who, under
ordinary conditions, should have been
dismissed to the reserve two months
ago. They will probably be retained
until April 12.

It is understood that the failure of
the attempt to arrange a joint Austrian
and Russian demobilization has forced
Russia to remain prepared for eventual-
ities. The reports from Warsaw tell
of Russian orders for the completion of
the fortifications and of agitation
among the Russian army officers, who
are sending their valuables to pieces of
safety.

The publication of the prohibition
against crossing the frontier by foreign
airmen, although the Russian cabinet
authorized the war minister to with-
hold it on November 29, is also re-
garded as a disquieting sign.

Roumanians Mobilizing.

BUCHAREST, Roumania, January
10.—(By Associated Press Cable to
Star-Bulletin)—It was officially an-
nounced here this morning that the
army of Roumania will begin mobiliza-
tion unless a satisfactory answer is
received from Bulgaria within the next
forty-eight hours.

Hint to Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 10.—
(By Associated Press Cable to Star-
Bulletin)—The great Powers represent-
ed here have sent to the Sublime Porte
a warning to surrender Adrianople, and
intimated that the Sultan's evacuation
of his European possessions would be
a good thing for all concerned.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

LONDON, January 10.—(Special to
The Advertiser)—After consultation
between Sir Albert Spicer, chairman of
the select committee of the house of
commons investigating the Marconi
Wireless contracts, and influential mem-
bers of the Asquith ministry, an impor-
tant decision has been arrived at, pay-
ing the way for the nullification of the
contract signed by the postmaster gen-
eral.

An enterprising Californian, in the
course of a couple of weeks spent in
London, has succeeded in doing some-
thing never before accomplished by any
civilian or non-Britisher. Without even
the formality of a request or a petition
to parliament, he has caused the house
of commons to decree the squashing of
all precedents and made permanent gov-
ernment officials forget the very exist-
ence of red tape.

Sir Albert Spicer's recommendation,
in an interim report postponing the
ratification of the Marconi contract
until the British government can pass
fairly upon the advantage of the Pou-
lsen system, is regarded as a sweeping
victory for the Californian wireless
pioneer, Hiram Thompson, president of
the Federal Telegraph Company of San
Francisco.

No secret was made of the fact that
it was Thompson's own testimony, given
to the committee on the invitation of
the chairman, that changed the atti-
tude of the committee toward the
speakers of the Marconi company.
The ministers are willing to give the
Poulsen wireless system, as improved
by the Californian wireless company, an
opportunity of showing that it can do
in England what the British believe
throughout the world what it has al-
ready done on the American continent
and from San Francisco to Honolulu.

Other Crowned Heads to Share in Uneasiness



KING CAROL OF ROUMANIA AND HIS QUEEN.

PHYSICIAN TO MEET SIR ROCKEFELLER

Plans for Examination of Magnate at
Miami Kept Secret—'To Tell
Would Spoil It,' Says Pujo.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
WASHINGTON, January 10.—(Special
to The Advertiser)—The money
trust committee of the house today was
ordered by Chairman Pujo to send a
physician to meet William Rockefeller,
returning from Bermuda, as soon as he
reaches Miami. The physician will en-
deavor to ascertain whether or not the
oil magnate is physically able to testify.
Mr. Pujo declined to make public his
plans for intercepting Mr. Rockefeller,
nor would he announce the name of
the physician to be employed by the
committee.

"Mr. Rockefeller will be examined
by representatives of the committee on
American territory," he said. "Far-
ther than that I can say nothing at this
time. To make public our plans might
defeat our purposes."

It is understood that Pujo has already
arranged with a physician to examine
Rockefeller.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, January 10.—(Special
to The Advertiser)—The right of
labor to organize and to be exempt
from injunction without notice in labor
disputes was the basis of an argument
before the senate judiciary committee
today by Samuel Gompers, president of
the American Federation of Labor.
Gompers declared that much of the
argument against the anti-injunction
bill that has already passed the house
was on court decisions and precedents
that were wrong in the beginning and
that violated all of the private rights
of labor.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

MOPADOL, Morocco, January 10.—
(Special to The Advertiser)—A French
cavalry, commanded by Colonel Amadee
Gueydon de Dives, today fought a
severe battle with a large body of
Moors, whom they routed with a loss
of five hundred killed. Twelve French
soldiers were killed and sixty wounded.

The Moors attacked the French
troops twenty miles east of Mopadol,
where they were guarding the lines of
communication in Southern Morocco.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

NORFOLK, Virginia, January 10.—
(Special to The Advertiser)—The British
steamer Alcanzar, with a crew of
twenty-three, which had severe times
of the North Carolina coast for two
weeks and was reported last night
leaking and calling for quick assistance
off Diamond Shoal lightship, passed in
the rough Virginia Capes under her
own steam today, with a bad list to
port, but otherwise in fairly good con-
dition.

EX-DICTATOR'S CASE REMAINS UNSETTLED

NEW YORK, January 10.—(By As-
sociated Press Cable to Star-Bulletin)—
Judge Holt today suspended the writ of
habeas corpus applied for by Cipriano
Castro, former president of Venezuela.
The court stated that to decide now to
decide whether or he shall allow Castro to
remain at Ellis Island pending the final
decision is his case by the authorities
at Washington.

John W. Wanda, recently elected
mayor of a small government district,
and at Leesville, Virginia.

ANARCHIST'S BOLD RUSE.

Attempt at Escape From Parisian Prison
Almost a Success—Dressed
in Guard's Uniform.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
PARIS, January 10.—(Special to The
Advertiser)—Twenty-two anarchists,
now awaiting trial on the charge of
being associates of the notorious Bon-
not Garnier, nearly succeeded in mak-
ing their escape from prison last night.
A prisoner named E. Chretien, whose
cell was next to the guards' room, man-
aged to break in during the absence
of the latter. He dressed himself in
a uniform and was in the act of open-
ing the cells of the bandits when he
was discovered by the chief warden.
The guards admit that once out of
their cells the twenty-two anarchists
could easily have overpowered the five
men who guarded the main gate.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, January 10.—(By As-
sociated Press Cable to Star-Bulletin)—
According to statements made to the
house committee on the money trust in-
vestigation, by George Baker, the New
York banker, the First National Bank
of the metropolis has more than sev-
enty-nine million dollars ready to loan
investors. He went into detail regard-
ing the character of this stupendous
fund of money and told how the bank
safeguards its loans.

LIEUTENANT OF DR. SUN YAT SEN

(From Saturday Advertiser)

Tong King Chong, editor of the Chi-
nese Free Press at San Francisco, close
friend of Dr. Sun Yat Sen and one of
the most prominent Chinese in the United
States, passed through Honolulu
yesterday on his way to Peking where
he goes to sit in the national assembly
as a representative of the Chinese in
America.

When the Shinyo Maru docked, Tong



TONG KING CHONG.

Leading Chinese publisher of the Coast.

King Chong was greeted by a number
of the representatives of the Chinese of
the city, who were members of the Citizens
of Sun Yat Sen, party in which Tong
King Chong belongs. His brief stay in
the city was made the occasion for a
reception in his honor and he was re-
spected to the ship on his departure by
a large delegation. He is accompanied

by his wife and child and will prob-
ably remain in China for some time.

During the revolution in China Tong
King Chong took a prominent part in
raising funds through the two Ameri-
cans for the cause. He holds high rank
in the Chinese Free Masons and was
one of the organizers of the Kwok Min
bureau in San Francisco which collect-
ed and forwarded over \$2,000,000 to
aid the revolution.

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watch for five dollars, an' if I stop
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Lippincott's.

EVEN WORSE.

"You can't imagine," said the mus-
ical young woman, "how distressing it
is when a singer realizes that she has
lost her voice."

"Perhaps not," replied the plain
soul, "but I've got a fair idea how
distressing it is when she doesn't real-
ize it."—Fit-Litts.

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It is still premature, says the Tokio
Asahi, to say that the Japanese naval
expansion program was entirely settled
at the recent conference between the
premier and the minister of the navy.
On the contrary both the big scheme
of 350,000,000 yen and that of 90,000,000
yen—which is nothing but a part
of the former—still remain unsettled.

Referring to the details of the big
scheme, the same journal says the plan
of the Japanese navy authorities is not
to build up a navy strong enough to
meet the whole navy of "a certain
Power," which is the hypothetical enemy,
but a force which can destroy the
force which that Power can despatch to
the sea which is the hypothetical scene
of battle. Furthermore, in compliance
with the recent progress in naval
strategy, the navy authorities desire
to form one squadron of eight battle-
ships instead of six as at present, and
for this object, they have drawn up a
scheme for building seven super-dread-
noughts (of 30,000 tons), four armored
cruisers (of 27,500 tons), eight scout
ships and forty destroyers.

The outlays are 210,000,000 yen for
the seven battleships (about 30,000,000
yen per ship); 108,000,000 yen for the
armored cruisers (about 27,000,000 yen
per ship); 40,000,000 yen for the eight
scouts (about 5,000,000 yen per ship);
and 4,800,000 yen for the forty destroy-
ers (about 120,000 yen per ship).

These items of expenditures make up
a total of about 362,800,000, which is
over 10,000,000 yen more than the out-
lay hitherto reported as necessary for
carrying out the big scheme. The
present plan of the naval authorities,
i.e., the one to be commenced the next
fiscal year, is to build three battle-
ships (of 30,000 tons) at a cost of 90,000,000
yen.

HUNDRED THOUSAND FOR FORT KAMEHAMEHA

To fill the lagoons and marshes sur-
rounding the big 12-inch gun batteries
and mortar emplacements at Fort
Kamehameha, the war department will
be compelled to expend about \$100,000.
The money is not available but the
item has been submitted in a report of
the secretary of war to congress. Dis-
cussion and final decision of the ques-
tion as to whether these lagoons should
be filled at the cost mentioned before
the construction of the buildings of the
post is undertaken delayed the sub-
mission of this estimate of \$100,000
beyond the time when the regular an-
nual estimates for 1914 were required to
be submitted.

Just how the lagoons are to be filled
is not stated here, but it is expected
that the contractor will have an op-
portunity to undertake this work by
dredging out certain portions of the
channel and pumping the material
through a pipe line to the military
reservation.

Preparing Kamehameha.

Major Timberlake, commanding the
Artillery District of Oahu, has sent
twelve Coast Artillery privates from
Fort Ruger to Fort Kamehameha to
help the small detachment on duty
clear off the underbrush for the camps
of the two companies to be stationed
there next week. One company is to
be camped out in front of the 12-inch
battery and the other by the Hawaiian
Dredging Company's dock, close to the
mortar battery. The men will mount
the mortars when they arrive.

Coming on the Sherman.

The following military passengers are
aboard the transport Sherman due
here Tuesday from Manila enroute to
San Francisco:

Henry D. Todd, Jr., major, C. A.;
Edwin V. Bookmiller, major, Ninth In-
fantry; Fred R. Brown, captain, In-
fantry, major, P. S.; Edward R. Chase,
captain, Thirteenth Infantry; Thomas
C. Fain, first lieutenant, P. S.; Louis
P. Swift, first lieutenant, Cavalry;
Harry J. Castles, second lieutenant, P. S.;
Edson A. Lewis, major, Sixth In-
fantry; Edgar A. Shirmeyer, captain,
Cavalry, major, P. S.; William V. Mc-
Cannan, captain, Infantry, Q. M.
Corps; Edward F. Murphy, chaplain,
Seventh Cavalry; David H. Scott, first
lieutenant, Third Infantry; John P.
Miller, first lieutenant, P. S.; George
W. Hall, second lieutenant, P. S.; sick,
2nd general prisoners, 20; musketeers,
10; 8th staff corps and department,
10; for discharge (infantry), 15; 5th
regiment U. S. infantry, 12; cavalry,
9; 2nd, 17; field artillery, 22, includ-
ing 13 mountain engineers, 12.

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won its great reputation and extensive
sale by its remarkable cures of coughs,
colds and croup. It can be depended
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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

EDWIN O. MATTHEWSON

EDITOR

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TUESDAY JANUARY 14

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

The hotels and boarding houses of Honolulu will accommodate 2050 people, and at the present time they are entertaining a total of 1426, leaving room for 633 additional guests. Of the 1426 now being accommodated 845 are regulars and 581 transient.

This is the report of the promotion committee which made a canvass of the hotels, boarding and lodging houses of the city in order to determine just how much room may be counted on during the Mid-Pacific Carnival period. The report was laid before the committee yesterday afternoon.

The report, which was compiled by Sidney Jordan, concludes with the statement that this total of accommodations available may be increased by securing accommodations in private families, but even with these, the compiler felt that it will be a very difficult matter to house and care for this season's travel even though the smaller hotels and boarding houses can care for fifty percent more people than they could last season. "Our hotel accommodations should have been increased fully one hundred per cent," said the compiler, "immediately following the last season and will have to be doubled before January, 1914, if we expect to handle the travel headed this way."

Just what Honolulu has at present in the way of hotels and other houses for harboring guests is interesting as compared to what could be obtained here fifteen years ago. Then the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, without the present wings and two-story buildings, was the only first-class place. There was the Queen on Nuuanu avenue, the Sans Souci at the beach, famous as the home, for a long time, of Robert Louis Stevenson, and one or two boarding houses near the Hawaiian. Today there are seven large hotels, twenty-three boarding houses and twelve lodging houses, while a new apartment house, the Blaisdell, on Fort street, will open this month with sixty-two rooms.

FINANCIAL STRAITS IN PORTUGAL.

The wireless reports of recent riotings in Lisbon and plots and counterplots among the politicians for governmental control, all indicative of some deep rooted uneasiness among the people, are explained in part in the financial condition in which the Republic finds itself, the rest of the explanation being found in the friction between the anti-clericals and the church party.

The Portuguese national debt has risen to \$750,000,000, which amounts to about \$140 for every inhabitant of the country. This is an increase of about \$12,500,000 since the monarchy was overthrown. Parliament reassembled on November 12, instead of December 2, the date originally fixed, in order to deal with financial reforms proposed by the minister of finance.

These include a consolidation of the whole debt, internal, external and floating, at a five per cent rate, an increased tax on land, an amendment of the contract with the Bank of Portugal, and for collecting customs dues at the current rate of gold exchange.

Under the new arrangement with the Bank of Portugal the paper currency will be increased by about \$35,000,000 over the present issues amounting to \$95,000,000, without increasing the metallic reserves. The government proposes in this way to obtain funds without fresh loans. The Bank of Portugal, upon the confirmation by parliament of the contract, will open a current account with the government of \$46,000,000, repayable in sixty years by semi-annual installments. The government has a program of economies amounting to \$3,890,000.

The republican government came into power with the public finances in a deplorable state. The expenditures were already in excess of income, and every department of the public administration was in arrears.

Dr. Theophile Braga, who was president of the provisional republic, says in an interview:

The public moneys are improperly handled, and to my knowledge, considerable sums of money to the government's credit have been lost sight of and forgotten in a certain bank. Seeing the incompetence of the Portuguese financial ministers, it might be well to import a skilled chancery of the exchequer from abroad. What Portugal requires is a surgeon.

LEGALIZED WASTE OF MONEY.

Never has a territorial grand jury presented a more interesting or comprehensive report than the one filed with the circuit court on Saturday. Covering as it does all the departments of the city and county of Honolulu, it represents much painstaking labor on the part of the members of the jury and contains a number of recommendations of value.

In their suggestions as to charter changes, which if carried out would save the county money, the members of the grand jury make a pertinent observation that time as well as money could be saved by limiting the publication of resolutions calling for appropriations of money, as well as ordinances and mayor's proclamations, to one issue of a newspaper.

The grand jury might well have gone further and advocated doing away with the printing of ordinances and resolutions in their complete form in any issue, and it would have been utterly justified in doing so.

The antiquated custom of publishing a complete record of ordinances and resolutions for days at a time and at a heavy cost to the municipal treasuries of the country, dates back to antiquity when there were few newspapers and ignorance of the contents of royal proclamations and decrees of the council placed citizens in jeopardy of their lives and freedom. The only apologists for the system are the newspapers and this because they are directly benefited.

The publication recently of the plumbing ordinance passed by the old board of supervisors affords an excellent example of legalized waste of money. For several days the ordinance in question meandered through seven columns of The Advertiser at a cost to the taxpayers of several hundred dollars, and with absolutely no return on the investment. If ten persons other than plumbers wandered through the maze of technical and legal phraseology, it was because they were suffering from insomnia and were trying to read themselves to sleep.

If it is necessary to show the public that the supervisors are passing ordinances and spending money for the benefit of the people—and this is the only argument advanced in support of the theory—it can be easily and cheaply done by publishing a brief notice to the effect that an ordinance was passed, with a synopsis of its contents, and a notice to the effect that those interested, as in the case of the plumbers, would find the complete ordinance on file at the office of the city clerk.

Proclamations by the mayor and resolutions in which the people as a whole would be interested, would gain far more publicity if they were stripped of high sounding but expensive verbiage and published as display advertisements for two or three days and no more.

The grand jury's suggestion is based on horse sense and if adopted by the legislature would result in the saving of several thousands dollars a year to the city.

CHINA FACES ITS GREATEST CRISIS.

With the first national elections scheduled for next month, the young republic of China reaches the most important crisis in its career. The future of the country hinges on whether it can show the world, as a result of an orderly and intelligent vote by its electorate, that it has a stable government, worthy of recognition. Should this prove to be the case, the United States will be the first to welcome China into the growing family of republics, and the other Powers, with a measure of the policy of the "open door," must needs follow suit.

Should it be shown, on the other hand, that the Chinese are divided among themselves to such an extent that they can not maintain a strong republican form of government, then, judging by the utterances of those possessing diplomatic knowledge of the situation, the Republic of China will die without recognition, and its death will be followed either by a military dictatorship or the partition of a great country among the Powers.

Japanese newspapers, supposed to be inspired, are making upon predictions that unless the elections in China show the republic to be entitled to recognition, Japan will and the other Powers in partitioning the former empire of the Manchus in May. Hence public opinion has been in a position

of China, and for months past has been carrying on an intrigue with the Manchurian princes, hoping through them to draw Japan into the commission of some overt act which would force Japan to side with Russia when the question of the dismemberment of China comes up for settlement in the parliament of the Powers.

SAVES COST OF TWO ELECTIONS

There is accumulating in Honolulu at this time from various sections of the United States a great fund of information about the practical workings of the commission form of government in many cities, but especially interesting are those letters and special reports which tell of the success or failure of those new points in commission government which are now largely considered mostly experimental.

One of these special points is the preferential system of election, which goes away with a second election after the holding of the primary election should the candidate of any party at the primary election receive a majority of all the votes cast irrespective of the number of candidates in the field.

This system is becoming more and more popular as it saves the city the expense of a second election and practically assures the same result. As this is one of the problems in the commission form of government which will probably be discussed at the mass meeting of the civic federation in the new library on Tuesday evening the following letter from City Attorney Henry Tupper, of Grand Junction, Colorado, where this system is in operation, will be of considerable interest in Honolulu just now.

The letter, which was received by Prof. W. A. Bryan, a member of the local charter committee, is as follows: "Your letter of December 14, addressed to the city attorney, at hand. I am sending under separate cover a copy of the charter of Grand Junction, together with a pamphlet concerning the workings of the charter, written by my partner, Mr. Bucklin.

"Since that was written the second regular election has been held under the preferential system, and I believe it worked as satisfactorily in bringing about the will of the people as it did in the former election.

"The double election and the preferential system both aim to defeat machine politics, and to determine absolutely the will of the people. The preferential system saves one election and we believe determines just as fully the wishes of the people as the double election, and is only half as expensive.

"The preferential system has been adopted in Pueblo, Colorado; Duluth, Minnesota; Spokane, Washington, and Cambridge, Massachusetts; but the charter was defeated at the election. Prof. L. J. Johnson, of Harvard University, went into the preferential system very carefully in connection with the Cambridge charter, and I am sure would be glad to give you his impressions concerning the system of voting.

"The people who were opposed to the election in the beginning are largely the ones who have been able to control former elections by means of machine politics. This they cannot do, or at least so far have been unable to do, when the preferential has been used. Of course, that class of people are not and never will be satisfied with such a system of voting. I believe the people generally who did not wish to manipulate the election for their own private ends, or who are not directly under the control of those who do, are very well satisfied with the workings of the system, and the belief is very general that the preferential system absolutely cuts out machine politics.

"Pueblo, and so far as I know, the other cities have changed the system only in so far as they do not drop the low man in each count. I am inclined to believe that their method is better. While it can be mathematically figured that the low man who is dropped might eventually win out if he were not dropped, yet in actual workings I do not believe such a result would ever happen. While I believe that, still an objection is obviated by not dropping the low man each time.

"I might add further that at the present time there are two factions in Denver who are attempting to bring about the commission form of government—one by means of amendment to the present charter, and the other by calling a charter convention. Both of these factions are enthusiastic in favor of the preferential system of voting. I believe that it is a system that within the next twenty-five years will be used in more cities in the United States than the double-election system, as it shortens the length of the strain and struggle that necessarily precedes an election, and also reduces the expense by half.

"I should be pleased to give you any further information or assistance that is within my power to give."

GUNBOAT "SMITH WINS FROM MORAN EASILY

SAN FRANCISCO, December 28.—Gunboat Smith was awarded the decision over Frank Moran at Dreamland rink last evening after an uninteresting battle that went the full twenty rounds. The boxers made a poor showing and Moran's weak attempts to hit his opponent were almost amusing.

Referee Griffin had no trouble in picking the winner. At no time did Moran have a chance and the Gunboat easily outpointed him.

A knockdown in the early part of the fight when Smith felled his Pittsburg rival was the only feature of the bout, which proved a tiresome affair to the crowd that gathered expecting to see some furious milling.

"And did he impugn your veracity?" ponderously inquired the pitheanthropic young attorney. "I didn't call the frazzled and fattered Brother Bogus. 'Naw, naw! No, naw, he didn't do nothing' like dat, an, he dese 'bunned dat I was a contaminated black blab dat he could whop on less proud dan a two-dollar bill kivered." "Then what?" "Also he dese it, sah." Kansas City Star.

BEST MEDICINE MADE

There is no better medicine made for colds than Chlorodyne's Cough Remedy. It acts on nature's plan, relieves the lungs, opens the airways, aids expectoration, and restores the system to a healthy condition. For sale by Dr. J. C. Collins Browne, Ltd., Agents for Hawaii. Advertiser.

HONOLULU SAVANT FINDS LOST CITY

Prof. Hiram Bingham, III, formerly of Honolulu, and now one of the faculty of Yale University, has returned from another visit to Peru with glowing reports of archeological discoveries. The New York Evening Sun, of December 19, says of his return:

Back from the famed pre-Inca city of Machu Picchu, situated on the edge of a 2000-foot Peruvian canyon, came today four members of the scientific expedition sent out under the joint auspices of Yale University and the National Geographic Society to develop the discoveries made by Prof. Hiram Bingham, head archaeologist at Yale, and his expedition of a year ago.

The scientists arrived on the United Fruit liner Santa Marta from Colon. At the time of his discovery of the fair city, with its edifices of chiseled marble and skeletons of prehistoric periods, Professor Bingham had little time to uncover more of the ruins. This year's expedition spent four and one-half months on the ground and made a complete investigation of the most important archeological point on the South American continent.



PROF. HIRAM BINGHAM III.

Those returning today were Prof. Bingham, Prof. Herbert E. Gregory, head of the department of geology at Yale; Dr. George F. Eaton of the Peabody Institute and Prof. Osmond Hardy. All of them reported tremendous hardships, including the determined opposition of the Peruvian government to their research, a plague of smallpox and typhus fever, and the desertion of their Indian guides. In spite of these obstacles, however, the trip was eminently satisfactory. Prof. Bingham brought back fifty human skulls of a pre-Inca period and many skeletons, as well as thirty cases of wonderfully wrought bronze tablets and pieces of pottery. Doctor Eaton collected fifty cases of bones, which are to be sent on later.

Marooned in Mountains.

Doctor Eaton was ill in camp with malaria for a long time and Professor Gregory was also incapacitated for several weeks. Professor Bingham nearly lost his life on one occasion, when his mules stampeded and his Indian guides forsook him.

"I was exploring the heights of Palco in Southern Peru, 1600 feet above sea level," Professor Bingham said, "when my mules refused to advance further on account of the deep snow. Shortly afterward they stampeded down the mountain, but I decided to push on with my six Indian guides. I found, however, that my hardships had just begun. When I woke up in the morning my guides had fled and I was left alone in a spot where no white man had ever before set foot.

"I struck out in the direction I thought would most likely bring me to an inhabited section and after wandering for some time saw an Indian lad dodging about among the crags. When I called to him, he fled like the wind. I continued my wanderings and was getting fearful that I would find no other inhabitants, when I came across a native who volunteered to pilot me back to my starting point.

"On my way down I saw the most wonderful sight that I have ever been able to witness—eight glaciers rising to a height of 2000 feet in the air, their pure white sides sparkling like ice of crystal. Finally I was able to join my party."

Government Is Hostile.

When the party reached Peru it was learned that the government had changed hands, President Leguia, an old friend of Professor Bingham, having been succeeded by President Billinghurst, a descendant of an old-time British settler. President Billinghurst blocked all the efforts of the expedition for seven weeks, and it was only after powerful pressure had been brought to bear by the American consul and other persons of influence that the explorers were allowed to remove their baggage.

"Even then," said Professor Bingham, "our explorations were limited by an insulting decree, which was printed in heavy type in all the newspapers, stating that we could not do even exploration work after December 1, and that we were not to mutilate and deface in the least any part of the city of Machu Picchu. All officers were ordered to see that this mandate was obeyed to the letter."

Among the fossils found by the explorers were the bones of mastodons and those of the ancient equus, the forerunner of the horse. The explorers were vaccinated against the ravages of smallpox and typhus fever, which were at that time wiping out many small villages in the interior. The Peruvian government was making an effort to check the spread of the plague, according to the members of the expedition.

Professor Bingham brought back with him Juan F. Leguia, the thirteen-year-old son of the former president. "He is a remarkably bright lad," Professor Bingham said. "On the trip up he gained a working knowledge of English. He will go to school in an institution in Virginia."

"OAHU PRINCESS" SEVERELY INJURED IN MOTOR CRASH



MISS IRMA WODEHOUSE, Seriously injured in a motor collision.

Motorcycle Bearing Miss Irma Wodehouse Strikes Auto and Riders Miss Death by Fraction ---Escort Escapes With Bruises.

(From Monday Advertiser.)

Crashing into an auto driven by Carl Schaefer, Arthur Parish, son of L. A. C. Parish of the police, and Miss Irma Wodehouse, "Princess of Oahu" in the last Floral Parade, and daughter of E. H. Wodehouse, prominent local business man and commissioner of immigration, narrowly escaped death yesterday afternoon at Beretania and McCully streets. Miss Wodehouse, who was riding tandem on Parish's motorcycle, sustained a double compound fracture of the leg but her escort escaped with but a few bruises.

The accident put a summary stop to a pleasure ride such as had been taken a dozen times by young Parish and the friends and neighbors of his family, who reside at 8th avenue and Kaimuki road. With the motorcycle made unwieldy by its double load and a hedge to cut off the view of the two machines as they approached each other down cross streets, possible death missed the riders of the lighter vehicle by the space between the rear and front wheels.

According to all statements, the autoist was coming down the right side of the avenue at a fair rate of speed and was not sounding his horn as he saw no one in sight. He had six feet to spare on the right side and on seeing Parish cutting the corner slammed on his brakes and turned the car as far as he dared into the fence. Parish was riding slow—too slow. He turned as best he could, and according to Schaefer, was still turning when the auto tipped his hind wheel, jerked the cycle around and threw it and both its riders with tremendous force to the ground. The auto stopped too late to avert accident, was halted but a few feet farther on, and its horrified driver rushed back to the scene of the collision. Parish was but slightly hurt, but Miss Wodehouse was still on the ground, moaning and apparently seriously hurt. As gently as possible the two men lifted her into the machine and sped her to the residence of Doctor Sinclair, who ordered her taken immediately to the Queen's Hospital, which was done, Doctor Sinclair accompanying them. It was ascertained upon examination that she had suffered a double compound fracture.

Receiving Clerk Parish, the father, during the rapid minutes that ensued between the almost fatal crash and the time Miss Wodehouse was taken to the hospital, was attending to his routine duties at the police station, where he is

stationed on the morning watch. The news of the accident came as a shock to him and he was released from duty at once, and hurried to the hospital to see the injured girl. There the doctor met him and told him what he had learned. They then went to the scene of the accident to examine the marks, Motorcycle Officer W. R. Chilton accompanying them. It had rained, however, and the tracks had been obliterated.

Parish Tells Story.

"I was coming up McCully street on the right side and turned into Beretania avenue going westward," said young Parish in his interview with the police yesterday, "when all of a sudden I noticed an auto approaching me at a fast rate of speed. He turned to the right, but he caught the back end of my motorcycle, hitting the tandem which ground. I only had my hand cut, but Miss Wodehouse seemed to be severely injured."

"Schaefer turned and took Miss Wodehouse and myself to Doctor Sinclair's residence and then to the Queen's Hospital. I was going at six or eight miles an hour when hit."

"My wheel was a little hard to manage on account of the weight behind me or I would have pulled up a little faster and perhaps avoided the accident. I had no horn to sound."

"I was coming eastbound on Beretania avenue and going between eighteen and twenty miles an hour," was Schaefer's statement, "when all of a sudden I noticed a motorcycle coming around the corner of McCully street. He was cutting the corner on his wrong side and was still turning when I struck him. I did not see him until I was right on him for the hedge there makes a blind corner. I turned hard to the right although I was on the right side when I first noticed him. I had six feet to spare and I used it."

The accident brought gloom into three families yesterday, Parish's father feeling the accident as badly as if his son had been the principal victim. Young Parish is extremely popular in a large circle of friends, many of whom have often accompanied him on short trips on his motorcycle. He is an electrician, preparing for a college course.

Miss Wodehouse, through her social standing and her selection last year to represent this island in the Princess section of the parade, is universally known and liked by a greater part of Honolulu.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, January 12.—(Special To The Advertiser)—On President Taft's appointment list was this brief entry "Phyllis Wisterand Lander, (To Be Kissed)." When that item caught the President's eye as he sat down at his desk yesterday, he looked about his office and over in one corner saw a little girl with blonde locks looking eagerly at him. Beside her was a woman evidently her mother.

"Well, Phyllis," he said, as he rose from his chair, "shake hands. So you want to be kissed by the President of the United States."

"Yes, sir," she lisped.

"Well," said the President, as he raised her high in his arms and kissed her fairly on the cheek, "I hope you will remember that."

Phyllis is four years old. She recently went through the White House with her mother and some friends and announced that she would never leave Washington until she had been kissed by the President.

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KING GEORGE V. SERIOUSLY ILL, IS REPORT

Heart Dangerously Affected as
Result of Severe Cold and
Chronic Dyspepsia.

QUEEN MARY HIS NURSE

Ruler Unable to Partake of Solid
Food and Physicians Are
Concerned.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
LONDON, January 12.—(Special to The Advertiser)—A rumor is current that King George V. is dangerously ill. It is said that a recent cold combined with dyspepsia from which the King has long been a sufferer, has seriously affected his heart. The court physicians are reticent as to their royal patient's condition, but appear much concerned.

Owing to a sudden illness at Christmas, King George was unable to take part in the Royal Festival. It was announced at the time that he was indisposed.



GEORGE V. OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Reported to be dangerously ill, he was unable to take any other food than soups and biscuits steeped in warm milk, with a little fruit. Queen Mary has taken personal charge of the royal diet, preparing a portion of it with her own hands, and spends much time at her husband's bedside.

Two eminent physicians are in constant attendance on the King.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
LONDON, January 12.—(Special to The Advertiser)—A high diplomatic authority states that unless reasonable progress is made by the Balkan peace commissioners during the coming week, four of the great Powers have made up their minds to occupy Constantinople and settle the controversy out of hand.

The four Powers are said to be Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia. The fact that Austria and Italy are deliberately omitted has given rise to grave fears that an international crisis has been reached as a result of the Roumanian demand for compensation.

If the above dispatch is correct, it probably means not only a grave international crisis, but the disruption of the Triple Alliance composed of Germany, Austria and Italy, and a victory for the Triple Entente composed of Great Britain, Russia and France. The foregoing dispatch would indicate that Germany has deserted her allies, and, as Italy has nothing in common with Austria, the alliance would appear to have been broken beyond immediate repair.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
LONDON, January 12.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The cause for expensive jewelry is the most significant feature of the divorcee room of the moment. Society is following the lead of the divorcees of the old world who are adding more and more gems to their regalia of state.

About all the precious stones in England center around the huge Gullane diamond. The King's crown contains the Koh-i-noor, probably the most beautiful diamond known, the celebrated ruby that was killed by Peter the Great from the King of Granada, whom he

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
BERLIN, January 12.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The use of the flesh of dogs as a food for man is becoming common even in the Capital. From sheer necessity the German working man has long made horse meat a substantial portion of his daily fare but, while Saxony consumes thousands of dogs annually, the practice of eating this meat has not until recently invaded Prussia.

Now the overseers of the Berlin cattle yards have given their approval of a proposal to erect a municipal slaughterhouse for dogs at the yards, and it is expected that the police permits will presently be issued.

CROWN JEWELS MISSING WHEN DUKE QUIT FIGHT

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
LONDON, January 12.—(Special to The Advertiser)—A profound mystery surrounds the disappearance after the French revolution of the diamonds belonging to the royal crown of France. The strangest part of it is that the diamonds now form part of the regalia of the royal house of Brunswick.

Nobody knows how they got there, but it has been suggested that the requirement of the Duke of Brunswick from the battle of Valmy in 1792 had some connection with the travels of the royal diamonds.

3000 CATHOLICS KISS CARDINAL GIBBON'S RING

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
WASHINGTON, January 12.—(Special to The Advertiser)—James Cardinal Gibbons, prince potentate of the Catholics of the United States, read the New Year greetings to three thousand Catholics of the Capital in Carroll hall today. After pontifical high mass the cardinal proceeded to Carroll hall where various socialities presented addresses and the three thousand in turn kissed the cardinal's ring.

URGE EXTRA LIFEBOATS FOR BIG OCEAN LINERS

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
LONDON, January 12.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The carrying of extra lifeboats for the safety of the crews and passengers of ocean liners is recommended after the Titanic disaster to advise the British board of trade. The report is of a highly technical character. It recommends that the extra boats be stowed under the boats attached to the davits, with satisfactory arrangements for launching each of them in turn, from the same deck.

TALLEYRAND TO ATTEND HELEN GOULD'S NUPTIALS

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
LONDON, January 12.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The Duke of Talleyrand and the Duchess, his wife, who was Anna Gould, and their small son, Prince Howard De Sagan, will be guests at the wedding of Miss Helen Gould and Finley J. Shepard.

PASTOR FAVORS JUSTIFIABLE DIVORCES

(From Monday Advertiser.)

An unhappy marriage is a living death. A home which involves such a tragedy is a miniature hell. It is a human vampire's nest.
Divorce may be as justifiable in the sight of God and man as marriage, and frequently it is more justifiable.
I have just as much respect for one justifiably and lawfully divorced as I have for one lawfully married.
Whole divorce is another term for free love and both are abominable.
Women should stop making the fatal mistake of marrying men to reform them.
It would be wiser and better for a woman to embrace a man-eating tiger or to engage in the gentle pastime of fondling rattlesnakes, than to marry a man to reform him.
If we had more stringent divorce laws, many more women would think twice before indulging in the hazardous experiment of marrying a man with the hope of reforming him.

Taking as his text "Why did Moses then command to give a writing of divorcement?" the Rev. R. E. Smith preached a stirring sermon on the subject, "Whole Divorce," at the First Methodist Episcopal Church last night. He said in part:

"Unhappily married!" These two words constitute a real, a dark, a terrible picture of many a household. Many people think that death is the greatest of calamities, the climax of tragedies, but such is by no means the case. An unhappy marriage is a living death, a daily recurring calamity, an ever present tragedy. A home which involves such a tragedy is a miniature hell. It is a human vampire's nest. It is worse than living in a retreat for the insane, because the insane are not conscious of their misery. It is a place where love, light and beauty are shut out and where hatred, darkness and ugliness are shut in.
"Have I overdrawn the picture?" he asked. "No, it is a picture which cannot be painted in colors too dismal. If it were only possible for artists to place upon the canvas realistic pictures of broken hearts and shattered lives, or in other words, pictures of many broken homes, all good poets and angels would weep as they gazed upon these scenes." Reader says, "Well married, a man is married, (married, he is shocked.) Talleyrand once wrote, 'That there are hundreds and thousands of infelicitous homes in America no one will doubt. If there were only one statistician in the street that might be looked up and down, but in every a home there

is a skeleton in the hallway and a shadow in all the apartments. What a spouse was thinking of the many terrible domestic tragedies which he said, 'Should all despair that have revolted lives, the teeth of mankind would hang themselves.'

"That distinguished French classical scholar, Mrs. Anne Barier, wrote, 'It is in vain for a man to be both fortunate, if he be unfortunate in his marriage.' Another writer adds, 'Oh, how many torments lie in the small circle of a wedding ring!'
"As a result of this state of affairs in many homes, the divorce court legal separates man and wife. And, often times, this separation is not only justifiable but very desirable, not simply for the sake of the parties involved but for the sake of society as a whole. Divorce may be as justifiable in the sight of God and man as marriage, and frequently it is certainly more justifiable. I have just as much respect for one justifiably and lawfully divorced as I have for one lawfully married.

can secure a divorce if his wife neglects to sew a button on his coat, or fails to smile on him every time she sees him, or serves his dinner two and three-quarter minutes later, and when a woman can secure a divorce from her husband if he leaves his collar and tie on the table, or is ten minutes late in getting home. The expression of cruel and abusive treatment is a convenient cloak in divorce courts in these times and is made to cover every line from a weary look and a harmless frown to a blow with the fist and an attack with a club. For the salvation of the home and the preservation of society it is high time that our courts should deal severely with that husband or wife who regards marriage as a mere convenience and a harmless experiment and who dares to seek a divorce on trivialous pretexts and false promises.

Another method to curtail this wholesale divorce craze is the educational method. A higher, a saner, a more comprehensive view of marriage should be instilled into the minds of our American young men and women. There are too many at the present time who regard marriage as a huge joke, a perpetual honeymoon, a blissful diversion, a favorite amusement, a harmless pastime, a trial excursion. Such superficial and thoughtless conceptions of marriage can only be displaced by the educational method. Primarily this duty rests upon the parents. Other educational factors involved are the religious and secular press, the higher schools of learning, and the pulpit. All these agencies should be employed to teach our youth that marriage is a holy rite, a sacred institution, a lifelong compact, a serious step, a voyage over life's seas fraught with tremendous possibilities, a precious gift from the hand of a loving God.

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The Poacher Preserved.

Many readers of The Advertiser will remember a passage of arms—in print—between Jack London and L. A. Thurston because I took exception to London's infamous fiction regarding the Molokai Settlement, which he had visited under the auspices of the territorial board of health after agreeing to write nothing concerning the settlement but the truth. The idea of the health officials was that London might help correct the false impressions prevalent regarding Molokai. London was much put out about what I had to say of what appeared to be a grievous breach of faith, accusing me of ignorance and the community generally of provincialism.

Now comes Martin E. Johnson, who advertise himself as "the traveling companion and official photographer for Jack London" during the cruise of the Snark and who is lecturing throughout the States "for men only" concerning that cruise. He says, in his letterhead, that he tells of "The Wonderful, Mystical Mysteries of the South Sea Islands," of "Cannibals, Head Hunters, Midgets of Borneo and the Famous Luper Colony of the Hawaiian Islands" and a few other things "for men only."

Johnson has written to R. K. Bonine for one thousand feet of film of the Molokai Settlement and any other "men only" pictures he may have of Hawaii. I have seen Mr. Bonine's reply and I have an idea that when Mr. Johnson reads it he will wonder what has happened to the mystical mysteries, because Bonine tells him rather frankly that he has no desire whatever to do business with a faker of the "traveling companion and official photographer" brand and returns the money order accompanying Johnson's letter.

I note from Mr. Johnson's letter that his lecture is "better than Burton Holmes' Travelogues," which makes the second shot for Burton received in Honolulu during the week. In a letter to the promotion committee, Dwight L. Elmendorf announces that he is coming to Hawaii to prepare an illustrated lecture on Hawaii that would do away the harm of Burton Holmes' "travesty on this beautiful subject" and "counteract his baneful and stupid lecture." Mr. Elmendorf modestly introduces himself as "an artist who loves flowers and photographs them as no one else in the world does" and who goes to the extreme of "making my own colors with which I color my lantern slides," which, he notes, "adds a personal effect that no other has or can have." It is to be hoped that Mr. Elmendorf also pays his own expenses while taking his beautiful pictures, because we are certain that if the promotion committee were to assist in the way of hotel bills or transportation his results would lose some of that "personal effect" that his own home-made brand of colors give.

Just at present, according to the Japanese newspapers, Hawaii is also the victim of a "Dr. W. R. Blake, famous explorer," who came here some time ago from Australia, announcing that he was traveling under the auspices of the Commonwealth government and lecturing and showing moving pictures by way of inducing immigration for Australia. He secured one of Bonine's Ki-lana films and is passing it off as his own, his press agent handing such stuff as the following out to the oriental press:

Probably the finest concrete result of the present tour is the film of the volcano Kilana in action on Hilo Island, in the Hawaiian group. This was secured two months ago at terrible personal risk and with the loss of a member of the party, Mr. Burton, who was swallowed up by a flood of lava. The party camped on the mountain for six weeks. To obtain photographs of the burning crater, they took up their positions upon asbestos stages, and as they manipulated their machines with feverish haste, native boys threw water over them to reduce the awful temperature. Doctor Blake, who had had previous experience of volcanoes, had explained to Mr. Burton that the safest spot for the erection of his asbestos stage would be one whence steam could be seen issuing. Unfortunately Mr. Burton selected what appeared to be a solid piece of rock, thinking that this would be far more secure. He had not been long at work, however, before there occurred a terrific explosion in the midst of which the rock collapsed under a rush of molten lava, and the unfortunate man was never seen again. The film procured at so great a sacrifice is 700 feet long and is displayed in the natural colors. The original Doctor Blake disposed of for \$8000, but retains his own copy which he hopes to be able to exhibit in Tokyo before he leaves. The film is certainly the only one of its kind in existence.

Of course, however much we in Hawaii may dislike being lied about, this sort of thing does practically no harm and there is little occasion for us to do anything than laugh over it. Hawaii has now become so well known abroad and there are so many truthful articles published that the little circle of sensation-mongers is submerged. However, I want to call Zeno K. Myer's attention to Doctor Blake's Japanese interviews and claim that fifty dollars reward for uncovering the original "Hilo knocker."

One little spot of discoloration, big as a half dollar, and a brown soggy aspect all around one edge—that was the condition of one item in His Majesty's mails, just arrived at the Paradise of the Pacific. To a Makiki society woman, from a relative in Fulham, England, this letter ordinarily meant just a pleasant remembrance; now it means that it had been dropped in a post-box on a Fulham-street corner on the evening of December 13, a memorable one for universal suffrage.

Consequently, Hawaii, which is, as every one knows, another tight little island just on the other side of the world from the tighter little island in Europe where nearly all the gentler sex are militant suffragettes, was unable to dodge the results of this unladylike behavior, after all.

Several days ago the wireless brought the news that eight months for one and a year for another had been served out to two Fulham women who had poured muriatic acid in the pillar boxes of His Majesty in his town of Fulham. Who knows but that one of them was she who poured the acid into the particular street-corner box where the Honolulu letter had just been placed?

A comparison of the post-mark on this envelope with the date of the event as described in accounts of this latest freak idea of English women, leaves no doubt that the brown discoloration was the result of English femininity's protest against the disposition of the ballot.

The ladies of Fulham, who were witnessing not only the failure of their own tactics to impress upon mankind the necessity of giving them the ballot, but also the still more emphatic effort of their sisters in other cities, finally announced that they intended to fight the mails and do their utmost to destroy letters in transit.

One prominent Fulham lady who, when reminded that they might be destroying some money order on the way to a needy family or some similar motive nobly responded that this poor family would then become a martyr to the great cause of woman suffrage and ought to feel exalted in consequence. So at a certain time the suffragettes set forth and poured muriatic acid in the letter boxes. The postoffice officials then gathered up the mail as quickly as possible and saved a number of letters from total damage.

And the date and hour of the postmark on the letter that has come to Hawaii all the way from that excitable world is put on hour and a half after the first assault on His Majesty's terrestrial mails is recorded to have taken place.

The average man in Honolulu who likes to take his trout gun by hand in wonder forth into the happy hunting grounds of the westward side of Oahu up easily and some splendid shooting, but at the same time he must be ac-

Small Talks

A. E. LARIMER.—There were no Y. M. C. A. Victoria Crosses distributed, but that isn't saying some were not deserved.

J. M. McCHESNEY.—There are a lot of problems in this commission government business which one has to get used to.

W. A. BRYAN.—We expect that there will be a fine turnout next Tuesday evening to discuss the problems of a new city charter.

ELMER SCHWARZBERG.—I have found out that one can be an expert real estate man without knowing arithmetical stunts backward.

F. T. F. WATERHOUSE.—There is no stretch of the imagination in asserting that rubber is an elastic stock and bound to go up after being pressed down.

SUPERVISOR WOLTER.—I am in favor of giving the county a cannoner system for the roads. I have been reading up about cannoners and you can put me down in favor of them.

W. H. HOOGE.—The city will not benefit by the supervisors trying to run their own rock crushing plant for the road department. Almost any contractor will furnish crushed rock cheaper than the city can turn it out.

DR. C. B. HIGH.—Why not advertise Hawaii as the place for parents to bring their children, to have them grow up healthy? How many white children ever die here from the various infantile diseases that take them off by the thousands elsewhere?

ED TOWSE.—Did you notice the organization we had going for the Y. M. C. A. membership campaign? If there had been something like it at work last November there wouldn't be any quarrel today between the Democratic county committee and the supervisors. There wouldn't be any need of one.

"PROMOTION" WOOD.—I hope that other mainland insurance, railroad and express companies will follow the example of the Sun Assurance Company of Montreal, and publish a Hawaiian number. Nearly all have special publications. I understand one of the big express companies will devote a large amount of space to Hawaii in its publication.

ED TOWSE.—The Fifth Cavalry has had an interesting history, particularly during the Indian wars after the Civil War. While I was a resident of Wyoming in those early days we used to hear a great deal of the Fifth. It was a pleasure to know the fighters of that day. Frank Grouard, one of the best scouts the army ever had, was a Hawaiian, I am certain.

ELMER M. CHEATHAM.—Now that Director Chillingworth has decided that there will be no award of prizes to entries in this year's Floral Parade, I hope to see many individuals and firms that had already decided not to enter a car or float change their minds and make entries. I have in mind a large corporation here, whose entries in 1910 and 1911 were simply grand, entries which required weeks of planning and work and sending away for the many beautiful costumes worn and which were acclaimed all along the route as first prize winners only to be placed second by the malitini judges to an old grass hut. It was no wonder the moving spirits which had been responsible for this firm's entries refused to turn a hand last year when asked to get up another float; I hope to see them in again this year. Further, as a matter of dollars and cents, every merchant on Fort, Hotel, King and Bishop streets should have a car in the parade; its cost is a mere bagatelle in comparison to the added profits he gets from the tourist business, brought here primarily by the advertising abroad of this very parade.

Lincoln Anecdotes

When Lincoln's desire to include Edwin M. Stanton in his cabinet was met with objection because of Stanton's well-known excitability the President said: "We may have to treat him as they are sometimes obliged to treat a preacher I know out West. He gets so wrought up in his prayers and exhortations that they have to put bricks into his pockets to keep him down. We may have to serve Stanton the same way, but I guess we'll let him jump awhile first."

On one occasion, referring to Douglas's statement that he would "trust in Providence" to bring about a certain issue in behalf of slavery, Lincoln said: "The Judge's trusting in Providence reminds me of the old woman who had been run away with by a fractious horse. She said she 'trusted in Providence till the breechin' broke'—then she didn't know what on earth to do!"

In one of his early speeches Lincoln told this anecdote to illustrate the point that great length of time or space had wonderful power to lull the human mind, and that promises of good or threats of evil a great way off were of small effect. A man said to an Irishman: "Better lay down that spade you are stealing, Paddy; if you don't, you'll pay for it at the day of judgment," which brought from Pat the answer: "Be the powers, if ye'll credit me so long, I'll take another."

It is called the Army of the Potomac, but it is only McClellan's body-guard. * * * If McClellan is not using the army I should like to borrow it for awhile.—Letter of Lincoln to General McClellan, April 9, 1862.

If the head of Lee's army is at Martinsburg and the tail of it on the plank road between Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, the animal must be very slim somewhere. Could you not break him?—Telegram, Lincoln to General Hooker, June 14, 1863.

Would you drop the war where it is? Or would you prosecute it in the future with elderstalk squirts charged with rosewater?—Lincoln's letter to Cuthbert Bullitt, July 28, 1862.

Germany's War Against White Plague

Germany's war on tuberculosis is, in the opinion of our department of commerce and labor, entitled to the admiration of the entire civilized world as the first and most successful of its kind, says The Nation. From an average of twenty-three deaths per 10,000 of population from this cause in the quinquennium 1895 to 1899, the rate was reduced to twenty-one during the following five-year period, and to 18.45 during the one ending with 1909. The expenditures on account of tuberculous wage-earners have gone up steadily. Commencing with an annual amount of \$240,000 in 1897, the figure rose to \$1,400,000 in 1902 and to nearly \$4,000,000 in 1909. The economic results of institutional treatment are carefully followed by means of a special inquiry for a period of five years subsequent to the patient's discharge. By "economic results" is meant restored wage-earning capacity to the extent of at least one-third of what it was originally. These results are somewhat better in the case of women than of men. The improvement in these results is measured by the advance from sixty-eight per cent of patients discharged with their earning capacity (in its legal sense) restored in 1897, to eighty-three per cent discharged in 1909. The whole story, in its general tenor and in its particulars, is a tale of the swift triumph of applied science in a field that preceding generations had not thought of entering.

ceedingly careful not to shoot, especially if anyone is in sight. Yet it must be confessed that it is a great temptation to blaze away when a fine cock pheasant in all his gorgeous plumage jumps up almost at your feet and sails away with a straight course three points to port. One is apt to forget to look around to find the boundary marks of a hunting preserve and just bang away regardless.

Most of the shooting spots on this island are rigidly preserved and was to the man with a gun who pounces on the preserves when he hasn't any right there. But the other day there was a mean trick played on Bob Shingle and Jack Bennett, who with a few others have one of the best wild duck and quail preserves on Windward Oahu. They keep a keeper there all the time to "shoo" away the sportsmen who trespass on this sacred ground. However, somebody "put one over" on the preserve, I am told, in rather bad fashion. He went down there and hid his gun on the preserve and then made friends with the keeper, who had no suspicion because the guest was unarmed. A little of squabble did the trick and the sportsman secured a fine bag.

Being himself back to the city he met Messrs. Shingle and Bennett on Merchant street, near Fort, and shook a big bunch of golden pheasants in their faces. The two are said to have actually turned pale, but as the pheasants are so distinguishingly brown they were helpless to do more than grin and "bear" the shock.

SOLDIERS NOT LAW-LESS IN HAWAII

(From Sunday Advertiser)

yesterday, that body makes a number of recommendations relating to different branches of the government and in addition takes occasion to pay a high compliment to the soldiers stationed on Oahu, declaring that its investigations have shown that the enlisted men have been grossly maligned before the public.

In this connection the report says: "More or less attention has been drawn to the fact, and an impression made, that the soldiers of the United States Army are frequent violators of the law. From the records during the past year it will be seen that there were only five cases presented to the jury where soldiers were the defendants; three only where true bills were found, implicating four men. It should be noted that none of these cases involved sexual offenses, but were all offenses against property."

"These facts are simply mentioned for the purpose of correcting a wrong impression that has been given as to the bad conduct of the enlisted men."

"It is the opinion of the grand jury that the army men have been greatly maligned, as our experience has been that they are well behaved and orderly."

Shut Out Raw Wines.

The grand jury suggests that the legislature pass a law prohibiting the importation and use of wines under three years of age. In connection with its investigation of the "Dago Red" problem it says: "It has been our experience that a large number of crimes, both of lesser and greater degree, can be laid directly at the door of what is known as 'Dago Red'."

"This wine, we are told, is unadulterated, but is sold and used when young. The effect of this wine is awful, and quickly deprives its users of their senses."

"Some action should be taken by the legislature to stop its use while in this state. We would suggest that a law prohibiting the importation and use of wines under three years of age be passed. This, we believe, would tend to stop the excessive use of wine that now causes so much injury."

Blanchard Usually "Out."

The grand jury, it appears, has had as much difficulty in getting a report on "Dago Red" from Pure Food Inspector Blanchard, or of finding him in his office, as other interested persons, for, in closing its report, it says: "We have tried to communicate with E. B. Blanchard, food inspector, in regard to the delay in having his reports about samples of wine, so-called 'Dago Red,' obtained from the offices of Honolulu liquor firms, and, although we left telephone messages repeatedly at his office to meet this committee, we have not been able to get into communication with him."

The inquisitorial body calls attention to the frequent cases of carnal abuse of female children. It says in this connection: "Much good has been done by the men and women connected with the various missions in this city. Through their efforts cases of this nature have been brought to the attention of the authorities, who have also given their best efforts in conducting the cases."

Sixty-Seven True Bills.

The grand jury passed on seventy-eight cases, examining 432 witnesses. It found sixty-seven true bills and of the indictments returned there have been thirty-nine convictions, two acquittals, eighteen cases pending, and seven nolle prossed. Of seventeen cases of assault and battery, fourteen were convicted, one forfeited bail, one defendant is insane and one case is pending. There were fifteen cases of burglary, with four convictions and one case pending; three cases of embezzlement, with two convictions and one pending; one conviction for forgery; four cases of selling liquor and conducting disorderly houses pending; one kidnapping case, with an acquittal; two cases with convictions for larceny; two cases with convictions for perjury; one case of robbery; three cases of murder with one conviction and two pending; three cases of attempt to murder, with two convictions; two cases of manslaughter, pending; four cases of rape with three pending and one acquittal; five cases of carnal abuse of children and four convictions, with life sentences, one case pending; one case and conviction of sexual intercourse with girls under fourteen; one case of indecent assault, ended by the death of the defendant.

Of those convicted of various crimes, thirteen were Chinese, twelve Hawaiians, ten Americans, six Japanese, six Porto Ricans, five Portuguese, four Koreans, two Filipinos and two Russians.

The grand jury lauds the work of the city attorney's office, and finds the territorial and county prisons to be in excellent condition, giving credit to High Sheriff Henry and County Jailor Asch. It reports that the present police station is entirely inadequate as well as the force at Sheriff Jarrett's command. It recommends an increase in the force and in the number of police patrol boxes, and suggests that in order to get the best and most efficient men for the mounted police that the county should provide the horses and feed and care for them.

It also believes that the policemen should be regularly drilled in the use of firearms, and that for this purpose the antiquated rifles and revolvers stored at the police station be disposed of and an up-to-date equipment furnished.

Great credit is given to the sheriff for the efficient manner in which the department is conducted, particularly as he is handicapped by an insufficient force.

Double Shift in Schools.

As to its inspection of the school system, the grand jury finds the two-session plan working satisfactorily, and urges that, in order to secure the use of school buildings to the fullest extent, teachers be provided for both morning and afternoon sessions with an extension of the hours of each.

Orphanage Needed.

The grand jury condemns the placing of orphans in the reform school, declaring that this is a great injustice to little children who by misfortune are without guardians, and suggests that a suitable place be provided for them.

In referring to the reform school, the jury says it found conditions decidedly improved and commendable Superintendent Tucker. It urges that judiciously selected and purchased for the institution and that a week be provided. At present time the inmates are doing their own cooking, and the results are not satisfactory.

factory. It declares a great mistake is being made at the reform school in permitting boys of all ages to inter-mingle, and says the question arises as to whether those of tender and more susceptible ages are not likely to learn bad habits from the older and more hardened ones. It makes a strong plea for a separate and commodious dormitory to accommodate boys under ten years of age, and that a matron be placed in charge. In this way the little boys would be kept from mingling with the older ones.

The grand jury found the insane asylum in excellent condition, but in need of additional ground, and suggests that the Territory, which owns the adjacent land, make provision for enlarging the premises.

Fire Department.

The fire department was found to be efficient and well conducted and Chief Thurston is praised. Fire stations for Waikiki, Manoa, Nuuanu and Kalihi are recommended. The report states that notwithstanding the fact that a large sum of money has been spent in constructing a large reservoir in upper Nuuanu valley, and in laying new mains downtown, results show little improvement has been effected in the way of increasing the pressure for fire-fighting purposes, brought before the public by Governor Frear and others favoring a commission form of government, which is said to have been beneficial in other cities on the mainland, we feel that we should not, as a committee of the grand jury, express ourselves.

"But we wish to point out a few recommendations which, if carried out, may save the county some money and in other instances go away with a good deal of red tape."

"We suggest as follows:

"1. That the publication of resolutions calling for appropriations of money as well as ordinances, as noted in sections 17 and 19 of the Municipal Charter and amended, be limited to one issue each. This course would save not only valuable time, but would materially reduce the expense of publication."

"2. Section 21 of the said charter directs that 'All ordinances and resolutions shall be deposited with the city and county clerk, who shall record the same at length in a book.' We would suggest that the last portion of this section be eliminated. In framing up the journal or minutes of the board of supervisors, these resolutions and ordinances are recorded as a matter of course; they are also properly indexed and filed away. Therefore the recording of these again at length in a suitable book is only a duplication of the work, an additional expense and waste of time and calls for no practical purpose."

"3. Section 27 of the said charter directs that 'the respective officers shall open for business on every legal day from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m. except Saturday, when they close at 12 meridian.' We would suggest that the time of service should be made to correspond with that of the Territory, viz., from 8:30 a. m. until 4:30 p. m."

"4. Section 54 of the said charter states that 'the mayor shall issue his proclamation and publish the same in one or more newspapers for at least twenty days previous to the day in each year on which the city and county election is to be held under this charter,' etc. We would suggest that the section be so amended that the publication shall be made in a newspaper for one issue only. This would correspond with that of the Territory, and would entail a great deal of expense in the matter of publication which the city and county is obliged to pay by operation of law."

"5. We recommend in so far as the department of municipal government is concerned, that the next legislature be requested to enact such legislation as will permit of the territorial treasurer advancing to the counties sufficient funds to enable them, in the event of a deficit, to redeem all warrants when presented. Under the present system the counties receive their share of the taxes semi-annually, namely, in June and December; and as the law does not allow of advances to be made, at times it necessitates the registering of warrants by the counties at five per cent interest. It appears to us that it is poor business policy for the counties to be required to pay five per cent interest on registered warrants when the Territory has at all times money lying idle in its vaults."

"6. We would further recommend that the law requiring the treasurers of the counties to keep a set of books which is practically a duplication of those kept by the auditor, be amended. It appears to us that this is entirely unnecessary and a great amount of work might be eliminated by carrying out the system employed by the territorial treasurer, in that he is required to enter only the receipts and disbursements. If this is done, the labor saved would possibly eliminate one clerk in the treasurer's department."

"7. We find that Act 33 of the Session Laws of 1907, providing for witness fees in criminal cases, has too much red tape connected with it."

"For instance, a witness is called before the grand jury, for which he is allowed one dollar per day. To get that dollar the clerk of the city and county attorney's office gives the witness an order on the clerk of the circuit court, who then issues to the witness another order on the auditor's department. Before the auditor can accept this order for the issuance of a warrant for the money that is coming to the witness, it is necessary for the city and county attorney or his deputy to affix their signature or approval."

"The order is then brought to the auditor's department, where it is attached to one of the forms and a warrant is issued in favor of the witness. This warrant is in turn presented to the treasurer for payment, the whole procedure taking up so much of the witness' time that we believe it could be remedied."

TRUE TEST OF MERIT.

You judge a man not by what he promises to do, but by what he has done. That is the only true test. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy judged by this standard has no superior. People everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of praise. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii—Advertiser.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

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

HAWAII NOT IN SHAPE FOR SUFFRAGE

So Says Only Woman Member of
the Democratic National
Advisory Board.

EDUCATION MUST COME FIRST

Favors a Clean Sweep in Execu-
tive Positions of Nation—In-
cluding Our Governor.

One of the most important women, politically, in the United States at present has been a quiet, retiring, unobtrusive visitor in Honolulu for the past six weeks, trying to live as close as possible in accordance with the song or the bard, "the world forgetting and by the world forgot." But despite her efforts to find rest and comfort and health for her husband and peace for herself, 4000 or more letters from new friends have found their way to her here on the island of the blest within the past four weeks.

The woman is Mrs. E. J. Walsh, the only woman member of the advisory board of the Democratic national committee. By virtue of the fact that Democracy is in the saddle and Woodrow Wilson will take up the reins of this government for the people on March 4 next, the advisory board of the Democratic national committee will have much to do with saying who shall share in the distribution of something more than one hundred million dollars' worth of Democratic political patronage during the next four years.

President Wilson, of course, will probably use his own judgment in the appointment of many government officials, but the great majority will be submitted first to the Democratic national committee, and then to the advisory board for final action. Mrs. Walsh will have a strong influence with her associates in this board, first, by reason of the fact that she is the representative of her fellow women in the councils of the dominant party of her native country, a class who have won suffrage in several of the States and who are fighting for political equality in every State and Territory in the Union.

Not Militant.

This high honor came to Mrs. Walsh unsolicited. She is not a militant suffragette in the sense her more aggressive English sister has come to be known. Instead, she is a quiet retiring woman who has not lost the old home traditions and who came to be a voter simply because the State of Washington, where she resides, decided to give women suffrage. From that time, however, she has taken an active interest in the politics of Tacoma, and Washington and the Nation. She is intimately acquainted with William Jennings Bryan and family, knows Governor and Mrs. Ernest Lister of Washington, entertained vice president-elect Marshall and wife during their tour of Washington in the late campaign and has a keen grasp of city, State and national politics.

Likes Hawaii.

"I have simply been too delighted with Honolulu and its charming people, too interested in Mr. Walsh and too anxious to avoid public attention to give much thought to politics since coming here," said Mrs. Walsh when she was discovered in her cozy cottage on the Royal Hawaiian Hotel grounds yesterday morning.

"One thing you can say for the Hawaiian people," she continued, "and that is they are whole-souled, trusting and honest, care-free and happy. They are God's own people leading a joyous existence in what is without doubt the Paradise of this earth."

Suffrage Here? No!

"What do I think of suffrage? The great strides made in the fight for women's rights in the United States in the past few years in my opinion indicate that most of us will live to see women in every State in the Union having the full rights of citizenship."

"It is different in Hawaii. This is the point where Orient and Occident meet, where the ambitious from not only Asia but Europe as well are marking their way. It is like a great cauldron, a melting pot where the dross will finally be poured off and good men and citizens, both men and women, will remain. This will take time and until the evolution is completed I do not think it would be wise to give the ballot to the women of these islands. Many capable women here will perhaps suffer because of this delay but for the good of the suffrage cause it would not be wise at this time to grant suffrage to Hawaii."

Clean Official Sweep.

"Yes, I believe in a clean sweep on the part of the incoming Democratic administration. For sixteen years the Republican Party has been kept in power until the people by the greatest vote in the history of the country last November decided that the time is here for a change in engineering and constructive work perhaps it would be best to retain Republican incumbents if they are efficient men, but in all other administrative and executive offices in control of the national government I believe in putting Democrats in charge. Yes, this includes the governorship of Hawaii as well as the other Federal positions here. It is but natural that a Democratic administration should insist upon having men in sympathy with its purposes in charge of its affairs. I do not take the stand that Republicans are incompetent or otherwise unfitted, but it would not be fair to that party to have the Democrats go into the camp of the party, so it were, in order to re-

enter the generals who will direct our battle for the next four years.

Favors Big Army and Navy.

"I was born a Democrat and it naturally came easy for me to vote the Democratic ticket when the first chance came in Washington. I have enough faith in the party to believe that it will do only that which is best for the country. Neither the Army or Navy will be crippled by the new administration. Personally I am in favor of placing the United States in the front rank of the nations of the world so far as its navy and army are concerned. As it is, we are third in naval strength."

"After all with Americans at the guns and on the fire control masts of our fighting ships our present strength would be ample to meet any emergency. We can easily take first place, however, and with the biggest and best navy and the biggest and best army owned by the United States there would be little occasion for us to worry about war. These are the things which insure peace and the quicker we get them the better will it be for the realization of the dreams of those who are now striving to have the cannons and the rifles converted into ploughshares."

Campaigned for Lister.

Mrs. Walsh's first appearance as an active campaigner was during the recent election in Washington. She aided in no small way in securing the election of Ernest Lister, the new Democratic governor of that State. Mrs. Walsh's appointment as a member of the Democratic national advisory committee was made upon recommendation of Hugh C. Wallace, wealthy resident of Washington, lifelong Democrat and one of the treasurers of the Wilson campaign fund.

But, a "Home" Woman.

Mrs. Walsh, moderately tall, not too slender, with black hair, her face aglow with the bloom of youth, has been a home woman for seventeen years. In all that time she has been so busy about her own home affairs that she has not taken time even to have her picture taken.

When duty called her into politics last year she fought the battle and when the fight was won she started with her husband for Hawaii. The worries and cares of an immense wholesale business in Tacoma, public duties and hard work had undermined the health of Mr. Walsh. His nerves were gone and in an invalid's cot he was taken to San Francisco. Mrs. Walsh was about to give up the journey there but she held her courage and brought her husband to Honolulu. Since then she has been his only nurse and constant companion. They have lived out of doors, along the beach and in the hills until she has been rewarded by witnessing his rapid return to health and strength. Yesterday as he listened to Mrs. Walsh recount her political experience he was feeling better than he had for years, ready to go back once more and become an active factor in the development of what he proudly says is one of the greatest cities in one of the great States in all the Union, Tacoma, Washington.

"And I owe it all to Mrs. Walsh," he said. And her smile of appreciation showed that politics and public life have not caloused the finer qualities of a good woman and a kind and faithful wife.

Swamped With Letters.

When she left Tacoma, a few days after the recent election, Mrs. Walsh left instructions to have the family mail forwarded to Honolulu. She little thought of the trouble she had started for herself. The letters began arriving soon after she got here late last November. Until a few weeks ago the correspondence piled up until about 4000 letters were stacked in every available corner of the Walsh cottage. Then she sent word to have only such mail as is addressed to her husband forwarded here. With the exception of personal correspondence, nearly every letter she receives is from a prospective Democratic officeholder who seeks her endorsement for a position.

"I came to Honolulu for health and not for politics," said Mrs. Walsh yesterday, "and until we return to Tacoma I am going to try and forget all about the fact that I am a member of the advisory board of the Democratic national committee."

BURTON HOLMES IS "BANEFUL AND STUPID"

Dwight L. Elmendorf, the well-known lecturer, has informed Secretary Wood of the promotion committee that he was to leave New York, January 4, for India and China, after which he will go on to Japan and then visit Hawaii.

"For many years I have longed to visit the 'Loveliest Islands of the Sea' and make pictures of them that will really do them justice. Mr. Burton Holmes gave a travesty on this beautiful subject and now I am coming to counteract his baneful and stupid lecture on what I am sure ought to be perfectly beautiful hunting grounds for an artist and one who loves flowers and photographs them as no one else in the world does. You may not know that I have spent over thirty years in perfecting the lantern slide and was the first to reproduce nature in her true colors."

"My lectures are unique in that I do not use a picture that I do not make entirely myself from beginning to end, even making my own colors with which I color my lantern slides. This adds a personal effect that no other has or can have."

Mr. Elmendorf is one of the eminent men in the lecture field and is known in almost every part of the mainland.

Glad Christopherson, aged seventeen, is reported at Morris, Minnesota, to have admitted killing the Rev. John Kling. "When he said, 'son, you're not earning your board,' why I just up and shot him dead," are the words attributed to the lad. The boy recently was taken by the Rev. Kling to his farm from Ferpie, Minn., Minnesota, where the minister had become interested in the lad during a revival service.

Two of the two buildings of the plant of the International Harvester Company were destroyed by fire at Akron, Ohio, the loss being \$200,000. The company manufactures automobiles and farm implements, and 1000 men will temporarily be out of work.

Chief of Staff On Merit Promotions Says Army Suffers Now From Lack of It

WASHINGTON, January 3.—Restoration of the army and navy and enactment of legislation for the elimination from the United States Army of unfit officers are among the principal recommendations of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff, in his annual report made public today.

General Wood recommends the concentration of the army on strategic lines and in areas where it can be maintained more economically. He would transfer all the personnel of the staff corps—excepting engineers, medical officers and chaplains—to the line, increasing the number of the general officers and line officers in the grades. The transfer of the personnel of staff corps to the line, in General Wood's opinion, will terminate the constant struggle between line and staff, a struggle which is as old as the army and one which promises to continue. There would be no interference with promotion, nor would the members of the present staff corps lose any of their present advantages.

Discussing means for the elimination of unfit officers, the chief of staff says: "The full efficiency of an organization of men can not be obtained without a system by which the merits of the individuals shall have some effect upon their advancement."

Fear of Favoritism.

"The army long has suffered from the lack of such a system. Up to the grade of colonel promotion is by seniority in each branch, and there is no way under the law by which an officer, no matter what his merit, can be advanced a single number except by making him a general officer."

"Conservative opposition most is to be looked for in the Army where there is a jealous fear of the effects of favoritism but this would disappear under the influence of a law to place the selections where they belong, in the hands of the service itself, by lodging it with boards of officers so chosen as not to be affected personally by their decisions and sworn to act in accordance with the best interests of the service."

"The great majority of the officers of the Army," says General Wood, discussing the question, "are of the opinion that the re-establishment of the system under proper supervision would tend to improve the health, discipline and efficiency of the service by dismissing incompetence and immorality. I concur in this opinion."

Warns of Artillery Shortage.

General Wood in this report presents to congress a detailed plan for the reorganization of the field artillery in connection with the general army reorganization. This general plan pro-

vides that the first increment of the skeleton field army shall be two regiments of infantry, six battalions of field artillery, one field company of signal troops, five field hospitals and five ambulance companies.

"There is no provision for effective service of ammunition, and many of the guns in a single day's fight would use all the ammunition which can now be carried for them," he says. "If we do not have this additional artillery the armies are destined to ultimate defeat."

He also calls attention to the fact that many States refuse to include a proper proportion of field artillery and cavalry in their militia because of the expense and suggests that hereafter congress definitely appropriate money which only can be used by the States for the organization of these arms.

REALTY TRANSACTIONS.

Entered of Record December 27, 1912.

Hawa Realty & Maturity Co Ltd
to Liu Ng Rel
Wm Henry to K N Kama Rel
Ernest Cummings by Gdn to A. Rel
John Kama and wf to Nitaro K. Rel
Lum Lau See (widow) to J H Schnack D
Lum Lau See to E G Duisenberg, B S
Oakm College & Trs to Percy M. Par Rel
Percy M Pond and wf to Moritz Rohrbach D
John H De Fries to Henry Waterhouse Trust Co Ltd C M
Entered of Record December 28 1912.
T Shinjo to K Tamao Rel
K Tamao to A Shinjo C M
Kallihune (w) to Emily P Kinney D
Kawai to T K Lalakea C M
K Harano and wf to S Ikeda D
Anna Hussey and hsb to First Bank of Hilo Ltd Mtege
James H Fiddes and wf to H D M Cobb D
H D M Cobb to Mary A Fiddes D
Yonehichi Iwakuni to Bishop & Co C M
P E Thompson Tr to Ho Chang Shee D
Walter O Shields to A Flegge D
Guardian Trust Co Ltd to F E Thompson Par Rel
Albertina K Panlasi to Louis D Warren Mtege
Jacob W Weinberg to James W Russell Tr Sale
Gen. (Gaston P. Thurston, seventy-seven years old, author, and veteran of the civil war, chief of staff of the Twentieth Army Corps at Chickamauga, and later judge advocate of the Army of the Cumberland, died at Nashville, Tennessee.

Entered of Record December 29, 1912.

Holokua Uo and hsb by Afft of Mtege to Kwong Yee Aiona Mtege
Holokua Uo and hsb by Mtege to Kwong Yee Aiona D
Kahiki (k) to Kama (w) D
Solomon Mchela and wf to Jacinto Alve D
Arthur G Hodgins and wf to William Heeb and wf D
K Nakamura to K Nomura L
Robert Horner to Albert Horner L
A Horner to Theo H Davies & Co Ltd D
Minnie Kaize (widow) to Mary L Bowen D
Ane Kaehu and hsb to Hugh McCarriston D
Harold M Mott-Smith and wf by Afft to Augustus S Prescott D
K Nakamura to H Araki L
John N Kanaolu to Mrs Hina Lolo M
V M Souza and wf to M Gomes D
Elmer M Cheatham and wf to Mutual Bldg & Loan Socy of Haw Ltd Add Chgo
Alfred Douse and wf to Emma L Liffie D
Emma L Liffie to Alfred Douse Kanaulaka and hsb to J Armstrong M
Pulani (k) to James Armstrong D
James E Fullerton by Afft to J Armstrong D
Solomon Mchela and wf to J Armstrong D
John E Nouri to William Swidge D
Entered of Record December 31, 1912.

Mrs Kawahine Naitani to William H Berry A M

WHOOPIING COUGH.

When your child has whooping cough be careful to keep the cough loose and expectoration away by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as required. This remedy will also liquidify the tough mucus and make it easier to expectorate. It has been used successfully in many epidemics and is safe and sure. For sale by H. B. B. & Co. Ltd. Agents for Hawaii—Advertisement.

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GENERAL WOOD

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WHAT TACOMA DID, HONOLULU CAN

Leading Coast Merchant Points
Out the Value of Proper
Promotion Work.

"Keep your promotion lecturer going on the mainland and in time you will have enough tourists coming down here to sink your islands."

"I think there is no place in the world where a tired business man can rest more comfortably and restore his health than in Honolulu and all of Hawaii."

"A Territory of the importance of Hawaii should provide a fund of not less than \$50,000 a year for promotion work alone. It will return to your community prosperity at the rate of six dollars for one. It costs me probably \$400 a month to live here. If you have a hundred tourists that would bring you \$40,000 to \$50,000 a month. It is an endless chain proposition."

"Your hotels and cafes fail to advertise your own fruits and products and there is a noticeable lack of papayas, bananas, taro and other island products, which all tourists want."

E. J. WALSH,
Before Promotion Committee.

(From Saturday Advertiser)

Constructive criticism of methods and opportunities for promoting great interest in Hawaii on the mainland was made yesterday afternoon before the promotion committee by E. J. Walsh, a prominent Tacoma wholesaler dealer in iron and railroad supplies, who is spending the winter here. He was preparing to go to California when Walter G. Smith came to Tacoma and lectured on the islands. Mr. Walsh changed his plans and came to Honolulu and purposes, should he retire from active business, to return here to live. He came here a nervous wreck and has been restored to health, and now swims out among the breakers off Waikiki with the best of the Hawaiian swimmers and glories in the climate, which he asserts cannot be excelled in any part of the world.

When They Get Together.

Mr. Walsh gave interesting statements concerning the present "get-together" policy of all the Tacoma commercial organizations, there having been a consolidation of the old board of trade and chamber of commerce into the Tacoma Commercial Club, now one of the liveliest promotion organizations along the Coast, working in its own \$250,000 building and having an expert at \$6000 a year to direct the advertising of Tacoma. He has a corps of assistants in the mailing room as well as in his office. Mr. Walsh pointed out these features of plentiful help and funds in contrast to the work being done by Secretary Wood of the local promotion committee with only two assistants. He said that Hawaii was being well advertised, but the committee here needed more money and should have at least \$40,000 to \$50,000 a year to properly do its work.

Mr. Walsh told of the raising of the fund for putting up their building and then of the campaign for a \$100,000 fund for promotion work exclusively. The money was subscribed in a short time and is now invested and available for advertising Tacoma. It will be used in less than two years and then new subscriptions will be campaigned for. He said there was little difficulty in raising money among the business firms for this purpose, while all firms are earnestly back of every effort made by the commercial club.

He urged that Honolulu's city government own as much of the waterfront property as possible and that all public utilities such as waterworks should be under government control.

A Progressive City.

Tacoma had commission form of government and was now in the hands of men of integrity. The first years of the commission form were disastrous, but the city had risen above these disagreeable experiences and was on the high road to prosperity. He urged that the recall percentage be made as high as possible. This was the first fault found with Tacoma's commission government. Voters who ask for recall of officials should be made to go to the city hall to register exactly as they do to register their names for the regular elections.

"As to the changing of city officials," said Mr. Walsh, "I would say it would be a good thing to place your fire department out of politics entirely. That is a department the businessmen are deeply interested in and it is one which does not concern politics. Our chief has served under all sorts of conditions. This was brought about by the businessmen. If you ever have a chief who dabbles in politics then take him out. He is not wanted. But if you have an efficient fire chief who does not dabble in politics, then keep him in. I would say the same thing for your city engineers. They should not be changed because of party politics. It has cost Tacoma thousands of dollars just to make changes in engineers."

"I would say that you are doing a right kind of work in having a lecturer tell the people of the mainland what you have done here. His lecture pictures are an excellent aid to attract tourists."

No "Cannibal" Features.

Mr. Walsh advised against having too many advertisements of the islands representing hula girls in grass skirts, for this might tend to spread the belief abroad that the Hawaiian islands were peopled by cannibals. He was glad that they were not such in the islands and never had been.

He also criticized the apparent plan to advertise the Royal Hawaiian Hotel into a cheap place. "Why, it is one of the best known hotels on the main land," said Mr. Walsh. "It is ideal for this climate. It is my choice for my stay in Honolulu and if maintained as it should be it would be one of the



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

most attractive hotels in the islands. He stated that the service given by the bell pages was farcical and telephone calls were seldom repeated to the guests, which gave rise to many embarrassing situations.

"Keep our lecturer going on the mainland and if you do you will have enough tourists coming down here to sink your islands," concluded Mr. Walsh.

Sterilization of persons adjudged unfit to have offspring or convicted of certain crimes is advocated in the biennial report of the Utah State board of insanity and the superintendent of the State mental hospital, filed with the Governor at Salt Lake City. It also recommends the creation of a State board of eugenics to control marriages and issue certificates for license only to the fit.

President Taft presented to each of the 120 employees of the White House a turkey as a Christmas gift.

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