

## PROHIBITION OF SALE, MANUFACTURE AND THE IMPORTATION OF LIQUOR IS AIM OF THE LEAGUE

Declaration of Principles Made at First Meeting  
of People's Prohibition League  
Last Night.

### PROHIBITION LEAGUE PLATFORM

THE PEOPLE'S PROHIBITION LEAGUE, COMPRISING CITIZENS OF ALL RACES, ALL POLITICAL PARTIES, ALL RELIGIOUS BELIEFS, AND NO POLITICAL OR RELIGIOUS AFFILIATIONS, DECLARES ITSELF TO BE IN FAVOR OF PROHIBITING THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF INTOXICATING, SPIRITUOUS, VINOUS AND MALT LIQUORS, EXCEPT FOR MEDICINAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

IT FURTHER DECLARES THAT IF PROHIBITION SHALL BE CARRIED AT THE COMING SPECIAL ELECTION, IT SHOULD BE PROMPTLY ENACTED BY THE NEXT LEGISLATURE IN SUCH MANNER, SO FAR AS WITHIN THE LEGISLATIVE POWER, THAT IT WILL BOTH BE EFFECTUAL AND AFFECT ALL PEOPLE WITH ABSOLUTE IMPARTIALITY.

AND IT FURTHER DECLARES THAT THE IMPORTATION OF INTOXICATING, SPIRITUOUS, VINOUS AND MALT LIQUORS INTO THIS TERRITORY, EXCEPT FOR MEDICINAL OR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES, SHOULD BE PROHIBITED BY CONGRESS.

TO THAT END IT INVITES THE EARNEST COOPERATION OF ALL WHO ARE IN ACCORD WITH THIS DECLARATION.

With an enthusiasm that augurs well for the ultimate success of their cause, the People's Prohibition League last night adopted their platform of principles, which is their promise to work for a territorial law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants within the Territory and a federal law to prohibit the importation of intoxicants into the Territory.

The platform calls for a law impartial in its operation, a law for rich and poor alike, a law that neither discriminates nor favors.

The meeting at which this platform was unanimously adopted was held in the assembly hall of the Y. M. C. A. building, the attendance being greater than had been hoped for. Of the members of the general committee in town, less than a score failed to appear and take an earnest part in the meeting, while several of the out-of-town members came in to put their stamp of approval on the movement that is to rid the islands of the saloons and ultimately, through the assistance of congress, to bring an end to the manufacture, sale and importation of liquor into Hawaii.

As a result of the meeting, from now on the prohibition campaign will start, backed by earnest men representing every race included in the citizenship of the Territory.

#### Those Present.

Those present at this opening meeting of the prohibition campaign, whose

## LINK BREAKS LONG SILENCE

The Would-Be Democratic Delegate Declares Against Prohibition.

L. L. McCandless yesterday broke his silence on the liquor question. He gave his views to an Advertiser man, at the same time declaring that they were his personal views and he didn't want to make the question a party question.

"The Advertiser is saying that my tips are sealed as to prohibition," said the Democratic aspirant for delegate to congress. "Well, if you want to know, I am not a prohibitionist." McCandless said further that he had stated three weeks ago that he was not a prohibitionist. When subsequently asked for a further statement of his views and plans, McCandless took the "personal liberty" argument of those who oppose prohibition. "I don't believe that I have any right to interfere with another man who wants to take a drink as long as he doesn't get drunk and make himself a nuisance," said McCandless.

"No, I do not expect to take any part in the campaign. I do not want to make it a party matter and that is one reason why I have kept quiet. I do not pretend to speak for the party now, but want to say that personally I am not a prohibitionist."

### People's Prohibition League Officers

J. P. COOKE,  
Chairman.  
R. H. TRENT,  
First Vice-Chairman.  
DAVID KALAUOKALANI SR.,  
Second Vice-Chairman.  
C. H. DICKEY,  
Secretary.  
J. B. GALT,  
Treasurer.  
FRED W. BECKLEY,  
ABRAHAM FERNANDEZ,  
A. GARTLEY,  
WILLIAM HENRY,  
J. K. KALANIANAOLE,  
EBEN P. LOW,  
A. B. MAHAULU,  
PAUL SUPER,  
L. A. THURSTON,  
Executive Committee.

names appear on the general committee, were:

Andrew Adams, C. H. Atherton, John A. Baker, Fred W. Beckley, W. B. Brinknerhoff, W. A. Bryan, Bernardo Camara, John Cassidy, H. W. Chamberlain, Byron O. Clark, J. E. Cooke, Ell J. Crawford, Geo. P. Denison, C. H. Dickey, B. P. Dillingham, Harold G. Dillingham, A. A. Ebersole, Abraham Fernandez, J. H. Fisher, W. F. Fraser, J. B. Galt, A. Gartley, W. W. Goodale, James Gregory, O. H. Gulick, Opio Hahane, J. H. Imlia, J. T. Jones, P. C. Jones, Hiram Kanha, J. K. Kasipuka, Kaloalekani, David Kalauokalani, Jr., S. K. Kamaopili, Sam Kanahelo, C. G. Kawalana, Sam Kaoka, C. K. Kealoha, Eben P. Low, F. J. Lowrey, James A. Lyle, J. A. Magoon, John Mahuka, A. J. Mawne, J. M. McChesney, A. G. McKeever, P. B. McStocker, J. P. Mendolia, Sam Nelson, Jr., Rev. M. K. Nakulua, M. C. Pacheco, James Paul, W. K. Paul, W. T. Pope, J. A. Rath, C. W. Rones, Theodore Richards, P. W. Rider, Joseph G. De Silva, Dorcas Soudier, A. V. Soares, O. P. Soares, Paul Super, L. A. Thurston, Felix R. Tranquada, J. W. Wadman, John Waterhouse, W. D. Westervelt, William White, W. L. Whitney, J. O. Woolley.

#### Objects of Meeting.

J. P. Cooke called the meeting to order, stating that it was the result of a preliminary meeting of a number of citizens held in the chamber of commerce rooms some weeks ago, at which a temporary committee of five had been selected to formulate a series of principles upon which the campaign should be conducted, these to be submitted to a representative meeting later. This committee of five had also undertaken to secure the services of a general committee to have charge of the general campaign.

Mr. Cooke stated that it had been originally proposed to confine this committee to one hundred members, but the number of those offering to serve had proved to be so many that it had been decided to enlarge the committee to take in thirty-five more members.

#### Officers Selected.

The clerk of the committee then read (Continued on Page Eight.)



KAMEHAMEHA III.

In the law "Prohibiting the manufacture and use of intoxicating drinks," passed by Kamehameha III. and his chiefs in 1840, the reason for the law is given, as follows:  
"The people remain in idleness without labor, in consequence of their lying drunk; wherefore the land is grown over with weeds and is impoverished."  
"In consequence of our desire to promote the order and welfare of the kingdom we have assembled to reflect on the subject, and now enact this law."

ONE WHO LOVED HIS PEOPLE.

## HANDS OFF TO THE PLANTERS

Proposal That They Go Out  
of the Store Business  
Altogether.

SELL-AT-COST DISCUSSION  
Some Merchants Would Like to  
See All the Plantation  
Stores Abolished.

Abolishing plantation stores altogether, is one proposal which has been brought forward as a result of the discussions of the policy of selling at cost. Not only among merchants, but among members of the planters' association as well, sharp differences of opinion have developed. The argument has so far been between those who favored selling at cost to employees, and those who claim that by doing this plantation stores will ruin a lot of independent storekeepers. Now comes a third suggestion, as a solution, that the plantations go out of the store business altogether, leaving it altogether to independent merchants.

Some of the plantations do not run any stores now. These plantations are all expected to join those merchants who have been protesting against the selling-at-cost plan. For a plantation to agree to supply its employees with household goods at cost amounts to a raise in wages, say these plantation men. Hence, if a plantation has no store and can not supply its laborers at (Continued on Page Eight.)

## HONOLULANS HAVE RACE TO LONDON

Two residents of Hawaii had an exciting race recently to dear old London. One of them won and the loser enabled his position back to a friend in Honolulu. It was a race with a prize attached to it and was worth using up a liner's best speed.

R. H. Trent, treasurer of the City and County of Honolulu and a member of the promotion committee, was one of the racers, and a well-known attorney was the other. "Deacon" Trent lost and he will return here on June 14, according to a statement made at the promotion committee meeting yesterday afternoon.

The "deacon" was handicapped, however, for he started from Honolulu for London and took the straightest course for New York, but while he was on the way thither, a cablegram was sent from here to Boston, to a Honolulu man in Boston to take an early boat for London town. The Honolulu man in Boston took a steamer and his catch and landed in London while the "deacon" was still on the big pond. The "deacon" found that he had been beaten in the race only when he went to see a former Honolulu resident in the British capital, and that is why he cabled back! "Too late."

## FORT STREET PAVING VETO

Mayor J. J. Fern Disapproves of  
the Bitulithic Contract  
Ordinance.

PACIFIC HEIGHTS WINS  
Supervisors Turn Down Road  
Chairman to Give Heights  
Better Road.

Mayor Fern last night presented to the board of supervisors his veto of the Fort street bitulithic paving ordinance. Without discussion, the consideration of the veto was deferred to a future meeting. The paving ordinance, however, came in for some knocks during a lively discussion over a resolution providing for road work on Pacific Heights, which passed against the strenuous objections of Chairman Quinn, of the road committee. The Mayor's veto of the Fort street proposition was as follows:

"The Honorable Board of Supervisors, of the City and County of Honolulu.

"Gentlemen:—I return herewith Bill No. 23, 'An ordinance relating to the paving of Fort street, in the district of Honolulu, between the maka side of Queen street and the maka side of Beretania avenue with 'bitulithic pavement,' without my approval and do hereby specifically disapprove same for the reasons hereinafter set forth.

"Quoting in part from my message to this board of date, March 29, 1910, 'I wish it thoroughly understood that I am in nowise opposed to, but in hearty favor of, such road construction and improvement in the city and county as (Continued on Page Five.)

## THE SAN GABRIEL COMING BACK TODAY

The Portuguese cruiser San Gabriel is expected back from Hilo this morning. The vessel will coal and prepare for her voyage to Yokohama next week. Meanwhile the local Portuguese will resume their entertainment of officers and crew. Tomorrow night a grand ball, and a moving picture exhibition by Bonine, will be given for the petty officers and bluejackets at Louisiana hall. This will be one of the largest affairs yet undertaken by the local colony.

On Monday evening the minstrel troupe of the cruiser will give a show at the Bonine theater. The troupe is a good one and it is expected the theater will be crowded, as the local Portuguese are taking considerable interest.

The Lincoln Club, of the Punchbowl section, will give a smoker on Tuesday evening at San Antonio hall for the petty officers.

The night before the cruiser leaves for the Far East Consul-General Casavero will give a banquet in honor of Captain Pinto-Basto of the cruiser.

## THREATEN TO SHOOT TIRES

Speed Maniacs in Autos and  
Motorcycles Arouse  
Indignation.

SHERIFF NEEDS MORE AID  
Supervisors' Road Committee  
May Call Public Meeting  
on the Subject.

The question of automobile and motorcycle speeding in Honolulu is beginning to attract almost as much attention as the prohibition discussion. At the meeting of the board of supervisors last night a report was made by the roads committee in which it stated that "the present speed ordinance is not enforced as it should be by the sheriff." The sheriff, on the other hand, emphatically declares that his hands are so tied by the supervisors' failure to give him help that he can not attempt to do the necessary work effectively. To attempt watching five or six hundred autos, without special help, is useless, the sheriff points out.

The supervisors propose to call a public meeting, to discuss the speed matter, with special reference to a petition to have the speed limits extended from the Asylum road to Slaughterhouse lane, which would make them include the scene of a recent fatal accident. The meeting will probably be held as a public session of the committee on roads, bridges, etc.

In the mean time, complaints are many, and mothers are afraid to allow children on the streets. The speed craze has spread to owners of motorcycles. One citizen along the line of speeding is said to have announced that he proposed to shoot at the tires of passing machines, if there was no other way to stop the cycles and autos from making the streets near his home dangerous.

Many of the drivers of public autos have taken the warnings of recent accidents and are driving very carefully just now. Most of the speeding is being done, it is said, by joy-riders who own their own autos.

## PRESIDENT MUST PAY OR STAY AT HOME

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The twenty-five thousand dollars appropriated by the last congress to pay the traveling expenses of the President for the year terday refused to permit him to draw against next year's appropriation for any traveling expenses he may be put to before July 1 next.

The condition of Alexander Young was reported yesterday to be as satisfactory as could be expected.

The Mongolia of the Pacific Mail line is expected here on Monday morning from San Francisco, and should be reported by wireless today.

## DYING UNDER CHANNEL WATERS

Crew of Submarine Rap Appeals  
for Help While Divers Work  
to Rescue Them.

THIRTY FATHOMS DEEP

French Submersible Pluviose in  
Desperate Plight—Thirty  
Men Aboard.

CALAIS, France, May 27.—Sunk in thirty fathoms of water, with her crew alive within her hull, signaling to rescuers, the French submarine Pluviose lies in the English Channel, while frantic efforts are being made by wreckers to raise her to the surface before the men within her die of suffocation.

The Pluviose was maneuvering in the channel early yesterday morning with her full crew of thirty men aboard, when she was struck by the French steamer Pas de Calais, bound for Dover. She was partially submerged at the time of collision, the steamer striking her fairly amidships before she had been picked up by the lookout.

Special despatches to the London Times say that wreckers have chains attached to her and are trying desperately to raise her. The divers who went down to attach the chains report that they were able to hear the rattings of the members of the crew on the inside of the hull as they worked. The divers rapped back in order to let the imprisoned men know that everything was being done for their rescue that was possible.

## CORNER IN WHEAT HAS BEEN SMASHED

Pattens Unloaded Eight Hundred  
Thousand Bushels and  
Figure Losses.

CHICAGO, May 27.—James and George Patten broke the wheat market yesterday by unloading eight million bushels of September wheat, after which they announced their withdrawal from the firm that has been attempting the corner. Under heavy selling, September wheat broke four and a half points and May deliveries declined five cents.

James Patten's losses in the attempt to corner are estimated to be between six hundred and forty thousand and one million two hundred thousand dollars.

## DISASTROUS WRECK IN FAR SOUTH

PUNTA ARENAS, May 27.—The news has just reached here of the loss of the British bark Swanhilda, wrecked on the coast of Terra del Fuego. Captain Pyne, his wife and thirteen members of the crew were drowned when the bark went to pieces on the rocks.

The Swanhilda was bound for Cardiff from the west coast of South America, being last sighted, according to the Maritime Register of May 4, in 17 N. 26 W. This was on March 31, when she was sixteen days out.

## RIVAL CITIES TAKE CLAIMS TO CONGRESS

New Orleans and San Francisco  
Fighting for the Panama  
Fair.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The claims of New Orleans for the backing of congress as the city in which to hold the exposition celebrating the opening of the Panama Canal were presented to a house committee today. The citizens of New Orleans have entered the field in opposition to the San Francisco exposition scheme, and a great tussle between the two cities will occur before the matter is decided. San Francisco has already made one presentation of her case, and has subscribed a fund of nearly five million dollars for the exposition.

Governor Jared Y. Sanders appeared before the committee, with almost the entire legislature of the State of Louisiana and many other prominent citizens of the State. They urged that New Orleans, as the largest American city near the canal, should be the place of celebration.

Congress is expected to make a large appropriation for the exposition.

## SUBMARINE LOST WITH ENTIRE CREW

LONDON, May 26.—The French submarine Pluviose, with its full crew of twenty-three men, was lost in the English Channel today. The submarine came into collision with a steamer and went to the bottom with all on board.



# BIDS WANTED ON MARINE BARRACKS

Another Step in Establishment  
of Pearl Harbor Naval  
Station.

## BUILDINGS ALL CONCRETE

Captain Marix Receives Plans  
and Specifications From  
Washington.

Specifications for the barracks and quarters for the commanding officer and other officers at the Pearl Harbor naval station have been received from Washington. They show that all the buildings are to be of re-enforced concrete. The architects' plans contemplate structures of handsome appearance and quarters supplied with every comfort and convenience. The specifications are ready at the office of Captain Marix, for contractors, and contracts will be awarded this summer if the bids are within the appropriations, which aggregate \$185,000.

The bids being called for at once are for residence for the commander, three sets of officers' quarters, one barracks building large enough for over 600 men, and three sets of servants' quarters. The appropriations are \$135,000 for the barracks and \$50,000 for the quarters. It is expected that within a few years there will be more barracks and more officers' quarters, but the present plans contemplate going ahead with only one of the large buildings for men.

The barracks will be a building 260 feet in length, with a lanai along its entire front. The left and right wings will be 98-1/2 feet deep. All the structure will be concrete, insuring both stability and coolness.

On the ground floor in the left wing are to be the offices of the commander, officer of the day, adjutant, quartermaster, sergeant, clerks' offices, board room, etc., while the center of the ground floor will be a large mess room, capable of seating 350 men at a time. The serving room and kitchen are behind. They are to be fitted with the most modern kitchen appointments known to the best hotels. The right wing will contain guard room, cells, etc.

Upstairs two dormitories, one at each end, will provide room for sixty-eight men each, and the larger dormitory in the center will have beds for eighty-six. The general wash room has provision for thirty-six washbowls and there are twelve shower baths in the plans, besides the tubs. Sixteen rooms for noncommissioned officers are also on this floor.

The third floor will contain the same number of beds as the second. In addition it will have the "sick bay," surgeons' room, operating room, dispensary, hospital steward's room, etc.

In the eight-foot basement there will be a bowling alley, shooting gallery, quartermaster's storerooms, carpenter shop, printshop.

The complete plans for laying out the station provide for three of these big buildings, and it is thought that a few years will see at least three of them on the reservation. They will face on a parade ground three-fifths of a mile long by one-third of a mile wide.

The commanding officers' quarters buildings are to be two-story structures. Like the barracks, they are of attractive design and will be re-enforced concrete. They have large living rooms and dining rooms, on the lower floor. The bedrooms in the officers' quarters average 14x16 feet in size. The buildings are to be thoroughly up to date in kitchen arrangements, baths, etc.

Though designed by Washington architects they appear well suited to this climate, and should make attractive homes for those who are to serve at the new naval station. The size of the lot for each house is 140x175. The servants' quarters are also of very superior design, and will be concrete.

The plans and specifications are all in the hands of Captain Marix, at the marine barracks, naval station. Bids are to be opened in Washington on August 25, and it is expected that contracts will be awarded immediately after, providing that bids are within the appropriations.

Captain Marix, who is constructing the quarters, will inspect and superintend the work. In the specifications, the attention of intending bidders is called to the fact that the work must be done under the provisions of the federal eight-hour law. Nothing is said as to the kind of labor to be employed.

## BOY FALLS FROM TREE AND RECEIVES FATAL INJURIES

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)  
His desire to see a baseball game free of charge yesterday caused the death of little Manuel Louis, a pupil of Kaimuki School. The youngster died at the Queen's Hospital yesterday afternoon after being conveyed there with a fractured skull.

Young Louis climbed up an ohia tree near the fence at the Boys' Field where a game was about to commence, together with a number of other boys. According to the little that the police were able to learn concerning the accident, he lost his balance and fell to the ground, landing on his head.

The nature of the wound is such that he must have fallen directly on the top of his head, and on some hard substance, for he lived but a few hours after the patrol took him to the hospital for treatment.

# MONUMENTS TO FOREIGN HEROES

Polish Leaders Who Fought in  
the Revolutionary Army  
Against British.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Two monuments to the memory and deeds of Pulaski and Kosciuszko, the Polish heroes, both of whom fought and one of whom died in the war of the Revolution, were dedicated here today. The time of the dedications was so arranged that President Taft could attend each.

While the President made the principal address at the unveiling of the monument to Pulaski, which stands in the triangle at Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, Secretary of War Dickinson was making the principal address at the Kosciuszko statue in Lafayette Park opposite the White House, and J. F. Smalinski, of the Polish National Alliance, made an address in Polish.

The monument to Pulaski was erected by an act of congress, but the statue to Kosciuszko is a gift to the nation from the Polish National Alliance and other organizations of Poles who have made their homes in the free republic for which their distinguished countrymen fought. There was a double significance to the unveiling of the monument to Kosciuszko, for it marked the opening here tomorrow of the First Polish National Congress to attend which thousands of Poles from all over the United States have come.

**Polish National Life.**  
The purpose of the congress is to discuss in all its phases the condition of the Polish nation, to acquire familiarity with the needs of the Polish national life and find ways and means of fulfilling them.

The ceremonies which preceded the dedication of the statues were long-planned and very elaborate. A military parade in which all the regular troops stationed at Fort Myer as well as the National Guard of the District of Columbia marched, was one of the features. Brigadier-General Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. A., was in command.

In the heart of the baser section of the city the monument to Pulaski stands fourteen feet from the sidewalk in a triangular green. In the saddle of a charger is mounted the figure of the hero in the Polish Hussar uniform in which he won command of a brigade of Washington's cavalry for his gallant conduct at the Brandywine. Pulaski always wore the uniform of his beloved fatherland, and it clothed his breast through three years of valiant fighting on American soil until he fell at the siege of Savannah in 1779 and died on the United States brig of war Vasp in the harbor two days later.

The sculptor, Chodzinski, gathered material for his work in Paris, Berlin and parts of Poland and secured from the descendants of Pulaski a life-size painting of the hero mounted on a horse, done by Pulaski's sister.

## Career of Soldier.

Kosciuszko is represented in the figure as the hero of two hemispheres, as his countrymen love to refer to him. A map of the United States, with the American eagle guarding it, is on the front of the pedestal. On the other side is the outline of Europe and Asia attacked by the snake of despotism with the Polish eagle fighting in defense. A Polish soldier wounded and falling, is being defended by a Polish farmer with a scythe. Opposite, an American soldier is cutting the shackles of an American farmer which bind him to the foreign yoke. Mounted on the pedestal is the statue of Kosciuszko, a map of West Point in one hand, the other on his sword.

The valiant deeds of the man who fought consistently for liberty in an old world and a new, so consistently that he refused to lend himself to the plans of Napoleon for the restoration of Poland, are recalled by the inscription on the monument.

Driven to this country by an unhappy love affair, he saw the new republic established and did not return to his native Poland until 1796. Kosciuszko with 4000 men held Dubienka against 15,000 Russians in a famous battle. After the second partition of Poland in 1794 he put himself at the head of a national movement and was proclaimed dictator and commander-in-chief. Covered with wounds he fell into the hands of his enemies and was restored to liberty by the Emperor Paul two years later.

Alexander in 1814, refused to grant an amnesty to Poles in foreign lands and to make Kosciuszko constitutional King of Poland, and for the remainder of his life he lay aside his sword and lived the peaceful life of a farmer in France until he was killed when his horse plunged over a precipice. The Emperor Alexander later moved his body to Craacow and had it laid beside John Schieski.

## SCHOONERS LYING IN WAIT

JUNEAU, Alaska, May 11.—Six Japanese sealing schooners are lying in wait just off Sitka to intercept the seal herds as they pass north to the breeding grounds. In the crews of sealers have been recognized many Japanese who have served terms of imprisonment in Alaska for violation of the laws regulating pelagic sealing.

## TAFT LEADS UNITARIANS.

BOSTON, May 24.—President Taft has been elected president of the Unitarian Laymen.

## PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

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

# MAUI GIVES BIG YACHT RACE AN ENTHUSIASTIC BOOST

The Island Sends Over Five Hundred Dollars for  
Expenses of the Territory's  
Boat.

Maui has come to the front in a way that practically assures the trans-Pacific yacht race. Chairman Vetlesen of the committee which is soliciting funds to finance the undertaking received a check yesterday from Frank Baldwin for \$516, which represents contributions from about seventy-five Maunites ranging from \$1 to \$200. In response to the island of sports for its hearty support Mr. Vetlesen said that he felt sure that they would come to the front as they always had before to promote everything in the way of clean and healthful sports, and his faith in the people of that island had only been strengthened by this last showing.

Along with the check which Frank Baldwin remitted came the list of the contributors and this represented a lot of work, for Mr. Baldwin or his lieutenant must have covered the ground pretty thoroughly as the names indicated that no particular class of persons had been alighted.

The members of the local committee have not yet canvassed their territory, but they hope to get at it shortly if the other islands don't make up the deficiency. Hawaii and Kauai have yet to be heard from and if they do as well as Maui the yacht race will look like the "other islands" affair.

Some voluntary contributions are coming in locally, however, Mr. Vetlesen said that an early citizen of Honolulu of moderate means dropped in to his office yesterday and handed him a ten spot as representing his public spirit in the matter. He told Mr. Vetlesen that he was not particularly interested in yachting but he wanted to see the race come off and he hoped the Hawaii would win.

## PRIZEFIGHTERS WIN IN FRISCO

Supervisors' Decision Favors Permit for Fight in Spite of  
Protests.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—The police committee of the board of supervisors has decided in favor of granting a permit for the Johnson-Jeffries prize fight here, notwithstanding the State law which was expected to put a stop to such exhibitions. The supervisors acting on this recommendation, are expected to issue a permit.

Numerous protests made by local ministers were unavailing. It is now probable that the fight will be brought off here on July 4, according to program.

**ATLANTIC CITY, May 25.**—The Presbyterian General Assembly has addressed a protest to Governor Gillett of California, against the Jeffries-Johnson prizefight, scheduled to take place in San Francisco July 4. The assembly calls upon Governor Gillett to use his powers to prevent the fight.

## ESCAPED PRISONER GIVES HIMSELF UP

Louis Martini Picks Out Police  
Officer and Makes a Date  
With Him.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

By special appointment, Louis Martini, who escaped from the county chain gang several days ago, yesterday gave himself up to the police.

This accommodating course of procedure is as unique in police annals locally as it was welcome to the police themselves who are even now being worked overtime hunting the two escaped criminals who have not been so obliging.

Ever since Martini escaped, Special Officer Minvielle has been working steadily on the case. He has not only known Martini for some time but also knows the woman he had been living with since she was a girl. Martini was finally captured through the woman, but not until he had agreed to be captured at a certain day and hour.

Yesterday the woman reported to Minvielle that she had seen Martini in Palama and that he had made signs for her to go and get him something to eat. Accordingly the officer gave her fifty cents and told her to bring the desired grab and mark the place.

When the woman returned she said that Martini had told her to tell Minvielle to meet him at a certain place at a certain time in the evening and he would give himself up.

Minvielle went down to Desha lane, the place agreed upon, at seven o'clock last night and the man presented himself as he said he would and was soon behind the bars. He told the officer that he merely wanted to get out to see the woman. At the second meeting with the woman, Martini had told her that he would give himself up to Minvielle and to no other which makes that officer a desirable one to have on the force. If Grace had such an affection for him Chief McDuffie would be very much relieved.

## QUINN DENIES POLITICAL REPORT

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)

"The statement in the Bulletin about my candidacy for the job of John Wilson is absolutely without foundation," said Supervisor Jim Quinn yesterday. "A Bulletin reporter came to me when I was in a committee meeting and asked me if it was so. I told him emphatically that it wasn't and told him not to print anything of the sort. Mr. Wilson and I have had a little pillika but we are getting along all right now. It is bad enough to be a supervisor without being a road supervisor."

## QUEEN SEES TEDDY.

LONDON, May 24.—Queen Dowager Alexandra today received Colonel Roosevelt.

# TWO VERY HARD NUTS TO CRACK

Merchants' Association Special  
Meeting to Be Called  
Next Week.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

A special meeting of the merchants' association is being called for next Tuesday, to take up the matter of applying interstate commerce regulations to the interisland transportation business here, and the subject of selling at cost in plantation stores. Both these propositions have been a good deal discussed among the directors and other members during the past couple of weeks, and it has been finally decided to call a meeting of all the members.

The interisland steamship rate business is a subject of considerable difference of opinion. Since Delegate Kuhio, through his secretary, asked the business men of Honolulu to advise him what attitude they took in the matter, there have been many private discussions. During the past week a strong movement developed in favor of asking Kuhio to support the bill which would apply interstate regulations here. But there was also strong opposition. Hence a decision to call a general meeting.

The plantation store business is also an occasion of much disagreement. Resolutions are being prepared protesting against the action of plantations which have adopted the plan of selling goods at cost. It is claimed that this plan will put a lot of small private stores out of business. Some merchants think that the result will be a loss of business to them here.

The order to sell at cost was made as a concession to the Russians, who claimed that they were being overcharged for the necessities of life. It is said that there is a considerable element in the merchants' association which would like to see the plantations go out of the store business altogether.

Both the propositions which are to be discussed in the meeting next week have been informally discussed by the directors. But they couldn't decide them, and will pass them up to the members.

Another matter that will come up will be the adoption of suitable resolutions referring to the death of W. W. Hall, long a leading member of the association.

## HONOLULU GAINED 3094 POPULATION

According to calculations based upon the Polk-Husted directory for 1910, which was issued yesterday, the population of the City and County of Honolulu is 70,597. There is an increase of 952 names in the Honolulu and Oahu part of the directory, which, on the accepted basis of calculation, indicates an increase of 3094 in population during the past year.

The calculations are based on an estimation that the total population is 3 1/2 times the number of names in the directory. The names of married women, children and oriental laborers are not in the directory, and the multiple of 3 1/2 gives an estimated total including them.

## MALAY PENINSULA IS NOW BRITISH

SINGAPORE.—The treaty with Tring-annu has been signed by the governor of the Straits Settlements, Sir John Anderson, and the Sultan in the presence of the executive council. Among the provisions included in the treaty are the acceptance by the Sultan of a British resident, regulations with respect to the alienation of land, both mining and agricultural, and the mutual surrender of certain fugitives from justice. British protection is clearly defined, so that the Malay peninsula is now entirely protected, and the coast line from the Persian Gulf to the Gulf of Siam is under British jurisdiction.

## KEEP IT HANDY.

Immediate relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. Get a bottle and be prepared for sudden attacks. It never fails to give relief. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

# \$1000 TOWARD MOLOKAI HOME

Generous Unknown Starts Ball  
Rolling to Secure Funds for  
Needed Building.

Some one who prefers to hide his generosity behind an incognito has started the ball rolling for the home so badly needed by the sick Hawaiians on Molokai. He has notified President Mott-Smith that he—or it may be she—is willing to contribute the sum of \$1000 toward the home.

One thousand dollars from one source is a good start, but a total of from \$10,000 to \$20,000 is needed, and Mr. Mott-Smith will be more than pleased to receive further contributions.

The home for the white people in the settlement was erected through the generosity of the merchants and other white people of Honolulu and other places in Hawaii, and it has been suggested that, in view of the fact that the building now so badly needed is to be used for the Hawaiian sick, the Hawaiian societies and individuals of the Territory could not do more toward erecting a fine memorial for themselves than by starting a subscription list and contributing generously toward the building of the home.

Mr. Mott-Smith says that money expended on Molokai for a new home for the Hawaiian sick will go much farther than the same amount of money would in Honolulu, for the reason that there are in the settlement carpenters, plumbers and other mechanics who can do practically all of the work. As an illustration of this, he says that Superintendent Jack McVeigh made the statement that with the \$2100 appropriation for a new cottage at the Bishop Home he can put up a building as large and as well equipped as the cottages at the Kalia Hospital, the contract price of which was \$4000 each.

A start has now been made toward getting the money needed to put up the new building, and Mr. Mott-Smith is in hope that the balance will come in rapidly.

During his recent trip to the settlement Mr. Mott-Smith looked into the matter of tree-planting in the three valleys of the peninsula, and has since his return made arrangements with Forester Hosmer to ship to the settlement a large number of trees, chiefly eucalyptus and ironwood. He hopes to be able to interest the inmates of the settlement in tree-planting.

# MAY PROVE FATAL

When Will Honolulu People Learn the  
Importance of It?

Backache is only a simple thing at first; but when you know 'tis from the kidneys.

That serious kidney troubles follow; that diabetes, Bright's disease may be the fatal end.

You will gladly profit by the following experience.

"The honest statement of a sufferer who was cured."

S. D. Goodale, 196 Brattle St., Athol, Mass., says: "Doan's Backache Kidney Pills acted just as represented in my case. For six years I was subject to attacks of backache, so severe at times that I can only describe my condition as miserable. When I straightened after stooping, sharp twinges darted across the small of my back and I firmly believed my trouble to be lumbar. When I was suffering from an unusually severe attack, a neighbor advised me to give Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a trial, which I did. This remedy acted like magic and after I had taken the contents of one box I was entirely cured. Over two years have passed since that time and I have had no further trouble from my back or kidneys. I think so highly of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills that I cannot find words strong enough to express my opinion of them."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, whole sale agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

## RUSSIA SEEKS CORDIAL RELATIONS WITH PAPERS

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, April 16.—With the idea of cultivating closer and more frank relations with the correspondents of foreign newspapers and news agencies stationed in St. Petersburg, the Russian government has recently organized a press bureau as a department of the foreign office and placed in charge thereof George Neldoff, son of the Russian ambassador at Paris. Mr. Neldoff was secured because of his broad knowledge of affairs, he having been in the Russian diplomatic service and also having traveled in America and Europe as a correspondent for Russian newspapers.

## DEATH IN CHANNEL.

COWES, Isle of Wight, England, May 24.—Twenty-two persons have perished as the result of the collision of a bark and a steamship in the channel.

# BRITISH STEAMER LANDING MEN IN NICARAGUA

BLUEFIELDS, May 24.—The government forces are now attacking the troops of the provisional government, which are entrenched strongly. The Venus is landing men. The steamer Venus flies the British flag, and is said to have a cargo consigned to the agents of the Madriz government, including contraband of war. Appeals have been made to the United States to seize her, on the ground that she was violating the laws of neutrality.

# DRYDOCK AT MANILA IS SUNK

The Great American Dock Made  
Helpless by Being  
Flooded.

## VALVES TAMPERED WITH

Navy Department Investigating  
Injury to Big Floating  
Drydock.

(Special Cable to The Advertiser.)  
MANILA, May 24.—By an unexplained opening of the valves of the great drydock Dewey, the famous floating drydock was sunk today. The drydock went down in seventy feet of water. For a time fears were entertained for those on board.

A naval investigation has been begun into the causes of the sinking of the great drydock. Divers are being employed to find out what caused the great inflow of water.

According to the investigations so far made, it appears that there was a deliberate tampering with the valves with the intention of causing the drydock to sink. The dock is temporarily useless. But work has already been begun on raising her, and no time will be lost in putting her in commission again. In the meantime, her loss is severely felt by the American navy, which has been relying upon Manila as a supply station and repair station.

(By Associated Press.)  
MANILA, May 25.—The great drydock Dewey has been sunk. It is believed by those in authority here that her valves were tampered with. An attempt to raise her will be made immediately.

## HUNDRED FILIPINOS ON THEIR WAY HERE

(Special Cable to The Advertiser.)  
MANILA, May 24.—One hundred laborers bound for Hawaii sailed from here today. They had been recruited by agents of the Hawaii planters, and left anticipating opportunities for work which would lift them into better jobs than they have here.

## WILL TRY TO FLY FROM ALBANY TO NEW YORK

NEW YORK, May 25.—Curtiss, the aeronaut, will attempt to make a flight by aeroplane from Albany to New York tomorrow.

## CHANG-SHA RIOTING IS NOT OVER YET

CHANG-SHA, May 25.—Rioting continues and several villages have been destroyed. The Lutheran church here was destroyed by rioters.

## STEEL TRUST MAN DEAD.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Charles Dickinson, founder and former president of the Carnegie trust, is dead. He was a millionaire author and scientist. His death was due to his inhaling gases following an explosion in his laboratory.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL MEET.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—It was decided today to hold the next world's Sunday school meeting in 1913, in Geneva.

## SUGAR INQUIRY.

NEW YORK, May 25.—President Thomas of the American Sugar Company has been subpoenaed as a witness in the sugar trust investigation.

## GREAT CHINESE LOAN.

PARIS, May 24.—An agreement between the powers has been signed to loan China thirty millions of dollars for her railroad project.

## TAFT GETS HIS BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The \$250,000 amendment to the sundry civil bill to enable the President to obtain tariff facts has been adopted by the house on a party vote.

## BIG GRAFT IN ALASKA.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The subcommittee of the senate judiciary committee is engaged in an investigation of charges that the governor and other Alaskan officials are allied with the Guggenheims.



## NEW PRODUCT FROM THE PINES

Half-Million-Dollar Concern Is  
Floated to Market Bottled  
Pineapple Juice.

### EXPERIMENT TWO YEARS

Process Finally Discovered—Al-  
ready 36,000 Bottles Have  
Been Shipped Away.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

After having experimented, tested and worked for two years on a process whereby fresh pineapple juice could be expressed, bottled and preserved indefinitely for use, the Hawaiian Pineapple Products Company, a subsidiary company of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, yesterday made its first local announcement, offered and sold a thousand shares of its stock to local buyers and came out as the owner of a California plant, an established business and a product to sell for which the demand has already been created.

After two years' work a patented process has been secured for preserving a great part of the pineapple heretofore lost in the canneries, a byproduct that bids fair to be almost as valuable as the main product of the cannery.

Without anyone outside of the Iwilei cannery knowing what was being done, the concern has bottled thirty-six thousand bottles of pineapple juice and shipped it to mainland consumers. So quietly has this been undergoing its practical test that until yesterday a labeled bottle of the product was never seen uptown in Honolulu. Yet it has been served for some time in the Knickerbocker Hotel in New York, thousands of bottles have been sold and have found favor in the groceries of the Western States, and in the rooms of the Hawaiian Promotion Committee on the Boardwalk of Atlantic City the juice drink has already been served to thousands. The juice bottled is the pure, refined juice of the fresh pine, the process for preservation retaining indefinitely the fresh pine flavor and aroma, something that pineapple handlers have been trying to do ever since pines were first canned and the juices ran away to waste.

**Room for Growth.**  
In view of the large and increasing sale of grape juice, estimated at 700,000 cases per annum, the marked advantages of pineapple juice over grape juice as a beverage and the general trade comments on its superiority over grape juice, and further, in view of the immediate success of the pineapple juice on the mainland markets, the company decided to establish a plant for the production of this product, and will proceed at once with an energetic campaign for its wider introduction.

President Dole and Secretary Adams of the company stated yesterday that the new company was started with 6334 shares of treasury stock, of which 1000 were offered for the Honolulu stock market. These were all taken up yesterday by inside parties and the officers enabled to the Coast to have a large allotment of shares for Honolulu. Yesterday they received a reply giving them 4000 shares additional. These shares are to be offered through all the local stock brokers and the officers state that the demand already made is certain to place the new company on a firm footing.

**Medical Byproducts.**  
In addition to the pineapple juice, which the company believes will become as popular on the mainland as the Hawaiian canned pineapple, the company will market certain medicinal preparations which they expect to recover from the pineapple waste. The experiments along this line are not complete, but have gone far enough to show great possibilities. The chief article in question is "Bromelin," the digestive and proteolytic property of pineapple, similar to pepsin, papain and trypsin.

**Acquired San Jose Plant.**  
The company also proposes to go into the packing of pineapples in glass jars and has acquired the entire property and business of the Hyde-Shaw company of San Jose, California, one of the few concerns which has made a success of packing fruits in glass jars. The latter company owns a valuable property in San Jose, and has as consumers the very best concerns in the United States.

The output of this factory is reported to clear about \$5000 a year. The new owners do not propose to enlarge the output at present, but to run it along for a year or more in a conservative manner. Two of the largest stockholders in the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, J. H. Hunt and J. Blumlein, together with E. B. Shaw, formerly sales manager for the "Economy Jar," will watch the San Jose business as directors.

The company has acquired the entire rights to certain machinery and processes, on which their patent attorneys report that they will secure very full and complete patents. The use of this machinery and process has the effect of greatly improving the quality of any canned fruits and vegetables upon which it is used, its use has no objectionable features, nor is it expensive either to install or operate. Regarding its results, it is sufficient to say that its use enables a pineapple cannery to pack "standard" goods nearly equal in color and flavor to ordinary "extras."

The capital stock of the company has

## PINEAPPLE PACK ONE-FIFTH MORE

Estimate for Season Is Six Hun-  
dred Thousand Cases—Pros-  
pects Are Promising.

### PUBLICITY CONTRACT PAU

May Not Be Renewed Unless All  
Canners Come In—Complaint  
of Price Cutting.

Six hundred thousand cases of pineapples is the estimate as the season's output for all pineapple plantations in the islands this season. Of this great total about 230,000 cases will be put out by the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, generally known as the Dole plantation, whose estate is at Wahiawa, this island.

There will be about a twenty percent increase in the year's output over that of 1909. From all reports received from pineapple plantations the quality of the fruit will be good throughout, the rains having come along just in time to allow the fruit to mature without any setbacks.

The Hawaiian Pineapple Company will begin canning and packing in about three or four weeks and by the end of June the working of putting away the great output will be in full swing. The company will put out about the same number of cases this year as last, although it has taken in a large amount of additional lands. These, however, have not been planted. The company has pines growing on lands which are on the United States military reservation and does not know when it will have to relinquish its right to these lands. When the government calls for them, they will immediately plant on the extra acreage acquired, leaving their total the same.

The advertising contract of the pineapple planters is just at an end. The campaign has been of the whirlwind variety, has cost several thousand dollars, in fact several tens of thousands of dollars, and the Hawaiian pineapple has been exploited in the leading magazines of the mainland. The advertising has been so popular that the Hawaiian pine has undermined the sales of other pines and the Hawaiian pineapple has been enabled to acquire a reputation second to none in the general markets.

The advertising, however, was maintained by a few of the larger pineapple producers, while others did not contribute to the fund at all. Those who did not contribute, however, have no怨言 (no complaints) and are pangs the entire island product, and the larger producers have found that smaller producers, in their eagerness to market their product, cut the price. As the mainlanders had no advertising expenses they got a double advantage over their competitors, being able to sell a little less and still make more than those who had to pay the advertising bills.

The question of a renewal of the advertising contract will be met shortly. Mr. Richards, brother of Theodore Richards, who had charge of placing the advertising, is in Honolulu. Some of the planters state that they can not afford to enter another advertising campaign. Others believe that the advertising, which has so far placed the Hawaiian pineapple to the front, should be continued. The company has already made a plan to have more cooperation in the campaign, with every canner paying his share of the total expense.

been placed at \$500,000, the par value of the shares being \$20.00. It is the intention to hold \$100,000 of this in the treasury for the present, making the issued capital 20,000 shares of \$400,000.

The Hawaiian Pineapple Company receives as payment 10,616 shares for the lease of necessary grounds and building at the Iwilei cannery, the rights to the juice business and a five-year contract for juice at a nominal price, the rights to the medicinal products of the juice, the rights to the patents pending in the name of E. B. Shaw and all the machinery, piping and apparatus installed at the cannery in connection with the juice business. E. B. Shaw receives for his rights and interests 3000 shares or a par value of \$60,000.

The company has already undertaken permanent improvements which will aggregate about \$15,500 and has further entered into contracts for bottles and other supplies, store cases, trade announcements, amounting to about \$35,000.

The pineapple juice will be packed in four-ounce, eight-ounce, pint, quart and half-gallon bottles, the same as Welch's grape juice, and will be retailed at the same price, with the same profits to the jobbers and retailers. At these prices an average profit of a dollar a case is expected, out of which will be paid thirty cents a case for advertising.

"We plan to pack from 40,000 to 60,000 cases this summer," said President Dole yesterday, "and enough more next fall and winter to bring the first year's pack up to 80,000 cases."

"We do not intend to pay any dividends the first year, but if the project pans out as well as we expect, we see no reason why we should not commence the disbursement of a good dividend within eighteen months, as we expect to pack at least 150,000 cases next year. If conditions justify it, we intend later to still further expand our output. The sales outlook could hardly look better at this stage than it does."

"Of the 1500 cases (36,000 bottles) packed this past winter, about one-third were shipped to San Francisco, and have been sold and paid for. One-third were shipped East and are now being distributed there by Mr. Shaw, and the other third are to be dispensed by H. P. Wood at the Atlantic City promotion bureau on the Boardwalk."

"The organization and principal interests of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company are back of the Hawaiian Pineapple Products Company, and are going to make a success of it if it is possible to do so."

## INVENTOR OF TELEPHONE WILL BE HERE TOMORROW

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, is a passenger aboard the Canadian-Australian steamship Makara, on a trip around the world, and will be in Honolulu tomorrow. He is accompanied by his wife. The inventor of the telephone, which revolutionized intercommunication on land, had his approach to Honolulu announced last night by the newest of communication inventions—the wireless telegraph.

Doctor Bell was born in Scotland in 1847, and went to Canada in 1870, remaining there but a year when he went to Boston, becoming professor of vocal physiology of the Boston University. He invented the telephone for which a patent was granted in February, 1876, and also invented the photo-phone, induction balance, and telephone probe for the painless detection of bullets in the human body for which he was awarded an honorary M. D. by the University of Heidelberg, at its 300th anniversary. With C. A. Bell and Sumner Taintor he invented the graphophone in 1883.

In World's Work for March, Herbert N. Casson, in a story on "The Birth of the Telephone," says:

"In that somewhat distant year 1875, when the telegraph and the Atlantic cable were the most wonderful things in the world, a tall young professor of elocution was desperately busy in a noisy machine shop that stood in one of the narrow streets of Boston, not far from Scollay Square. It was a hot afternoon in June, but the young professor had forgotten the heat and the grime of the workshop. He was whol-

ly absorbed in the making of a non-descript machine, a sort of crude harmonica with a clockspring reed, a magnet, and a wire. It was a most absurd toy in appearance. It was unlike any other thing that had ever been made in any country. The young professor had been toiling at it for three years and it had constantly baffled him, until, on this hot afternoon in June, 1875—a faint twang came from the machine itself.

"The twang of that clockspring was the first tiny cry of the new-born telephone, uttered in the clanging din of a machine shop and happily heard by a man whose ear had been trained to recognize the strange voice of the little newcomer. There amidst flying belts and jarring wheels, the baby telephone was born, as feeble and helpless as any other baby, and 'with no language but a cry.'"

Bell's telephone came to the attention of a Boston attorney, Gardiner G. Hubbard through the latter's daughter, who became the wife of Bell. She came into his life when she was fifteen. Through an attack of scarlet fever she lost her speech and hearing. She became one of his most ardent helpers in his work. On March 6, 1876, his invention really spoke and the first message made by Bell over his wire was to his assistant working in a cellar—"Watson, come here, I want you." On his twenty-ninth birthday Bell received his patent, No. 174,463, considered "the most valuable patent" ever issued in any country.

The great inventor will be interested in hearing of the early telephone history of Honolulu and to know that the latest thing in telephone exchanges will be opened in this mid-Pacific city within a few days.

## STARTING IN ON BIGGEST SUGAR MILL CONTRACT YET

The Honolulu Iron Works is assembling the raw materials for a big sugar mill to be built for the Philippines. It will be one of the biggest contracts undertaken by the Iron Works, although the Puunene mill on Maui is the largest ever constructed. The Philippines mill, however, will have the largest rollers ever put out locally. The Iron Works intends to build the entire mill here. The last Formosa mill

was not entirely built here, parts being built on the mainland, and assembled at New York by a representative of the local concern. The parts built and assembled here and shipped in April on the steamer Niigata Maru, have arrived safely at Takow, according to information received by Manager Hede-mann of the Iron Works.

The works are also constructing the largest evaporating plant they have turned out. This is for the Wai'alua plantation.

## RIOTERS BACKED BY GOVERNMENT

Dr. Sun Says Hunan Uprising Is  
Part of Antiforeign Plot, but  
Is Premature.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the head of the Chinese revolutionist party, who is now in Honolulu conferring with members of the party, reiterates the statement he made to The Advertiser several weeks ago regarding imperial backing of attacks upon foreigners in China, as instanced in the Chang-Sha riots.

At that time Doctor Sun stated that he expected another Boxer uprising of far greater proportions than the one in 1900, and this one, he predicted, would be backed by the Manchu dynasty with all the power of its great standing army of thirty-six divisions. He claimed that the government was rapidly unfolding its vast military plan, and that when it became powerful and the rulers believed they could depend upon the great armed force, that the time for another Boxer uprising would be ripe.

But the Chang-Sha riot, so Doctor Sun avers, was premature, and it is a riot which, although a part of the future plan of the dynasty, was in reality almost an independent uprising. It lacked the backing of the imperial conspirators only because it was a little premature.

"I still assert that there will be an uprising in China, directed toward foreigners, which will be far more terrible than the uprising of ten years ago," said Doctor Sun yesterday. "Even this uprising, or riot, was directed toward foreigners, and even we of the revolutionist party were aimed at, for thirty of our students were killed. Some time ago several of them were burned to death. We, who are of the progressive element, have been included in the attacks as well as the foreigners, and this indicates to me that this is only an initial movement in a Boxer uprising."

"The new Chinese army, organized under Manchu authorization, is to comprise thirty-six divisions, each division to be composed of 12,000 infantry, with cavalry and artillery bringing up the total to 15,000 men. Two divisions of 20,000 men will comprise an army corps. The army will comprise about a million men under arms, standing and reserve."

"As to my own plans, I shall probably leave here in about three weeks, going to the Coast to look after some business of our party, and then I will journey on to China again."

### SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is sold on a guarantee that if you are not satisfied after using two-thirds of a bottle according to directions, your money will be refunded. It is up to you to try. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

## WYNNE TO DIE ON THE GALLOWES

Murdered After He Had Visited  
Saloon for "A Good  
Little Time."

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Judge Dole yesterday received cabled advices from Washington that the mandate of the United States Supreme Court confirming the death sentence of Wynne for the murder of McKinnon in 1907 had been mailed on Monday last. The date for carrying out the death sentence will be set as soon as the papers arrive. The execution will take place, probably, before the end of June.

Wynne was drunk when he committed the murder for which he will hang. He claimed shortly after arrest that drink alone was responsible for his crime. In an interview with The Advertiser, given while he was being held for trial, he said in part:

"I am not a lunatic and how I went to do such a thing I can not make out. I had been drinking all day and the liquor must have gone to my head. I did not realize the enormity of what I had done until the next morning when I awoke and found myself in a cell at the police station."

"It isn't the man who gets so full that he is dead to the world that is to be feared. He is helpless and can do nobody harm, but it is the fellow that gets enough into him to get worked up and think people are after him that you have to look out for."

"I was so drunk that I didn't know what I was doing. I might have gone to his cabin to talk it out with him, or if I had been sober, I might even have got so far as to hit him one in the eye, but to go for him with any kind of a weapon wasn't in my mind at all."

"That it should wind up in the way it did I can't understand. I was ashore having a good little time. I wrote a letter to my mother that day and sent her a postoffice order. I mailed the letter. Then I got drunk."

## ALEXANDER YOUNG STRICKEN AGAIN

Alexander Young, the millionaire planter and hotel owner, has again suffered a relapse, and on Tuesday evening was in a somewhat serious condition. He was somewhat improved yesterday.

### MRS. ROOSEVELT IS RECEIVED BY QUEEN

LONDON, May 26.—The Queen-Mother Alexandra received Mrs. Roosevelt today.

## VITAL MATTERS FOR DISCUSSION

Merchants' Association Preparing  
to Go on Record on Three  
Distinct Matters.

### TAKES UP CITIZEN LABOR

Selling at Cost in Plantation  
Stores May Cause Split  
Among Planters.

The meeting of the merchants' association early next week is scheduled to be one of the most important held in a long time, owing to matters that have lately arisen which are vital to the mercantile life of the city.

One of these will be the use of citizen labor in the construction of the marine barracks at the naval station at Pearl Harbor, bids for which will shortly be called for by the government.

The association is already on record in this matter but will take steps again to secure a citizen labor clause in the contract.

When the dredging and drydock bids were called for the association took the matter up in regard to the same particular. Constructing Engineer Parks of the navy assured the association at that time that he would see that citizen labor would be used, but requested it not to take steps in the matter or officially express itself. He gave as his reasons the fact that in case of emergency demanding the immediate construction of the projects under way, the government would not like to be tied down by such a clause. His agreement has been faithfully kept and citizen labor has done the work so far on the great Pearl Harbor projects.

This, however, will not prevent the association from again taking the matter up with the possibility now that it will not go beyond the contemplation point, if the precedent is followed.

### Interstate Commerce.

The second matter is the interisland feature in the traffic bill now before congress that places the steamer service here under the control of the interstate commerce commission. While the trade and finance committee has reported on this matter the report will not be made public until it has been considered officially.

It is understood, however, that the report is unfavorable to the proposed legislation. Whether the membership of the association will agree with it or not seems doubtful, but it will undoubtedly be given a chance to go on record after the trustees have considered the report.

The chamber of commerce shows no desire to handle the matter and comply with the request of McClellan, its paid representative at Washington, for instructions. There is an inclination to let the Delegate assume the entire responsibility for Hawaii's opinion in the matter when it is brought before congress, and then deal with the Delegate. While the interstate regulation of island traffic is by far the most important, and bound to be the most far reaching if carried through, the balance of attention is being given "trade-at-cost."

The contemplated action of the planters' association in selling all necessities of life in the plantation stores at cost to their own employees has provoked a great deal of agitation in the business circles of the city. Here, also, the chamber of commerce will not go on record, or will not if the present indications are to be depended upon.

Previously to his departure for the Coast, President Morgan of the chamber was approached by four or five of the members with loud protests against the contemplated action. One man, who is a wholesaler in the city, was particularly insistent that the chamber call a meeting and take the matter up, saying that it would mean ruin to him, his business depending on sales to the country stores. Morgan, however, refused to call a meeting on his own responsibility, but agreed to if five members would write to him requesting the calling of one. He would then be obliged to, according to the constitution of the chamber. They all backed down and refused to stand responsible for the action, and Morgan sailed with the matter untouched. It is now hardly probable that the chamber will discuss the matter at all.

By far the most important development in the "trade-at-cost" proposition is an impending disagreement in the planters' association over it. The Wai'alua plantation and others on this island, backed by several on the other islands, unalterably oppose the measure. Their excuse is that they have no stores of their own and their laborers purchase from privately owned stores. A reduction of rates on other plantations, they claim, would mean that they would be deserted by their laborers, who would endeavor to go to the others in order to get the benefit of the reduction.

Alas on this island and Hutchinson and Kohala on the others also have no plantation stores, they recently selling out to T. Davies & Co. As a matter of course, these stores would not be affected by any ruling of the planters' association in regard to the matter, and they would be in the same fix as Wai'alua. This matter is scheduled to cause the bitterest discussion next week.

The trade and finance committee of the merchants' association has already considered the plantation store question and gone into it deeply, but its report will probably merely refer the matter to the general membership. James McInerney and John Guild are the members of the committee, the chairman being absent, and they are quoted as feeling the matter too large to be handled by any two men.

## OLD LIES TO BE TOLD OVER

Washington Will Hear the Sad  
Story of the Imported  
Agitators.

### RUSSIAN PILIKIA AGAIN

Police Abuse—Slavery—Lured by  
False Reports and General  
Falsehoods.

NEW YORK, May 26.—What purports to be a bad state of affairs in Hawaii will be presented before the Washington authorities today, the editor of the New York Russian newspaper, accompanied by two lawyers, being on his way to request the aid of the department of commerce and labor on behalf of the Russian immigrants in Hawaii.

The charge will be made that the Russians have been imported by the Hawaiian planters to become virtually slaves on the sugar plantations. It will be shown that they have been maltreated by the police and are now destitute and unable to do anything to help themselves.

The planters of Hawaii will be charged with having lured the Russians to Hawaii by false representations of conditions and of having imported them in violation of the contract labor laws.

A request will be made that Washington take immediate action to have the immigrants sent back to their homes at the expense of the planters.

### DOLLARS GO TO ALTAR WITH ART

NEW YORK, May 26.—Miss Mary Harriman, only daughter and heiress of the late E. H. Harriman, will be married here today to Charles Cary Rumsey, a sculptor of Cleveland.

## BATTLESHIP SHELL SINKS A STEAMER

Misdirected Shot at Target Prac-  
tise Struck Merchant Boat  
Yesterday.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The steamer Katakhdin was sunk yesterday after being hit by a shell fired from one of the battleships at target practise off Indian Head. The steamer was out of the line of fire according to the directions given and her sinking was the result of a misdirected shot.

There are two steamers named Katakhdin sailing from New York to the south. One, of 1103 tons, plies between New York and Georgetown, South Carolina; the other is larger, of 2155 tons, her southern port being Jacksonville, Florida.

### FILIBUSTER STEAMER TURNS MAN-OF-WAR

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, May 26.—The British steamer Venus, which had been chartered to carry arms to the Nicaraguan government de facto and which transformed itself into an armed vessel before reaching Nicaraguan waters, yesterday threw off all disguise and became to all intents and purposes a Nicaraguan war vessel, although flying the British flag. She stopped the schooner Esfuerzo, supposed to be carrying arms into Bluefields for the Estrada troops, and searched her.

This has been reported to the commanders of the American gunboats Dubuque and Paducah, off this port for the protection of American interests and it is likely that some action to check the Venus will be taken.

The Estrada men still hold the trenches and are defending the city, the attacks of the Madriz men having been beaten back without decisive gains on either side.

### WELL-KNOWN POLICE CHIEF IS SUSPENDED

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 25.—Fredrick Kohler, widely known throughout the States as the "Golden Rule" chief of police, has been suspended by the mayor of this city. The mayor charges him with gross misconduct and immorality.

### FISH TRUST MEN INDICTED ON COAST

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—A fish trust has been discovered to exist here, twenty wholesale dealers in fish being indicted yesterday under the antitrust law.



## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON

EDITOR

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : MAY 27

## SELLING AT COST.

Profits made in the plantation stores, according to the plantation reports, vary from a few hundred dollars a year to as much as thirty thousand dollars, although few of the published reports give the larger figures, preferring that the store profits should come in among the et cetera. As a general rule, however, it will be found that few of the plantation stores make any great percentage of profit over what they have decided to charge under the new "sell at cost" rule, so far as the necessities of life are concerned, while the decision to apply the cost rule only to employees will result, very probably, in the stores confining all their business to employees. Maintaining two sets of prices would entail endless trouble.

The question for the wholesalers of Honolulu and the independent storekeepers throughout the country to consider, however, appears to us to be this: If the plantations sell necessities to laborers at cost and this results in a saving to the laborers of three dollars a month, as has been claimed, will not the country be better off with this money in the hands of the laborers to be spent than in the hands of the plantations as profits? No one questions the fact that a raise of laborers' pay all round of three dollars a month would benefit everyone in business in the Territory.

The bulk of profits goes to the plantation stores now, and the bulk of the necessities is purchased from the plantation stores now. If the trade in necessities continues to go to the plantation stores, but the profits remain with the people to spend where and how they please, will the benefit to the Territory not be felt?

To argue that plantation stores should be retained on a profit earning basis in order that some little part of the profit may be diverted away from them appears to be about as fallacious as to argue that railroads should be suppressed, because they throw stage drivers out of business.

If the profits of the plantation stores of Oahu amount to fifty thousand dollars a year, for instance, would not Honolulu be better off with that amount loose in the hands of the people than to have the present system continue and have that amount pass into the hands of the corporations?

Money in general circulation is more beneficial to the community than money locked up in the banks.

A lot of people with a little money will scatter it farther and quicker than a few people with lots of money.

## THE HUNAN RIOTS.

The Hunan riots, according to the reports from China, have come as a protest against the compliance of the Manchus in allowing foreigners to share in the building of the Hankow-Canton railroad, through the southeastern provinces, the railway system planned being known variously as the Hankow-Canton; Hankow-Szechuen and Hukuang, according to the choice of the writer. The railroad system is to open up a large tract of southern China and give the ports of Hankow and Canton further railroad connection with the hinterlands.

An international syndicate of financiers, from America, Great Britain, France and Germany, have just concluded the work of dividing up the loan of thirty million dollars, which they are now ready to offer to the Chinese government as a construction fund. The Powers are not advancing any part of the money, the interests of the various governments being confined to seeing that capitalists of their respective countries get in on the deal in order that the trade that may result from the construction of the road will not go to any one country.

When the antiforeign rioting began, the reason advanced was that famine existed in the Hunan province and it was believed by the populace that the foreigners in business in Chang-Sha had cornered the rice for profit. This news hastened the negotiations for the loan, the stand being taken that the sooner the railroads into the district were built the sooner would the possibilities of further famines be averted. Thus the very protest of the Chinese will probably precipitate what they are protesting against.

The rioting, as a matter of fact, has placed the Peking government in an embarrassing position. Evidence accumulates that the outbreak was planned and deliberate, schemed by influential persons as a warning to the central government to make plain the determined opposition of Hunanites to the railroad concessions. Millions of Chinese are imbued with the idea that the government is yielding weakly to foreign influence, which is seeking political control in China.

There is and has been famine in Hunan, as a result of the great floods last year, but the rioting arises from a different cause.

## WHAT EVERYONE KNOWS.

There is scarcely a business house in Honolulu that has not some time or other found it necessary to discharge employees because they rendered themselves unfit for proper service through the use of intoxicating liquors.

The O. R. & L. railroad will not knowingly employ a drinking man on its trains.

The Honolulu Rapid Transit will not retain in its employment a man who uses intoxicants.

Plantations do not want men in their offices who drink or in charge of any of the important work of the plantations.

Even Honolulu saloonkeepers have been known to discharge bartenders who drank while on duty.

The use of intoxicants as beverages has no defenders. No one with any reputation for sanity to maintain will publicly announce that it is wise, helpful, healthy, conducive to business or productive of good to drink at all, even moderately. The best anyone can say for the use of intoxicants is that its use in moderation "does no harm."

There is not a father in Honolulu who would willingly see his son in a barroom; there is not a son in Honolulu who would not be ashamed to have his mother see him in a barroom; there is not a son in Honolulu who does not have more or less of a feeling of shame at knowing that his father is a frequenter of barrooms.

There is not a man who drinks and not a man who sells drinks who does not, in his heart, know that there is no good resulting from the liquor traffic or from drinking.

The liquor business has apologists, but it has no defenders.

There is no one who will not say that the saloon is an influence for bad; the best anyone can say for it is that things might be worse.

## THE PLATFORM OF PROHIBITION.

The platform adopted by the People's Prohibition League at its first general committee meeting last night is one that meets the issue squarely. There is no equivocation, no dodging and no parrying of the issue before the people in the special election.

The league will work for a territorial law to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor in the Territory, a prohibition law that will go the limit of local legislative power.

It will advocate the passage of a bill in congress to prohibit the importation of liquors into the Territory, something which only congress can do.

It will work for the success of prohibition at the special election and will work for the passage of a prohibition bill in the legislature.

On such a platform, every man who has the good of the Territory at heart may stand unashamed. Against such a platform there can not be made the criticism that has been raised that the prohibition for Hawaii aimed at will mean a law that discriminates against any part of the people of Hawaii.

The People's Prohibition League has declared for a prohibition that will apply to rich and poor alike, to white and Hawaiian in the same way, to one and all in the Territory without distinction of money, race or color.

Dare the antiprohibitionists announce their platform or come out with any such clearest declaration of principles?

The present prohibition agitation is doubtless the reason why the proprietors of the Walkiki bathing beaches have not blasted out the coral that has practically destroyed the beach for tourist purposes.

## PLANTATION STORE POLICIES.

Does anyone suppose that the plantations are going to grant a general increase of wages to their laborers for the sake of keeping alive a limited number of general stores throughout the Territory, when the plan a number of them have proposed will accomplish the same general result without being or great a tax upon them? If some of the plantations can not see their way now to agreeing to the sell-at-cost plan, certainly more of them would object strenuously to any plan of a general increase in wages, simply to oblige the outside business community. An increase in wages may come, but it will be for reasons other than those advanced in connection with the store question.

Three courses are open now: the plantations can go on running their stores as they have been doing; they can run their stores for the benefit of their employees, selling goods at a price that will pay interest on the investment, cost of handling and loss through waste, eliminating the profits, or, they can go out of the store business altogether. The plantations will consider what is best for the plantations, not the general effect upon the Territory, except incidentally.

There has been more or less complaint in the past against the plantations maintaining stores, the complaint being principally on the allegation that the profits made were excessive, advantage being taken of the employees to force their trade into plantation stores. Some time ago, before the first lot of Russians ever landed, the Portuguese of Hawaii asked their consul in Honolulu to intervene between them and ruination, caused by the competition of the plantation stores. At the same time some of these independent dealers were buying all their stock from plantation stores doing a wholesale business, finding that the prices charged them were better than those they could get from the regular wholesalers. The position taken by these dealers at that time was that the laborers existed for the benefit of the stores, not the stores for the benefit of the laborers, which is practically the position taken now by those agitating against the sell-at-cost policy. The policy of continuing the stores as they are at present, therefore, has been the object of criticism, justified or unjustified.

Then came the question of the expense of living in Hawaii, where the cost of staples has advanced as it has everywhere throughout the United States. The complaints made public by the Russians brought the matter to a head, the contention being made that the plantation stores were overcharging the newcomers, taking advantage of the fact that the immigrants had no money and were compelled to buy on credit, which they could only get on the plantation stores. It was charged that the cost of living overran the wages being paid.

These complaints were made to The Advertiser, who turned them over to Governor Frear as the proper one to investigate them. The investigation was made and the fact was established that the prices were not excessive. As a result of the publicity, however, the plantations made a proposal that they would do away with all profits on the necessities of life sold to employees, steps being taken to see that this reduction was made only to employees. That is the situation that has created the furor now existing.

The contention being made by those opposed to this policy is that the sale-at-cost will first drive the independent stores out of existence and will then cause trouble with the laborers from the fact that the cost of staples will vary at the different plantations, according to the varying transportation distances and according to the prices in the market when purchases are made. There are plantations, too, which have no stores and whose laborers depend now on the independent stores. On these plantations, it is contended, the laborers will be dissatisfied at having to pay more for necessities than laborers on other plantations. The interests of the laborers are not considered in any of the objections raised. The matter appears to be one between the plantation and the independent dealer exclusively.

Should the plantations go out of the store business altogether? If this be done the independent dealers will have all the trade, prices being regulated through competition. This is advanced by some as one way out of the difficulty, or what is being made to appear a difficulty.

This presupposes that the plantations have no interest in their laborers other than to get the work out of them. In some instances, many instances in fact, the plantations maintain stores to their own inconvenience in order that the employees may be assured of necessities at a reasonable cost. The store provides a check on prices they must pay. It also supplies a place where the employees who require it have credit. In no case are laborers required to trade at the plantation store.

It is argued by some that the plantations should not provide houses for their employees, should not allow them the free use of land for gardening, should not supply free medical attendance or free fuel, but should, on the other hand, advance wages to enable the laborer to pay rent, pay doctors, buy fuel and lease garden lands. Such, for many reasons, is out of the question.

While on the face of things the wages paid might appear bigger, it is foolish to suppose that the laborers, as individuals, could get for their money what the plantations are able to get them for the same amounts. The plantations must supply houses, must supply the doctors, must do the many things they are doing. Only in this way is it possible to look out for the health of their people, the comfort of their people and the good of their people. We have examples of independent camps on plantations, breeding spots for plague, for the fomenting of labor troubles, for crime of various kinds such as those at Waipahu on this island. From almost every standpoint of reason, it is not to be thought of for the good of the Territory that these last suggestions be adopted. As a matter of fact, no plantation will adopt them and they can be eliminated from the discussion.

The matter appears to be this: should the plantations give up their announced policy of practically advancing wages through giving employees the profits heretofore made on the necessities of life purchased at the plantation stores, or shall the plantations go on as they have been adding these profits to the profits made otherwise on the plantations?

As a question of economies, for the greatest good of the greatest number, the first plan should be adopted. The maintaining of stores that sell at cost is simply the maintaining of a cooperative store with the customer drawing down his percentage of profits with each purchase, the only difference being that the cooperative feature will only apply to certain lines of wares, leaving others on the open competitive basis. As a result, the money saved on the necessities can be spent on the others. There will be more money in general circulation and there will be but little less paid out in plantation dividends.

In the long run everyone in the Territory will benefit, although there may be some pinching at first and some confusion before things adapt themselves to the new order.

## SPEED MANIACS.

Several days only have elapsed since life was sacrificed to the speed mania of local automobilists, but the time since the last fatal accident has been long enough to enable the speeders to forget and to begin again to run chances. With a too small force of officers, Sheriff Jarrett cannot stop all the speeders. The best he can do is arrest those whom he is able to catch. This he must do. Public opinion demands it and public opinion will support him in what he does.

It has been said by more than one observer of the speeders that public indignation will not be aroused to the breaking point so long as the victims are among those in the humbler walks of life, but that there will be a hanging, legal or otherwise, when some millionaire or some millionaire's son or daughter is killed. This is the language being used.

There are some in Honolulu already prepared to take personal vengeance should harm come to their children or relatives from speeders.

Automobilists will do well to heed the signs of the times.

## THE RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIONS.

The Washington representatives of the Russians are several weeks behind. There is no longer any Russian question in Hawaii. Several hundred have gone to work, finding that the terrors they feared existed only in the minds of those who made it a business to misrepresent, for some reason that has not yet been determined. The Russians in Hawaii today who are not in jail are contented, happy and doing well. They are good workers and are well liked by their employers.

The "police maltreatment" referred to in the cable this morning from New York, was the little spanking they got from Sheriff Jarrett, a spanking that proved to be the turning point in the whole trouble. Later on these Russians will thank the police for showing them that attention, which brought them to their senses.

The reports that Washington will hear today of the troubles of the Russians in Hawaii will sound a good deal like the reports Hawaii is hearing of the great slaughter of prohibitionists in Illinois, as presented in the Bulletin. Give a story time and let it get far enough away, and wonderful is the result when judiciously handled.

Murderer Wynne, lying in prison here waiting for the day when the hangman's noose will tighten about his neck, was drunk when he committed the crime for which he is to die. Let that fact sink in.

Letters From  
The PeopleDO SALOONS MAKE BUSINESS  
LIVELY?

"The saloons make business lively we are told."

To prohibit the sale of liquor upon the Islands here would be annihilating the future business possibilities of this fair land, some people say. Those are bad arguments, if true, but we most strenuously doubt them.

'Tis true that saloons make certain contemptible enterprises profitable. But what enterprises? Do the patrons of saloons have clearer brains, steadier nerves, brighter intellect, stronger bodies, work more hours per day, receive larger compensation for their labor, than nonpatrons?

Do they buy more meat, more groceries, more hats, more shoes, more clothing? Are they occupying better homes, owners of more land, and enjoy better health than the sober and total abstainers?

Did you ever hear of a business that was willing and anxious to employ men after they had received their degree from some rumrunner's shop, and the saloon was done with them? Even the devil himself finds no occupation that they are capable of promoting. Talk about saloons making business lively!

Yes, for the police courts, and prosecutors, and jails, and gallows, and sheriffs, and hangmen.

Yes, for the doctors, and undertakers, and sextons.

Yes, for gambling dens, dives and other places of illrepute; for crooks, thieves, murderers, ballothead stuffers and political corruption.

But no worthy and honorable business or enterprise was ever helped by the saloons.

And the only cure for this evil and for the promotion of better business interests in Hawaii is total abstinence, and Territorial wide prohibition.

J. E. JACOBSEN.

TWO FRUITLESS  
SEARCHES FOR GRACE

There were two Anderson Grace searches yesterday, both of them without result. The first was in the Magoon block. The police made a sudden descent upon the place and went through it from cellar to basement, on a hint that the escaped murderer might be there.

Late in the afternoon there came a tip that Grace had been seen at Kalihi. As usual, Sheriff Jarrett, Chief McDuffe and a force of officers made as quick time as possible to the scene. But they found out nothing about Grace except that he wasn't there.

## Ready for the Mongolia.

The Hawaii Promotion Committee room at the Alakea wharf may be in readiness to do business with tourists on Monday when the Mongolia arrives from San Francisco. Secretary Cooper at yesterday's meeting of the committee, stated that he was having the room furnished and made ready as a bureau of information. While the room will be able to furnish information for tourists who arrive on the big liners and come ashore by way of the gallery, tourists who arrive on smaller vessels and disembark on the main floor, will not find an information bureau unless they mount the stairs to the gallery.

A NOTABLE CURE  
AT BELLINGHAMTonic Treatment With Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Exactly  
What Was Needed.

Many people who are in a chronic condition of ill health really need nothing more than a tonic.

It is the blood that is at fault and with the vital fluid scanty, lacking in richness or purity there are frequently produced an alarming lot of symptoms all of which will disappear when the blood is again built up.

The name anemic has been given to the condition when the blood is thin and poor. It is a Greek word and means simply "too little blood." The patient is fatigued after slight exertion and the least exercise results in shortness of breath. It is a condition which always brings on a fear of consumption and advances so gradually that its progress is seldom noticed until it is well established.

The one remedy for a bloodless condition is more blood. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the great blood-maker, have accomplished so many cures.

Mrs. William N. Smith, of No. 1638 Humboldt street, Bellingham, Wash., owes her cure to a thorough trial of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"About six years ago," she says, "I was greatly run down in health through overwork. I was unable to do much of any work for several months and was so weak and short of breath that I couldn't walk a block without being completely tired out. I was pale, thin and nervous. I had no ambition and felt worn out all of the time."

"I went to a druggist, who was also a doctor, and he said my trouble was due to a lack of blood and advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The pills helped me from the first box and I gave them a thorough trial. I was soon strong and well again and haven't been sick since. I always recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to any person who is run down and suffering because of weak or impure blood."

For such diseases of the blood as rheumatism, lumbago, chlorosis, after-effects of the grip and fevers and general debility, there is no more direct or certain cure than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

RAPID TRANSIT  
IMPROVEMENTS

## More Cars, Double Tracks, Waiting Stations and Pearl Harbor.

All the King street sidings of the Rapid Transit Company on the Walkiki side of Fort street are to be lengthened out so that each will accommodate about ten cars, enabling the company to handle great crowds on rush days without much delay on the various routes.

When this work is done and certain engineering work done with reference to manholes is completed, the double tracking of King street from Kawaiakao to Palama will be undertaken. Most of the material is here for the double track.

The heavy motors for new cars have been received. The new cars are about six inches wider than the ones now in use, the platforms are larger and there will be wide spaces at the centers of the cars for passengers to board and leave the cars. With the wider platforms and the central entrances the cars can be loaded and unloaded more quickly.

At the present time the company is laying a track on Hotel street on the makai side of the present car barn to connect with the new car barn being erected on the company's property between Beretania and Hotel streets, Waikiki of the powerhouse. This car barn will be used to store the reserve cars leaving the old barn free for the cars in active service.

General Manager Ballentyne has made a contract for six waiting stations to be erected at various terminals, and when these are completed others may also be built. These are of a pleasing design and will be greatly appreciated by patrons of the company.

As to the Pearl Harbor extension, the company is still waiting for news from Washington that the red-tape regarding the right-of-way over a portion of the military reservation has been untied and the right-of-way granted. This only a formality and will be concluded soon.

FOR WOMEN'S EASTERN  
GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

NEW YORK.—The Women's Eastern Golf Association has announced its program for the annual championship tournament, to be held this year over the links of the Huntingdon Valley Country Club, at Noble, Pennsylvania, on June 8, 9, 10 and 11. This tournament will be extended over 72 holes of medal play. The winner of the competition will be known as the champion woman golfer of the East and her name will be engraved on the association cup, which will be held for the year by the club from which the winner shall have entered. The winner will receive a gold medal outright, while those finishing second and third will get silver and bronze medals.

The first 18-hole round of the championship will be played on the morning of June 8. Side fixtures are to claim attention each afternoon, the one on the first day being a driving contest, the longest drive to count. On Thursday morning the second championship 18-hole round will be run off, followed by an 18-hole medal play handicap in the afternoon. The same program is scheduled for Friday and Saturday.

In previous years 36 holes have been considered a sufficient test, although on two occasions the play has been so close that 18 extra holes were necessary to decide a tie. This year the committee believes that by planning 18 holes each day for four days, there will be no tie, and that the champion will truly earn the title.

The annual meeting of the association will take place June 9, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon at the Huntingdon Valley Country Club. Each member of this association is entitled to be represented by one voting delegate duly authorized by the club secretary.

## ROOSEVELT HONORED

CAMBRIDGE, England, May 26.—Great enthusiasm marked the ceremony of conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon ex-President Roosevelt by Cambridge University today. A large number of notables were present to congratulate Roosevelt.

## Cost of Battleships.

The comparison of the respective cost of construction of American and British battleships made by Rear-Admiral Bowles, United States Navy, retired, and which showed that the former was considerably less, formed the subject of a question put to Reginald McKenna in the house of commons at London Thursday. The first lord of the admiralty replied that he was unable to say why the cost was lower in the protected country than free trade England, as he had no detailed information as to the exact proportions of the vessels and equipments included in the computation. "In this comparison of the cost of battleships," continued Mr. McKenna, "there is no standard of quality. In speaking of mercantile ships, in which presumably a certain standard of excellence would be demanded, Rear-Admiral Bowles admitted that the United States could not compete with the British and the German firms." Mr. McKenna was invited to say whether the standard of efficiency in the equipment of the United States Navy was 25 per cent less than in the British navy, but replied that he had no knowledge as to the standard of efficiency in the United States Navy and could make no comparison.



## VALUE OF HART'S ESTATE \$500,000

### Jurist Leaves His Property in Trust for Widow and Daughters.

The value of the estate left by the late Judge Charles Frederick Hart is a half a million dollars, according to the petition for probate which, together with the will, was filed in the circuit court yesterday. Judge Hart left the bulk of his estate in trust, half of the income, after the deduction of two annuities, to go to the widow, Rebecca Hart, and the other half to his daughters, Mrs. Alice Ida Gay, wife of Francis Gay, and Mrs. May Elston, wife of Charles A. Elston of Redlands, California.

By his will Judge Hart gives his wife the sum of \$5000, payable immediately upon his demise; all his jewelry, clothing, art treasures and other household effects in the house in Kapiolani Park; the house and lot in Kapiolani Park.

Everything else is left in trust, the widow and T. Clive Davies being named as the executors. It is provided in the will that they shall pay to L. Wolf Hart, of Makaweli, Kauai, an annuity of \$600—until such time as he shall become bankrupt or shall attempt to assign or encumber the annuity. In a codicil to the will this annuity is increased to \$900. The trustees are also to pay an annuity of \$600 to Lizzie Y. Hart of London, a widow of the late judge's cousin James Hart. This annuity, however, is to cease whenever Mrs. Hart shall go bankrupt or try to hypothecate the annuity.

One-half of the net income of the estate is to be paid to Mrs. Rebecca Hart, widow of the deceased, during her lifetime and the other half to the two daughters. Upon the death of the widow the total income is to be paid to the two daughters. If either of them dies leaving issue, the grandchildren are to divide their mother's share of the income. If either daughter dies leaving no issue, her share of the income from the trust estate is to go to her sister.

It is directed that the widow and T. Clive Davies shall be executrix and executor respectively and also trustees of the trust estate. The firm of Theo. Davies & Co. are to remain the agents of the trust estate. The firm of Theo. Davies & Co. are to remain the agents of the trust estate. The firm of Theo. Davies & Co. are to remain the agents of the trust estate.

In the codicil the late judge left to his daughter, Mrs. Alice Ida Gay, the land at Waimea, Kauai, purchased by him from Dr. Dugald Campbell, now of London.

The petition for probate places the total value of the estate at \$500,000, consisting of the Niuli mill and plantation, a three-fifths interest in a parcel of land at Ahualoa, Hamakua; a piece of land at Kilauea, Waimea, Kauai; a lot on Kewalo street, the household lot and dwelling house in Kapiolani Park, furniture and household effects, and \$153,808.80 cash in the hands of the agents.

Judge Robinson has set July 5 as the date for the hearing of the petition for probate.

### MISS HARRIMAN MARRIED.

ARDEN, New York, May 26.—Mary Harriman, the favorite child of the late railroad magnate, was married today to Charles Rumsey, a noted sculptor. The ceremonies were of the simplest nature.

### FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

No doubt you have seen in the papers such announcements as this concerning some medicine or other: "If, on trial, you write that this medicine has done you no good we will refund your money." Now, we have never had reason to speak in that way concerning the remedy named in this article. In a trade extending throughout the world, nobody has ever complained that our medicine has failed, or asked for the return of his money. The public never grumbles at honestly and skillfully made bread, or at a medicine which really and actually does what it was made to do. The foundations of WAMPOL'S PREPARATION are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge of which on the part of the people explains its popularity and success. There is nothing to disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out, or discovered by accident; it was studied out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is palatable as honey and contains all the curative properties of pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all who have employed it in any of the diseases it is recommended to relieve and cure, and is effective from the first dose. In Anemia, General Debility, Influenza, and all Throat and Lung Troubles, it is a specific. Dr. Thos. Hunt Stucky says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market."

### BRITAIN MAY GIVE UP WITHOUT CONTEST

NELSON, May 10.—Frederick Villiers, the famous war correspondent, was the guest of the Canadian Club at a luncheon yesterday. He says the only reason Lord Kitchener did not come through Canada was that the reporters would have asked him "about many imperial subjects," and Lord Kitchener would have found it difficult to avoid opening out too much, and perhaps being indiscreet.

Mr. Villiers said that the prospect was that Germany might attain dominance without having to go to war. She would go on strengthening her armaments until one day she would say to Great Britain: "You are in no position to resist us. We want this and that." There would be a show down, and Germany's available forces would be so much greater than Great Britain's that the latter would have to give in without entering upon a hopeless struggle. In Africa Germany was now much stronger than England. Something of this sort had happened in connection with the annexation of Bosnia by Austria. Sir Edward Grey had been obliged to withdraw from the stand he originally took because Great Britain's armaments were in no condition for war.

Sugar awaiting shipment on Kauai includes the following: K. S. Co. 2900, H. M. 6517, K. K. B. 3100, K. S. M. 2150, Mak. 44,491, V. K. 1200, McE. 21,639, K. P. 6485, G. P. 19,395.

## WRITING FROM DIAMOND HEAD

### Connecting Various Forts by Underground and Submarine Cables.

Since Captain E. J. Wallace, U. S. A., arrived from the mainland, the work of installing the fire controls for all the batteries on this island have been pushed ahead rapidly. The work involves a vast amount of detail and delicate adjustment of electrical work.

First of all the workmen have been engaged in making galleries in the face of Diamond Head back of the lighthouse, for there the observing station will be located, and in one of those galleries will be the key to all controls by which the fire of all the massive batteries along the Oahu coast will be fired. The construction of the galleries has involved considerable concrete construction. There is to be a shaft sunk from one of these galleries to a depth of seventy feet and down this shaft all the electrical cables will go from the central station to Battery Harlow, at Fort Ruger, on the mauka slope of Diamond Head; to the 14-inch gun batteries at Fort DeRussy; to the smaller guns at Fort Armstrong, on the Waikiki side of the channel leading to Honolulu harbor; and finally a submarine cable will lead from Fort Armstrong to the great batteries at Pearl Harbor.

But, with all this work, Honolulu is still defenseless, as of the eight mortar guns installed at Fort Ruger, four are, and have been, out of commission since the day they were tested, sometime last year. The other four are not yet connected with the fire controls and it would be difficult to train the mortars on an approaching enemy. The emplacements at Fort DeRussy are ready, but the guns have yet to be shipped from the mainland arsenal. The work of establishing emplacements at Fort Armstrong has just begun, and the 12-inch guns at Fort Kamehameha, Pearl Harbor, are mounted, but not ready for firing.

### ROAD SHOULD BE TAKEN OVER AT ONCE

Several accidents have taken place in the last few weeks on the hill road leading from upper Manoa road to Manoa Heights, where the Ellingers, Rosses, Paxtons and Bonds reside. The hill road is one of the steepest in the city and is in constant use by drays, light wagons, buggies and autos, and yet has never been taken over by the county.

Last week one of the county government double wagons, while being driven down the hill, the wagon filled with gravel for the lower Manoa road, was too heavy for the mules and the latter lost control and were literally forced down the hill and across the road through the Montana fence. A few days ago a Union Feed Company's wagon suffered a like fate, crashing through the same fence and almost running into the house. At the same time a wheel on a buggy driven by a Mr. Smith, was crushed by the runaway wagon. A buggy got away one evening and the occupants were almost killed at the foot of the hill when the buggy overturned. Accidents are a frequent occurrence there, and the drivers on both wagons last week had narrow escapes.

The road should be taken over by the county and the grade reduced. The upper part of the road should be cut down at least eight feet. The county contemplates putting in some concrete piping at the foot of this hill, but residents believe this is a mistake as the gutter there now serves as a break for wagons coming down the hill.

Grocery, hardware, feed, lumber and other concerns sending out goods for delivery should caution their drivers not to attempt to ascend this hill with heavy loads as such efforts are little short of brutal and the humane officer would be justified in stopping such drivers. Wagons without brakes should not be permitted on the hill. The county has several wagons without brakes and their use should be discontinued because of the danger of injury to the valuable livestock, the drivers and pedestrians.

### WAMPOL'S PREPARATION

are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge of which on the part of the people explains its popularity and success. There is nothing to disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out, or discovered by accident; it was studied out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is palatable as honey and contains all the curative properties of pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all who have employed it in any of the diseases it is recommended to relieve and cure, and is effective from the first dose. In Anemia, General Debility, Influenza, and all Throat and Lung Troubles, it is a specific. Dr. Thos. Hunt Stucky says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market."

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## FOR STREET PAVING VETO

(Continued from Page One.)

the public finances will admit of and that I will gladly cooperate with your honorable body in any way I properly can toward bringing about results in that direction."

"I believe the roads throughout the island are in better shape today than ever before and show a judicious expenditure of public money; therefore at this time I would call your attention to the other departments which need improvements and have been neglected for the sake of the roads."

"The argument has been raised that the proposed contract provided for by this ordinance could be handled by taking the money necessary from the Honolulu road department's regular appropriation but by so doing the department work would be so crippled that not even the necessary upkeep work would be done but the petitions from various new communities and localities where there is a very poor, or no road at all, would be neglected and disregarded for another six months."

"I am of the opinion that the promises made to the fire, police and electric light departments should be kept in so far as necessary repairs and renewals, etc., are concerned, if there is any money over and above our coming appropriation bill."

"Figures from the tax office show only a slight increase so far this year over the same period last year in taxes and we are still somewhat in the dark as to the exact amount the territorial auditor will give us, in our July clean up. Nevertheless it does not look as if there will be a great amount of money left after taking care of the June bills which were set over into July in order to make up the deficit incurred during the present period."

"Basing my objections on the financial condition of the city and county and the promises made to the other departments months before the paving contract came up, as I said above, I can not see my way clear to approve the ordinance. Yours respectfully,

"JOS. J. FEHN," Mayor.

After the reading of the veto message Logan moved that consideration be deferred, remarking that action could not be taken for at least five days and that thirty days were allowed. McClellan seconded, and the motion carried by unanimous vote.

Aylett brought up the Pacific Heights proposition. It was in the form of a resolution to accept the offer made by residents to pay one-third of the cost of macadamizing the road from the Paua belt road to Pacific Heights, the total cost of the road to be \$7,400, and it provided for the appropriation of the sum of \$4,934, from the July Honolulu road money, for the work.

Kane was quick to object, and to protest against the manner in which the resolution was sprung. He said that Aylett had done the same before—kept such propositions secret, in his vest pocket, and sprung them on the board. Aylett replied that the road committee had long ago approved the plan of improving the road.

Quinn said he was very much surprised at Aylett's resolution, and very strongly opposed to it. He said that Aylett and others had objected to the Fort street paving and had declared that they wanted to make roads for the poor man. "How about Pacific Heights," he said, "where only about four rich people live? The report of the road committee favoring improvement of this road was in favor of making the road when we had the money, and we have no money now."

Ahle said the petition for the Pacific Heights road was in long before the Fort street bitulithic paving proposition. He said there were twenty-nine more petitions for road work, and he proposed to see that they were all brought up.

Cox thought the city ought to jump at the proposition when the property owners offered to pay a third of the cost, and McClellan kokoned this idea. He said that the roads around Diamond Head and up Punchbowl had been fixed, not for the benefit of the poor people. Logan agreed with Cox that the offer was a bargain. He said further that as the board was paying out money every month for promotion work, it ought to fix the Pacific Heights road, which would be one of the finest tourist drives in the country.

The resolution was passed by the votes of Ahle, Aylett, Cox, Logan and McClellan, Kane and Quinn voting no.

### Palee Very Honest.

The old Palee investigation was at last reported on and shelved, the roads and bridges committee making a report to the effect that Palee was honest, but an astonishingly poor bookkeeper. The report was as follows:

"In regard to Palee matter the road overseer of Koolauoko district, charge being made against the said road overseer by Mr. Watson, which was referred to your committee on roads, bridges, garbage, parks and public improvements, after investigating same, holding three meetings, getting evidence from all sides, Mr. Watson claims that the city and county owes him \$7.50 for work performed as a carpenter. Mr. Palee claimed that he does not owe that amount. Mr. Palee claiming that he overpaid him one month, and deducted that amount the next month, but as the method of keeping the time was not the way it should be kept, we have Mr. Palee's word against Mr. Watson's. We would recommend that Mr. Watson be paid \$7.50 out of the Koolauoko road fund. Charges of dishonesty have been made against Mr. Palee, we find that Mr. Palee is thoroughly honest."

"The only thing we can say is, that he is very careless in his business matters. He is also charged with ordering a luna to sign a payroll for the men. We find that this was done in one instance. Mr. Halekale signed the payroll for Mr. Watson which amount to \$4.50, but Mr. Watson received the amount. Mr. Palee claimed that he did not authorize Halekale to sign the payroll. We believe that signing payrolls has been practiced in the country more or less."

"We recommend this practice be

stopped, as it is a criminal act, and liable to get the one who signs the payroll for another without being duly authorized to do so in writing, they lay themselves liable to be prosecuted for forgery."

"In this instance there was no harm done by Mr. Palee or Mr. Halekale. They seem to be ignorant of the law and the consequences of such matters."

The road committee submitted the following plan for work to be carried on in June:

"Repair the road opposite the old brick yard up Nuuanu, leading into what is known as Schnack Tract; also to finish what work there is on Koko Head avenue, which is very little; also remove a few rocks and straighten the road on Eleventh avenue, below Mrs. Bartlett's residence."

"Commence work on Palolo Valley where work was left out some time ago; also Kalaupoko lane be repaired at once. This can be done with a very small cost, as all it requires is waste or loose dirt for filling."

"Continue work in Kalia Camp, same as present month."

"Continue work in Kapiolani Tract. Continue street oiling the same as the present month."

"Ewa district—Continue work in Kipapa Gulch."

"Waimanalo district—Continue work the same as the present month."

"Koolauloa district—Continue toward Haunala, the same as the present month."

"Koolauoko district—Continue grading toward Heela-ka Beach. We would recommend that rock-crusher be shut down in June, that no macadam be spread and that all the work be put on the grading towards Heela-ka Beach."

A report was received from the police committee on a charge which had been preferred in the name of "Joe Vierra," that Officer Olson had been drunk on duty to such an extent that he was not fit to be a guardian of public safety. The committee reported that Joe Vierra could not be located, and that the sheriff "did not believe there was any such name in existence." Olson had denied that he was drunk at the time and in the manner stated, and as there was no one to contradict his statements, the committee could not recommend anything but exoneration, in which the board unanimously concurred.

Quinn offered a resolution protesting against the removal of the Pohnkulu school from King and Punchbowl streets to Kakaako. His resolution said that the site proposed for the school was a swamp during much of the year and was not fit for a school, and that the board should protest from motives of humanity and sanitation.

McClellan said the board had no official notice of the proposed moving of the school. "We won't be notified until it is all done," said Quinn.

Logan said he understood that the land deal had been all carried out, and deeds exchanged already. He agreed with the protest, but thought it was too late to stop the deal. The ways and means committee was instructed to take the matter up and make the necessary protest to the territorial administration against moving the school to the alleged swamp.

A communication was received regarding a proposition of Engineer Burbank, in charge of U. S. construction work, offering to lease the Mollili rock crusher and quarry and supply Honolulu with crushed rock at cost. It was referred to the roads and bridges committee.

Complaints regarding the conditions of twelve roads were received from the Honolulu Packing Company, Hawaiian Pineapple Company, Hawaiian Fertilizer Company and Honolulu Soap Works, and all referred to the roads and bridges committee. The Kalia and Palama-kai Improvement Club's petition for work on the Kalia camp road was similarly referred.

Aylett introduced a plumbing ordinance, which makes it a misdemeanor for any person to engage in plumbing work without having a license. It passed first reading, Kane alone opposing.

The antipetting ordinance came up for another passage, but Aylett got more time to think about it. Aylett threatens to oppose it when it is finally brought up.

The following petition was referred to the road committee:

"We the undersigned and residents to be, feeling the need of an improved modern street so that our bodily comfort, in the easy and smooth access to our homes, may be much enhanced, would kindly ask your cooperation in the making of that part of Funchal street, recently named, a forty-foot road connecting Fort street and Paua road and reserved by you a smooth and level road. As the great facility of access, appearance and comfort of a road would increase traffic and correspondingly increase the values of lands adjacent to it, it is to your advantage and our comfort and happiness that mutual actions be taken toward the proper completion of the said Funchal street."

## CAPTAIN BLACK LEFT ESTATE TO SISTER

The will of the late Capt. James H. Black, who died May 19 at Philadelphia, was filed for probate yesterday. The petition states that the property left by the captain consists of twenty shares of Waimanalo Agricultural stock, per value \$2000. Captain Black left everything to his sister, Mrs. Annie E. Miller, of Philadelphia.

### A LIFE SAVER.

"It cured me," or "It saved the life of my child," are the expressions you hear every day about Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This is true the world over where this valuable remedy has been introduced. No other medicine in use for diarrhoea or bowel complaints has received such general approval. The secret of the success of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is that it cures. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

The passenger space on the Alameda has been enlarged so that she can now accommodate 202 passengers, all in two-berth rooms. New second-class quarters have been built in the forward section. About \$40,000 have been spent in alterations. The Alameda sailed on her maiden trip from Seattle for Alaska on May 2.

## CLUNEY MUST STAND TRIAL

### Is Arrested Under Indictment Charging Him With Manslaughter.

Edward Cluney, the youth who ran over and killed John de Mello Barboza, an aged Portuguese father of seven children, last week, has been indicted by the grand jury on a charge of manslaughter in the first degree and must stand his trial. Cluney was arrested yesterday on a bench warrant and was arraigned before Judge Cooper yesterday afternoon. His plea was continued until June 5 and his bail was fixed at \$5000. William T. Rawlins will defend him.

### Another Chauffeur Convicted.

Cluney is not the only automobilist who is in trouble. Yesterday morning Judge Cooper tried the case of Masaki, the chauffeur of the notorious Blanch Martin, and found him guilty of heedless driving. Masaki on April 1 ran into Mrs. Kalelali, a sister of James Boyd, and injured her. Masaki was found guilty in the police court and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100. He appealed to the circuit court, and though he was found guilty, Judge Cooper indicated that there were extenuating circumstances, and it is not improbable that when he passes sentence today, he will materially reduce the fine imposed by the district magistrate. Judge Cooper announced that he would not let himself be influenced by the demand of public opinion that reckless driving be stopped. It appeared from the testimony that Masaki, who was driving down Fort street, shut off his power when he reached Beretania avenue and was going at the rate of only two miles an hour when he struck the woman.

## WATER AGREEMENTS FOR THIRTY YEARS

Agreements were filed yesterday between the Hawaiian Irrigation Company on the one hand and Pacific Sugar Mill, Honokaa Sugar Company and Paauhau Sugar Company, regarding water from the big ditch contiguous to the property of the latter corporations.

The first change in old arrangements is in regard to the agreement that Honokaa and Pacific Sugar Mill keep the reservoirs in a waterproof condition, which is withdrawn.

Each day the water to be supplied the several plantations shall be appropriated as follows: First 500,000 gallons each day to go to A. W. Carter; next 4,000,000 gallons to go to Pacific Sugar or Honokaa Sugar; next 500,000 gallons to go to the same; next 1,500,000 gallons to go to Paauhau Sugar Company; next 9,000,000 gallons to Pacific and Honokaa plantations.

All in excess of these 15,500,000 gallons per day shall go to the Pacific Sugar Mill and Honokaa Sugar Company.

The water to be released to Paauhau Sugar Company may be measured by either or both Pacific Sugar Mill and Honokaa Sugar Company as it is being delivered.

The agreements stand for thirty years from the date of signing.

### Coal for Honolulu.

In New York shipping circles "the government's call for bids (which were all to be in last Friday noon) for the transportation of 130,000 tons of coal from Atlantic ports to the Pacific is considered a large order, says the San Francisco Commercial. Coming all at once, as 26 vessels will be required for the carriage of the coal, putting the average size of the vessel employed at between 5000 and 6000 tons to allow for bunker coal, the tenders are likely to be divided among several competing firms. It is unlikely, it is thought, that on such short notice in the present general freight situation any one shipping firm could provide the necessary tonnage. The first question bidders have to put before themselves is how long will be the term of the shipment required by the government to comply with the specifications of the tenders. Written tenders all had to be at the navy department, Washington, by noon last Friday, and as this was only a week from the issue of the notice there was none too much time to make the necessary inquiries, which involved much cabling all over the world wherever available tonnage was to be found.

The disposition of the coal will be 60,000 tons to the naval coal depot at Manila, or Olongapo, 65 miles distant; 50,000 to the naval station at Honolulu; and 20,000 to the navy yard, Puget Sound. The point of loading, at option of the bureau of supplies and accounts, is from Norfolk, Newport News, Philadelphia or Baltimore, respectively. The coal to be New River, Pocahontas or Georges Creek coal. All the carriers are to be nominated and satisfactory schedule of loading arranged not later than June 30, 1910, the carriers to give at least ten days' readiness to load.

There were two or three new provisions in the government notices which vary the custom that has prevailed in making these coal tenders. One is the stipulation—"vessels will be accepted only if rates are reasonable as no urgency exists for shipment." This made it look as if the government will recognize the necessity of extending the terms of shipments, any for six months, or on the other hand, that it was a precautionary clause, of not much vital force since it is evident the government must have the coal.

## TUBERCULOSIS FIGHT WELL ON

### Encouraging Report Made at Meeting of the Board of Health.

The tuberculosis campaign is rapidly getting into shape, not only in Honolulu, but also on Maui and Kauai, according to a report that was made to the board of health at its meeting yesterday afternoon by Doctor Sexton, the physician in active charge of the work.

Doctor Sexton reported that he visited Maui last week, spending six days there, and found both the public and the physicians very enthusiastic over the work of stamping out the disease. The supervisors, he stated, have secured a tract of four hundred acres about two thousand feet up on the slope of Haleakala as a home for tuberculosis patients, and have appropriated \$500 for the construction of three small buildings. One of these is for the use of the keeper, and the two others, each capable of accommodating six patients, are for the sick persons. H. P. Baldwin promises to erect another building for six patients and will maintain it. He has also donated two hundred and fifty ironwood trees for the farm. The supervisors expect to make another appropriation of at least \$500, and it is the intention to stock the place with cattle, pigs and chickens with a view to making it in the end self-sustaining.

On Kauai, Doctor Sexton said, not so much progress has been made, but it is expected that some of the wealthy people of that island will erect and maintain an institution for the care of the tuberculosis patients.

### Will Buy Auto Truck.

The board of health has voted to invest \$2750 in an auto truck. President Mott-Smith explained that the work of the board has increased so much, what with sanitation, mosquito campaign and tuberculosis campaign, that the present means of transportation are entirely inadequate, and after careful consideration and consultation with Governor Frear and Auditor Fisher, he had concluded that the purchase of an auto truck would inure to the benefit of the board and the added efficiency of its work.

### Moving Pictures vs. Booze.

President Mott-Smith made a report on his recent trip to the Settlement, substantially as was presented in The Advertiser last Tuesday.

Mr. Mott-Smith also stated that the moving picture theater at the Settlement is the most popular feature of life there, and that since it was started, drinking, carousing and the making of swipes have materially decreased. He added that the moving picture theater is maintained by private generosity, Auditor Fisher refusing as yet to believe that moving picture films come properly under the head of care and segregation of lepers. Mr. Mott-Smith suggested that donations of lantern slides would be greatly appreciated.

The rest of the business transacted at the meeting was mainly of a routine nature. The application of the Hilo Hong Wai Society for permission to start a cemetery in South Hilo was deferred for further information concerning the location. A similar application by the Consolidated Pineapple Company, to start a cemetery for Japanese at Wahiawa was granted.

### Prefer Kaukau to Work.

Several of the former inmates of the Settlement, who were reexamined and discharged as not being afflicted with the disease, presented applications to be allowed to return to the fleshpots, having apparently wearied of earning their own living. These matters were deferred, pending the arrival of Superintendent McVeigh.

One inmate of the Settlement wanted his wife fired, claiming she was living with another man, but Superintendent McVeigh, to whom the matter had been referred, reported that the husband, Ben Kalan, is a "lazy, miserable whelp," who wants his wife ejected from the Settlement because she will not give him the money she earns dressing sores. Kalan's petition was promptly denied.

Mr. Mott-Smith stated that he and Jack McVeigh had been working on the plan for a new dormitory for the Kapiolani Girls' Home at Kalia. The building, he said, must not cost more than \$14,000 or \$15,000.

### BIGAMY TRIAL ON.

The case of Lum Yan, charged with having an extra wife, is being tried before the United States district court. The trial was begun yesterday but not more than a good start had been made when the time for adjournment came yesterday afternoon.

## SELF CURE NO FICTION I MARVEL UPON MARVEL I

NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR, but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

## THERAPION

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

**THERAPION No. 1—The Sovereign Remedy for** diarrhoea, suppurating infections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

**THERAPION No. 2—The Sovereign Remedy for** primary and secondary skin eruptions, eczema, pains and swelling of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenicals are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

**THERAPION No. 3—The Sovereign Remedy for** debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, huskiness, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all disorders resulting from dissipation, early excesses, etc., which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so important to cure or even relieve.

**THERAPION** is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/6 per packet. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp in white letters on a red ground affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Home Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

THERAPION may now be had in tasteless form.



## SIDELIGHTS

## WHO'S WHO IN HONOLULU.

I dread the day when my husband shall become rich and take up politics. Usually the order I have mentioned is reversed. Men as a rule enter politics and become rich, rather than become rich and enter politics.

My dream comes from the fact that politicians, in order to remain such, or graduate and become statesmen, must entertain officials. Our husbands pay the bills as a rule, but arrangements are nearly always left to us. The courses provided, the number of servants necessary, and the seating of the guests, we are told, is the task of a good housewife, and one with which the head of the household should not be annoyed.

Should political aspirations run in the direction of a presidential commission, and perhaps be forwarded by entertainment of the heads of departments in Hawaii, I should have no difficulty whatsoever as to invitations or as to the order of precedence. Stackable, as the representative of the treasury department, would sit to the right of the host, and the ranking military officer to the left. There being no representative of the state department here, the treasury department comes first. Stackable would engage in conversation on his right with Marshal Hendry, who is the ranking official of the department of justice. Plans for the defense of the islands, should an invasion of the Japanese occur, would be discussed by the army man with Admiral Rees, who would be seated at his left, representing the navy. When Hendry got through discussing opium smuggling with Stackable, he would be able to turn to his right and take up the question of the quick delivery of the mails with Postmaster Pratt, representing the postoffice department. While this interesting discussion was proceeding, the admiral, wearied of claims that the army constituted the bulwark of our liberty, and could stand off an invasion much better than the navy, could turn to his left and discuss social etiquette with Governor Frear, representing the secretary of the interior. Secretary James Wilson, who for many, many years, as the head of the agricultural department, has sent out seeds and bulletins which give authentic information as to how to kill off all kinds of pests, would be represented by Mr. Wilcox, and the Governor would thereby gain, sitting next to Wilson's representative, much valuable information concerning the conduct of his Tantalus ranch. Across from him would be Raymond Brown, of the department of commerce and labor, telling everybody about the intricacies and technicalities of the Chinese exclusion act, and what constitutes contract labor, and why trachoma should be shut out of the country, and why there are two doors in the immigration station. At the foot of the table would I be seated, gaining wisdom which it is the privilege of few women to imbibe.

But when the political aspirations led to the entertainment of territorial officials, I certainly would be up a stump. I would, of course, know where to seat the Governor; anybody would know that. But where to place the attorney-general, and where to place Marston Campbell, and where to place the auditor, and where to place the president of the senate, and where to place the speaker of the house of representatives, and where to place the supreme court justices, and where to place the other dignitaries, would require so much brain exercise as to necessitate a subsequent rest cure. Uncle Joe Cannon maintains that the Speaker of the house of representatives outranks socially everybody but the President, and indeed, at times he appears to be somewhat in doubt on that subject. Should I put Holstein to the left or to the right of my husband? Chief Justice Fuller claims that the Supreme Court outranks everybody but the President, and at times, like Uncle Joe, is likewise in doubt on this subject. Shall I, when politics become a part of my household, give Hartwell, or Frear, or Holstein the preference? When the time arrives I probably will trust to the goddess of luck, and shake up the names in a hat, with their positions written on the slip, and govern myself accordingly.

But should success in the political arena necessitate the entertainment of city and county officials, I shall throw up my hands, and notwithstanding the fact that I sincerely desire the ambitions of the head of the house to be gratified, pass the buck up to him. He may seat the mayor where he pleases. Dan Logan may discourse and consume his soup and fish courses from any part of the table, and I will care not. Jim Quinn may talk about Irish feasts and dishes and hulas from the head or the foot or the side of the banquet board, and again will I care not. In short, I shall not undertake to look after precedence in county affairs, and if my negligence shall result in the total defeat of the ambitions in question, perhaps I shall be happier than should they be successful. As long as I have seen to it that the cook has done his duty, and there is enough to eat and enough to drink and enough to smoke, I will feel that my duty has been done.

## A NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITY.

They do say that if you could detach the tail of the comet, and hog-tie it, and dissect it, and put it in parcels, so flimsy is it that a room fourteen by fourteen by fourteen would hold it and still have room left for mosquitoes. And still further do they say that not the slightest pilkkin would occur to us inhabitants of the earth,—maybe in this instance it should be spelled with a large "E",—should we pass through that self-same tail. Either Kuhl's first speech on prohibition, or Link's first breach of the rules concerning discreet silence will, it is said, create more disturbance.

But its appearance over College Hills afforded a glorious opportunity which, sad to relate, was wholly and utterly neglected. If ever a dressmaker or dry goods store had a chance to grow rich, it was by making and advertising a comet costume. I verily believe we women would have gone miles, and, if necessary, pilfered money, to have secured it. "When viewing the heavenly visitor, wear one of our comet costumes." "Mr. Halley likes to see women well dressed," and other like catch phrases judiciously displayed through the advertising columns of the newspapers, would have caught all of us.

But no edict was handed down, and the proper style for four o'clock in the morning has not even yet been determined. Some of us adopted the kimono as correct, but the mornings have been windy, and electric lights and men numerous, with results not to be mentioned, save that it was clearly demonstrated that the Jap costume is a mighty good one to wear in the house. A few of us tried to establish the bath robe as the only proper attire to don. But when the wind didn't blow the graceful outlines of our figures could not be seen, and when it did, the words "outline of our" and "not" would have to be eliminated.

The only approach there appeared to be to unanimity was that no glad rags should be worn. If you wore a tailor made gown on any of your investigating tours, you were promptly marked down by the rest of us as not being stylish. If you wore stockings, you were promptly marked down by the rest of us as being overdressed. If you wore a corset, and the time taken to adjust it didn't make you miss an inspection of the top heavy star, you were promptly marked down by us as dowdy.

Of course, as to the men, they are privileged characters, concerning whom criticism is strictly prohibited. They were entitled to, and did, wear whatever they pleased at the reception given every seventy-five years. Sometimes it was pajamas, sometimes it wasn't. Sometimes it was numerous, oftentimes it wasn't. Always, however, scanty or profuse, baby blue or purple, loose-flowing or tight-fitting, ostentatiously displayed under the electric lights or modestly concealed behind an algaroba tree, the costume was good form.

And should I be alive, or reincarnated when we are next honored by a visit from the tail-supporting asterisk, I am going to gain wealth and fame by manufacturing and disposing of some kind of a gown which will permit us to be brief in arraying ourselves, modest in appearance, comfortable to wear and not amenable to the tricks of the trade winds.

## GET RICH QUICK.

Many times hath sidelights had occasion to call attention to the fact that Hawaii is highly favored in a great many respects. This week I can not resist speaking of the solicitude shown for us by some people on the mainland. Knowing that we are rolling in wealth, and that opportunities for investments which would net a reasonable return have long since been exhausted here, pity for our miserable condition has entered the hearts of the mainlanders. Even as the missionaries of old courageously faced the dangers of the briny deep, and, with Bibles, and a code of ready-made laws, and a liberal supply of deed and mortgage blanks, arrived in order to see that souls were saved in an orthodox manner, so have modern missionaries been sent amongst us to save our pocketbooks. The Bible is supplanted by a book of statistics, upon which it is claimed more reliance can be placed than upon those contained in the holy book. The code of laws is replaced by a set of by-laws of some corporation. Deeds and mortgages have been discarded as unnecessary.

Rubbish? The best thing on earth. Mexico was made by the Almighty for the express purpose of providing automobile tires, and bands for holding papers together, and coverings for different kinds of electric wires, and goloshes, and a variety of other useful articles. Pass out a check, get a beautifully engraved certificate and cease your labors. Your declining years are provided for, your family is provided for. The sun and the clouds and the peon labor of Mexico and its rich soil have, by the single stroke of your pen

SUBSIDY GOT  
BAD BLACK EYEPatriots Behind American Flag  
Had Their Eyes Glued on  
the Dollars.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—As the result of the more or less continuous hearings before the Ship Subsidy Investigating Committee, subsidy men are reluctantly admitting that their cause has had a more serious blow than was expected, as well as one from which it will not be likely to recover for a long time in the future. Whether it can recover at all within any reasonable period is admittedly a pretty serious question for them. The showing made, although it has not revealed any corruption or anything looking in that direction, has indicated a state of things that has been a decided surprise to many more or less well-meaning and conscientious advocates of subsidies, who had supposed that they were being backed by a powerful movement representing a highly organized public sentiment in favor of shipping subsidies. Such evidence as has been submitted has been directly counter to any belief of the sort, and nothing whatever has developed to make it appear that the subsidy movement was anything more than a small, selfish group of men, who were trying to have their own axes ground by congress.

## Ring of Selfish Interests.

Just how this little ring of selfish interests operated has been made plain or than at any time in the past. The Merchant Marine League had only 200 members at the most, and their dues (when paid) were only \$10 a year each, or \$2000 a year in all. The league spent \$2600 a month in expenses, and during its brief career it collected over \$57,000 to carry on its propaganda. This money came from all possible sources, for John A. Penton, the secretary, testified that he could not recall an occasion when a gift had been refused, and the funds came from men who were interested in the iron ore business, in lake carrying and shipping, and in other allied occupations. A perfectly clear case has been made out against the little group which was behind the schemes, and it may fairly be said that the actual facts revealed by Mr. Penton as a regular officer of the organization have completely neutralized in the minds of onlookers the effect of the beautiful eulogies of Harvey D. Goulder, who spoke in such strong terms of the principal figures in the organization. The fact that this little group of interests, centered around Cleveland, O., was largely interested in the shipbuilding and ship-owning business, and that from there it sent out paid agents to organize other similar bodies in places where local shipping interests were influential, has also been developed. The outline of the ship subsidy movement the country over is thus made clear. It was a string of small local domestic shipowning, shipbuilding and iron and steel organizations scattered throughout the country and having simply a general relationship with one another. That a definite understanding among them existed has been made, at least inferentially, very plain. The extreme smallness of the various groups and their ill success in enlisting popular support made it necessary to work largely underground through politicians and by similar means. It was not possible to secure any general demonstration of support for the subsidy movement.

## Methods Employed.

The testimony thus far has also been very instructive in showing up the methods employed in carrying on the so-called "educational propaganda." It appears that the officers or managers of the league carried on a pretty elaborate correspondence with newspapers and others throughout the country, partly for the purpose of calling attention to alleged errors made in their columns, thereby warning them against taking any distinct ground adverse to subsidies, and partly by communication with legislators, who were led to think that opposition on their part would be visited with the penalty of an attack in the publication of the league. Very enlightening on this point has been the testimony of a publisher from Mr. Steenerson's district, who related how he had been written to by the representatives of the league in order that they might ascertain facts that perhaps could be used in a way detrimental to Mr. Steenerson in connection with the subsidy movement. They failed to get anything from this local newspaper publisher, and so they seem to have gone on and made charges of a vague and abusive sort without having evidence of any satisfactory kind upon which to rest the attacks they directed against members of congress, opposing newspapers and "foreign shipowners," whoever the latter may have been. Although only a ver-

to the check, been made your slaves, to work ceaselessly for you, and relieve you from the sentence so justly pronounced against your ancestor Adam.

Fruit is grown in California, according to rumor and advertisements. Buy a few acres of land, and oranges, and olives, and apples, and plums, and berries, all of the Burbank variety, will ripen in a few months, and immense returns on your investment will be forwarded you by draft.

Do you want the mine to surrender its Monte-Cristo—Rockefeller treasures? Sign a check, and gold will forthwith become as plentiful as beer at a German picnic.

In short, if your money only gathers in a modest eight or ten per cent. here, you are foolish, and the missionaries, should you have time and patience to listen, will so convince you.

The capital and resources of these companies? Head the pamphlets and you will find out. There can no longer be any doubt about it. "What will be the paid-up capital according to the next prospectus?" asked the secretary of the Anglo-Bengalee Disinterested Loan and Life Insurance Company, of the President, in the book which Dickens himself considered his best creation, "Martin Chuzzlewit." And Montague Tigg, the head of the concern, promptly replied, "A figure of two, and as many oughts after it as the printer can get into the same line." ?

So question not the stability of the missionary corporations, bringing unto us these glad tidings. Invest and get rich.

of the "American Flag," with its abusive charges, apparently was hit upon. But this scheme was not approved by the men who were most familiar with congressional methods. They may now very frankly state in all future contents in behalf of subsidies it will be necessary for subsidy men to limit themselves to the approved methods of agitation, and to "cut out" the schemes that have lately been attempted from the Cleveland headquarters. Penton himself had already shown his disapproval of the methods followed by Maxwell, the editor of the "American Flag," by separating the latter from the service of the league, but he himself followed very much the same plan of work, though more cautiously. He undoubtedly will not be allowed to do so again.

## Future of Inquiry.

It is doubtful how far the present inquiry is likely to go. Penton and Maxwell have probably been about as exhausted of the information they possess, and there seems to be a good deal of question as to the data that can be had from other witnesses. Probably the accused congressmen themselves will have to be interrogated, but beyond that it seems decidedly uncertain whether there will be much to be gained by protracting the inquiry further.

Few witnesses have thus far appeared, and although only a very small amount of ground has thus far really been covered in the numerous meetings, it has become plain even to advocates of ship subsidy legislation that some very objectionable methods have been pursued.

## Subsidy Men Annoyed.

It is due to the more straightforward advocates of ship subsidies in congress to say that they have been genuinely annoyed at the showing thus made. For a good while past there had been a strong feeling on their part to the effect that the movement had gotten out of their hands and into those of some reckless persons who were going ahead along lines that could not be countenanced. The old method of bringing delegations to Washington to appear before congressional committees and testify had been a flat failure, the last extensive trial of it having been some two years ago, at the time when Harvey D. Goulder spent the winter in Washington trying to get a subsidy bill through congress. In the search for some substitute method the publi-

PROHIBITION  
WORKERS TO  
COME OUT

This afternoon the first meeting of the prohibition committee will be held, and the amount of energy the prohibitionists intend to put into the campaign will be tested out. The purpose of today's meeting will be to choose an executive committee, to plan the early moves of the general campaign and to generally line up the forces for the fight of the next few weeks.

On Saturday another meeting of the women interested in the outcome of the plebiscite will be held. An official call for the meeting was issued last night, as follows:

"All women interested in the subject of obtaining a straw vote of the women of Hawaii on the prohibition question are requested to meet at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel on Saturday morning at ten o'clock. This meeting is called in pursuance of a resolution passed at the preliminary meeting last Monday."

GRAND JURY PROBES  
SPEED MANIAC CASES

In taking up the case of Eddie Cluney, the chauffeur charged with the killing of M. Barboza, the grand jury yesterday began to probe the entire matter of automobile speeding accidents and the wholesale slaughter of pedestrians by auto drivers. The territorial grand jury is handling the matter, and is being assisted by the county attorney's office in presenting details of various cases where pedestrians have been killed or maimed by machines.

It is altogether likely that the numerous cases of drivers who have been arrested for speeding and whose cases have been settled in some way or another, and particularly those cases which have been stricken from the calendars, will be investigated.

The witnesses before the grand jury yesterday were those who are acquainted with the details of the Cluney case, the most recent one in which a pedestrian was killed. The grand jury may conclude its investigation with some pertinent recommendations regarding the auto ordinance and the enforcement of the law against auto speed-

The Nippon Maru left Yokohama yesterday, en route for Honolulu.

LIQUOR ISSUE  
ON BIG ISLANDSidestepping the Most Prominent  
Feature, Just Like in  
Honolulu.

HILO, May 17.—The Tribune says: According to reports received from prominent local Hawaiians, some of whom themselves have an inclination towards prohibition, the path of Nakookoo, president of the Hawaiian Prohibition League, has so far contained more thorns than roses. Nakookoo came to Hilo a little over a week ago, acting as a delegate of the league of which he is the president, it being his declared intention to organize the prohibition movement among the Hawaiians on this island. He stated that it was his purpose first to establish a club in Hilo, and then to take a trip around the island, establishing prohibition clubs in every district of the island.

According to the reports mentioned, Nakookoo has really established a club in Hilo. At least some officers have been chosen, John Mannia having been selected for president, while Z. Mahai-ula is another officer. The difficulty came, however, when the effort was made to secure members. As they did not seem to come around by themselves, it was decided to have membership lists taken around for signatures of intending members. Representative Kealawa was given the job of taking these lists around for signatures, and he started on the rounds. After a short time, however, the Honorable Kealawa became convinced that he had been handed a lemon, and he soon returned bringing it back with him. The Hawaiians to whom he had come with his petition, had not only declined to sign it, but they had told him that if he continued to take such an active interest in prohibition, he would be signing his political death warrant. Kealawa is more interested in being elected to the House than he is in anything else, so he declined to take further honors from the prohibition camp.

The job of passing around the membership roll was then tendered to Nallimu, the well-known old Hawaiian, but that gentleman foxily sidestepped and another victim had to be found.

In the meantime much interest seems to be taken by the Hawaiians in the outside districts in the proposed actions of Nakookoo, and there seem to be some breakers ahead. At least, the editor of the Malamalama, the Hawaiian newspaper, has received several letters from Hawaiians along the Hamakua coast, stating that they are waiting for the arrival of Mr. Nakookoo, when they intend to tell him a thing or two.

During the latter part of last week Nakookoo was working in Puna, and it is expected that he will soon start on his trip around the island.

It must be remembered, however, that at present considerable work is being done in the prohibition cause in the Hawaiian churches, and that while politicians who take up the cause may be warned off, there can be no doubt but that some of the work of organization done by the prohibitionists will bear fruit.

## The Local Democrats Held One of Their

periodical meetings last Thursday evening. It had been reported, before the meeting took place, that the prohibition question would be taken up. However, when it came to a showdown, the terrified ones proved to be as nimble at sidestepping the issue as their Republican brethren. No one opened his mouth about prohibition, and the discussion of the issue was conspicuous only by its absolute absence.

In the meantime it would seem quite probable that the liquor issue would come up in Democratic circles in the near future. It is generally understood that David Ewaliko, the editor of the Democratic organ and one of the most prominent Democratic leaders, has decided views on the matter, and that these views are on the side of prohibition. At least, considerable stir has been created among the Hawaiians by the fact that David a short time ago delivered a strong lecture on the evils of intemperance to a class of young people which he has in charge on Sundays. Ewaliko is still neatly balancing on the fence, politically speaking, but it is rumored that when he does fall, it will be into the prohibition camp, and it is predicted that he will try to take his following with him.

UNSHAKEN TESTIMONY  
GIVEN BY SPITZER

NEW YORK, May 25.—Former Wharf Superintendent Spitzer continued his testimony for the government today in the trial of Secretary Heike of the sugar trust.

Attorneys for Heike put Spitzer through a grilling cross-examination, but failed to shake his testimony in the slightest. Spitzer stated that he was not promised a pardon as a reward for his testimony on behalf of the government.

It is expected that the government will rest its case tomorrow.

BIG DRYDOCK NOT  
OUT OF COMMISSION

MANILA, May 25.—It is believed here, after a thorough investigation by divers, that the sinking of the drydock Dewey came about through carelessness of employees in neglecting to close the sea valves. There has been no evidence of tampering discovered.

Expert army engineers state that the big drydock can be brought to the surface and placed again in commission.

The Pacific Mail liner Mongolia, which left San Francisco on Tuesday, will arrive here Monday morning, en route to Yokohama.

BIG LAND BUYER  
FROM HONOLULUThe Mysterious Actions and  
Statements of A. F.  
Thayer.

## IS HE IN SECRET SERVICE?

Details Confirm Cable That He  
Claims to Represent  
Dillinghams.

The last mails from Manila brought details of the report that A. F. Thayer, who left Honolulu for Manila with the declared intention of buying friar lands for Hawaiian capitalists, had bought 20,000 acres for the Dillinghams. There is nothing to explain the mystery of Thayer's actions, however. When the cable report of his purchase came and the Dillinghams disclaimed any connection with the matter The Advertiser cabled a definite inquiry to Manila, asking whom Thayer represented. The reply came that he represented the Dillinghams. The latter, however, still deny that they have anything to do with Thayer.

Thayer left here with a large sum of money secured while he was here, for the purpose of buying lands. In view of some recent moves in Washington looking to a general investigation of these land matters, it has been suggested that Thayer may be a secret service man, taking the character of a land buyer for the purpose of getting on the inside, and though the suggestion is regarded as a rather wild one, his connection with the Oregon land fraud cases lends it some color.

The Manila Times of April 14 had the following, showing impression that he was going to bring a lot of Hawaii capital into the Philippines:

"Three million pesos (about \$1,500,000) of Hawaiian capital will be spent in the development of a 20,000-acre sugar plantation within thirty miles of Manila in less than ten months according to a report current this morning that the Dillingham interests of Honolulu through their agent, Mr. A. F. Thayer, had taken over the Calamba estate comprising 10,000 acres of friar lands and had contracted for 10,000 acres additional in public and private lands adjoining the estate.

"These lands are located in Laguna province and have superb water facilities, as they front on the lake and have two rivers flowing through the property that will furnish upwards of 50,000 barrels a day. This will enable every acre of the land to be irrigated after the Hawaiian system which has proved such a success.

"Mr. Thayer, who is known to have spent more than two months looking at lands in provinces near Manila, refused either to affirm or deny the report, although it is known that the bureau of lands now is at work on the final certificates showing the purchase of these lands for the Dillingham interests of which Mr. Walter Dillingham of Honolulu, is the head.

"From all the facts available, it is learned that the average price paid by Mr. Thayer for the entire 20,000 acres is between forty and fifty pesos an acre. From the moment it was learned that he was in the field to buy lands, prices of privately owned estates are said to have gone shooting skyward, and some of the smaller haciendas near the Calamba are now held as strongly as city lots.

"According to information reaching the Times from Honolulu, the purchase price is the smallest item in the investment. Machinery for a mill to cost 600,000 pesos already has been ordered in Honolulu and will be shipped immediately on receipt of the cablegram from Mr. Thayer announcing that the purchase of land has been completed.

"It is understood to have been the original purpose of the Dillinghams to buy at least 50,000 acres, but the price limits are said to have been such as to prevent carrying out this plan. Even with 20,000 acres, sugar planters say, labor will prove a problem, as upwards of a thousand field hands must be employed.

"That the Calamba estate has been sold is evidenced by the work already under way on the plantation, where roads looking to its planting in sugar now are being cut across the fields.

"According to the original plans the Dillingham interests will build their own wharves at the plantation, operating their own line of launches and barges, enabling them to load the finished sugar directly upon ocean-going steamships in Manila Bay.

"It is understood that the great facilities of Manila as a port, with its superb harbor, led to the confining of Mr. Thayer's attentions closely to possible purchases in the immediate neighborhood of the islands' metropolis. Another factor said to have entered into the selection is the wider labor market existing here.

"Aside from water transportation, the Calamba estate is within a mile of railroad facilities, and that the Manila Railway Company already has promised to put in a spur track direct to the mill site as soon as it shall be needed.

"Walter Dillingham, who is now in Honolulu, is expected in the Philippines within sixty days, and as soon as the cane-crushing season in the Hawaiian Islands is ended, which should be in about two weeks, the field superintendents of the interests will be hurried into this new purchase to prepare the land and plant the first crop."

## HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

are a blessing to the vast army of people who live in rural districts, and such standard medicines as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which has stood the test of time, growing in popularity and favor every year, will continue to be the safeguard of American women for all diseases peculiar to their sex.





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AGENTS.

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**Bank of Hawaii**

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Incorporated Under the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii.

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We have just accepted the Agency for the

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

## ITCHING OF SCALP INTOLERABLE

Nearly Wild with Painful, Burning Eruption—Half Her Hair Fell Out and Combing It Was Torture—Feared She Would be Bald.

**IN DESPAIR UNTIL CURED BY CUTICURA**

"Just about two years ago, some form of humor appeared on my scalp. The beginning was a slight itching but it grew steadily worse until when I combed my hair, the scalp became raw and the ends of the comb-teeth would be wet with blood. Most of the time there was an intolerable itching, in a painful, burning way, very much as a bad, raw burn. I deep, with it and smart when first beginning to heal. Combing my hair was positive torture. My hair was long and tangled terribly because of the blood and scales. This continued growing worse and over half my hair fell out. I was in despair, really afraid of becoming totally bald.

"Sometimes the pain was so great that, when partially awake, I would scratch the worst places so that my finger-tips would be bloody. I could not sleep well and, after being asleep a short time, that awful stinging pain would commence and then I would wake up nearly wild with the torture. A neighbor said it must be salt rheum. Having used Cuticura Soap merely as a toilet soap before, I now decided to order a set of the Cuticura Remedies—Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills. I used them according to directions for perhaps six weeks, then left off, as the disease seemed to be eradicated. But toward spring, eighteen months ago, there was a slight return of the scalp humor. I commenced the Cuticura treatment at once, so had very little trouble. On my scalp I used about one half a cake of Cuticura Soap and half a box of Cuticura Ointment in all. The first time I took six or seven bottles of Cuticura Pills and the last time three bottles—neither an expensive or tedious treatment. Since then I have had no scalp trouble of any kind. Standing up, with my hair unbound, it comes to my knees and had it not been for Cuticura I should doubtless be wholly bald.

"This is a voluntary, unsolicited testimonial and I take pleasure in writing it, hoping my experience may help some one else. Miss Lillian Brown, R. F. D. 1, Liberty, Me., Oct. 29, 1909."

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Please Druggists, Chemists, Grocers, Soap Dealers, or Mail Order, Cuticura Book on the Skin.

## NAME "HAWAII" IS WORTH DOLLARS

"The name 'Hawaii' is the biggest business asset the people of these islands have," is the opinion of Joseph A. Richards, brother of Theodore Richards, who is spending a short vacation in Honolulu. Mr. Richards has been handling the advertising business of the Hawaiian Pineapple Growers' Association from the mainland from his New York office and as an advertiser and in close touch with the biggest advertisers of the country, he knows what an advertising value a name can have. "When the people of the mainland see the word 'Hawaii' used in connection with the advertising of anything, they are interested immediately. This is because they are interested in Hawaii. This is the one tropic Territory of the United States and the people feel a sentimental attachment to these islands. When we can advertise something from Hawaii that has merit behind it, it is certain to be a success. In all my experience as an advertising agent I have never seen a success made so rapidly as has been made with Hawaiian pineapples.

"I believe that if the sugar men here would put up sugar in five-pound cartons, label it 'Hawaiian Sugar' and put it on sale in the mainland, it would sell at prices that would soon make these islands independent of any combination of capitalists anywhere. The Havemeyers are now putting out sugar done up in neat cardboard packages and it is selling well. The old way of scooping sugar from a barrel is not the nicest method of having the grocer handle it, according to our modern way of thinking."

Mr. Richards has been over the pineapples plantations on this island and on Hawaii. He is getting acquainted for the first time with the men who have been employing him for the past two or three years. He will be in the city until sometime next month.

## CONGO NATIVES KILL BRITISH SCIENTIST

LONDON, May 24.—Boyd Alexander, a traveler, has been killed by natives on the Congo.

Boyd Alexander was a man of considerable fame. He was late a lieutenant of the Rifle Brigade, and he held the scientific titles of P. R. G. S. and F. Z. S. Born in 1873, he was the eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Boyd Francis Alexander. Besides being a member of several scientific exploring expeditions, he was appointed to the Gold Coast Constabulary, in which he won a medal with clasp for the relief of Kumasi in 1900. He retired from the army in 1907. A member of several geographical societies and gold medalist of the Royal Geographical Society, he was the author of various publications.

## TRIAL DELAYED BY LAWYER'S ILLNESS

The trial of Yee Pan, charged with violating the opium laws, has been postponed until Thursday morning on account of the illness of Assistant United States District Attorney Rawlins. Judge Robertson excused the jurors in that case until Thursday morning and the other jurors are excused until next Tuesday morning.

## 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.

ARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered of Record May 16, 1910.  
Jose S. Medeiros and wf to A. B. Lindsay.....Rel D  
W. R. Castle Tr to Joshua R. Williams.....Rel D  
Keapolohe to Young In.....M  
Ellen S. Raven and hsb to Bank of Hawaii Ltd.....M  
Bishop & Co to Edith M. Carter.....Rel  
Allen & Robinson Ltd to Henry Waterhouse Trust Co Ltd.....Par Rel  
Walter H. Bradley to Jacob S. Bailey.....D  
Entered of Record May 17, 1910.

Wong Sin Hee to Ching Young.....B S  
Philip Manuel and wf to J. K. Kupua Wm D. Alexander to Francis J. Berry.....Rel  
Territory of Hawaii to E. D. Baldwin Martha N. Spencer to Francis M. Spencer.....D  
Paulo Kahalia and wf to Samuel M. Spencer.....D  
S. N. Castle Estate, Ltd to Catherine D. Lillie.....D  
H. Kau (k) to Kanamu Noda (w). Koolau Agret Co, Ltd, to Mrs. Kanamu Noda.....D  
Kauhaekua (w) to Young Wai.....D  
F. G. Noyes to Marie I. Da Cambrab Roberts.....Rel  
Trent Trust Co, Ltd, to T. Kajita.....Rel  
T. Kajita to Hachira Kishi.....C M

Entered of Record May 18, 1910.  
Emma L. M. Bush and hsb to William K. Namam.....Confirm D  
Ng Shee and hsb to Lau Dai.....D  
H. F. Lewis and wf to Lizzie E. Lewis.....D  
Nelson G. Smith and wf to Lizzie E. Lewis.....D  
Jao A. Palmer to Bank of Hawaii Ltd.....A  
Harriet J. Campbell and hsb to Henry Waterhouse Tr Co Ltd Tr Hamakua Mill Co to Territory of Hawaii.....Ex D  
Mary A. W. Helenihi to Beni K. Aukai.....A  
Makaha Coffee Co Ltd to Territory of Hawaii.....D  
Makae Sugar Co to Territory of Hawaii.....D  
Geo. H. Fairchild and wf to Territory of Hawaii.....D  
Geo. H. Fairchild and wf to Territory of Hawaii.....D  
Entered of Record May 19, 1910.

Kamahana (w) et al to Mrs J. N. Koomoa.....D  
Antone G. Serrao to Peter Silva and wf.....Rel  
Kahopewai Pahoa and hsb to Joseph F. Welch and wf.....D  
Hugh M. Coke and wf to W. F. Pogue and wf.....D  
Lau Tong et al to City Mill Co Ltd.....C M

Albert N. Campbell, Tr, to L. K. Kani and wf.....Rel  
Lions K. Kani and wf to William R. Castle, Tr.....M  
Territory of Hawaii to George H. Fairchild.....D  
Lewis H. Underwood and wf to Henry Waterhouse Tr Co Ltd, Tr Liliuokalani (widow) by Trs to Bishop of Zeigman.....D  
J. A. Victor and wf et al to Helen O. K. Thurston.....D  
Est of Emma Kalelelanani by Tr to Alexander Young.....L  
Est of Emma Kalelelanani by Tr to Alexander Young.....Agmt  
Alexander Young to Territorial Hotel Co Ltd.....A  
Charles J. Broad and wf to W. C. Achi, Tr.....D  
W. C. Achi, Tr, to J. Alfred Magoon Josephine L. Cornwell to May K. Brown.....D  
Entered of Record May 20, 1910.

Catherine M. Clark to James Ako.....D  
Wailuku Sugar Co to C. Brewer & Co, Ltd.....D  
Alice L. Hoogs and hsb to John Gribble.....D  
Inata Gitaro to Oahu Railway & Land Co.....D  
Entered of Record May 21, 1910.  
J. K. A. Kaimama and wf to First Bank of Hilo, Ltd.....M  
Eliza Andrews et al to K. A. Lucas K. Maraka to Japanese Mercantile Co, Ltd.....C M  
Virginia G. Romao to Joao Rodrigues Francisco Lourenco and wf to Mary Vieira.....D  
Manuel T. Rabello et al to Maria R. T. Rabello.....D  
William Higgins to Amelia K. Hip.....D  
W. O. Smith, Tr, to W. M. Minton.....Rel  
W. O. Smith, Tr, to W. M. Minton, Par Territory of Hawaii to C. Brewer & Co, Ltd.....D  
C. Brewer & Co, Ltd to Territory of Hawaii.....D  
W. C. Achi, Tr, to L. L. McCandless.....A  
Mary A. W. Helenihi and hsb et al to S. B. Kanehalua.....D  
S. B. Kanehalua and wf to Territory of Hawaii.....Ex D  
Est of L. B. Brickwood by Trs to Territory of Hawaii.....D  
Est of L. B. Brickwood by Trs to Territory of Hawaii.....D  
Hawn Dredging Co, Ltd, to Territory of Hawaii.....D  
Hawn Trust Co, Ltd, to Wailuku Agret Co, Ltd.....Par Rel  
Wailuku Agret Co, Ltd, to Territory of Hawaii.....D  
Julia H. Afong to Territory of Hawaii.....D  
Entered of Record May 23, 1910.

P. C. Beamer to G. Keenala Punkohola and wf.....Rel  
Mrs Lizzie A. Like to P. C. Beamer.....M  
Kamamu and hsb to Emily W. Rocha Oio Honu and wf to John K. Noley Frank K. Archer to Keowana Kekua H. McCorriston et al to Chang Chong David K. Baker and wf to William L. Baker.....D  
John F. Humburg and wf to Royal D. Mend.....D  
Ernest K. Puni and wf to Tr of F. M. Lyons.....D  
Est of James Campbell by Trs to Territory of Hawaii.....D  
William R. Baele and wf to W. A. Kinney.....D  
Joseph Pachuki to W. A. Kinney.....D  
Mary E. Clark and hsb to Consolidated Pineapple Co, Ltd.....C M  
W. W. Westcott to von Hamann Young Co, Ltd.....C M

## SONS GOT MILLIONS FROM CLAUS SPRECKELS

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—Answering the application of John D. and A. B. Spreckels for the distribution of the estate of their father the two sons of the late Claus Spreckels, Rudolph and Claus, declare that the two first named sons were each given over eleven million dollars during the lifetime of their father.

## LAW HARD ON INNOCENT MAN

Judge Renders Decision That Is Contrary to His Own View of Facts.

While virtually admitting, in a lengthy opinion rendered yesterday morning, the petition of Ching Kim Hee for the setting aside of the order forfeiting the \$1000 bail bond of the Chinese ought in justice to be granted, United States District Judge Robertson yesterday morning denied the motion. This means that it costs Ching Kim Hee \$1000 because the steamer on which he was traveling failed to arrive at Honolulu on the date she should have arrived.

The judge denied the motion, notwithstanding its apparent justice, for the reason that there is no law which would permit of its being granted. The incident serves to illustrate the inadequacy of the law and the fact that law and justice are not always synonymous.

Ching Kim Hee was arrested on a warrant sworn to by United States District Attorney Breckons August 4, 1909, charging him with being a Chinese laborer within the limits of the Territory without a certificate of residence. Upon a hearing had before a United States commissioner Ching Kim Hee, without prejudice, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to deportation. The man, however, pleaded guilty because of the fact that the American-Hawaiian steamship Texan, on which he was employed as steward, was to sail for New York that same evening and he did not have time to stay and fight the case. It was understood that, in pleading guilty so he could get away with the steamer he did not prejudice his right to appeal to the United States district court.

The defendant took his appeal and gave cognizance for appearance in the sum of \$1000, with two sureties, it being conditioned that he should appear before the court February 1, 1910. He was released from custody, and on February 18, when he was called and did not put in an appearance, his bond was declared forfeited. His two sureties had required him to put \$1000 in the bank to cover the amount of the bond, and when the bond was declared forfeited, they drew down his \$1000 to reimburse themselves.

And yet it appears that Ching Kim Hee was not to blame for his failure to appear before the court. It was simply the failure of his ship to arrive when it was expected she would arrive that cost him his thousand dollars.

On April 22 the defendant, by his attorney, A. S. Humphreys, filed a motion to vacate the order of forfeiture, and it is this motion which the court now denies. The motion was supported by an affidavit, in which the defendant states that he has for twenty years been a seafaring man employed on American vessels—this notwithstanding the fact that it is now sought to deport him as a Chinese laborer illegally in the country. For six years he has been a steward on the steamship Texan; he is a married man, his wife living in Honolulu and being supported entirely by his wages. He sets forth that in the proceedings before the commissioner he was represented by A. S. Humphreys. At the time of his arrest the Texan was about to sail for New York and the master of the vessel earnestly requested him to go as steward, assuring the defendant that he would be able to return to Honolulu by the first day of February, 1910. Breckons knew that the Chinese was going on the Texan, having been informed of that fact before the vessel sailed, and he made no objection. Yet it is his failure to consent to a postponement of the trial that puts Ching Kim Hee in the hole.

From New York Ching Kim Hee sailed for San Diego en route to Honolulu on the Isthmar. That vessel touched at Baltimore, and at the request of the defendant the captain wrote to Humphreys to ascertain if the deportation proceedings could not be postponed until his arrival in Honolulu, the laying up of the Texan in drydock having made it impossible for him to get here by February 1. When the Isthmar arrived at San Diego the defendant requested the captain to communicate with Humphreys to ascertain whether or not the defendant would be required to be present in Honolulu on February 1, and Humphreys replied that the case could easily be postponed until the defendant's arrival in Honolulu. The letters are attached to the affidavit.

The defendant was intending to return by the Virginian, sailing from San Francisco about February 21, but when he was informed that the case could be postponed, he continued on as steward of the Isthmar until her arrival at San Francisco February 14, when he was transferred to the Virginian. On February 17, while he was temporarily ashore in San Francisco, he was arrested by the United States marshal in pursuance of a cable from Breckons, and was kept in jail until February 19, when he was released on \$1000 bail bond, conditioned for his appearance before the judge of the federal court in Honolulu, April 12.

Ching Kim Hee arrived in Honolulu April 12 and immediately delivered himself up to the United States marshal.

The defendant averred that in order to furnish the original \$1000 bond he had to put up \$1000 in cash to insure his sureties. Of this he furnished \$400 himself and his wife borrowed the remaining \$600. Now he has not the money to pay back the \$600. He declares that at no time did he have any intention of forfeiting his bond, fully intending to be in court when his presence was required, but he was prevented by circumstances beyond his control.

The motion was also supported by an affidavit sworn to by A. S. Humphreys, fully bearing out the statements made

## RESUMPTION OF AUTO SPEEDING

Complaints Coming in From All Quarters of City About Reckless Driving.

A radical change in the methods of the police in handling the violators of the speed ordinance is shortly scheduled. One death and numerous accidents, reported and unreported to them, have proved that there is a resumption on a large scale of the speeding indulged in by autoists some time ago. This mania broke out once before, and was stamped out by the arrests of at least one hundred people, who were convicted and either fined or, as it happened in the last cases, given suspended sentences.

The methods by which evidence was secured on those violators is now useless, for they are known to them, and the sight of a policeman on the road is enough to check the speed of any auto, but it is impossible for the small force that protects the laws of Honolulu to spread itself over the numerous speedways of the motion maniacs.

At the last meeting of the supervisors Quinn took steps to secure for the police department an appropriation for a motorcycle officer, to be appointed by the sheriff solely for the purpose of pacing and apprehending the speeders. This innovation will probably take place by the first of June.

Complaints are again coming into the police station from every quarter of the city about speeders. One man came down from Makiki yesterday and reported, on behalf of himself and his neighbors, the action of the Magoon boys, three of whom own and ride motorcycles. He stated that they were racing through the Makiki streets so frequently and so fast that the residents could not permit their children outside the yards. Deputy Rose saw one of the Magoon boys yesterday in the same district going at a terrific speed, but had no means of timing him, and experience has shown the police that it is useless to bring a man into court without stopwatch evidence.

Sheriff Jarrett also saw one of the Magoon boys going at full speed on his machine and had him on the carpet at the police station, but the boy denied the accusation and the sheriff could not prove it.

The Magoon boys, who are agents for the Thor motorcycle, are not the only ones that complaints are coming in about, and there are liable to be some surprises soon.

by Ching Kim Hee in his own affidavit. Humphreys adds that when he asked Breckons to allow a continuance, he found much to his surprise that the district attorney would not do so, Breckons appearing to believe that Ching Kim Hee did not intend to return to Honolulu.

The judge in his decision states that on February 15 Ching Kim Hee was indicted on the charge of having falsely represented himself to be a naturalized citizen of the United States, and it was under that indictment he was arrested in San Francisco.

The court says that from the showing made, he concludes that there was no intention on the part of the defendant deliberately to evade the condition of his recognizance. "The combination of circumstances shown by the affidavits sufficiently accounts for the nonappearance of the defendant on the first day of February. It is also noted that the district attorney knew that the defendant proposed to make the voyage to New York, and was aware of the attending uncertainty as to the date upon which the defendant would be able to return to Honolulu. In my judgment, he might well have consented to a continuance of the matter upon being shown the letters received from the captain of the steamer by Mr. Humphreys, as these showed that the defendant was on his way back from New York."

"I am of the opinion that the defendant would be entitled to relief if the rules of law applicable to such a case as this permitted it. Bail bonds are taken to insure the presence of defendants in court to abide the judgment, and not for the purpose of enriching the government. And while forfeitures are properly declared and insisted on whenever there is manifested a deliberate intent to evade trial or a careless indifference to the obligation of the bond, the penalty may very well be remitted where there has been a lack of any such elements and the failure to appear has occurred through innocent misunderstanding or by reason of uncontrollable circumstances."

"The proceeding for the defendant's deportation was not a criminal issue. The provisions of Section 1029 of the Revised Statutes do not, therefore, apply."

"But it has been, and I think properly, held that without statutory authority the courts have inherent power to admit to bail the so-called defendant in deportation proceedings up to the time when the order of deportation has become final."

"The power to admit to bail implies the power to declare a forfeiture of the penalty and the power, in a proper case, to remit the same."

The Supreme Court has decided that the appeal provided for in section 13 of the Chinese Exclusion Act of September 18, 1888, is an appeal to the District Court. In the absence of any qualifying provision, I take this to mean that such appeals are taken to the court in term."

"The order of February 18th which declared the forfeiture, being a final order, it cannot be vacated or reopened at this, a subsequent term."

"Matters placed in the jurisdiction of this court generally are cognizable only in term. In other words, the court has jurisdiction in vacation only by force of some special statutory provision."

"The motion is denied."

## HOLT GOES TO SUPREME COURT

Accused Ex-Assessor Still Leery of the Grand Jury's Question.

James L. Holt's latest move in his attempt to escape from the difficult position in which he placed himself by his refusal to tell the grand jury who betrayed to him the secrets of that body is an appeal to the supreme court on writ of error. Associate Justice Perry yesterday ordered the issuance of the writ on Holt's petition.

In his petition Holt says he is aggrieved by the decisions of the circuit court and by the judgment and order that he must appear before the grand jury and answer the questions asked him as to how the information relative to the secret deliberations of the inquisitors leaked out.

In his assignment of errors Holt specifies that the court erred in overruling his motion to quash and vacate the presentment and citation; in deciding that the disclosure of information as to the vote cast for indictment was a breach of the oath of secrecy and is a matter which may lawfully be investigated by the grand jury; in deciding that he (Holt), being defendant in a pending criminal case, could lawfully be compelled to tell who leaked; in deciding that his refusal to answer did not tend to incriminate him with respect to the charge of embezzlement hanging over him; in deciding that his refusal to answer did not tend to incriminate him with respect to a new and substantive offense; in deciding that compelling him to answer was not in violation of his constitutional rights under the fifth amendment to the constitution of the United States, and in entering judgment that he must appear and answer to the grand jury the question set forth in the report of the grand jury.

Holt is not the only man interested in the final decision of this matter. It is fairly well known that one of the grand jurors, whose identity is suspected, kept Holt informed right along of all the grand jury was doing in respect to Holt. If Holt is at last compelled to divulge the source of his information, the guilty grand juror will find himself in a most unenviable position.

## WEDDING MARCH IS PLAYED FOR MARINE OFFICER

When Lieutenant Kilgore, United States Marine Corps, of the Marine Barracks, boarded the Canadian-Australian liner Manuka yesterday the Hawaiian band played the wedding march for him. The gallant officer blushed a deeper red than the carnation leis about his neck, while a group of brother officers patted him on the back, for Lieutenant Kilgore is going to Seattle on a month's leave of absence. When a Canadian-Australian liner left the same dock two months ago for Vancouver Lieutenant Kilgore was the attentive escort of a Seattle belle who was returning home after a long visit in Honolulu—and now the big, handsome officer is also going to Seattle, just long enough to be there a few days and catch the next boat back to Honolulu.

## RUSSIAN MARTYRDOM NOW PAST HISTORY

Diet of Glory Fails to Satisfy Prisoners and They Return to Their Fleshpots.

The Russian strike at the county jail came to an end yesterday, Vasilieff, otherwise known as Vaseline, Sauerbiele, otherwise known as Sour Beef, and their honored companions now eating to full capacity. They decided to return to their usual allotment of poi without any inducement on the part of the authorities.

Their prolonged resistance to the savory repasts that were set before them by Jailer Asch was causing the authorities some anxiety and a meeting was scheduled in the near future to get expert advice from the doctors as to how to force them to eat and expert legal advice to determine what would happen to the jailer and his superiors if one of them carried out his threat and died.

Yesterday morning when the usual allowance of breakfast was served, one of the younger and less resolute of the martyrs got the turkey to give him a piece of bread under a solemn promise of secrecy; at lunch several others asked for secret relief, and at dinner they were all going, each believing in the martyrdom of his fellows and the secrecy of his own gastronomic maneuver.

## RELIEVES SUFFERING HUMANITY

One bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy goes a long way toward relieving suffering humanity. It is better than any doctor's prescription, and worth twenty times its cost in cases of diarrhoea, cramp colic or dysentery, which are liable to come on suddenly at this season of the year. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co, agents for Hawaii.



**Weakened Vitality  
Impoverished Blood**

Read what Ayer's Sarsaparilla aid for a well-known city missionary, who writes:

"I was for many years a sufferer from boils and other eruptions of a like nature, caused by the impoverished state of my blood. My appetite was poor and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

by observation of the good it had done to others, I began taking it. My appetite improved almost from the first dose; then my general health improved, and now it is excellent. I feel a hundred per cent. stronger, and I attribute this result to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised."

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**NOTICE.**

Notice is hereby given that I have appointed Mr. C. P. Iaukea my attorney-in-fact, and that I will not be responsible for any obligation contracted for by others in my name without Mr. Iaukea's written order.

**LILIUOKALANI.**

Dated Honolulu, May 11th, 1910.

8662

## HANDS OFF TO THE PLANTERS

(Continued from Page One.)

cost, its laborers will be getting less than those of the plantations with stores. In some cases, plantations which now have no stores sold their stores to private parties, and it is said that the sales were under agreements precluding the plantations from going into the store business again.

A prominent member of the merchants' association said yesterday that he thought it would be for the good of the country if the plantations would withdraw from, not only the store business, but all other business in the way of helping laborers, and put the workmen on a cash basis. "The plantations would do well to abandon the stores, and also the plan of giving homes free of rent, medical attendance, water, fuel, etc. Pay the laborers a corresponding increase in cash, and let them pay rent, buy their own supplies and live as they choose. Such a scheme would save a lot of trouble, and the wage schedules would look better to the laborers and everyone else. As it is now, laborers talk of being paid only \$22 or so a month when in fact they are getting about twice that."

"If the plantation stores are going to sell at cost, there is no object in keeping them up, except to accommodate laborers, and I believe that the laborers would like the other plan better."

Some of the members of the merchants' association are doing a lot of very active campaigning against selling at cost. Convinced that the selling at cost plan will deprive them of customers, they want the association to go on record next week as protesting against it. They would probably line up in support of the proposition of giving up the plantation store system all together.

On the interstate commerce laws, as applicable to the interisland steamship traffic here, there is also an active campaign in progress. Strong efforts are being made to have the association go on record against applying the law here. It is claimed that the regulations would stop all chances of competition, and would also prevent the arrangement of any special excursions, as the rule requires rates to be fixed some time in advance, and filed in Washington. On the other hand, those who urge the application of the laws say that shippers would benefit by having a board to which they could appeal for regulations of rates, when they felt aggrieved.

Though sharp differences of opinion on these two subjects are apparent, there appears to be a unanimous agreement on the third matter to come before the meeting next week. The merchants are united in the opinion that the navy work at Pearl Harbor should be done by citizen labor, and a strong resolution will be passed on the subject.

## MARINE REPORT.

By Merchants' Exchange.

Tuesday, May 24, 1910.

San Francisco—Arrived May 24, 7 a. m., S. S. Lurline, hence May 16.

San Francisco—Arrived May 24, 7 a. m., S. S. Sierra, hence May 18.

San Francisco—Arrived May 24, 8 a. m., S. S. Missouri, from Salina Cruz.

San Francisco—Sailed May 24, 2 p. m., S. S. Mongolia, for Honolulu.

Tacoma—Sailed May 24, Sch. Inca, for Honolulu.

Kanapali—Sailed May 23, S. S. Arizona, for Salina Cruz.

Wednesday, May 25.

Yokohama—Sailed, May 25, S. S. Nippon Maru, for Honolulu.

Kobe—Arrived, May 25, S. S. Manchu Maru, from Honolulu.

Thursday, May 26, 1910.

San Francisco—Arrived May 25, S. S. Missouri, from Salina Cruz.

Seattle—Sailed May 26, S. S. Mexico, for Honolulu.

San Francisco—Arrived May 2, Am. sch. Mary E. Foster, from Grays Harbor for Honolulu.

## PORT OF HONOLULU.

### ARRIVED.

Tuesday, May 24.

A. H. S. S. Nevada, from Kahului.

Str. Nihau, from Honolulu, a. m.

C. A. S. S. Manuka, from Sydney and Suva, 7:45 p. m.

Wednesday, May 25.

Str. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, 4:30 a. m.

Br. S. S. St. Dunstan, from Newcastle, 12:30 p. m.

Thursday, May 26.

Str. Claudine, from Maui and Hawaii ports, a. m.

### DEPARTED.

Str. Mauna Kea, for Hilo and way ports, 12 noon.

Str. Mauna Loa, for Kona and Kauai ports, 12 noon.

Str. Kinau, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.

Str. Mikahala, for Molokai and Maui ports, 5 p. m.

Str. Maui, for Mahukona, Kawaihae, Oahu, 12 noon.

M. N. S. S. Wilhelmina, for San Francisco, 10 a. m.

C. A. S. S. Manuka, for Vancouver, 3 p. m.

Str. Cascade, for Hawaii ports, 5:10 p. m.

Str. Nihau, for Kauai ports, 5:10 p. m.

A. H. S. S. Virginia, for Maui ports, Hilo and Salina Cruz, 5:10 p. m.

Str. Likilike, for Maui and Hawaii ports, 9 a. m.

Str. Ke Au Hou, from Kauai ports, a. m.

Str. W. G. Hall, for Kauai ports, p. m.

M. N. S. S. Nevada, for San Francisco, 5 p. m.

### PASSENGERS.

#### Arrived.

Per str. Claudine, from Hilo and way ports, May 25.—H. G. Ginn, M. G. Taylor, Sing Yau, Mrs. V. Chon Seong and child, Miss M. K. H. Ching, See Kwai, Miss Lloyd, Mrs. A. K. Hart and 2 children, Mrs. D. K. Davis, J. Rodriguez, R. B. Hayward, Master H. Field, San Koon Sing, S. Mava, wife and 2 children, Pngimoto, Yamagata, H. Ivers, W. G. Irwin, J. Stein, A. V. Peters, S. Matsura, T. Tagawa, A. N. Hayelden, M. D. Monsarrat, J. Lynch.

#### Departed.

Per str. Mauna Kea, for Kona and Kauai ports, May 24.—Mr. Pfotenbauer, A. Haneberg, Geo. Campbell, Mrs. J. M. Koomos, Lydia Lambert, C. T. J. Kufferath, George Hapai, A. S. Prescott, Mrs. Mary Oliver, Miss M. Arneemann, R. M. Wayne, Mrs. Greenbaum, Miss Ali.

Per str. Kinau, for Kauai ports, May 24.—Geo. Bustard, A. Romase, P. Palama, Rev. W. S. Short, Miss E. Hastie, J. W. Cathcart, J. Yamanaka, B. Cressaty.

Per str. Mauna Kea, for Hilo and way ports, May 24.—W. H. Beatty, Miss M. E. Grundy, Mrs. A. B. Wright, C. M. Chittenden, A. G. Thurman, J. Schwartz, Mrs. J. W. Gunn, Rev. S. L. Desha.

Per C. A. S. S. Manuka, for Vancouver, May 25.—H. B. Emerson, John Maier, Mrs. E. B. Oliver, Mrs. E. M. Marques, D. Rodriguez, Mrs. J. E. Gurney, Miss G. Gurney, A. Holmes, Mrs. L. E. Dayton, Lieutenant Kilgore, U. S. M. C.; F. Behling, Mrs. F. Behling, and child, Chas. Osh, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Carley, Mrs. O. E. Greenus, Miss Helen Greenus.

Per M. N. S. S. Wilhelmina, for San Francisco, May 25.—L. L. Greenwell, Mrs. L. L. Greenwell, Mrs. E. M. Styrne, Mrs. C. H. Dickey, R. S. Phelps, Mrs. R. S. Phelps, Mrs. O. H. Swezey, M. S. Sissel, Mrs. M. S. Sissel, Mrs. F. Weber, P. Scudder, Dr. E. H. Hand, F. Gorman, F. Weber, Wm. Watson, Mrs. Sam'l McKee, Sam'l McKee, E. E. Crandell, J. B. Watson, B. T. Stout, W. K. Orth, Mrs. W. K. Orth, H. R. Grant, Henry Mead, Chas. Remington, Mrs. L. M. Gray, Charlotte P. Dodge, Mrs. R. C. Jones, Miss M. Walker, Miss L. L. Douglass, Mrs. L. K. Simpson, Mrs. M. C. Smith, Miss M. E. Bosher, Mrs. Doremus, Scudder, Miss M. Horne, Mrs. W. Walker, F. T. Dillingham, Mrs. F. T. Dillingham, Louis Dell Otto, Mrs. Louis Dell Otto, Ernest Giescke, Mrs. Ernest Giescke, H. J. Swany, Capt. C. Averdarm, R. Horne, A. B. Cameron, W. S. White, Jas. McClellan, Miss E. M. Christman, Mrs. John K. Gandall, Mrs. W. L. Whitney, Mrs. C. W. Sutton, Miss J. E. Raymond, Mrs. C. T. Wilder and child, Miss May E. L. Tolar, Mrs. C. W. Beebe, H. H. Miller, Miss M. A. Miller, Miss I. Reid, Mrs. P. B. Brinkerhoff and infant, J. D. Van Baalen, Mrs. J. D. Van Baalen, Mrs. F. G. Hissen and child, T. E. Bibbins, Mrs. T. E. Bibbins, Mrs. Anna S. Wright, Sir James Mills and Secretary, Mrs. P. L. Horne, Miss I. Richardson, P. L. Horne, J. A. McDonald, Dr. W. P. Austin, Mrs. W. P. Austin, C. G. Bockus, Gen. J. McClellan, Mrs. J. McClellan, child and maid, Miss R. McClellan, Miss J. McClellan, Louis Ayres, E. E. Bosworth, S. D. Prather, Mrs. S. D. Prather, Mrs. L. C. Steel and child, D. H. Hitchcock, Mrs. D. H. Hitchcock, Miss C. W. Shipman, Miss C. M. Shipman, Miss P. L. Shipman, Mrs. Aloa Scott, Alva Scott, R. P. Oakes, Mrs. R. P. Oakes, Miss E. Wagner, Mrs. C. H. Ripley, Miss Louise Caldwell, W. L. Heilbron, Mrs. H. M. Wells, T. R. Robinson, H.

## PROHIBITIONISTS WANT PROHIBITION FOR ALL

(Continued from Page One.)

a list of names, recommended to the meeting as the officers and executive committee for the league, the recommendations being adopted by the meeting. The officers chosen are:

J. P. Cooke, chairman.

R. H. Trent, first vice chairman.

D. Kalaokalani Sr., second vice chairman.

C. H. Dickey, secretary.

J. R. Galt, treasurer.

**Executive Committee.**

The executive committee includes Fred W. Beckley, J. P. Cooke, C. H. Dickey, Abraham Fernandez, J. H. Fisher, J. R. Galt, A. Gantley, William Henry, J. K. Kalaokalani, David Kalaokalani, Jr., Eben P. Low, A. S. Mahaulu, Paul Super, L. A. Thurston and R. H. Trent.

### Debate on Platform.

L. A. Thurston, who stated that he had been requested to present a suggested platform of principles, then read the platform as given at the head of this column, with the exception of the third paragraph, and moved the adoption of such as the platform of the Prohibition League. Mr. Thurston referred to the splendid representation at the prohibition meeting, a representation that included the people of every class, of every religion, of every political party and of practically every trade, profession and occupation in the islands. The enthusiasm shown promised much for the success of the fight they were about to enter upon, as a more representative meeting, in his opinion, had never been held in Honolulu since the days of the Great Kamehameha.

"We are entering upon a hard fight against determined people," said the speaker, "and I want to call your attention to the fact that the ones leading the fight against us are not the ones who want to drink, but the ones who want to sell the drink."

"We are in a winning fight. The victory may not come at this election, but it will come some time. This is the beginning of a fight that will cease only when we have won, and we will win sooner or later."

**Importation Clause.**

Mr. Thurston was applauded warmly at the conclusion of his short address, but the vote was not taken on his motion to adopt the platform as suggested until after a vigorous debate had been carried on and after it had been materially amended by the insertion of a most important clause.

C. K. Kealohe drew attention to the fact that the platform made no reference to the fact that the importation of liquor into the islands could go on unchecked. "I wish to see an amendment made whereby the importation will be stopped. The prohibition of importation is a most important thing. Without some such a declaration we will not win in this election. I want to see liquor kept out of the country. That is my wish and it is the wish of all the Hawaiians."

Mr. Thurston called attention to the fact that the territorial legislature had not the power to prohibit the importation of intoxicants and that in the fight coming it was better to aim the guns at the enemy than fire them in the air where there was nothing to hit.

J. A. Magoon thought that Mr. Kealohe's suggestion was a good one, even if the Territory had not the right to prohibit the importation of liquor. Congress had that right and there was no reason why the prohibition party should not go on record as favoring the passage of a law by congress whereby the importation of liquor would be prohibited. It was being urged that a local prohibition law would be in a manner a law discriminating against those who could not afford to send to the Coast for their liquor. He believed, with Mr. Kealohe, that the importation should be stopped and favored the platform saying so.

This brought forth the loudest applause to that time, the enthusiasm being doubled when Mr. Thurston agreed that there was more in the point than he had first thought. While the Territory could not prohibit the importation, there was no question of the right of congress to do so. He expressed himself as heartily in favor of what both Mr. Kealohe and Mr. Magoon had said and suggested that the latter present an amendment to the meeting.

There was some suggestion that this amendment should be separate from the platform, but several vigorous speeches were made against this and the amendment went into the platform, as above.

Before the meeting closed, J. G. Da Silva made a stirring address on the necessity for earnest work on the part of the prohibitionists, expressing his willingness, for one, to spend time and money in the cause.

Before adjournment, the chairman asked the members of the executive committee to remain.

This committee will hold its first regular meeting today at one o'clock in the Stangenwald building.

**MAUNAOLO SEMINARY**

## PUPILS DOING WELL

Display Talent at Public Affairs Given at the School on Saturday Last.

PATA, Maui, May 25.—On Saturday evening last, a concert and sale was given at Maunaoilo Seminary which was a very interesting affair to those present.

Both the singing and the playing of the girls gave evidence of very careful training on the part of the teacher as well as hard work by the girls themselves.

While every number on the program was worth hearing, two were especially enjoyed by the audience. One was "All Thro' the Night," sung by Miss Balem, with a double trio of pupils, and the other a solo, "Hark! Hark! the Lark," by Miss Balem.

The concert closed with several Hawaiian songs after which the audience adjourned to the dining-room and sewing-room.

In the dining-room refreshments of ice-cream and cake were served and a tempting array of cookies, doughnuts, cake and such, were on sale, which showed what the girls had been learning in the kitchen. In the sewing-room was a big display of most excellent needle work, both plain and fancy, and of lauhala work.

Besides the useful and beautiful things for sale, there were on display the graduating dresses of the class of 1910. The dresses were beautifully made and trimmed with drawn-work and tucks—each girl having made her own dress.

There are thirteen in the graduating class this year, and besides coming up to a certain standard in book-knowledge, each girl is capable of cutting, fitting and making her own clothes, and of patching and darning them. Each, also, can cook an excellent meal, and knows how to keep a house clean and in order.

Important as the teachers of Maunaoilo Seminary deem all this to be, they consider it their highest duty to give each girl such training in morals and manners as shall make her an ornament to a home and to a community.

The program on Saturday was:

Gallop—"Brilliant".....Lefebvre

Aoe V. Ting and Mabel Naone.....

The Fairies—"Moonlight Dance".....

Alpine Bells.....Oesten

The Woodpecker.....Nevin

Primary Classes.....Owen

All Thro' the Night.....Owen

Miss Balem with Double Trio.....

Fifth Nocturne.....Leybach

Julia Toomey.....

The Chirping Swallow.....Behr

Aoe V. Ting, Mabel Naone and Julia Toomey.....

Lily Bells Ring.....Edmunds

Intermediate Grades.....

Hark! Hark! the Lark.....Schubert

Miss Balem.....

Serenade.....Gonzod

Cabaletta.....Lack

Aoe V. Ting.....

Cradle Song.....Zerlette

Seventh and Eight Grades.....

Hawaiian Songs.....

Shipman, L. E. Arnold, H. A. Cornell, Ione Clark.

Per M. N. S. S. Nevada, for San Francisco, May 26.—Mrs. Kelling, Mrs. M. Mitchell.

## PROHIBITIONISTS WANT PROHIBITION FOR ALL

(Continued from Page One.)

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## HAWAII LAUNCHED IN NEW COAT OF PAINT

Crew Is All Selected and Will Report on Board for Orders Tomorrow Afternoon.

The yacht Hawaii came off the ways yesterday afternoon, all scrubbed and dressed in a new coat of paint, ready to start on her long voyage to the Coast to take her place at the head of the racing fleet for the home run from San Pedro, to start on the ninth of July. She looks sleek and slender, as though she would slip through the water, casting all possibility of defeat to the winds.

Capt. Charley Wilder announced yesterday that his crew was practically complete, although they had not all signed up for the cruise. They are:

Tom King, Charley Lewis, Jack O'Brien, Robert Hendry, W. H. Stroud, Channey Wilder, Joe Piko, Harry Brock, Hamilton, the Cook, and Sims, the cabin boy.

All hands will go aboard tomorrow afternoon for the captain to look them over and see that none are missing and give the final instructions to prepare for the voyage.

The committee in charge of the collection of funds said yesterday that a sufficient amount of money had been secured to warrant the yacht leaving, and the solicitors would proceed leisurely after the rest.

Hawaii and Kauai have not yet been heard from, but these islands have been given a time allowance which extends until about the middle of next month before they will have to remit, so that the contributors over there will have a chance to accumulate a comfortable sum.

A large part of the money will not be needed until the finish of the race, when all the visiting yachtsmen from the Coast will have to be entertained here in Honolulu, and possibly at some of the other island ports, if cruises can be arranged while the racers are in Hawaiian waters.

## RUSSIA ONCE MORE PERSECUTING THE JEWS

KIEV, Russia, May 26.—The expulsion of all men, women and children who are Jews has been commenced. Three hundred have already departed with all their belongings.

The scenes which attended the expulsion are harrowing in the extreme. Many have no idea where they will find abiding places and the associations of lifetimes are severed with cruel force and pathetic inevitableness.

The authorities are proceeding without discrimination, acting on the orders that all who are Jews must go.

## LAME SHOULDER.

Lame shoulder is almost invariably caused by rheumatism of the muscles, and yields quickly to the free application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This liniment is not only prompt and effective, but in no way disagreeable to use. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

## CAPTIVE NOT AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The schooner Esfuerzo that was captured at Bluefields yesterday by the British steamer Venus proves not to be an American ship.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

A. I. Silva and wife left for Hilo on the Mauna Kea yesterday.

Charles Wymann leaves the Wall, Nichols Company June 1, after two years' service.

Sixty-seven divorces have been granted in Honolulu since January 1, of which about forty were Japanese.

Hattie Chong has filed suit for divorce from Charles Chong on the ground of desertion and non-support. S. P. Chillingworth represents the libellant.

Miss Margaret Arneemann, who has been the house guest of Mrs. S. C. Allen at her home on Alaska street for the past six weeks, left on the Mauna Loa yesterday for her home in Kona, Hawaii.

Deeds were filed yesterday whereby two blocks of land were added to the acreage of Honolulu Sugar Company. J. M. Lidgate sells his half interest in 25 acres of cane land to F. A. Schaefer, and the same owner also sells a half interest in 100 acres to Mr. Schaefer. The consideration named is \$2350.

D. Howard Hitchcock and wife sail on the Wilhelmina this morning en route to the California mountains where they will rusticate for the next three months. Mrs. Hitchcock has not been well and the trip is taken for her benefit. Mr. Hitchcock will take along some of his recent work and while away will reproduce on his canvas some of the scenery of the California highlands.

Miss Juliette Montague Atherton, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Atherton, will arrive home on the Mongolia on Monday accompanied by two of her classmates at Mills College, Miss Flora Benton and Miss Lillian Barnard. Miss Atherton, who is a former Punahou student, graduated from Mills College on Monday, the sixteenth of this month, and is now bringing two of her girl chums home with her to spend several months.

Two Japanese were killed and a third was severely injured in an accident at Kokoiki gulch, on the extension of the Hilo railway, last Saturday.

The funeral of Thelma Jones, two-year-old daughter of John H. Jones, who died at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Federsen, was held yesterday afternoon. There were very many floral remembrances at the Williams undertaking parlors, where the services were held.

The visiting astronomers, Messrs. Coddington, Lord and Ellerman, and Professors Gilmore and Donaghoe will be guests of honor at a reception to be given Monday evening at eight o'clock at the Young Hotel by the Buckeye Club. All members are invited to bring any Ohioans that may be visiting the city.

## PROMINENT YOUNG MAN IS ARRESTED

Another arrest for the sending of obscene matter through the mails was made yesterday, the man arrested being the son of a prominent family of Honolulu. He has confessed his guilt and is now in jail, together with a young Hawaiian, janitor at the Pohukaina school, who is suspected of being his accomplice.

The young man arrested, whose name it withheld for the sake of his heart-broken parents and not on his own account, sent to the parents of a respectable young lady letters highly defamatory of her character. He has since confessed that he lied and that there was no reason for the vicious charges he made against her. He will be indicted by the federal grand jury, as will probably the other man, and will have to stand trial.

## SUGGESTS WAYS OF IMPROVING SPORTS

A. A. U. Delegate Would Have Various Clubs Boost for Each Others Games.

"It would be a good idea, when the Honolulu branch of the Amateur Athletic Union is organized, for each of the local clubs coming into it to boost the other's games," R. A. Jordan, president of the Honolulu Cricket Club, said yesterday.

Mr. Jordan was one of the enthusiastic delegates who attended the meeting in Lorrin Andrews office last Monday to initiate the movement toward perfecting the local organization.

He spoke of the dues question yesterday urging that the regular expenses should be kept down, not so much for economy's sake but to enable the organization to encourage sports by arranging big events and putting up organization medals and prizes to develop record breakers and stimulate interest in all the games. He did not overlook the economy feature, however, referring to the Honolulu Chess Club, which was broken up by too lavish expenditure on club quarters, making it too costly for some to continue their membership, with the burden falling on those who remained and causing the whole thing to collapse.

In regard to each club boosting the other's sports, Mr. Jordan said that the cricket club tried to follow out the idea and sought to arrange its matches so as not to conflict with other games which the players might be interested in, but a good many others did not show the same consideration. "If, however, each club would do all it could to promote the events of the other clubs," Mr. Jordan said, "there would be more general interest in sports and all would profit."

If all the delegates who contemplate attending the next meeting which is called for Monday afternoon, June 6, would think up some suggestions along these lines much benefit will be derived from the discussions alone.

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**

**Absolutely Pure**

The only baking powder made with Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

No Alum, No Lime Phosphate

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, Thursday, May 26, 1910.