

## A DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS LEAVES THE RUSSIAN PROBLEM UNSOLVED

Conferences at the Capitol and on Quarantine Island Are Fruitless—Hearing to Be Resumed This Morning.

"We didn't come here to work as plantation laborers; we came here as settlers. We were promised by Mr. Perelstrous and Mr. Atkinson that, if we came to Hawaii, we could get good land cheap on which to make our homes. We were told that if we did not like the homesteads after we had tried them a while, we could go to work on the plantations at good wages. We have been deceived. Conditions were misrepresented to us. We can't make enough to live on, as laborers on the plantations. Some of us have worked for four months and not only have not saved anything, but are in debt and can't get out. Mr. Perelstrous told us before we came how badly we were being treated in Russia. That's just how we are treated in the United States."

Such is the gist of the statements made by the Russian immigrants yesterday afternoon as they stood, an eager, pathetic, strange-looking crowd, grouped around the desk of Secretary Mott-Smith in his office in the capitol and told him their tangled tale of woe. And perhaps in those statements lies the reason for all the trouble that has occurred since the Russians landed on American soil, the cause of their refusal to go to work on the plantations, the foundation for their apparent stubbornness and contumacy and their defiance of the power of the law and their flouting of the planters. They didn't come here as plantation laborers, they said,—they came as settlers, even as, in earlier days, the pioneers of America dove into the depths of the unknown to found for themselves homes and for posterity a country.

A Strange Spectacle.  
It was a queer procession that entered the gates of the palace yard, (Continued on Page Four.)

## SIERRA'S SISTER SHIPS MAY COME

Oceanic Steamship Company  
Planning Renewal of  
Business.

The Oceanic Steamship Company is said on good authority to be now considering the refitting of the steamers Sonoma and Ventura, to follow the Sierra, in order to start them again in the Pacific trade, and the company may "butt in" to the contest of the Matson company and the American-Hawaiian company over the sugar-carrying business. At the same time, the company is hustling for guarantees of business for the Sierra.

According to a report from San Francisco, which is from a source worthy of credence, the company wants to get some guarantees of cargoes here for the Sonoma and Ventura, and if it can get such guarantees will rent them as it refitted the Sierra. Plans have already been made, indicating what the vessels need to put them into first-class shape.

The vessels are at present laid up at San Francisco. They are involved in considerable litigation, like all other Oceanic company affairs. The report that the company was taking new interest in the local freight business came from San Francisco yesterday. As some months' time would be needed to fit up the steamers, it is regarded as too late for the company to interfere in the matter of the big freight contract for which it is understood that Matson and the American-Hawaiian company are competing.

## CHINESE PRINCE HERE IN APRIL

WASHINGTON, March 29.—His imperial highness, Prince Tsai T'ao, brother of the prince regent of China, is on his way to the United States to study the American military system. An official letter received at the state department is to the effect that the prince will reach Honolulu April 10 and San Francisco the latter part of April. It is said that his stay in the United States will be short. He will be accompanied by a large retinue of attendants and servants.

## SITE CHOSEN FOR LIBRARY

The Committee Decides Finally  
to Locate Building in  
Palace Grounds.

THE DECISION IS UNANIMOUS

Report to Be Made Friday on the  
Kind of Building to Be  
Erected.

The Carnegie library will be located on the bungalow site. This location was selected last night by the library committee after all those suggested had been carefully considered. The vote in favor of the site inside the capitol grounds was unanimous, those present and voting being Chairman Whitney, W. H. Babbitt, W. A. Brown and P. L. Weaver.

The selection of the bungalow site is in accordance with the opinion expressed by the greater number who offered advice on the subject. Several other available locations were suggested, as well as a number that are not available. The capitol grounds are not far from the heart of the city, while at the same time they are far enough away to be out of the noise and dust. If the fence around the palace grounds is removed, as the Governor contemplates access to the grounds will be easier.

The next step will be to choose the kind of building to be erected. A report on this will be presented at the next meeting of the committee, which will be Friday evening.

## FIGHT AGAINST SPEAKER HOLSTEIN

His Kohala Opponents Have  
Plans to Defeat Him for  
Reelection.

According to reports from Hawaii, Speaker Holstein, who was chosen for successor to A. G. M. Robertson as Republican national committeeman, is going to have a strenuous time of it in his campaign for a reelection to the house. A hot fight is on in Kohala already, and the things being said about Holstein will make the campaign a hummer if brought into the canvass.

The presence of Kaniho in Honolulu is responsible for a good deal of the discussion. Kaniho, of Kohala, is the lone Home Ruler, who has been in every legislature yet since the Territory was organized. He has stood by Holstein in previous campaigns, but is said to be turning against him now. He is credited with having senatorial aspirations, and he has declared himself for Link McCandless for delegate. The politicians are talking of earnest appeals that have come by mail from the Holstein camp, for Kaniho to hasten back and stop the anti-Holstein movement. Holstein made a brilliant record as speaker, and is understood to expect to be speaker again, but now come hustling Republican politicians of his own district who declare that he won't get into the house again at all.

The defeat of Holstein would considerably change the Republican situation in the house. If he is elected he has a practical cinch on the speakership. But if he is defeated, it will be something of a job to elect a speaker. The fight against Holstein is personal. But it is pretty bitter, and his opponents are threatening a strenuous personal canvass against him.

## LORD KITCHENER ARRIVES TODAY FROM THE COLONIES

Distinguished Soldier Is on His Way  
to England.

Field Marshal Viscount Kitchener, of Khartoum, late commander-in-chief of India and Britain's foremost soldier, will arrive from the colonies today. Lord Kitchener is on his way to Canada and thence home.

Lord Kitchener is one of the few British generals who added to his laurels in South Africa, that "grave of lost reputation." By calculating, masterly tactics he put an end to a war which had cost Britain a fortune in money as well as a dreadful toll in lives.

## MAKINO WILL NOT TRY ANY MORE FIGHTING

Announced That He Will Serve His  
Jail Sentence.

Makino will serve out his jail term. It was officially announced yesterday that the leader of the defunct higher wage association will not try to escape his prison term by any more legal actions and that he will from now on allow his time spent on the road to apply on his sentence.

## PUBLIC JOBS AND PRECINCTS

Things Which Are Keeping the  
Politicians on the  
Move.

DEMOCRATS MEET A FROST

Didn't Get Jobs for Voters—Lane-  
Kuhio Combination Rumored  
Again.

"Why didn't we get jobs as promised?" was something in the nature of a political query, which was encountered by Mayor Fern, Link McCandless and Treasurer Trent, at a meeting held at Moanalua on Saturday night. The Democratic leaders had a small gathering of voters, a meeting described by Republicans as an effort to show that they can still get up a meeting in that precinct.

Fern was promptly asked by the members of the audience, who were Democrats, why it was that, in view of the success of Democratic candidates, Democrats had not been given jobs. The mayor tried to put it all on the supervisors. The audience didn't seem very well satisfied with the explanation.

Though the campaign is a long way off, the precinct activity is very great in many parts of the city. It is stated that Lane, as a candidate for the Re-

(Continued on page 8.)

## HARDSHIPS TOLD BEFORE LEAGUE

Captain Castner Relates Daring  
Trip Through Alaska at  
Big Meeting.

Personal recollections such as few men can recall formed the subject of the address given before the Men's League last night by Capt. J. C. Castner, quartermaster, U. S. A. Over one hundred and fifty heard his account of the exploring trip through Alaska in 1908, which he made in company with a few others, attended by the gravest dangers.

Hung on the wall beside him was a great map of Alaska, on which he pointed out the route of his party, and at intervals the light was shut off and stereopticon views were thrown on a screen to illustrate his remarks.

Captain Castner's party crossed the mountain ranges that crowd one another back of the Alaskan coast until they had pushed about one hundred and fifty miles into the interior and up to the great chain of the Alaskan Alps, which presented an almost impassable barrier to the adventurous travelers. They saw but one gap in this great range, which they called Landmark gap, a picture of it being thrown on the screen and showing ranges almost sliced in two at this particular point.

The party were within sight of Mount McKinley, the scene of Doctor Cook's bogus exploits, and a picture of this also was shown. Although the photograph was taken some eighty miles away, the mountain, 20,000 feet in altitude, still towered high.

Captain Castner described his experiences with the Alaskan Indians, amusing mostly, pathetic sometimes. He and his companions were the first white men whom most of them had seen, and the males with them were unknown creatures to all, but they exhibited no curiosity whatever. At one time a picture of the entire party was shown, together with the mules, about which Captain Castner remarked, "We ate them afterwards."

Previous to Captain Castner's address, Doctor Hobdy gave an account of the work of the executive committee of the Central Anti-tuberculosis Committee. He used a colored map of the city in illustration, pointing out the seven districts into which the city has been divided, five of which have already been provided with nurses. The work against the great white plague has been going on earnestly and without abatement, though little mentioned, and Doctor Hobdy's address was highly interesting.

A dinner was served, commencing at six o'clock.

## DR. AND MRS. BURDETTE OFF FOR THE ORIENT

Depart on Korea for Tour of the Far  
East.

Doctor and Mrs. Robert J. Burdette sailed yesterday on the Korea for the Orient, after three months spent in Hawaii. The distinguished couple will spend some time traveling through Japan and will then in all probability continue on to Europe over the lines of the transiberian railway.

Just how long Doctor and Mrs. Burdette will remain in the East has not yet been settled and will depend more or less upon the state of Mrs. Burdette's health.

## JUSTICE BREWER DIES SUDDENLY AT WASHINGTON



WASHINGTON, March 29.—Justice David Brewer of the United States Supreme Court died at his home here yesterday. The death of Justice Brewer was the result of apoplexy and the end came wholly unheralded.

## TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ARE DEAD IN DISASTER

OEKOERITE, Hungary, March 28.—A frightful disaster occurred here today, in which two hundred and fifty people were killed as the result of fire breaking out in a ballroom. The place was crowded, and immediately the fire became known, panic reigned. The trampling of people under foot brought death to as many as were consumed by the fire.

## CARL ON TAI IS PUT ON TRIAL

Soldier Testifies to Selling Military  
Stores to the  
Defendant.

Carl On Tai yesterday morning faced his accusers in the United States District Court, the charge against him being that he bought from a soldier clothing which he knew belonged to the United States. The principal witness against him was Private William J. Biby, who testified to selling the Chinese four suits of underwear and some other clothing which he drew on his clothing account.

The four suits of underwear were offered in evidence and were promptly labeled by Clerk Murphy, who wrote in pencil on them "U. S. a," "U. S. b," and so on. This later gave rise to a curious mistake on the part of W. J. Rawlins, assistant district attorney, who was prosecuting. Attorney Magoon, defending On Tai, had moved to strike out Biby's evidence on the ground that there was nothing to show that Carl On Tai knew the clothing he was buying was United States' property.

Rawlins insisted that the exhibits spoke for themselves, and began handling the clothing. "Why, here it is, right here," he said, "'U. S. a,' 'U. S. b,' 'U. S. c.'"

"I guess," remarked Judge Robertson gravely, "that those are the clerk's identification marks."

Rawlins gasped and looked again. "It's on me this time," he said. "You're right. I take it all back."

But Judge Robertson overruled Magoon's motion to strike out the evidence of the soldier and the case proceeded.

Yesterday afternoon On Tai took the stand in his own defense and denied that he had any idea that the clothing offered by the soldier for sale belonged to the United States,—and this in face of the fact that the stuff is obviously of the kind worn by the soldiers and that Private Biby wears the uniform of the United States Army.

The case was not concluded yesterday and will be continued today.

## EX-QUEEN IS BACK.

Among the passengers arriving for Honolulu were Queen Liliuokalani, accompanied by her ward, J. D. Aikoku. She stated that she was glad to be back in Hawaii. When the queen appeared on deck, and also on the wharf, she was greeted by male chanting by Paaloaka, who was the old chanter during the reigns of Kalakaua and Liliuokalani.

## POSTOFFICE ROBBED.

RICHMOND, March 28.—The post-office of this city has been robbed of thirty thousand dollars, and there is absolutely no clue to the robbers.

## NEW CANAL COMMISSIONER.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Maurice Thwaiter of Kentucky was today nominated by the President for Panama Canal Commissioner.

## SPIES CAUGHT SKETCHING FORTS

Two Japanese Are Apprehended  
on Corregidor Island  
Reservation.

TRIED TO BRIBE SOLDIER

Men Are Held, Pending Receipt of  
Instructions From Secretary  
Dickinson.

MANILA, March 29.—Two Japanese were arrested here yesterday while trying to obtain plans of forts on Corregidor Island. The Japanese bribed a sentinel who took the money with the idea of leading them into a trap. He reported to his superiors of the plan and when the Japanese arrived and began work they were promptly apprehended.

The spies are now being held waiting instructions from Secretary of War Dickinson who has been apprised of the occurrence.

## COLONEL ROOSEVELT MAKES STRONG SPEECH AT CAIRO

Life of Former President Is Now Closely  
Guarded.

CAIRO, March 29.—In the course of an address delivered here yesterday Colonel Roosevelt scathingly denounced the assassination of Premier Boutroux and warned the Nationalists of the probable results of any further acts of violence.

The speech created a great sensation here and Colonel Roosevelt is now closely guarded, as it is feared that an attempt may be made on his life.

## TRAINMEN MAY STRIKE.

CLEVELAND, March 29.—Trainmen and conductors on the Lake Shore systems are taking a strike vote. Twenty thousand men will be affected should they decide to go out.

## AFTER FILIBUSTERS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.—The Madriz government is taking steps to prevent the shipment of arms and filibustering equipment to Nicaragua.

## SOUTH SEA HURRICANES.

SUVA, Fiji, March 28.—Disastrous hurricanes swept the islands of this section of the South Seas on Thursday. Full details of the damage done on all the islands have not been secured.

## CRUMPACKER RENOMINATED.

LAFAYETTE, Indiana, March 28.—Congressman E. D. Crumpacker was renominated by the Republican convention of his district today.

## EIGHT ARE KILLED WHEN CRUISER GUN EXPLODES

MANILA, March 28.—Confirmation and details of the accident on board the cruiser Charleston reached this city today.

Eight men were killed and several injured by an explosion of a three-inch gun that blew the breech block across the deck.

## TRANSPORTS FOR PANAMA?

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Congressman McLaughlin of southern California held a conference with Secretary of War Dickinson today with a view to determining the feasibility of utilizing the transport ships of the government in the inauguration of a Panama-Pacific government line. McLaughlin's scheme is for the government to operate these ships and break the monopoly of the Pacific Mail.

## NOMINATIONS FAVORED.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The judiciary committee of the senate reported favorably today on the nomination made by the President for the judges of the new customs court.

## AT HAMPTON ROADS.

HAMPTON ROADS, March 28.—The Atlantic battleship fleet and its auxiliaries arrived here today from the North where it has been going through the canal maneuvers and target practice in Cuban waters.



## PERELSTROUS AS PEACE MAKER

Arrives From Orient With More Russians, Who Go to Quarantine.

WILL SEE GOVERNOR TODAY

Hopes to Be Able to Bring New-comers to Their Senses and Settle Things

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)  
"I think there is some big mistake somewhere," said A. Perelstous yesterday, when asked as to his opinion regarding the Russian immigration trouble. I have not had an opportunity as yet of looking into the matter, but tomorrow I will see the various government officials and visit the Russians on Quarantine Island. After I have talked with them I may be able to put my finger on the sore spot and start to remedy things. But I know nothing definite now and cannot give any opinion until I learn the facts."



A. W. PERELSTOUS,  
Who has arrived with more Russian immigrants.

Mr. Perelstous arrived from Kobe yesterday, bringing with him some two hundred more Russian immigrants. His presence here is due to a peremptory cablegram from the local board of immigration, stating that the only condition under which the last batch of immigrants should be sent was that Mr. Perelstous should himself accompany them and be on hand here to straighten out the general tangle into which immigration matters have developed.

Brought Diphtheria.

Among the newest newcomers is the same disease that has made so much trouble and resulted in so many complications with the preceding batches, a case of diphtheria, contracted in Kobe, being found. As a consequence all the latest arrived Russians were taken over to quarantine, where they will have to stay until all danger of spreading the disease ashore is passed. This makes at the present time in quarantine about six hundred men, women and children from the land of the czar.

Will Consult Governor.

This morning, Mr. Perelstous will call upon Governor Frear, Richard Ivers, of the board of immigration, and Royal D. Mead, of the planters' labor bureau. He will ascertain from them just what is the status of affairs from the official viewpoint. He will then go to Quarantine Island and find out what is agitating the newcomers. After that he will start in healing the breach.

Appears Sanguine.

Mr. Perelstous appears sanguine of carrying out his mission to success, although he does not care to go into particulars. That he has had more or less trouble in Manchuria with the Russian government officials and others, he admits, but states that now everything on the Asian end of the line is running smoothly, with many more emigrants prepared to sail for Hawaii if they are wanted.

He has been working there with the various American consuls and speaks very highly of the great assistance given him by Consul Green, of Harbin.

Some Undesirables.

Mr. Perelstous states that his associates in Honolulu report to him the presence here of a number of undesirable, who have been working upon the Russian laborers and who are, he believes, at the root of the present pillage.

**FILES 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.

## FERN SIGNS FOR NEW FIRE LIMITS

The New Ordinance is Formally Approved by the Mayor.

EFFECTIVE IN FIFTEEN DAYS

Chinese Made Protest on Ground That They May Lose Leases.

The fire limits ordinance has been signed by Mayor Fern. It was signed on March 24, and its terms provide for its taking effect fifteen days after its approval by the city and county executive. In the mean time there has been a rush of applications for building permits, by orientals who hoped to erect buildings such as the new law will not allow, before it went into effect.

The new ordinance for a time butted into the local political game, and it was reported that the Chinese vote was at stake. Mayor Fern was stated to have been greatly impressed with a statement of representatives of the local Chinese voters that he could get the support of the Chinese voters by vetoing the ordinance. There are four or five hundred Chinese voters, and the support they could give was naturally regarded as quite an important item.

The ordinance is unpopular among the Chinese in the district affected. Many of them feel that they will be hard hit by its application. Most of those who are interested have buildings on leased ground. In the event of a building being destroyed by fire, they claim that their leases would be, in many cases, a total loss. The insurance they would collect for loss of the buildings they now have, would not supply nearly enough money to enable them to put up new buildings such as the fire limits ordinance requires. Consequently they might have to give up the leases.

This proposition is said to have been earnestly put before Mayor Fern, as a reason why he should veto the ordinance—and get the Chinese vote. However, the influences the other way were much stronger, and Fern lost little time in affixing his signature to the ordinance after it was finally passed by the supervisors.

It is stated that Mayor Fern was told that he could land the Chinese vote solid if he would veto the ordinance. But he couldn't see his way clear to do it, and if he had put in a veto, he would probably have lost much more support than he would have gained.

The new fire limits, as fixed by the ordinance just passed embrace all of the Territory within the following boundaries:

Starting at the waterfront at a point 100 feet Waikiki of Richards street and following along a line 100 feet Waikiki of and parallel to Richards street to a point 100 feet mauka of Beretania; thence along a line parallel to and 100 feet mauka of Beretania avenue to a point 100 feet Ewa of River street; thence along a line parallel to and 100 feet Ewa of River street to the waterfront.

**A LARGE CROWD DEPARTED SATURDAY**

Two Hundred and Ten Passengers Start This Morning for San Francisco.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Two hundred and ten passengers will leave Honolulu today for San Francisco on two steamers, the Pacific Mail liner Siberia and the Matson liner Wilhelmina. Both vessels will be chockablock with passengers. The Siberia arrived here yesterday with room for about one hundred passengers, and every accommodation offered is taken. The Wilhelmina has one hundred and ten passengers booked for the first cabins and about twenty-five for the steerage. At the local agency, Castle & Cooke, it was stated yesterday that there was not room for another cabin passenger. The Maruma, leaving Tuesday for Victoria and Vancouver, will have room for about twenty cabin passengers and all accommodations are spoken for, those having return tickets being given the preference. The second cabin offers no accommodations, but there is room in the steerage for a few.

The Wilhelmina will also have a full cargo of 5000 tons of sugar, of which about 1500 tons is refined. She will also carry about 8000 cases of canned pineapples and a couple of thousand bunches of bananas.

Although there will be no real race between the Siberia and the Wilhelmina, yet the fact that the vessels will leave here this morning within half an hour of each other, is certain to make the run to the Coast an interesting one. With fair weather the Wilhelmina may be expected to arrive in San Francisco next Friday morning about nine o'clock.

**LAST DAYS OF ITO'S ASSASSIN**

PORT ARTHUR, March 25.—An, the assassin of Prince Ito, was executed here today. A French missionary, naturalized as a Korean under the name of Hong Sin-pa, had frequent conferences with the assassin during the latter's last days. He visited An daily, and finally secured from him a complete confession. An wrote out his confession and besides this the Rev. Hong, in private robes, heard the assassin's confession. The condemned man showed much relief after confession. The execution had been set for March 27, but was changed to the 25th, because the 27th is Easter.

## KING WILL VISIT HIS AFFLICTED SUBJECTS



VICTOR EMMANUEL, KING OF ITALY.

ROME, March 25.—King Emmanuel will go in person to the districts suffering from the lava flow to aid the sufferers. Thousands of refugees are in need, and the advancing lava flow is constantly adding to the number of the homeless, as the threatened homes are deserted.

The lava flow is diminishing, and it is hoped, that the worst of the disaster is over.

Sicilians in Panic.

CATANIA, Sicily, March 25.—Panic following the disastrous outbreak of Mount Aetna holds sway throughout the devastated and threatened district.

Four new craters at the foot of Mount Castellazzo are belching forth streams of molten lava. These streams united and formed a river nine miles wide that is moving steadily down the valley, destroying everything in its pathway.

Thousands of fugitives are pouring out of the region.

## QUARANTINE AGAINST WORK

Russians Who Would Toil Have to Be Segregated From Others.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The Russian situation, as regards the immigrants now on Quarantine Island, is not particularly encouraging, according to Governor Frear, who visited the quarantine camp yesterday to see how matters stood. But he says it is still too early to make any definite statement.

There are a few of the Russians, thirty-three, to be exact, who want to go to work, but so unpopular is this sentiment among most of the others that it has been found necessary to separate the sheep from the goats, to establish the industrious thirty-three in a separate camp for fear they might be roughly handled by their compatriots.

Governor Frear says that he believes the immigrants are, on the whole, somewhat more contented than they have been in the past, but he was unable to notice any great and overwhelming desire on the part of most of them to go to work. A few of those who have not been segregated because of an inclination to go to work would, Governor Frear thinks, like to leave the island and accept employment on the plantations but they are afraid to say so, for fear of violence by the majority.

Diphtheria has disappeared, with the exception of one case, and the Russians are about ready for release from quarantine. There have been several births since the immigrants were taken to the island, and but two deaths, both from pneumonia.

There are in all seven camps on Quarantine Island, marking the various advances toward the end of quarantine.

The delegation of the industrious who visited Ewa plantation to spy out the land have, it is reported, made a favorable report to their compatriots.

**REPORTED EXPLOSION ABOARD CHARLESTON**

MANILA, March 25.—A report reached here last night that a serious accident had occurred aboard the cruiser Charleston, the flagship of Rear Admiral Hubbard, of the Asiatic fleet, now engaged in target practice. The report is to the effect that one of the six-inch guns exploded during practice, killing and wounding eight men of the gun crew.

The details of the accident have not as yet been received in the city.

**INTERNAL TREATMENT NOT NECESSARY FOR RHEUMATISM.**

Fully nine out of every ten cases of rheumatism is simply rheumatism of the muscles due to cold or damp, or chronic rheumatism, neither of which require any internal treatment. All that is needed to afford relief is the free application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Give it a trial. You are certain to be pleased with the quick relief which it affords. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

## G. O. P. HAS PLENTY OF CANDIDATES

Dozen Prominent Men Ready to Run for Senate This Time.

ONLY THREE ARE NEEDED

Fact That Republican Nominations Are in Such Demand Is Significant.

With only three senatorial places on the ticket to be filled, the local Republican party has a dozen or more ready candidates, and the prospect is that there will be some lively political maneuvering before a senatorial ticket is made up. The so-called candidates are nearly all business and professional men who won't actually give their time to making an internal party fight against one another. But they are willing to run, and most of them are more or less active. Incidentally, the fact that so many men of high standing are ready to take nominations, is regarded as a very strong indication of Republican success, a sort of confidence among men best able to judge, that a nomination means an election.

"Never before have there been so many candidates in the field," said an active Republican worker yesterday. "Next to the discussion of the mayoralty candidates the most interest manifested as to the nominees of the next Republican convention seems to rest on the senatorial aspirants. The list now contains an even dozen with many yet to hear from."

The names mentioned include D. P. R. Isenberg, Cecil Brown, Sam Parker, John Hughes, Abe Lewis, R. W. Shingle, A. D. Castro, W. O. Smith, C. F. Chillingworth, Clarence Crabbe, Chas. Ahia and J. C. Cohen. There are three to be named and who are to be the three is a question hard to tell at this time. The list presents a fine array of names from which a strong combination could be chosen.

"It is doubtful if Sam Parker will allow his name to be considered while Lewis and Achi have not yet definitely decided to make the running. The balance are avowed candidates and have signified their willingness to accept the honor of being named by the convention. Isenberg, Achi, Crabbe and Brown are ex-senators. Smith and Chillingworth are members of the present senate, while Cohen, Castro and Shingle are members of the house of representative."

"John Hughes has also served as member of the house, so all are experienced in lawmaking."

"At present it looks as though Prohibition and Immigration will be principal issues, but should the liquor question be settled before the convention there is no doubt but that Immigration will be the main subject of campaign oratory. It is said the Hawaiians have adopted the question of immigration as the issue."

## TWO DOCTORS DISCHARGED

Federal Quarantine Officers Dissatisfied With Steamer Men.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

There is trouble between the quarantine officials and doctors who have been supplied aboard the Matson steamship Wilhelmina. Both doctors who have made trips on the only two voyages made by the vessel have been "canned," and there is some guesswork as to why discharges should follow in such close succession.

The first doctor to be assigned to the Wilhelmina made a round trip, and on reaching San Francisco was summarily relieved of his position.

Dr. Severance was appointed, and he arrived here last week. Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock he was suddenly "canned." The ship's doctor wondered and east about for the cause, and is said to have located the cause in the person of Dr. Ramus, chief quarantine officer. According to the deposed ship surgeon, the deputation followed a difference of opinion as to the manner of mustering the passengers and crew on arrival here from the Coast.

The surgeon says that he mustered the passengers on the deck, in the sunlight, believing that they could be examined better in the broad light of day than in the dim light of the saloon. It is said that Dr. Ramus disagreed with this method and it was criticized by the quarantine officer. The official disagreement must have been the basis of a complaint on the part of Dr. Ramus, for the ship's surgeon was relieved of his position by the company.

**BALLINGER INQUIRY HAS BEEN RESUMED**

WASHINGTON, March 26.—After an adjournment of over a week, the congressional investigation into the charges made against Secretary of the Interior Ballinger have been resumed. The investigators had before them as their last witness, former Secretary of the Interior Garfield.

**OSTERHAUS COMMANDS.**

MADE ISLAND, Cal., March 25.—Osterhaus today took command of the Mare Island navy yard, succeeding Admiral Flagg.

## ROOSEVELT IS CENTER OF STAGE

Entertains a Royal Prince and Keeps the Spotlight Shifting.

HE INTERVIEWS THE SPHINX

Follows Footsteps of the Original Back From Elba Man to the Pyramids.

CAIRO, Egypt, March 26.—Colonel Roosevelt is holding a series of almost royal levees here, his hotel being the center of attraction for many hundreds of visitors, including a member of the German royal family, Prince Eitel-Frederick, grandson of the Kaiser and son of the Crown Prince Frederick William.

Wu Ting Fang, the famous Chinese diplomat, is also visiting with the Roosevelt party, while one number of Americans who have docked here since the arrival from the south of the former President is in the hundreds. Colonel Roosevelt is receiving many of his countrymen and holds the center of the stage in the eyes of the Cairo public.

Yesterday, in company with his royal guest and a large number of others, he visited the necropolis and the pyramids at Saqqarah, spending many hours among the evidences of the great civilization of the ancients, remaining until after dark, when the Sphinx was visited by moonlight.

**CONGRESS NOW UNDER NEW RULES SYSTEM**

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Members of the new rules committee as named by the regular caucuses of the Republican and Democratic parties were unanimously elected today. The Republican members are Dalzell, Smith, Fassett, Lawrence and Bontell. The Democratic members are Champ, Clark, Underwood, Fitzgerald and Dixon.

**GIRLS BURNED TO DEATH.**

CHICAGO, March 25.—Twenty-two girls met a horrible death today in the fire that destroyed a furniture factory where they were at work. The fire swept through the factory at such a rate that the girls were cut off from every avenue of escape and were burned to death before the eyes of the firemen and the crowd assembled.

**OLD EXPLORER DEAD.**

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—Galen Clarke, who discovered the California big trees many years ago, is dead, at the age of ninety-six. Clarke is believed to have been the first white man to see the California big trees, the largest trees in the world.

**OF THE MULTITUDES**

who have used it, or are now using it, we have never heard of any one who has been disappointed in it. No claims are made for it except those which are amply justified by experience. In commending it to the afflicted we simply point to its record. It has done great things, and it is certain to continue the excellent work. There is—we may honestly affirm—no medicine which can be used with greater and more reasonable faith and confidence. It nourishes and keeps up the strength during those periods when the appetite fails and food cannot be digested. To guard against imitations this "trade mark" is put on every bottle of



"Wampole's Preparation," and without it none is genuine. 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. Taken before meals it creates an appetite, aids digestion, renews vital power, drives out disease germs, makes the blood rich, red and full of constructive elements, and gives back to the pleasures and labors of the world many who had abandoned hope. Doctor B. H. McCoy, of Canada, says: "I testify with pleasure to its unlimited usefulness as a tissue builder." Its curative powers can always be relied upon, and "You can trust it as the Ivy does the Oak." One bottle convinces. Avoid all unreliable imitations. Sold by chemists throughout the world.



## POLICE ROOM FULL OF BOYS

One Hundred Violators of the Out-After-Dark Law Were Arrested.

GIRLS ESCAPED THE RAID

Anxious Parents Flocked to Police Station to Pick Out Their Young Hopefuls.

Kids, big kids and little ones, white, brown, yellow and black, some with grins of pride and others with tears washing furrows down their cheeks, some ragged and some showing that they had been carefully smoothed out by a mother's hand, were gathered in by the police last night to the number of approximately a hundred. The number is only approximate because it was impossible to count them as they swirled around in the detective's assembly room at headquarters. They were all boys and they had all been grabbed by the officers for being on the street after seven o'clock unaccompanied by some one old enough to look after them. All were under fifteen years old and one was three on Washington's birthday.

The law of the Territory, passed in solemn session of the legislature, ordains that boys and girls under fifteen years of age must be home when the clock strikes seven. The boys did not know this, or if they did they had forgotten. At any rate the police officers picked them up on the streets last night by the patrol wagon full. Some of them were hanging around the entrances of the moving picture shows; others were skylarking generally throughout Chinatown, but the majority had listened to the siren song of the merry-go-round hurdy-gurdy and were roused about the circling horses all ready for bagging. All were terrified when the clutch of the law fell upon them, but the majority recovered their nerve when turned loose in the detective room. At nine o'clock last night, just before the string of anxious parents began to arrive for boys and explanations, the whole members of the contingent were grouped about a big table, planning a protest against their arrest without due process of law. The orientals were squatted patiently around the walls, waiting for what fate had in store for them, while Hawaiians and half-whites divided their time between listening to the discourse at the table and wrestling under the noses of the guarding peace officers. In the corners a few of the younger ones wept and wanted their mothers.

"What do you think about this?" an Advertiser reporter inquired of the chairman of the indignation meeting. "This is sure rotten!" came the quick response, while another of the council seized a copy of The Advertiser from the table and thrust it under the reporter's nose.

"Advertiser, mister! Lots of news!" The sally was greeted with applause, and the Korean policeman sternly issued a warning that if there were not less noise the whole bunch would be held for examination before Judge Whitney. That took the edge off the joke.

Among the crowd were several little pale bootblacks, who had their kit boxes over their shoulders. One boy had a cane-bottomed chair for customers' use, which he used himself during the incarceration.

"Say, why ain't there any girls pulled, I'd like to know!" demanded one youth, whose ideas of chivalry had been beaten out by his ideas of the equality of the sexes. Chief of Detectives McDuffie was asked the same question later, for, as a matter of fact, not one representative of the fair sex came within the range of vision of the officers on the roundup.

"The girls were smarter than the boys," explained the chief. As soon as the first arrest was made they scattered for home.

About 9 o'clock anxious parents began to arrive at the police station to report missing boys. There was some indignation at first when it was explained that a hundred answering that description were upstairs awaiting owners, but the indignation was soothed away when the sections of the law were read. Then came the picking out of the right boys. One would suppose that any father and any mother could know his or her chick in a million; but they can't. This was demonstrated last night, when parents wandered through the army of small boys, peering at the various faces and having to make the round two or three times in order to get the right one. One little Japanese mother stood in the center of the room and clucked out a Japanese name, for all the world like a mother hen trying to coax a duckling out of a mud puddle.

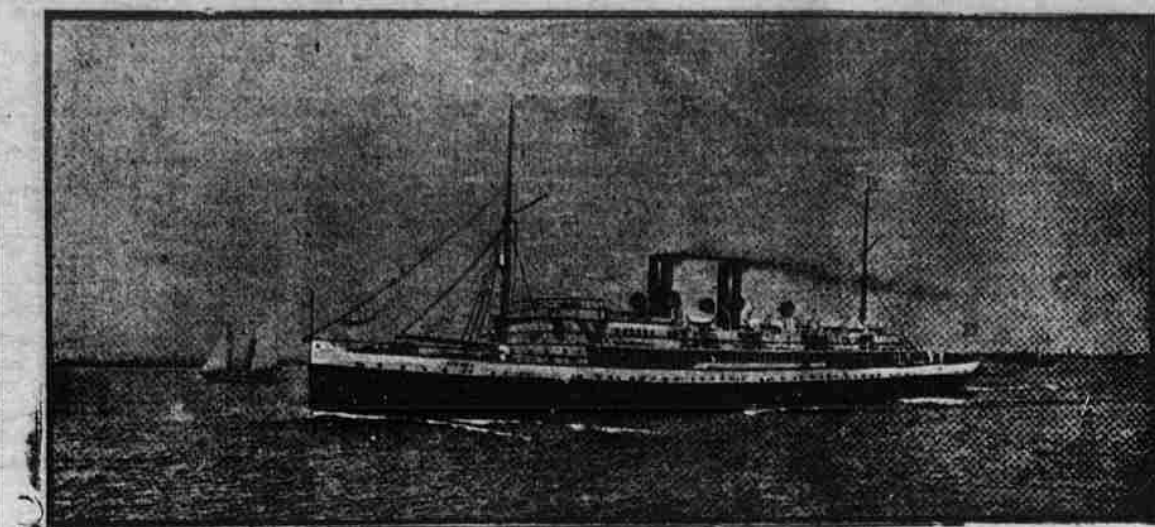
One man searched and searched. "Call out the name of your boy," the chief suggested. "Not me," said the chief, keeping up his growl. "If I ain't in world hide somewhere. He hasn't been home since 9 o'clock yesterday morning."

By 10:30 o'clock the gathering had been dispersed, those boys whose parents failed to call for them being sent home with a stern admonition to let their fathers know where they had been and in keep off the streets after dark in future. All cheerfully agreed to both things and ducked.

"I think this will have a good effect," said McDuffie, smiling after his father as a gathering of children and a few more afterwards in a hushed tone. "I think they will stay home now for a few days."

## THE SIERRA STARTS ON LOCAL RUN, CAPTAIN HOUDLETTE IN COMMAND

Larger Liner, Completely Refitted and Made an Oil-Burner, Replaces the Little Alameda as the Oceanic Company's Honolulu Ferryboat.



S. S. SIERRA, BIGGEST LOCAL STEAMER HONOLULU HAS YET HAD.

On schedule time the Oceanic steamship Sierra left San Francisco yesterday for Honolulu and is due here on Friday morning. The Sierra replaces the old Alameda on the San Francisco-Honolulu run. She carries about two hundred cabin passengers.

The Sierra is reported to have had a full list of passengers booked. At

least she will arrive here with a large number of passengers.

The Oceanic company has refitted the Sierra throughout and she is now considered a first-class liner in every respect. She has been converted into an oil-burner, thereby increasing her speed materially, and she is reckoned as one of the fastest of the vessels leaving San Francisco. Her cabin accommodations have been entirely refitted and

a wireless plant installed. Everything about the steamer has been brought up to date.

Captain Houdlette, her commander when she was in the San Francisco-Honolulu-Australia service, is again in command of the vessel. Purser Thomas Smith of the Alameda holds the same job aboard the Sierra, and there will be many old faces among the officers and crew.

## THE ROYAL GUESTS OF COLONEL ROOSEVELT



PRINCE AND PRINCESS EITEL-FREDERICK, OF GERMANY.

CAIRO, Egypt, March 28.—Colonel Roosevelt has invited the German Royal Prince, Eitel-Frederick, and the Princess to be his guests at tea tomorrow, the invitation having been

accepted by the royal couple.

The former President is showing much attention to the grandson of the German Emperor and his young wife, they having been of the party which

accompanied him on his excursion to the pyramids last week. Other distinguished visitors in Cairo will be included among Colonel Roosevelt's guests to meet the Prince and Princess.

## FIFTH CLAIMS SENATORSHIP

Two Out of Three Republican Nominations Declared Due to Fifth District.

W. O. Smith, president of the senate, stated yesterday, in connection with reports that he was on the Republican list of candidates for a nomination for the senate in the coming campaign, that he was not a candidate. Senator Smith said that he would not consent to be a candidate, unless conditions are such that he feels it very important for him to run.

This may be taken as meaning that Senator Smith will not run unless he gets deeply interested in the campaign and is wanted as a candidate, but the senator had nothing to say as to what might happen to induce him to run.

Discussion of the senatorial ticket has brought out the fact that the fifth district men claim that two of the three senators should be from that district this year, according to the unwritten law of the party. There has been an understanding between fourth and fifth district men that the two districts should alternate in having two of the three senatorial nominations. As a matter of law, the island of Oahu is all one senatorial district. But as a matter of politics, it is two districts, and there is a general understanding that they shall alternate in having the senatorships.

In the list of a dozen prominent Republicans willing to be candidates for the senate next November, W. O. Smith and W. C. Juhl are the only fifth district men. This means that if the Republican party stands by the existing district arrangement there will be a dozen or so men in the fourth district hunting for one nomination for there will be only one due the fourth district this time.

## HILLO MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP PLAN

Proposal of Republicans to Operate Electric Light and Telephone Works.

HILLO, March 24.—A rather startling proposition was brought up last night at the meeting of the Republican county committee, held in the county building. By a unanimous vote the committee passed a recommendation to the board of supervisors that the county construct and maintain its own electric light plant. The matter was brought up in general discussion and it was stated that the county is now paying between \$300 and \$325 per month for street lights alone and that the bills for lighting the county building, the county offices, stables and waterworks added to this it frequently runs it up close to \$600.

After the meeting had adjourned more talk on the socialistic line was indulged in on the sidewalk and it was proposed that the county should install an automatic telephone system, some of those present believing that it would be a very good paying proposition.

## A SHOCKING CRIME.

NEW YORK, March 27.—A crime that has attracted national attention, on account of its unusual atrocity, was committed here yesterday by an eighteen-year-old youth. He enticed a girl of fifteen years to his room by promises of employment. He murdered the girl, soaked the body in kerosene and attempted to burn it. He finally placed the remains in a sack, which was seized by the police when he was arrested.

## STRIKERS BACKING DOWN.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—Signs of the disintegration of the general strike are increasing. The sympathetic strike of other unions will be called off at a meeting of the unionists to be held tomorrow.

## ENTICED BY SEA STORIES

Missing Seattle Boy May Have Been Shanghaied on Honolulu Bound Boat.

Enticed by stories of adventure at sea, told him by a new found friend, a drunken sailor, Charley Lambert, aged thirteen, has fled from his home at West Seattle, and is believed to be on his way to Honolulu, if he has not already arrived here. Matron McAbee of the Salvation Army Home has received a personal letter from a close friend of the boy's mother, asking her to take measures to ascertain the boy's whereabouts, if he really has come to the Hawaiian Islands.

The parents believe the boy has been shanghaied and fear that if this is true they will never see their son again for years. During the first week in March the boy left his home one morning, ostensibly to go to school as usual. He told his mother he wanted to get an early start. That was the last seen of him. On a street car he met a couple of schoolmates and told them that he was not going to school, but intended making a long trip, going first to Victoria and thence to Honolulu and other far distant places. He showed them a rifle which he had surreptitiously slipped from home. Several hours later he was seen in the company of a drunken sailor in a waterfront pawn shop trying to sell the gun.

## ROOSEVELT IN CAIRO.

CAIRO, Egypt, March 26.—Colonel Roosevelt received the resident American of the city today, the affair being the occasion for marked demonstrations of the high regard in which he is held by his countrymen.

## SHOULD TERRITORY WATCH COUNTIES?

Question of Responsibility for the Handling of Public Money.

THE RUMORS FROM HAWAII

Has Territory Power to Supervise the Counties' Expenditure of Territorial Money?

Is it the duty of the auditor of the Territory to keep track of the funds of the Territory, and watch how they are disbursed, after they are turned over to the counties and become county funds? This is a question that may come up for discussion in view of some reports which have been current since Auditor Fisher's hurry-up trip to Hawaii a few days ago to investigate accounts of the third circuit court.

Rumor had it for a time that some county matters were to be looked into by the auditor. There were reports that the books of the County of Hawaii, if carefully gone over, would show some strange things, and that Fisher had gone to look them over, and though it developed, as published in The Advertiser, that he had gone to investigate territorial court accounts, the question of his duty to watch county finances was raised, and it may come up for serious discussion.

The money which is disbursed by the counties mostly comes from the Territory, being turned over at stated periods from the territorial tax collections. It is territorial money. When the county system was inaugurated, the territorial auditor assisted in the work of starting the county bookkeeping systems. At the present time, as each county has its own auditor, the Territory merely turns over the money and leaves it to the county auditors and other officers to see that things are all right.

But a question is being raised as to whether the auditor of the Territory is not responsible for the money beyond the time when it leaves his hands and passes into the treasuries of the counties.

In the case of criminal matters, though there are separate county departments, the Territory retains power of supervision. The county attorneys are expressly made deputies of the attorney-general, however, and there is no provision making county auditors deputies of the territorial auditor. There are sections of the law which provide that the territorial auditor shall examine the books of all "public accountants."

## OPIUM MAY BE LANDED AT HILLO

Dame rumor has it that the Hilo Japanese fisherman are having a fine time of late, but that they are not making their money out of fish altogether, says the Hawaii Herald. Opium smuggling is said to prove a very much more remunerative labor than fishing and the market prices of the drug are at present so high that a comparatively small haul, which can easily be shipped to Honolulu for disposal, means a fat profit. The powerful gasoline sampans are said to be bringing in the stuff from outside, possibly dropped over from a steamer with a buoy attached, which gives the location to the opium fisher. On account of the recent disclosures in Honolulu that port is being very carefully watched and it is believed that Hilo has been selected as the basis for operations.

Of course after the opium has once been landed here it is the easiest possible thing to get it to Honolulu. Mr. Smuggler, with a basket well filled with dope, simply goes down to see some of his friends, going as a deck passenger of course, so as to arouse no suspicion. When he reaches the Oahu port he simply makes one sale of his lot, takes his pay in good gold coin and returns to Hilo to wait for the next shipment. Very little work has been done, certainly by no means as much as would have been needed on a hard trip after deep sea fish, there has been practically no danger, as the representatives of Uncle Sam on the Island of Hawaii are too few to cause any great amount of alarm to smugglers, and the profits have been very large. In fact it is really quite a tempting business.

## ORGANIZING FOR A JAPANESE BAND

HILLO, March 24.—The Japanese at the Honolulu boarding school are preparing to break out in the musical line and have made all preparations for the organization of a full band of twenty-six pieces. The instruments have been ordered and are now on hand. Joaquim Carvalho, of the Hilo band, will act as instructor and pay a visit to Honolulu each week to teach the break out in the musical line and after they have become proficient they will probably give concerts in this town on holidays.

## STAND UNRIVALLED.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never disappoints those who use it for obtaining cough, colds and irritations of the throat, and lungs. It stands unrivaled as a remedy for all throat and lung diseases. For sale by all dealers. Hosiery, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

## NEW PLAN TO OUST THE SPEAKER

The War Against Cannon Starts Again in the National Capital.

AN OUTSIDER TO PRESIDE

Insurgents Want Speaker's Clerk to Be Made Presiding Officer.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The fight against Speaker Cannon is to be resumed in congress next week, according to persistent rumors in circulation in Washington last night, and it may lead to adoption of a new system of carrying on the house business. It is proposed to have a presiding officer who is not a member of the house.

The English plan of having a parliamentarian, not on the roll of members acting as presiding officer, is being put forward by the anti-Cannon members.

Asher Hinds, at present clerk at the Speaker's desk, is suggested for presiding officer. As clerk at the desk of the Speaker, Hinds has practically been Speaker in many sessions, being the man who keeps track of debates and motions and enables the Speaker to make rulings. The insurgent plan is to amend the house rules so that the presiding officer shall be a non-member, and substitute Hinds for Cannon.

## AETNA'S ERUPTION HAS RUN ITS COURSE

CATANIA, Sicily, March 26.—Present indications are that the volcanic eruption has passed its worst stages and the people are beginning to recover their equilibrium. The rumblings of the earth have ceased, and the lava flow from the newly-opened craters is diminishing.

The flow of the lava was very rapid, however, during the period of greatest activity, and the lava rivers already cover an area of twenty-five miles long and varying in width from one to nine miles.

## SECRETARY BALLINGER WILL BE A WITNESS

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Secretary Ballinger will testify before the congressional investigating committee in his own behalf.

This announcement was made today after the committee had once refused the request of the prosecution that Ballinger and his witnesses be called.

The defense opened its case today, and Attorney Vertes in his preliminary speech promised to prove that the testimony given by Inspector Glavis and others against Mr. Ballinger was fabricated.

## VESUVIUS IS NOW SHOWING ACTIVITY

Alarm in Naples—Sicilians Also Fear for Earthquakes from Choked Aetna.

NAPLES, Italy, March 28.—Yesterday five new fissures opened in the central crater of Vesuvius and the great volcano is showing signs of an activity in sympathy with the throes of Mt. Aetna.

As yet there is no great activity within any of the Vesuvian craters, but the manifestations are being watched with the greatest interest by the corps of scientific observers gathered about the cone. The inhabitants of the surrounding countryside are, in many instances, in a state of panic and there is consternation throughout some quarters of the city, where the memory of the last seismic disturbances and the disasters that resulted is fresh in the people's mind.

## Expecting Earthquake Shock.

CATANIA, Sicily, March 28.—The internal activity of Mt. Aetna has increased appreciably during the past twenty-four hours, but the flow of lava from the crater is much slower than it has been for some days. It is feared here that unless the active internal flows can force a new passage for themselves, there will be serious earthquake disturbances. General alarm is felt throughout the province.

## EXPLORING IN ALASKA.

Captain J. C. Castner, U. S. A., will give an address this evening before the men's League of Central Union church on "An Exploring Trip Through Alaska." The address will be illustrated with stereopticon. Captain Castner was the hero of a remarkable trip through Alaska some years ago. His party was practically given up for lost, but when he finally emerged from the wilds it was found that he and companions had done a great amount of exploring and map-making.

## MISTAKE SOMEWHERE.

"Miss Fangle is a homoeopathist, isn't she?" queried the tourist. "Well, I—uh—don't think so," replied young Fangle. At least she was never at home when I told her so."—Chicago News.



## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

WILLIAM O. MATHERSON

EDITOR

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : MARCH 29

## PERELSTROUS AND THE RUSSIANS.

With Mr. Perelstros on the ground there should be no further difficulty in settling once for all the Russian matter. What promises were or were not made to the laborers in Harbin can be learned; whether the laborers or the ones who recruited them or either have been at fault can be threshed out, and whether the newcomers are prepared to go to work or continue in the course they set out for themselves can be cleared up.

Mr. Perelstros states that he is convinced that the whole trouble is a mistake. What the public wants to know is, who made the mistake? If extravagant representations were made to the laborers, then the recruiting agents are the ones in error; if the Russians simply came to the opinion that their presence here is so indispensable that anything they may ask for will be given them, then they are the mistaken ones; while if they are only acting in their accustomed manner since arrival, the Territory has made a mistake in bringing them and the sooner they are shipped out and the mistake remedied the better.

The Advertiser believes that it will be learned that the Russians have been misled, partly by themselves and mainly by others. A mistaken idea of conditions in "America" and an exaggerated conception of the riches to be gained in the land of the free without effort have probably resulted in the building of many castles in the air on the part of the newcomers, castles which have not as yet been wholly dissipated. Imagination has taken the place of good sense of proportion and self-delusion has resulted. In connection with this has been the work of those with half-digested socialistic ideas, who have taken advantage of the credulity of the newcomers to instill crude ideas of equality and profit-sharing into their minds, giving them a false perspective of the position in which they stand. Coupled with this has been the ideas of opposition engendered by the treatment accorded them by some few of the officials with whom the newcomers first came into contact.

We sincerely hope that Mr. Perelstros may be able to straighten things out. As matters stand at present the situation has cleared off to a very large extent. The majority of the Russians are commencing to see reason, although the work of the mischiefmaker still remains in evidence in some cases.

The Territory needs the Russians, not to the extent perhaps that some of the Russians have led themselves to believe, but to an extent that will make the necessity for deporting any considerable number of them something to be very much regretted. The fact that a number of them are mechanics should not detract from their desirability, although the importation of such labor was not aimed at in the immigration income tax bill. The Territory needs mechanics now and will need them still more in the near future, when the rush of actual construction work begins at Pearl Harbor and elsewhere according to the military and naval plans.

It is reported that there is a sentiment antagonistic to the employment of Russians anywhere but on the plantations, among the Hawaiian voters, who imagine that they see themselves supplanted in certain lines of work by mechanics brought in by public money. It is perhaps natural that some such idea should come to the Hawaiians, but it is quite without foundation in fact. There is room today in this city for more citizen mechanics and those in line for citizenship than are available. Within a very short while there will have to be hundreds brought down from the mainland.

In the majority of cases the Russians have shown themselves to be good laborers. It is not their hands but their heads that have gone wrong. Wherever the agitators have left them alone they are doing well.

If Mr. Perelstros can straighten out matters and remain here until things are going smoothly, the money sent to Manchuria may not have been thrown away after all.

## THE STRUGGLE AT WASHINGTON.

Clamor arising from the battle over the prostrate body of Speaker Cannon has distracted public attention from the greater battle going on in comparative silence between the forces of the former chief forester, Gifford Pinchot, and those of the secretary of the interior, Richard A. Ballinger. To the country at large it matters little whether Joe Cannon or someone else be Speaker of the house of representatives. The principle of the fight is the same, however, as that involved in the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy, the rights of the people against the corporations. The one struggle involves the other, but the spectacular combat in the house detracts more than it should from the one being carried on in committee room of the senate.

The proceedings there are not particularly interesting; there is nothing sensational about them; only occasionally has there been an episode of lively interest and occasionally a tilt between the lawyers, or between the members of the committee and a witness. Mr. Pinchot is fighting for a great principle, and, like the crusaders of old, he is carrying himself with an air of determination that shows his consciousness of right and duty. On the other hand, Mr. Ballinger is fighting for his reputation and the credit of the administration to which he belongs, and the administration members of the committee are doing everything they can to prevent a verdict of guilty.

Secretary Ballinger does not realize, it would seem from dispatches, how serious his situation actually is. He is not accused of crime, but he is accused of neglecting the interests of the government and of refusing to protect the public domain from speculators who were at one time his clients and who represent the great horde of land grabbers that has gobbled up already a large portion of the natural resources of this country, for which they have never given the government any remuneration.

Mr. Ballinger has the sympathy of the official population of Washington—at least the ostensible sympathy. Mr. Pinchot has the sympathy and support of the unofficial public and of all those formerly connected with the administration of President Roosevelt.

Nobody ever suggested that there is anything wrong about Gifford Pinchot, except that he was guilty of insubordination in coming to the defense of Glavis when the latter was denounced as a fraud and a liar in the report of the attorney-general to congress. Pinchot did not believe that to be true. He believed that Glavis was an honest man and a faithful, conscientious public official, and he wrote a letter to Senator Dooliver declaring his faith and defending Glavis, which he insisted should be printed in the same issue of the Congressional Record that contained Attorney-General Wickesham's report on the case. Secretary Wilson, his superior officer, it is said, forbade him to do this, but Pinchot's sense of duty was stronger than his sense of official propriety. He published his defense of his friend and was dismissed from the public service for insubordination.

At the present time, the defense is presenting its evidence before the committee. The Pinchot witnesses have probably failed to establish beyond the straining of legal points any direct lapses from duty on the part of Secretary Ballinger, and if President Taft is satisfied with a "not proven" verdict, the secretary of the interior will have won out.

Such an administration victory would weaken it, however, in the popular opinion. The public is not as yet convinced of Taft's subservience to the organization, but the triumph of Ballinger over Pinchot, unless the defense is stronger than the people suppose it will be, will go far in forming such a conviction.

When Roosevelt leaned gracefully against the pyramid yesterday and passed the time of day with the Sphinx, does anyone suppose that he called to mind the name of the man who also visited that spot in the height of his glory and afterwards came back from Egypt? And do you suppose that there was any thought of Waterloo in his mind?

A contemporary suggests that Roosevelt may want to talk over with Ambassador Miran the question of the suspension of the consular law. Considering that the ambassador to Turkey, when a cabinet member, had to pay a fine to get back to the mainland from Hawaii, his opinion of the law may be easily guessed.

In Manila they have organized the Sons of the American Revolution, but the dispatches do not say for or against.

STRANGE SCENES  
AT THE CAPITOLRussians Continue to Declare All  
Sorts of Wild Promises  
Were Made.

(Continued from Page One.)  
marched across the lawn, climbed the stairs and crowded into the office of Secretary Mott-Smith. The old portraits of dead and gone kings and queens have in the past decade or two looked down on some strange spectacle, but on none stranger than that presented yesterday when the bewildered Russian immigrants thronged about Governor Frear and Secretary Mott-Smith to tell their story and ask for help.

There were several hundred of them there, virtually all of the 600 immigrants released in the morning from quarantine, and in addition, all those who came to the Islands earlier, went to work on the plantations, then quit and came back to Honolulu.

A good-looking, sturdy, self-respecting crowd of men and women they were, and with them were their children, the children they brought to Hawaii to make citizens of the greatest republic in the world. The men were eager but respectful, and when some enthusiast, moved suddenly by a new thought as to his wrongs, tried to interrupt the proceedings with his own particular story, he was quickly silenced with hisses and murmured words of caution.

## A Clean Lot.

And they were clean, considering what they have been through. Some of them were almost foppishly clothed, according to the Russian standard. One stalwart chap who stood as close as he could to the Governor wore a blue silk blouse; others had smocks gaily embroidered about the neckband. Most of the men wore the long soft boots peculiar to Russia, and nearly all had their waists encircled by the broad leather belt of the Russian peasant. There were a few with a sleepy, stupid, ox-like look in their eyes, but they were decidedly in the minority. Most of the crowd appeared decidedly intelligent, the kind that should make the kind of citizens that Hawaii needs.

Out in the corridor, on the upper lanais and sitting about on the grass of the yard were the women and children, the latter all, without exception, sturdy appearing youngsters who cared not a whit for the troubles of their fathers but were entirely content to turn somersaults on the grass and run about, gazing with questioning eyes at the strangers who passed along the walks.

## Spokesman Chosen.

When the crowd surged up the stairs and started to pour into his office, Secretary Mott-Smith came out and addressed them, through an interpreter, explaining that his office was not big enough to accommodate them, but if they would get together and make up their minds what they wanted to say, and then send in a delegation, he would be glad to listen to them.

The Russians conferred for a few minutes and then selected a spokesman, who entered the office. But he was immediately followed by all his countrymen who could crowd in, while those who could not find room inside thronged the windows and doors, some standing on tip-toe to peer over the shoulders of their fellows; and try to hear what was being said inside.

## The Moses of the Russians.

Grouped about the big desk were Secretary Mott-Smith, in his chair of office and presiding over the strange meeting; Governor Frear, Attorney-General Lindsay, Perelstros, Henry O'Sullivan, who took down stenographically the questions and answers; the interpreters, and Attorney Lightfoot, who was fondly referred to by the immigrants as the "Moses of the Russians."

There was no member of the board of immigration present; the task of trying to settle the difficulty has apparently been left to Mr. Mott-Smith. Certainly no one could handle the problem better than he handled it yesterday.

## Wanted the Truth.

Secretary Mott-Smith at the beginning told the Russians that he wanted to get at the truth of the whole matter, to find out from them just what they were promised before they left Russia, just what has been done for them since they landed in Honolulu and just what are their grievances. The entire investigation was conducted by him, except that now and then the Governor asked a question or Perelstros denied some accusation made against him or offered some explanation.

## Perelstros Accused.

The immigrants appeared to have a special grievance against Perelstros and to hold him personally responsible for all their misfortunes, real or imaginary. They claimed openly and defiantly that he and Atkinson deliberately misrepresented conditions, made promises which have not been kept and deceived them in many ways. One man boldly charged that he, before leaving Manchuria, gave Mr. Perelstros five hundred rubles to change into American money and that he has never got it back.

Mr. Perelstros made no reply to the charges of his accusers, saying instead that he would wait until they were through before making his own statement. As the hearing was not concluded yesterday afternoon but was continued until this morning, he did not make whatever statement he expects to make.

It would be difficult to set forth all the grievances of the Russian immigrants, for each one seems to have his own pet grievance. But there are a number of complaints which they all make. Most of them were summarized by the first spokesman—there were several pushed forward before the hearing adjourned for the day.

## The Question of Pay.

One of the chief difficulties appears to be over the pay promised the immigrants. The civil trouble seems to be that some of them know something about American money and does not understand the relative purchasing

power of a dollar and a ruble. But they were all agreed that they were promised forty-five rubles or forty-five dollars, they did not appear to be very clear as to which, but were sure that the pay, whichever it was, represented the purchasing price of forty-five rubles.

The spokesman said that they were promised, in addition to the forty-five rubles if they cared to work on the plantations, free houses, free medical attendance, free water and wood and free electric light. They were told that interpreters would be provided by the plantations to teach them the English language, and that each bunch should not be separated from the next nearest by more than five miles. Their houses were to be close to their work. Their women and boys were to get at least half the pay of the men and those unable at any time to work on account of sickness were also to get half-pay. They were to be furnished free their tools and instruments.

## Promises Not Kept.

"These promises," said the spokesman, "have not been kept. Our houses are not what were promised us. And they are, in many instances, not near our work; we have to ride a long way in the cars and then walk a long way, and we have to come back that way in the evening. No interpreters have been supplied us; we have to buy our own tools, must own our own knives. And we have to pay twice as much at the plantation stores for what we buy as we would have to pay at the stores in the city."

"Some of us have worked for four months and can't save a cent and we are in debt. Mr. Perelstros put it in the papers in Russia how we were treated there; that's how we are treated here."

## Came as Settlers.

"We didn't come here, anyway, as plantation laborers; we came as settlers. But we find that we have to work on the plantations, where we can't save anything."

"The first two months those of us who were on Hawaii had much sickness among us because we could get no fresh meat. And we had no iceboxes to keep things from spoiling."

"Nobody has a cent. I myself came here last November. In Russia I was a bookkeeper, a farmer and a manufacturer. I went to Olat, and couldn't even get a house for myself; I had to live in one room, and in the next room was a family of six people."

Secretary Mott-Smith, by a series of questions, went at length into the relative prices of the necessities of life here and in Manchuria. The spokesman said that in Manchuria one could buy about one hundred pounds of rye flour for two dollars; rice costs five cents a pound, sugar twelve to thirteen cents. He didn't know anything about the price of sugar here, because he had not been able to save enough money to buy it, except for a pound and a half that he was able to afford one month.

## Are All "Mad."

Another man who was called upon to give his views said that he left Waineka plantation because he had to work ten hours a day with only half an hour in which to rest. He had been in Honolulu a week and had been unable to find any work here. "We can't stay on the plantations," he said, "because of the misrepresentation. I am mad; all the Russian people are mad, because we have been deceived."

"In Russia," interrupted the first speaker, who could speak English to some extent, "we had all the sugar and everything we wanted. All Russian people leave in Russia more better than they leave here. Meester Perelstros promised zem better conditions, more than better, here. I am not desiring to stay in Russia; I want to work here."

## Dimitro's Ideas.

A burly immigrant who gave his name as Dimitro was shoved forward to speak. He is one of the lot that was released from quarantine yesterday and he had acquired a large ingrowing grouse. He at first said he wouldn't talk, as Mr. Lightfoot was the one who represented them, and if Mr. Mott-Smith wanted to find out anything, he could find out through the lawyer. And then he began to talk.

"Mr. Perelstros and Mr. Atkinson recruited us in Manchuria," he said, "and we came out here and began to ask for what had been promised us, and everything was denied. We asked the planters to let us go to look at the plantations and we were refused. We were never against the planters. We were willing to go at our own cost, but they wouldn't let us. That's the reason they chased us out of the place we were staying and sent us over to Quarantine Island, and that's why the planters refused to give us food."

"We were all well, in good condition, but they gave us the worst place they could find. The reason some of us got sick was because we had to stay in a bad place and were hungry. The planters kept us hungry so we would have to go to work in order to save our lives. That's why we have taken up with Mr. Lightfoot. He is the Moses of the Russian people and we are very thankful for him."

And so the story went, each one who was called upon telling it with his own peculiar variations, but all agreeing that they had been deceived and that conditions in these islands had been misrepresented by the special agents of the board of immigration. A very few seemed a little disposed toward bravado, a little belligerent, a little infected with the seeds of discontent that have probably been carefully sown by certain professional malecontents. But most of them were very respectful and very much in earnest.

No result has yet been accomplished, but Mr. Mott-Smith will go on with the hearing this morning and will make every effort to get at the root of the trouble, as nothing can be done toward pacifying the immigrants until it is definitely known what is the actual cause of their discontent and their refusal to go to work.

Lieut. C. M. Austin, U. S. N., who was ordered to Tokyo to study the Japanese language, married before leaving, and was stopped en route to San Francisco, and ordered to Olat Island. The department does not want the attention of student officers divided with a bride.

Lieut. Sir Edward Shackleton will make another dash for the south pole.

AMERICA WILL  
PROTECT  
CHINARussian Paper Publishes Alleged  
Text of Proposed Chinese  
Agreement.

AIMED AT THE JAPANESE

Should Any Power Attack China,  
America Would Go to  
the Rescue.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.—What purports to be the text of a proposed treaty between the United States and China was published yesterday in the Rech, a leading paper of this city and is attracting a great amount of attention from the government officials and others. The text shows that the United States is willing to assume a defensive alliance with China and is taken to confirm the many rumors of late in diplomatic circles to the effect that America stood ready to back China against Japan and Russia.

The treaty announces that America stands for the principle of the open door, without allowing any nation to impose commercial treaty obligations upon China not shared in equally by all the nations of the world. It affirms the confidence of the American government in the power of the Chinese government to regulate its internal affairs and pledges the army and navy forces of the United States to assist China in the event of her fleet being attacked by the fleet of any other power.

The Rech report has been sent throughout the world and is said to be receiving considerable attention in all the capitals of Europe.

## STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following sales were recorded on the stock exchange yesterday:

Ewa—50, 25 @ 34.25; 15 @ 34.50.  
Honolulu—10 @ 22.25.  
Oahu—50 @ 37.75; 5 @ 38; 10 @ 37.75.  
Waialua—80 @ 135; 5, 9 @ 135.  
Paahua—15 @ 29.25.  
Brewery—10 @ 17.25.

## AN EXCELLENT LINIMENT.

Every family and especially those who reside in the country should be provided at all times with a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. There is no telling when it may be wanted in case of an accident or emergency. It is most excellent in all cases of rheumatism, sprains and bruises. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

There will be a new appraisalment of the estate of Mrs. Astor as the surrogate does not believe the tale of "tarnished splendors" and imitation jewels.

SHIP EDWARD SEWALL MAY  
EXPLAIN AN OCEAN MYSTERY

Down in the spacious hold of the great American ship Edward Sewall, close to the lowest plates riveted to the keelson, the officers and crew of the ship are at work removing the lower part of the huge forward steel mast, the part that buckled under the tremendous heat caused by fire in the coal cargo while the vessel was en route from Norfolk to Honolulu.

The topmast and all the upper yards of the foremast have been removed and even the topmast of the mizenmast has been lowered so that the vessel now has the appearance of a vessel which has passed through a hurricane and suffered considerable damage. The topmast and yards, also of steel, weigh many tons. The smallest yard weighs eight tons and the others are extremely heavy. Taking the tremendous weight of the mast itself, composed entirely of thick steel plates, and the wire rigging, a downward pressure of a few score of tons weight has been exerted on the keelson, which sank a few inches while the fire was raging in the hold a few weeks ago.

When the board of survey examined the foot of the buckled foremast they found that the fire had melted the steel about two feet above the collar which rests upon the keelson. Under this white heat the mast crumpled and fused and sank down upon the collar, falling over on one side, while the steel melting above began to sag down on the opposite side until that portion was lower than the collar. The soft material rounded under the collar and when the mass finally cooled the mast had not only buckled but locked itself on both the upper and lower sides of the keelson like a clamp. Had not the crew found the fire at a critical moment and subdued the fire, the melting process would have gone on a few hours more until the keelson would have been caused the great steel mast

EASTER OFFERINGS  
NEARLY \$30,000A Gift of \$25,000 for Foreign  
Missions Was Announced  
Yesterday.

"It would be hard to find a happier minister within the confines of our great country this resurrection morning than your minister," said Pastor Scudder in commencing his special Easter announcement yesterday morning. Then he went on to tell how the trustees had just completed the purchase of the most centrally located lot in College Hills, containing one and a half acres of land, as a site for Central Union Church's extension in that section of town. He followed this by adding that one of the families of the church had decided to help make the Easter offering to the American Board worthy of the grand work accomplished through the missionaries sent to Hawaii by that historic organization in this its centennial year.

The members of this family presented as their share of the collection a contribution of \$25,000 to the trustees of the church, the income to be devoted every year to extending the work of foreign missions under the auspices of the American Board. The donors were willing to have this annual donation go through the channel of Central Union Church so as to include the needy fields aided in the foreign parish of the church and to rally in its support the prayer and sympathy of its members.

The church was crowded to the doors at morning worship where this announcement was made.

After the sermon the annual offering for the American Board was taken and amounted to \$4366.50, by many times the largest collection for foreign missions ever made by the church. More than 500 separate donors joined in this centennial contribution.

ARMY USING  
ISLAND HORSESForty From the Parker Ranch  
Brought Here for Fifth  
Cavalry.

Forty horses reared on the Parker ranch, Island of Hawaii, arrived here yesterday on the steamer Likelike from Kawaihae and the majority of them will be sent out to Schofield Barracks, Leilehua, and assigned to various troops of the Fifth Cavalry.

This is the first large batch of Island-bred horses that has been purchased by the war department for the cavalry arm of the service. When the Fifth Cavalry arrived here about a year ago it was stated by one of the ranking officers that the government would probably give authority for the purchase of Island-bred horses to fill up vacancies. Last year army officers went over to Hawaii and looked over the horses on various ranches and gave a favorable report on the mounts.

Captain Forsythe and Lieutenant Morrison of the Fifth Cavalry, accompanied by Doctor Edwards, veterinarian of the Fifth, acting as a commission, have been on Hawaii for some time selecting mounts, and the result of their choice arrived yesterday. Captain Forsythe has stated that there will be no trouble in obtaining horses from the island of Hawaii to fill the requirements of the service.

SHIP EDWARD SEWALL MAY  
EXPLAIN AN OCEAN MYSTERY

to slide off to one side, leaving the collar entirely, and two feet further down would have struck the bottom plates, crashing through them like so many sheets of paper. The mast would have torn away all the rigging and the yards would have collapsed upon the deck and sides of the steel ship, and her doom would have been a matter of only a few minutes.

The captain and crew realized this, for in the dead of night the forward boats were swung aft and made ready for launching into the sea. In the opinion of all shipmen who have seen the damage to the foot of the mast, the ship would have foundered in a few minutes after the mast had torn a hole through the bottom of the ship.

Captain Tripp, assistant harbormaster, and other waterfronters are inclined to the belief that possibly a similar accident befell the Arthur Sewall, sister ship to the Edward Sewall, and that the mast, plunging through the hull, sent her to the bottom. Since the day of her disappearance not a sign of her has appeared on any coast as far as known. No one, apparently, survived the disaster. The Arthur Sewall was loaded with coal, en route from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and she is now one of the sea's long list of mysteries.

The Sewall's foremast has been jacked up by a liberal use of sailropes, and the workmen are now engaged in cutting out the crumpled sections. New plates have been prepared, and as soon as the worthless section is out the new one will be substituted. The workmen perform their labor under the strong glare of two electric arc lights, supplied from the ship's own dynamo. The hold is entirely empty, and all vestiges of the fierce fire which raged there a few weeks ago have been removed.

The interior of the ship is a great gallery, looking large enough to hold a political convention. Those who do not go down to the sea in ships have little conception of the vastness of a ship's interior, where so many thousands of men or sugar or canned pineapples, etc., may be stored in the long trip around the globe to Philadelphia and New York.





# Digest of the World's Sugar News

CHURCHILL HARVEY-ELDER, FINANCIAL EDITOR



## The Sugar Market

### THE LOCAL FIELD.

Conditions continue favorable to growing cane and reports from the plantations are satisfactory. On the island of Hawaii the irrigated cane looks particularly flourishing. In some of the districts where irrigation is not the rule the 1911 crop is not as far along as it might be but there are no serious shortages.

On this island conditions are very satisfactory. The temperature has been fairly high and there has been a little rain. Harvesting has not been interfered with and the mills are grinding steadily. There is nothing to cause a revision of the forecasts for a banner sugar year.

### Shipping.

Shipping, which was rather backward toward the beginning of the season, has now almost caught up. The delay was caused by rough weather which made it impossible to load the Inter-Island steamers. Of late no trouble has been experienced however and the delay has been largely made up for.

Up to March 31 last year 157,700 tons of sugar had been shipped through the Factors. The total shipments on the corresponding date this year will amount to about 155,500 tons. There is every indication that the end of April will see the 1910 record ahead of that for the corresponding date in 1909.

Up to March 1 this year 111,450 tons of sugar had been shipped by the Factors. On the third sailing vessel Muriel sailed with 830 tons, on the fifth the Hiltonian took 3400 tons, on the eighth the Enterprise took 1130 tons, on the eleventh the sailing ship Olympic took 2200 tons, on the twelfth the Arizona took 12,030 tons, on the fifteenth the Lurline took 2830 tons, on the nineteenth the Nevada took 5200 tons, on the twenty-fifth the Virginian took 10,900 tons, on the twenty-sixth the Wilhelmina took 1490 tons.

The next and last ship to sail this month will be the Hyades which will leave on the twenty-eighth with 4000 tons.

The bark Fooning Suey is now in Honolulu harbor taking on stiffening and will proceed to Port Allen when ready. The ship Edward Sewall will soon proceed to Hilo. Both will load sugar but neither will sail this month.

The Andrew Welch and W. H. Marston are now in port here. The Hyades is loading at Kahului. The William P. Frye is also loading at the latter port. The John Ena is now fifteen days out from San Francisco for this port. The R. P. Rithet is at Hilo.

The William P. Frye, Fooning Suey, Edward Sewall and John Ena will carry their sugar to the Atlantic coast via the Horn. This will make six sailing vessels in all to make the Horn trip with sugar for the Factors this year, the Nuanu and the Erskine M. Phelps having already sailed. The John Ena will be the last of the Cape Horn sugar fleet this year.

Up to date 100,950 tons of Factors' sugar has arrived at its destination and 50,450 tons is afloat. Of the amount shipped 96,330 has gone via Tehuantepec, 6730 tons has gone via Cape Horn and 48,440 tons has been shipped to Coast refineries.

### WORLD'S MARKETS.

Willett & Gray's Journal, March 3. —Another eventful week in the sugar markets of the world, following close upon previous strong conditions appears to emphasize beyond controversy that the present campaign is based upon substantial conditions and will prove to be one of those very few campaigns of phenomenal prices which have appeared in years long gone by. The leading feature for this conviction comes constantly from European countries where evidence accumulates to warrant the repeated advances already made and making.

We lay more stress upon the European conditions and prospects than upon any possible difference of 100,000 tons in the Cuba crop from our estimate of 1,700,000 tons.

The consumption figures from September 1, 1909, to December 31, four months, for six countries of Europe show an increase of 28,099 tons, which should be added to anticipated requirements beyond those mentioned by us in our issue of February 17, 1910. Present prices have not checked increase of consumption thus far either there or here.

The movement in Cuba and the United States followed Europe closely in point of activity, though not in full quotations, the difference in parity between beet in Europe and centrifugals here being now 67 cents per 100

pounds, against 64 cents per 100 pounds last week.

As to activity, the week is not often equalled.

Beginning Friday, the sales to refiners for March shipment from Cuba were 100,000 bags at 3c. c. & f. (4.36c.), followed by 5000 bags April, at 3.05c. c. & f. (4.39c.). A resume of ten days sales up to Tuesday shows a total of 700,000 bags, or 100,000 tons, including prompt, early and late March and April, all practically at base of 3c. c. & f. (4.36c., landed).

Speculators took 100,000 bags of this, refiners increasing their supplies largely.

European speculators paid 31-16c. c. & f. for April moderately.

Tuesday, one refiner followed a jump in quotations in Europe and took 50,000 bags, late March and early April, at 31-16c. c. & f., and 3200 bags prompt at 3.03c. c. & f., raising spot quotation to 4.39c. per lb., where it remains at the close, with tone and tendency to continued firmness unless Europe turns easier temporarily.

Our refiners are in position, with their present spot and future supplies, to keep out of the market for awhile.

Our special cables from Cuba, given elsewhere, regarding drought, relate more to the next crop than to the present, as dry condition of ground will curtail plantings, although if the young canes do not mature to be cut this season our minimum crop estimate of 1,650,000 tons will be nearer correct than higher estimates given out.

Receipts at shipping ports begin to show declines.

The next European beet crop has favorable weather for field work, according to the cable advices of F. O. Licht.

United States four ports figures for week are, as a whole, favorable, inasmuch as they show increased melting for consumption.

### Refined.

Following raws, the refined market advanced 10 cents per 100 pounds to 5.25c., less one per cent. The new terms of selling refined at cash less one per cent basis instead of a higher price with allowances, went into effect March 1, and are now general.

Thus far new business at the advance is restricted by reason of the previous large purchases by jobbers filling up their stocks for a while. The next large business will no doubt be on the 5.25c. basis before another advance is made.

New Orleans also advanced ten points to 5.25c., less one per cent cash.

### UTILIZATION OF BYPRODUCTS.

Consul Felix S. S. Johnson of Bergen supplies the following account of the Norwegian utilization of a byproduct of sugar factories:

"The mortar from purifying the sugar liquid was formerly difficult to dispose of, but has recently been experimentally made into fertilizer at the A. Stege sugar refinery. To the mortar is added slacked lime and by an admixture of carbonic acid there is secured a sediment saturated with carbonate of potash, which by precipitation absorbs other organic compounds of the liquid in connection with phosphoric acid. The deposit or lime mixture is separated by filtering. How much phosphorus it contains will soon be ascertained through analysis at the Steins laboratory.

"The drying is accomplished by open interwoven iron bands passing through the mass and so arranged in the vat that they slide up and down between vertical sheeting plates. The heating of the iron plates is effected by the waste smoke from the factory chimney, the smoke entering in opposite direction to the movements of the rollers and being absorbed at the opposite end. When the drying plates have disposed of the mass, the iron bands pass over a series of conformed projections in such a way that they are bent over and the dried mortar falls off in irregular pieces the size of a nut. The material is then ground. The production this season has been 5000 tons, or a third of the factory's output of mortar, but if a market is found for the new fertilizer the whole of the factory's output may be worked up.

### CANE BORERS IN LOUISIANA.

The difference of opinion that has obtained in this State thus far as to the cause of the dead canes in the cane fields of Louisiana this year, is still an unsolved problem. Our belief in the beginning, as well as that of a number of practical observers, was that the dead canes were attributed to the September storm destroying their root system in degree, while the subsequent drought completed their destruction. Other observers found that all of the

dead canes that they examined were perforated by borers and they attributed the death of the canes to the borers.—Louisiana Planters.

### LIST OF HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTATIONS.

PLANTATION.	POSTOFFICE.	HONOLULU AGENTS.	MANAGER.
<b>Oahu.</b>			
Apokaa Sugar Co.	Ewa	Castle & Cooke.	G. F. Renton
Ewa Plantation Co.	Ewa	Castle & Cooke.	G. F. Renton
Waianae Co.	Waianae	J. M. Dowsett.	Fred Meyer
Waialua Agr. Co.	Waialua	Castle & Cooke.	W. W. Goodale
Kahuku Plant. Co.	Kahuku	Alexander & Baldwin.	Andrew Adams
Waimanalo Sugar Co.	Waimanalo	G. Brewer & Co.	G. Chalmers
Oahu Sugar Co.	Waipahu	H. Hackfeld & Co.	E. K. Bull
Honolulu Plant. Co.	Aiea	C. Brewer & Co.	James Gibb
Laie Plantation.	Laie	Alexander & Baldwin.	S. E. Woolley
Koolau Agr. Co.	Hanalei	Hawaiian Dev. Co.	J. J. Dowling
<b>Mau.</b>			
Olowalu Co.	Lahaina	C. Brewer & Co.	Geo. Gibb
Pioneer Mill Co.	Lahaina	H. Hackfeld & Co.	L. Weinheimer
Wailuku Sugar Co.	Wailuku	C. Brewer & Co.	H. P. Penhallow
Hawaiian C. & S. Co.	Puunene	Alexander & Baldwin.	F. F. Baldwin
Mau Agr. Co.	Paia	Alexander & Baldwin.	H. A. Baldwin
Kipahulu Sugar Co.	Kipahulu	H. Hackfeld & Co.	A. H. Ping
Kaheka Sugar Co.	Kaheka	Theo. H. Davies & Co.	John Chalmers
<b>Hawaii.</b>			
Faahau Sug. Plant. Co.	Paahau	C. Brewer & Co.	Alexander Smith
Hanalei Mill Co.	Paahau	Theo. H. Davies & Co.	A. Lidgate
Kukui Plantation.	Kukui	H. Hackfeld & Co.	A. Horner
Kukui Mill Co.	Kukui	Theo. H. Davies & Co.	E. Maclennan
Kaunakakai Sugar Co.	Kaunakakai	C. Brewer & Co.	Geo. McCubbin
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.	Papaaloa	Theo. H. Davies & Co.	C. McLennan
Hakalau Plantation.	Hakalau	C. Brewer & Co.	J. M. Ross
Honolulu Sugar Co.	Honolulu	C. Brewer & Co.	Wm. Pullar
Pepee Sugar Co.	Pepee	C. Brewer & Co.	James Webster
Onomea Sugar Co.	Onomea	C. Brewer & Co.	J. T. Moir
Hilo Sugar Co.	Hilo	C. Brewer & Co.	J. A. Scott
Hawaiian Mill Co.	Hilo	H. Hackfeld & Co.	W. H. C. Campbell
Waialua Mill Co.	Hilo	Theo. H. Davies & Co.	C. C. Kennedy
Hawaiian Agr. Co.	Pahala	C. Brewer & Co.	Wm. G. Ogg
Hutchinson Sug. Plant. Co.	Naalehu	C. Brewer & Co.	Carl Walters
Union Mill Co.	Kohala	Theo. H. Davies & Co.	H. H. Renton
Kohala Sugar Co.	Kohala	Castle & Cooke.	Geo. C. Watt
Pacific Sugar Mill.	Kukuihaele	F. A. Schaefer & Co.	A. Ahrens
Honokaa Sugar Co.	Honokaa	F. A. Schaefer & Co.	K. S. Gjerdum
Olaa Sugar Co.	Olaa	Bishop & Co.	J. Watt
Puna Sugar Co.	Puna	Bishop & Co.	J. Watt
Halea Plantation.	Kohala	H. Waterhouse Trust Co.	J. Atkins Wight
Halea Mill and Plant.	Kohala	Hind, Ralph & Co.	John Hind
Pukaia Plant. Co.	S. Kohala	Hind, Ralph & Co.	Jas. C. Seale
Niuli Mill and Plant.	Kohala	Theo. H. Davies & Co.	Robt. Hall
Pukaia Plant. Co.	Kohala	H. Waterhouse Trust Co.	H. R. Bryant
Kona Devel. Co.	Kealahou	Kealahou Hawaiian Devel. Co.	E. E. Conant
<b>Kauai.</b>			
Kilauea Sugar Plant. Co.	Kilauea	C. Brewer & Co.	J. R. Myers
Gay & Robinson.	Makaweli	H. Waterhouse Trust Co.	Gay & Robinson
Mahee Sugar Co.	Kealia	G. H. Fairchild	G. H. Fairchild
Grove Farm Plant.	Lihue	H. Hackfeld & Co.	Ed. Broadbent
Lihue Plant. Co.	Lihue	H. Hackfeld & Co.	F. Weber
Koloa Sugar Co.	Koloa	H. Hackfeld & Co.	C. R. Wilcox
McBryde Sugar Co.	Eleele	Alexander & Baldwin.	W. Stodart
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	Makaweli	Alexander & Baldwin.	B. D. Baldwin
Waimea Sugar Co.	Waimea	Castle & Cooke.	J. Passoth
Kekaha Sugar Co.	Kekaha	H. Hackfeld & Co.	H. P. Faye

dead canes that they examined were perforated by borers and they attributed the death of the canes to the borers.—Louisiana Planters.

### WEST INDIES TROUBLES.

POINT-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe, March 5.—While conditions growing out of the strike of the cane cutters seem better on the surface, the island is far from pacified and it is expected that it will be weeks before the last of the agitation has died out.

The forces now here are kept busy with handling the situation and preserving peace and the arrival of other troops here would be regarded as a great relief to the overworked men who have been kept on constant duty since the beginning of the troubles.

### SUGAR REFINING IN FORMOSA.

Formosa, notwithstanding its claim to be the largest producer of raw sugar in Japan could boast of no special method of sugar refining so that it seemed doomed to an almost perpetual inferiority in the industrial world. But lately, we learn a method for the work was invented by the experts of the Sugar Manufacturing Company. After several years of joint hard efforts a refinery according to the new method is now to be started at Enshi port.—Japan Times.

### SUGAR IN ARGENTINA.

Consul-General R. M. Bartleman of Buenos Ayres reports that the Argentine government is devoting more and more attention to the improvement of the grade of sugar cane, the growth of which, with the gradual increase of available laborers and of better transportation facilities, bids fair to become a most important source of the prosperity of the Argentine republic.

### FREE TRADE HAS EFFECT.

MANILA, January 21.—Recent reports indicate that free trade with the United States is beginning to have the results desired. On the Island of Panay (Iloilo) the farmers have already prepared a considerably increased acreage for sugar cane and are planting it as fast as seedlings can be obtained. However, such seedlings are rather scarce in that section, and it will be some time before sufficient can be obtained to plant all the land which has been prepared. The small farmers seem to be especially active in this work.

A sugar mill has been ordered by the Mindoro Development Company to be built by the Honolulu Hawaiian Iron Works, including entire equipment for manufacturing sugar, and to be ready for delivery next December, at a cost of about \$500,000. The supply of cane will be grown on the large tract of land recently purchased by the company on the Island of Mindoro. The bulk of this land is located on the southwest of the island, commanding a splendid harbor, and the company's plans include suitable docks.

Work on the new railroads to be built on several of the sugar-producing islands is reported to be progressing rather slowly. The rainy season interfered a good deal with the work, and following it labor was scarce owing to demands of the rice harvest. Work on public roads is likewise delayed, and the press reports that on Occidental Negros there are 524 tons of sugar, the shipment of which has thus far been found impossible owing to the condition of the roads.

### EUROPEAN BEET CROP.

F. O. Licht cables Willett & Gray specially from Magdeburg, February 23, 1910: "Weather favorable for field work."

March 1, 1910: "No change in the situation." (Previous cable weather favorable for field work.)

### European Sowings.

F. O. Licht's monthly report, dated Magdeburg, Feb. 18, 1910.—Information regarding the size of the new sowings is still very unreliable, but indicates a nominal increase of about 5 per cent. in Germany. In Bohemia there are prospects of about 20 per cent. increase, and in Moravia and Hungary 5 per cent. Information from France and the low countries is even less reliable, and but a small increase is expected. A large increase seems probable in Russia, although this is also very uncertain. The Russian factories name an increase of 15.3 per cent. A 5 per cent. increase of beet sowings in Germany would amount to about 22,000 to 25,000 hectares.

FRANCE, February 16.—The weather has been variable during the week, but in general it has been rainy. Field work has been interrupted by the excessive rains, and is now considerably behind a normal year. Beet contracts are being made slowly, and it is impossible to state at this time the area to be planted to beets, but it becomes more and more evident that there will be an increase over the last sowings.

### CUBAN DROUTH.

Reports from Cuba indicate that the growing cane is suffering severely from drouth. Cables from Havana to Willett & Gray, dated March 2, read: "Have no advice of any rain in republic today. Effect on young cane harmful if drouth continues. Very serious."

### CUBAN HARVEST SATISFACTORY.

Advices regarding the harvesting of Cuban cane are as follows: "As the conditions of the weather are favorable for harvesting, this operation has continued actively in all the factories of the republic. The only drawback is the scarcity of laborers. The density of the juice is very good. Fires occurred at the Central 'Francisco,' which burned 140,000 arrobas of cane. Another occurred on one of the estates of 'Senado,' burning 60,000 arrobas of sugar cane; and at another estate connected with the 'Lugareno,' where 500 carretadas were burnt. The dryness is prejudicial for the growth of the ratoons and the young cane."

### EUROPEAN BEET SOWINGS.

Otto Licht reports, under date of February 11, 1910, that little change is expected in the beet sowings of Germany, but that there will probably be an increase of 5 per cent in France; one of 10 per cent in Austria, and of 15.3 per cent in Russia. In the last two countries a total increase of 115,000 hectares is expected. The largest crop of all Europe heretofore was in 1901, when 1,962,655 hectares produced 6,722,651 tons, but that figure can be exceeded if the above increase in sowings take place.

### SUGAR QUOTATIONS.

The sugar quotations for the week just past are as follows: 26th—Centrifugals 4.36c; beets 14s 7 1/2d. 25th—Centrifugals 4.36c; beets 14s 7 1/2d. 24th—Centrifugals 4.36c; beets 14s 7 1/2d. 23rd—Centrifugals 4.36c; beets 14s 7 1/2d. 22nd—Centrifugals 4.36c; beets 14s 7 1/2d. 21st—Centrifugals 4.36c; beets 14s 7 1/2d. 20th—Centrifugals 4.36c; beets 14s 7 1/2d.

### WEEK'S WEATHER.

The reports of the local U. S. weather bureau for the past week have been as follows: 28th—Rain T; temp. 78-81; weather fair. 27th—Rain T; temp. 78-81; weather fair.

## World of Finance

### STOCK EXCHANGE.

The earlier days of last week were characterized by decided dullness on the stock exchange and prices suffered in consequence. Toward the end of the week there were signs of renewed life, however, and yesterday stocks and prices took a decided spurt. Ewa showed the greatest activity yesterday, more than 1000 shares changing hands. The week's transactions follow:

Stocks.	Stocks.
Oahu—15 @ 37.50; 20 @ 37.75; 40 @ 37.50; 60, 15 @ 37.50; 100, 50, 50 @ 37.50; 50, 15 @ 37.75; 100, 50, 50 @ 37.50; 120, 50, 25, 50 @ 37.75.	Waialua—55, 10, 6, 20 @ 133; 25, 8, 10, 10 @ 134.
Haiku—50 @ 145.	Paahau—20, 70 @ 29.625.
McBryde—5 @ 7; 50 @ 7.	Olaa—10, 10 @ 6.875; 20 @ 6.75.
Paia—10 @ 150.	Hutchinson—10, 5 @ 10; 395, 500 @ 19.125; 10 @ 19; 5 @ 19.125.
Honokaa—50 @ 22.375; 5, 10 @ 22.25; 145, 8 @ 22.25.	Pioneer—6 @ 237.50; 5 @ 237; 15, 15 @ 237; 50, 15 @ 236.
Hawaiian Commercial—80 @ 41.125; 25, 50 @ 41.125; 10 @ 41.25; 5, 20, 30 @ 41.25; 650 @ 41.75; 50 @ 41.75.	Hawaiian Agricultural—3 @ 255; 5 @ 250.
Onomea—100 @ 54.	Ewa—5, 5 @ 33.75; 25 @ 33.75; 200 @ 33.75; 30 @ 34; 1000 @ 34.125; 25 @ 34; 50, 25, 25, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 40, 50, 50, 20 @ 34.25.
Hilo Ry. com.—1250, 60, 45 @ 13.50; 5 @ 13.50; 20 @ 13.50; 10 @ 13.50.	Inter-Island—50 @ 125; 10 @ 125.
Hawaiian Pineapple—5 @ 28.75; 5 @ 28.625.	Mutual Telephone—90 @ 12.50.
Brewery—25, 25 @ 17.25.	Bonds.
McBryde 6s—\$15,000 @ 99.	O. R. & L. 5s—\$700 @ 102.75; \$1000 @ 102.75.
Hilo Ry. ext. 6s—\$1000, \$2000 @ 96.50; \$3000 @ 96.50.	

### PERSONALS AND BRIEVITIES.

Of late there has been some talk of a new Kohala ditch but there seems to be but little chance that the project will be put through. It would be practically impossible, according to all reports, to secure water for such a ditch without tapping the supply of the present Kohala ditch and the whole project seems likely to go up in smoke.

Henry St. Gair of Ed. Pollitz & Co. of San Francisco left yesterday for the mainland.

The new telephones will arrive here today on the Siberia and the work of installation will commence at once.

### TOBACCO GENERAL.

Consul-General John H. Snodgrass of Moscow transmits the following particulars regarding tobacco production, trade, and consumption in Russia:

The average cigar costing 10 cents in the United States sells for 50 cents in Russia, and the more expensive brands come higher in comparison, the imported products ranging in price from 10 cents to \$1. Domestic cigars run from 1 to 15 cents, but, being of inferior quality, they are unacceptable except to the poorer classes. Tobacco sells from 12 cents to \$5.50 per pound, according to its origin, the Habana and Sumatra brands used for wrappers in the manufacture of cigars being especially expensive. Domestic tobacco is utilized principally for fillers, but is not called for by connoisseurs.

The use of cigarettes is general, each class indulging in its favorite brand with equal satisfaction, whether the tobacco is incased in the most expensive perfumed rice paper or rolled roughly in brown paper, a method employed by the poor.

In a recent speech a Moscow minister of finance compared Russia's budget with the huge deficits of other leading countries in Europe, remarking that the increased tax on the wrappers for cigarettes had guaranteed the government against any lack of funds to meet the necessary expenses. This shows the immense profits obtained from the use of tobacco through State taxation.

Russia's tobacco crop in 1908 was 9 per cent. below 1907, the yield being 200,818,584 pounds in comparison with 225,531,052 pounds in 1907, a decrease of 12,322,468 pounds. From this production 56,068,452 pounds were of Turkish seed, 16,285,176 pounds American seed, and the lower grades, such as Baku tobacco (Nicotiana rustica) and Makhorra (Lythrum salicaria), etc., gave 124,944,956 pounds. The number of tobacco plantations was 341,966, against 377,419 in 1907, and the area 170,162 acres, against 164,414. The average yield per desiatin (2.7 acres) was 3276 pounds, in comparison with 3708 pounds.

The principal tobacco-growing districts and the acreage in each are as follows: Poltava government, 35,473; Kuban district, 33,950; Tchernigov government, 33,118; Sukhum district, 12,633; Tambov government, 10,241; Bessarabia, 10,411; Taurida government, 7336; Biazan government, 6971; Samara government, 4634; Black Sea district, 4336; Podolsk government, 1806; Veronezh government, 1661; Buzum district, 1090. The thirteen other districts and governments producing tobacco range from 270 to 948 acres.

The tobacco-growing industry in Russia is probably more in need of small credit institutions than any other branch of agriculture. The tobacco planters, it appears, are mostly poor peasants, entirely in the hands of the

speculative buyers, who do not purchase when they want the crop, but when the planter is in need of money, and thus the latter is deprived of his natural profit. As a result, he leads a hand-to-mouth existence, and learns nothing from years of experience, though experts have been secured from Macedonia and Anatolia to give instructions in the culture of the plant, and the government proposes other aids for agriculturists.

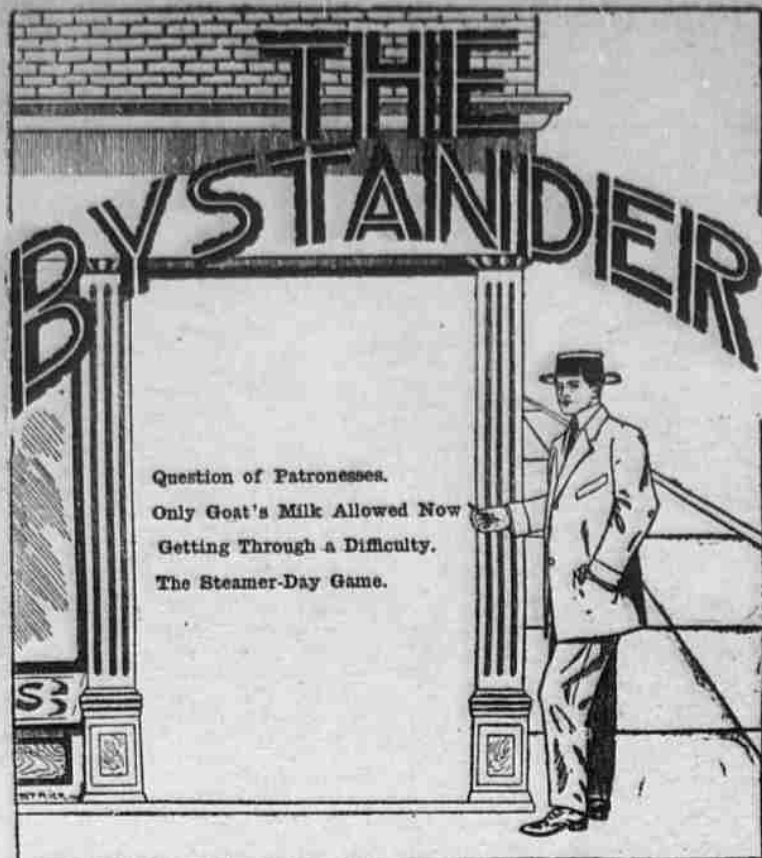
The imports of tobacco in 1908 were: Leaf tobacco, 2,106,000 pounds, valued at \$711,215; cigars and cigarettes, 28,800 pounds, worth \$284,795; total, \$996,010. The exports were: Leaf tobacco, 17,136,000 pounds, valued at \$1,223,125; cigars (number), 117,000, in value \$1030; cigarettes (number), 270,573,000; value, \$638,600; total, \$1,962,755.

In 1906 the manufacturers exported 371,519,000 cigarettes, and the year following 294,458,000. Thus a gradual decrease in such exports has been taking place, though a steady trade with the Asiatic Russia has been maintained.

### GENERAL CONDITIONS.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW, March 5.—Trade is still irregular, and spring trade is rather backward in developing at many points. Weather conditions, flooded streams and bad country roads are variously assigned as reasons for the hesitation shown in various lines, but back of all these there is an undeniable feeling of conservatism, bred of the uncertainty regarding the reception to be given higher priced products by the ultimate consumer. Reorder trade in spring goods by jobbers is not especially large, and business at first hands is held back, pending clearer views of price matters and crop prospects. Collections are widely quoted as slow, and few are better than fair. On the other hand, the tone of the securities market is rather more cheerful, new issues are more in evidence and the bond market is rather better. The wheat crop situation is, on the whole, more encouraging. A veritable flood of crop damage stories has been in evidence this week in speculative markets, but despite this the price of wheat has sagged and other grains have sympathized. Cotton prices have





Far be it from me to be a knocker. By nature I am one of the most cheery optimists that ever worried his friends, but I can not help being a trifle put out occasionally. My most modern grievance is in having to see so very, very often in the papers what are handed out by press agents and others as "lists of patronesses," in which figure with dreary monotony the same names time after time. Now, it is quite proper that the society ladies of Honolulu extend their gracious patronage and approval to various affairs and functions, but I am inclined to the belief that they are quite as tired of seeing their names used in advertising as I am.

I have looked into this question of patronesses a little and I discover symptoms of a scheme, the scheme being either to work the newspapers for free advertising on the strength of the fact that this or that is to be a "society event," or to induce those on the fringe to buy tickets of admission to this or that under the idea that by so doing they are getting into the company of the ladies whose names figure in the society columns of the papers and on the programs as "patronesses." Another part of the scheme is to secure the attendance of these patronesses which, according to the usual Honolulu lists, makes quite an audience in itself.

The pure milk ordinance has had a stormy career. I am sorry to have discovered that not all of its troubles are yet known. It was, of course, pretty bad to find that its terms prohibited the use of milk drawn from cows. That seemed to limit the supply of lactical nourishment some. There is no getting round the fact that the terms of the ordinance (as drafted), prohibit the use or sale of milk drawn from cows. However, possibly the language might justify a conclusion that this was an oversight. But a perusal of the ordinance shows that in far more conclusive and effective manner, it inhibits although the use of condensed milk. If there were a Goat Trust in Hawaii, this ordinance would undoubtedly cause a scandal, for under its terms the only milk that can be sold is that of the patient eater of tomato cans. The ordinance provides that "in the case of condensed milk the proportion of milk solids shall be not less than twenty-eight per cent. (28%), of which not less than twenty-seven and one-half per cent. (27½%) shall be milk fat."

company and proceeded to lead it to the front. He didn't know much about military affairs, but he wasn't the man to fail in an emergency. He found himself approaching a narrow gate through which the company couldn't pass in the wide formation in which it was marching. He didn't know how to give the order to change ranks and was much bothered about what to do, not wanting to show his ignorance. The Lincoln genius rose to the occasion. As the company neared the fence, he solved the difficulty: "This company is dismissed for two minutes," he shouted as a command, "and will form on the other side of the gate."

That is about what political Captain Lorrin Andrews is going to say to the local Republican army, when he gets near the narrow gangplank of July 26.

Honolulu crowds have a new game, or rather an old one brought up to date. The rules are to go to the steamer wharf, as yesterday people did, for instance, to the Matson wharf from which the Wilhelmina was to depart, and begin the game. First crowd goodnaturedly in the open arch spaces of the shed where the stevedores are making a last wild rush to get the last bits of freight aboard, and then climb the gangway. This part of the game is very interesting. It consists in getting a good handhold on the left-hand rail to go up. This causes a blocked gangway until the player finds that he or she should be on the right side. Then the player falls into the long tight line. It takes from three to five or even ten minutes to get to the top of the gangway, because there is a long, tight, slowly moving line going down on the other side. When the player reaches the steamer's deck the rule is to stand around where it is most crowded, holding an armful of leis. The more crowd right there the better, because the crowd becomes more goodnatured with the press of additional humanity. Then one must wander about the decks aimlessly, walk up this calls for a combination unknown to chemistry. There is no way in which milk of this sort can be made. In fact it wouldn't be milk if made that way,—it would resemble bitulithic paving more than milk.

The attitude of local political leaders towards the liquor question reminds me of a Lincoln story. In the little conflict known as the Black Hawk war, I think, the great president, then an awkward youth, was made captain of a and down the companionways, look into staterooms, butt into other people, crowd up the passageways, and always look perspiring and happy.

After looking around the steamer, the rule is to join the long, tight line moving down the gangway and on reaching the bottom to remember that the person one is looking for to adorn with leis is on board. Join the up-moving gangway line a second time, and repeat whenever one can not think of doing anything else. This keeps the crowds always on the move, and presents a picturesque appearance on account of the loads of leis being carried up and down. When the bugle blows on the Wilhelmina, for instance, or the gong sounds on the Siberia, for example, these being the signals for "All ashore," the rule is to say good-byes all over again, and then start running over the decks pell-mell in search of a departing passenger. As each one observes this rule, this gives a bustling air to the scene. In fact it becomes very animated. Just when the patient steamer people are about to lower the gangway, the rule is for the most expert player to be almost left behind and have the sailors wait while you step over the cordage onto the swaying gangway and rapidly skid to the wharf. This cheers up the sailors, who politely remove their hats and say—well Captain Matson has rules on the subject of what sailors shall say when they are irritated.

All this time the band is playing lively tunes from the Yama Yama Girl and God Save the King and Die Wacht am Rhein to Tomi Tomi and other religious airs. In fact the band is to play overtime so that the stevedores can do the two-step while they perambulate trucks loaded with soy and preserved sharks' fins.

As soon as this vessel casts off its lines and the last good-byes are waved with handkerchiefs and kisses are blown along finger tips and sweet debutantes send soul glances shoreward to the boy she's leaving behind, the crowd takes a sudden departure and rushes across half the waterfront to the next wharf where another steamer, the Siberia, for instance, is about ready to leave. Handmen, business men, clerks, stevedores, hackmen, chauffeurs, society women and office helpers, all move swiftly on to the attack of the new Alakei wharf, swarm upstairs and like an avalanche descend upon the small space at the shore end of the gangway, where they are met by stubborn ship's quarter-masters who stop them from sweeping on over the causeway to the steamer's decks. The steamer has one rule in this game and that is that no one from shore is allowed to go on board half an hour before the steamer is to sail. The band ranges into a circle in the gallery and soon the rafters are reverberating to the lively tune of Dixie or the soulful strains of Aloha Oe or The Old Plantation.

If the half hour rule is not in force the same routine observed at the first

departing steamer is gone through.

This is the typical Honolulu "Steamer Day" game, and it is played by the majority of the population if they can get away from work to play it.

It is an interesting game and has been played here from time immemorial. When the king or queen in the "good old days" left on a steamer or arrived on one, the town put on holiday garb and everybody went down to the wharf. They're doing it now to a large extent, but the town has become Americanized and the busy whirl of industry must go on and somebody must stay to see that business keeps up. Therefore, everybody does not have the opportunity to play the game.

Also, in the "good old days," everybody used to go down to the postoffice and wait for the mail to be distributed. That was in the days before free rural delivery went into effect. In those old times the postoffice gathering was an event in social circles. It was the one place where gossip could be exchanged for hours, for it took some time to get rid of a week's accumulation of mail.

## THE ADVENTURES OF JOSHER BLUFFEM

### He Interviews Luckiest Man in Town

If I could only get a partner who is a good lawyer, I think I would abandon this ungrateful pencil pushing and become an attorney, like Frank Thompson. There is more money in the law, almost as much glory and not half so many brickbats and slings of an unkind Fate. An attorney with a good lawyer for a partner can wax rich, pearly and optimistic and sail serenely through life without having to bother his head about poll taxes, jury duty or automobile speed limits.

I interviewed Frank this week on Prohibition, queens, the legality of the legal profession, and other things, and I am now afflicted with an ingrowing grouch at my own hopeless condition and an overwhelming envy of the luck of the luckiest man in Honolulu.

I had heard of Frank Thompson before I met him. Most people in Honolulu have heard of him; also, they have heard him, for though naturally modest and retiring, he considers it a matter of business to make himself heard. That's how he got rich and rotund.

When I plodded my way up the stairs, entered the reception room and asked for Mr. Thompson, the stenographer, who was engaged in clipping coupons, informed me that he was busy and wouldn't Mr. Clemens or Mr. Wilder do? They would not and I said so. A murmur of voices in the adjoining room and a loud burst of laughter confirmed the stenographer's word that Thompson was busy. A few minutes later a man rushed out of the room holding his sides and laughing indecently. From which I inferred that the attorney had been expounding the law.

When I was finally admitted to the inner room, I found myself confronting a cherub with a face like a full moon.



"Hello, Bluffem, old boy," he shouted, hastily referring to the card I had sent in. "Glad to see you. Say, here's a new one I just heard and it's a daisy."

I suffered in silence while he told me a story that I used to think, when I was a small boy, was funny.

"I want to interview you," I said when he had finished laughing at his own story.

"Oh, you want to see Judge Wilder," replied the barrister. "He gives out all my interviews now."

But I persisted. I said I would like to know his opinion of the prohibition question.

"Who is responsible for the plebiscite resolution?" I asked.

The cherub commenced to laugh violently. "Say," he said, "that's a good one on my friend Woolley, isn't it? Woolley thinks he did it. Oh, golly! Say, if he only knew! Plebiscite! Oh, my!"

"Why this unseemly mirth?" I questioned severely.

"Well, you see," replied the attorney, "I met Woolley in Washington



and he didn't know who I was. He thought I belonged to the W. C. T. U., and he asked me if I couldn't suggest something to help the prohibition cause. I hated to do it, but I handed him the plebiscite. And he thought it was genuine. He bit at it like a bullfrog at a red rag and swallowed hook, line and sinker. It was rather mean, I'll admit, but it headed off federal prohibition that might have prohibited. That reminds me of a story,—and I relapsed again into silence while he told a yarn about a Honolulu poi dog that visited Broadway.

"I understand, Mr. Thompson," I said, trying to dam (compositor will please leave off the n) the torrent of his loquacity, "that you saw the queen while you were away."

"The queen! You bet, I did! But which one do you mean? I saw several queens while I was away and they were all peaches. Say, you ought to see the little queen I met in Omaha. Say, she was all right."

I informed him coldly that I wasn't referring to his social successes but to his business with the ex-Queen of Hawaii.

"Oh, Liliuokalani," he remarked. "Well, that's another story. If you want to hear about it, you'd better ask Lauka. Say, that wasn't so bad, was it—stealing away a big chunk of business like that?"

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself," I said severely. But I suppose you can't help it; you're an attorney. Why don't you reform?"

"Oh, I'm not so bad as I might be," replied the cherub. Clemens is the lawyer. I was only Johnny on the spot."

"That's no excuse for your conduct," I replied virtuously. And, anyway, he's not as—about as you are."

"No," said Thompson. "Clemens has to work for a living, poor devil. I'm sore at him, anyway."

"What's the matter?" I wanted to know.

"Oh, I suppose it's all my own fault. I was asked to draw up an automobile speed ordinance and I turned the job over to Clemens. He doesn't own a machine, and he drew it up so darn tight that now I have to go slow. If I had done the job myself there would have been reasonable limitations, or Mr. Lauka describes them. But say, you'll have to excuse me. That reminds me that I've got an engagement with Lord and John McWhorter to attend a meeting of the Antislavery League and it's time for me to go."

noon paper published in a language somewhat resembling English has advanced a proposition that in part resembles my own. The only trouble with it is that it is not practicable because of the fact that the steamship companies will not agree to it.

The near-English paper to which I refer advocates the installation of passenger accommodations on the freighters. In other words, passengers should be allowed to travel with cows and cabbages and sugar. But so long as cows and cabbages and sugar cost less to transport and do not require food or stewards or more room than they actually occupy, it is hard to see just where I took the hint and, first assuring myself that my watch and pocketbook were still in my possession, took my departure.

### Josher Offers a Suggestion.

I have heard a good deal pro and con concerning the proposition to suspend the coastwise shipping laws in order to increase tourist travel and simplify the problem of getting to and from these islands. The subject, according to the local newspapers, seems to be looked upon as an important one, and I have therefore applied to it all my extraordinary acumen and the results of my wide experience, and I believe I have hit upon a solution of the vexed problem.

I do not believe that it will be necessary to suspend the coastwise shipping laws that, by maintaining on the Seven Seas at least eleven vessels flying the American flag, demonstrate to the world our National Supremacy. One after the steamship companies would get off. I don't believe they will ever agree to the bovine proposition.

Now, my scheme is somewhat like that of the Evening Wilhelmina, only different. I would suggest that the board of supervisors, or the Grade Commission, or the Kiloahua Art League pass an ordinance or law requiring all Japanese sampans to put in passenger accommodations. This, I think, should solve the problem.

Of course, the sampans, being primarily intended for fishing purposes and the smuggling of opium, do not usually run to the Coast. But why not require them to do so? If all other methods fail, the legislature can be relied on to pass any law that is obnoxious to the Japs, and the solons will chortle with glee when they see the skipper of a sampan ministering to the wants of a seasick maiden passenger.

This may not quite meet the requirements of the pastoral publication that so violently opposes the suspension of the coastwise shipping laws, in that the skippers of the Jap sampans might not be generous in the matter of editorial passes, but it seems to me that it would meet the situation fully as well as calling upon freight steamers to provide accommodations for passengers, and it would be no more inconvenient for the passengers.

## Small Talks

**CHARLES ROYAL**—I'd like to camp here forever.

**WILLIAM SAVIDGE**—I always get out from under.

**JACK LUCAS**—I'm not bothering. I'm busy making a living.

**AH SIN**—The price of opium has gone up again. Allee same I get.

**WILL ADAMS**—Who said Honolulu is not a good theatrical town?

**"LINK" M'CANDLESS**—It is still worth while to watch my smoke.

**CHIEF M'DUFFIE**—I want a new poem, "Curfew Shall Ring Tonight."

**PLUMBING INSPECTOR MIEHLSTEIN**—Now for that plumbing ordinance.

**JOE COHEN**—I do not find many people supporting the special immigration tax law.

**CAPTAIN HOUDLETTE** (by wireless)—This is better than the bark Coronado.

**FRANK KRUGER**—If it is forced upon me, I will accept a nomination for supervisor.

**JOHN HUGHES**—It will be a campaign of three "Ls." They are Land, Labor and Liquor.

**E. W. BRECKONS**—There won't be any special election in July. The joint resolution won't pass.

**W. F. SABIN**—This is the only Easter I can remember on which I have not written an Easter poem.

**HARRY LAKE**—I have half an idea that Josher Bluffem meant me when he wrote about a real hero last week.

**WILLARD BROWN**—The American-Hawaiian company has given us a good freight service at reasonable rates.

**A. PEDES TRIAN**—The law regarding sidewalks is all right. Now let the trees which overhang them have attention.

**JOHN M. MARTIN**—I haven't decided about taking any Russians in my paintshop as yet. I hear they drink turpentine.

**A. R. GURREY** (secretary of the board of underwriters)—I am certainly glad that that fire limits ordinance passed the board of supervisors.

**W. A. BOWEN**—I am going to Europe, so shall not be here for the prohibition campaign. But if I were here, I should be in it plenty.

**CHESTER DOYLE**—I am not going back to Hilo while the town is in trouble. The town is suffering enough now without having me there.

**LORRIN ANDREWS**—I understand that W. O. Smith will not run for the senate again unless he feels that it is a duty to the public for him to do so.

**CHARLES R. FRAZIER**—I am trying to conduct my billboard business in a fair manner and I shall see that none of my boards cuts off views of the landscape.

**GEORGE LYCURGUS**—I hear that the Hilo railroad managers are to start right in and extend their line to the volcano. That will be a good thing for all concerned.

**MRS. ROBERT J. BURDETTE**—Kilauea is the first civilized volcano that I have seen. The tourist can view it without the great discomfort attendant upon a trip up Vesuvius.

**REMINGTON** (of the Chronicle)—My cousin Frederick Remington and Walter G. Smith were classmates at Worcester Military Academy and I guess they kept the school authorities busy.

**PRESIDENT DEARBORN**, of the American-Hawaiian—Everything depends on the first impression. Honolulu folk should take pains to make the first impression which their city creates on visitors a pleasant one.

**A SUGAR MAN**—The announcement that a big mistake exists in the matter of importation of Russians, does not strike me as an especially new contribution to the subject, but I do not expect anyone to question its truthfulness.

**SENATOR QUINN**—If prohibition carries, I shall demand that the prohibition law passed be one that absolutely excludes liquor from the Territory, shutting it out from clubs, hotels, restaurants, private homes and everywhere else. Whole hog or none for me.

**JOHN SMITH**—I read in one evening paper last night that Anderson Grace's face was "convulsed with agony" as he received a life sentence for murder in the federal court, for murder, and in another paper I read that he "left the courtroom with a smile on his face."

## EASTER LILIES.

Bloom fair, ye lilies! Loose the bands  
Of your green prison!  
Shake out your robes with fairy hands,  
For "Christ is risen."

Don all your saintly vestures white,  
Ye symbols holy  
Of Him who rose with Easter light,  
"The meek and lowly."

Lift up your golden eyes to Him  
In sweet submission,  
Who, fairer and as free from sin,  
Was Hope's fruition.

How blessed of all flowers that grow,  
Your rite performing,  
To deck His shrine with perfumed snow  
On Easter morning.

Yet bloom with loveliness the same  
In Church or prison,  
And to each waiting heart proclaim:  
"The Lord is risen!"

Oh, may our souls fair as ye,  
His Courts adorning,  
Join in the choral minstrelsy  
Some Easter morning.

MRS. THOMAS WEIR.

## INVESTIGATING CRUELTY CHARGES

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The navy department has decided to take up for investigation the charges that the men of the scowship Alakei have been cruelly treated by their officers. Rear Admiral Dillingham will conduct the inquiry.

## THE NAME OLD STORY.

The old, old story, told times without number, and repeated over and over again for the last 31 years, but is always a welcome story to those in search of health—There is nothing in the world that cures cough and colds as quickly as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all dealers. H. C. Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.





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We have just accepted the Agency for the

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The Firestone Underwriters of the Phoenix of Hartford.

These are also among the Best in the World.

## T. H. KEARNS DIES IN HOSPITAL

Once Well-Known Londoner  
Passes Away After a Brief Illness.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)  
T. H. Kearns, one of the foremost tea tasters, who had a reputation for thirty years in London of being one of the most proficient gaugers of the grades of products of oriental plantations, died at the Queen's Hospital on Thursday night after a brief illness.

Mr. Kearns had been a resident of Honolulu for the past five years, having come here from New Zealand. His previous residence was in England, where he stood at the head of his profession as a taster of the tea importations from India, China and Japan. He was born in Ireland, but spent the greater part of his life in England and New Zealand.

While residing in Honolulu he lived with his son, R. A. Kearns, on Gulick avenue. He recently made a trip to New Zealand, returning here a few weeks ago. Since his return he had not been well, complaining of pains in his stomach. A few days ago he was taken to the hospital, but he sank rapidly and passed away early Thursday evening.

He was seventy-eight years of age and leaves surviving him a widow, a son, R. A. Kearns, a daughter, Miss F. G. Kearns, and a daughter-in-law, Mrs. M. R. Kearns.

The funeral was held yesterday afternoon, the pallbearers being W. A. Kinney, Judge Edings, W. C. Parke, A. Dutra and R. A. Kearns.

## SIGN FOR MILES OF SIDEWALKS

Some Property Owners Contest,  
but Many Are Complying  
With Order.

As a result of the sidewalk notices sent out by Superintendent of Public Works Marston Campbell, contracts have been made already for three or four miles of new cement sidewalks in Honolulu. Most of the property owners to whom notices were sent at once began to make arrangements to comply with the law as laid down by Campbell. In some cases, however, there will be contests, and the right of the superintendent to compel sidewalk laying will probably be opposed to the court of last resort.

"I have already made contracts for something like three miles of sidewalks," said John Walker, cement contractor, yesterday, "and there are other contracts. The response to the order for sidewalk laying was immediate."

The notices sent out so far by Superintendent Campbell cover only a small portion of the Territory eventually to be gone over. Hence it would seem that there is going to be a large and long-lasting boom in sidewalk construction in Honolulu.

## O. R. & L. GIVES BANQUET TO MEN

Japanese Employees Sit Down to  
an Elaborate Spread in  
Palama Gym.

Three hundred Japanese employees of the O. R. & L. were given a banquet in the gymnasium of Palama Settlement last night by the company. The banquet was served in Japanese style, and geisha entertained the diners with dancing during the evening.

At the head table sat President B. F. Dillingham and other officers of the company as well as Consul-General Uyeno, S. Sheba of the Hawaii Shippo and other prominent Japanese. The low tables for the banquet were arranged about the hall in such a way as to give a clear space for the dancers in the middle of the floor.

Speeches were delivered by the officers of the company and the invited guests, and each speaker was given a round of applause as he finished his remarks. The banquet was very enthusiastic and banquets rang through the hall at frequent intervals.

After the dinner dishes had been cleared away a moving picture show was enjoyed, a large screen being stretched at the back of the hall.

## MAY PROBE TAX OFFICE AFFAIRS

A thorough investigation into the condition of affairs in the tax office will probably take place as a result of the insinuating question asked last Thursday in Judge Robinson's court by W. A. Kinney of Fred Milverton. No investigation has as yet been begun, but Treasurer Conkling states that one will be started if necessary.

So far there has been no denial of Kinney's intimation that Collector Francis is banking part of his collections in his own name and using the funds to make loans at interest to government employees. County Attorney Cathcart states that he will probably summon Mr. Kinney before the grand jury and ask him to tell what he knows about the matter.

## TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

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

SALE MEDICINE CO., 20, Looe, U. S. A.

## MAHU'S MURDERER ACCORDED MERCY

Killer Gets Life Imprisonment  
for Deliberate, Cold-Blooded Crime.

Anderson Grace, the murderer of Watchman Mahu, must spend the remainder of his life behind the cold walls of a prison; he must, for all the days of his worthless life that are left, wear the badge of the criminal, the stripes of involuntary servitude, the insignia of shame. Judge Robertson yesterday sentenced him to imprisonment for life.

It is not improbable that in most other courts Grace would have been sentenced to be hanged by the neck until he was dead, for, by his own confession, the murder was cold-blooded and premeditated. He enticed his victim into a secluded spot and there slew him, first knocking his brains out with a club and then shooting him as he lay helpless on the ground. The poor wretch did not even have a chance to fight for his life.

Yet Grace's plea of murder in the second degree was accepted by direction of the department of justice. That Judge Robertson was not at all inclined to accept it was evident from his words to the murderer, when he told him that his crime should by rights be punished with the punishment reserved only for murder in the first degree.

And yet, Grace had the effrontery to plead for the mercy which he did not accord his victim. He tried the old, threadbare plea that he was a wronged man, that his victim had acted improperly toward the Hawaiian woman who is Grace's wife, and furthermore, and probably in his view more heinous, had tried to get Grace fired from his position as watchman. For this Mahu died. But Grace is not to die. He is to be allowed to drag out his days in the shadow of the prison, and perhaps, in the course of time, be pardoned by some future governor who is not acquainted with the cruel facts in the case and who may be persuaded that Grace is a wronged man who slew only in defense of his honor.

Grace's reputation before ever he killed Mahu was a bad one and his life in Honolulu has not been such as to recommend him to the mercy of any court.

## EDMUNDS ACT IS STILL IN FORCE

Question of Its Applicability Decided on Precedent by  
Robertson.

The Edmunds Act applies in this Territory, says Judge Robertson in effect in overruling the demurrer of Ichibaro Ishibashi, a Japanese accused of the violation of the special Utah law which has for some years been made to apply in Hawaii.

Judge Robertson's decision is based upon the fact that Judge Dole has previously ruled that the Edmunds Act applies, and the second judge does not feel that he can very well overrule the first judge. Judge Robertson in his decision says:

"When one member of this court has ruled upon a point of law after full consideration, his ruling should be allowed to stand until reversed by a higher court, unless strong reason for reconsidering it be shown." The judge also says that "the Edmunds-Tucker act is applicable in this Territory and was, therefore, extended to this Territory by the Organic Act."

The question as to the applicability of the Edmunds Act was raised by W. B. Lymer, who, before his appointment as second deputy attorney-general, was appointed by the court to defend the prisoner. Mr. Lymer's brief is said to have been an exceptionally strong one, but the question seems to have been decided on precedent or judicial courtesy rather than on its merits.

## CHARGE IMPROPER METHODS TO LEAGUE

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The house committee on judiciary will render its report tomorrow, recommending that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the charge that the Merchant Marine League of the United States has used improper methods to influence the vote for the ship subsidy.

It is charged that this organization, with headquarters at Cleveland, has conspired to influence congressmen to vote for the ship subsidy bill. It is also charged with having asserted that a foreign corruption fund is being raised to defeat the ship subsidy bill. Among the prominent members of the league are John Hays Hammond, Myron W. Herrick and General Manager Scheraga of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

## QUEEN RETURNING FROM MAINLAND TODAY

In the absence of any wireless information the Pacific Mail steamship Korea will arrive off port early this morning from San Francisco. The vessel will dock at the Alakea wharf. Among the passengers is Queen Liliuokalani, returning home from her visit to Washington where she hoped, this time, to be successful in her effort to receive a congressional appropriation. Washington Place, her Honolulu residence, has been prepared for her homecoming. Col. Sam Parker is also a returning passenger on the Korea, and possibly the three children of the Princess Kawannamoku may be with the queen. The Korea is also expected to bring a large number of tourists. The vessel will leave for Yokohama late this afternoon.

## RUSSIANS DO NOT WANT PEACE

Refuse to Listen to Arguments of  
Perelstous and Refer Him  
to Their Lawyer.

WILL BE FREE BY NOON

Governor Calls a Conference—  
Lightfoot States His  
Share in Row.

Yesterday morning the Russians on Quarantine Island refused to talk over their troubles with A. Perelstous, referring him to their attorney, Mr. Lightfoot.

Mr. Lightfoot announces that he has done everything within his power to induce the Russians to see reason and has washed his hands of the matter, but stands ready to assist in any way in bringing about peace and a settlement.

The Russians now accuse him of having sold out to the planters.

This morning at ten o'clock the board of health will release all the Russians from quarantine and they will be free to come and go at their pleasure. They will be maintained in their Quarantine Island quarters, at the expense of the board of immigration, until it is definitely decided what to do with them.

Governor Frear, Secretary Mott-Smith, President Ivers of the immigration board, Attorney Lightfoot, Dr. Marques, the French consul, who is acting for the Russian government at present, and A. Perelstous will hold a conference to see what can be done.

The situation this morning is more complicated, if possible, than it ever has been.

Matters in connection with the Russian immigrants and their troubles are expected to develop at a rapid rate today. At ten o'clock this morning, provided no unforeseen illness develops in the meanwhile, the board of health will officially withdraw from the matter, and the six hundred or more newcomers will be turned over to the board of immigration. The Russians will continue to occupy their government quarters on Quarantine Island, however, and will feed at government expense, the only difference in their status being that the hospital corps guard will let them go to and from their quarters without restriction and will allow all who wish to visit them to enter the quarantine reserve. The board of immigration will cater for the newcomers and foot their bills until it is decided what to do, whether to send them back to Manchuria or keep on looking for jobs for them in Hawaii.

In the meanwhile the Russians are resisting all the efforts made to bring some order out of the chaos. With A. Perelstous, the man who recruited them in Harbin and who escorted them here, they will have nothing to do. They refuse to discuss their affairs with him and decline to accept any of his advice, referring him, impudently, to their lawyer, who, they say, is Joseph Lightfoot. The idea still prevails among them that they can collect damages from the Territory for bringing them here under what they claim were misrepresentations, and they persist in believing that they are in a position to collect this fortune and sail away with it to the mainland or back to Manchuria.

## Interpreters Set Them Wrong.

From their remarks it has been gathered that the ones who spread the report among them and urged upon them the desirability of cinching the Territory are some of the interpreters employed by the planters' association and the board of immigration. So far as can be learned, the Russians are under the impression that Attorney Lightfoot stands ready to bring suit for them, an idea that they will be disabused of very shortly.

Mr. Perelstous, last night, declined to hazard any guess as to the outcome of the matter now. "I will go over there again tomorrow," he said, "and something may be arrived at. Tonight, however, I can say nothing. About all I could get them to say to me yesterday was to tell me to see their lawyer. They all know that English word 'lawyer.'"

## Conference Today.

The whole Russian question with the new developments will be gone over again today at a conference called by the Governor, at which will be present the secretary of the Territory, the president of the board of immigration, the French consul acting for Russia, Mr. Perelstous, Attorney Lightfoot and probably a representative of the labor bureau of the planters' association.

Secretary Mott-Smith visited Quarantine Island yesterday morning, in company with Mr. Perelstous, but busied himself attending to some board of health details. A number of the loose Russians from town journeyed over the causeway and attempted to join their fellow countrymen in quarantine, being turned away by the guards. They obtained an interview with Mr. Mott-Smith, however, and told their tale of woe. They were from Primorsk, Mani, and had a list of grievances to relate, among their reasons

for quitting work being one to the effect that the children at the Ponape school had snatched at a Russian boy's bare leg with an elastic.

Mr. Mott-Smith made an engagement with them for two o'clock this afternoon, when he will take up their list item by item.

## Some Inside History.

Attorney Lightfoot was seen by The Advertiser yesterday, and, when informed that the Russians referred to him continually as their attorney, gave out the following history of his connection with the newcomers from the time of their arrival in the islands.

"When the last big shipment of about 450 Russians came here," he said, "several Russians came to me and represented that they were a committee from two plantations—Makaweli and Waikaeae. They said they wished me to look out for them, meaning by that, as they explained, all the Russians at present in the islands, and also the Russians arriving.

"There were then on the Bishop wharf about 450 or 500 Russians. Very shortly after that, President Mott-Smith of the board of health telephoned me and said that he understood that I was the attorney for the Russians and that he desired to move them from their then location on the Bishop wharf, to the Channel wharf, for the reason that the sanitary arrangements on the latter were, to some extent, about complete. He asked that I would advise the Russians to move to the Channel wharf, watch I did, and they moved.

## Helped Authorities.

"A short time after diphtheria broke out in the company, and it was decided by the board of health that they would have to be removed to Quarantine Island. Mr. Mott-Smith again asked me to use my influence with the Russians so that they would remove to Quarantine Island without trouble, which I did, and they moved. After being in quarantine for several days it was found that the sickness among them was more serious than it had been first anticipated, leading to their detention from that day to this.

"I went over to Quarantine Island every day, being permitted by the board of health, and attended to any little detail of management when the Russians came in conflict with the authorities and everything was satisfactorily settled.

"Unfortunately, we had two deaths among them from pneumonia, due not to any fault of the board of health or the quarantine authorities.

## Conferred With Ivers.

"In the early part of the week I had a conference with Richard Ivers, head of the territorial immigration board, who told me that certain plantations on this island and on the island of Maui desired to employ Russian immigrants, and that those plantations were willing to pay the expenses of committees of the Russians to visit the plantations, and to report to their countrymen the conditions which they found. I thought this was a fair proposition. It was what the Russians had requested when they first arrived here, that is, the two last importations of Russians, the request having been denied by the planters.

## Would Stay and Starve.

"I therefore advised the Russians to select committees to visit the various plantations. I said to them: 'You can visit these plantations; you can see with your own eyes the conditions that obtain there, and if I am able I will go with you.' But they said: 'The Russians who have come here from the plantations have told us that it is impossible for us to go to the plantations and make any money; the longer we remain on the plantations the further in debt we shall go, and we refuse to have anything to do with the plantations; we will starve in Honolulu, or we will be sent back to Russia, and we will not go to the plantations under the present circumstances.' They then said that I was in the pay of the planters' association, certainly an astonishing remark.

"In the mean time I had had several conferences with Mr. Ivers, in which we had gone into the complaints of the Russians, some of which Mr. Ivers agreed were well founded and should be rectified. Mr. Ivers had assured me that many of the troubles of which the Russians complained were already matters of serious consideration by the board of immigration, and had been directly or indirectly submitted to the planters.

## Dropped the Matter.

"However, when I found that the Russians were unwilling to be advised by me, and further had insinuated that I was in the employ of the planters, and absolutely refused to follow my advice as to sending delegations to the plantations, I felt I could do nothing more in the premises. In the mean time there arrived at my office a document or petition signed by about 500 Russians, requesting me to act as their advocate, and this in spite of the fact that they refused to adopt the advice which their advocate had given them. I explained to the Russians that they had occupied a great deal of my time, that I had been over to Quarantine Island many times to consult them, and had spent a great deal of money on their behalf, and received absolutely not one cent from them, and that I considered that it was useless for me to represent them if they refused to follow my advice, and I considered that my relations with them thereupon were at an end, and thereafter I did not go to the Quarantine Island, or have any business relations with the Russians.

"Several times Russians came to me and I told them that I considered it useless to advise them as to their future course as they were unwilling to follow the advice which I had given them, and considered, even, that I was rather in favor of the planters than the laborers.

## Yesterday's Troubles.

"Last evening I went to Wahiawa and on returning this morning I was astonished to find a large number of Russians waiting my return. They explained that Mr. Perelstous had seen several of them yesterday and invited them to go to Quarantine Island today, and there tell what their troubles were. The Russians at my office today represented the Russian colony now in Honolulu—outside of those in quarantine. I said to them that as Mr. Perelstous had invited them to go to quarantine today that they had better go and they accordingly went. About one hour afterwards they returned stating that about

fifty or sixty Russians had gone to Quarantine Island but by the military guards had been refused permission to enter.

"I telephoned to Quarantine Island and succeeded in getting Colonel Jones, telling him that Mr. Perelstous invited some of the Russian people to Quarantine Island and they had been stopped by the military forces there. Colonel Jones then replied: 'By what right did Mr. Perelstous invite people to visit my camp?' I replied that I did not see by what right this had been done but requested Colonel Jones to allow the Honolulu Russians to visit the island.

Colonel Jones then replied that President Mott-Smith of the board of health was the only person who could give the necessary permission to visit the island and that he would call him to the phone. After a little wait Colonel Jones telephoned to me and said that Mr. Mott-Smith was too busy to come to the phone, but that he did not think it would be safe to allow the Honolulu Russians to go to Quarantine Island, particularly in view of the fact that the commissariat department on Quarantine Island would be unable to meet the proposition of many strange Russians visiting the island and being fed there. I accordingly advised the Russians that at the present time it was impossible for them to visit Quarantine Island.

## Will Attend Conference.

"Later, I received a telephone message from Mr. Mott-Smith stating that he, with other officials of the board of immigration, intended to visit quarantine tomorrow in the forenoon and cordially invited me to attend. Still later I received a further message from Mr. Mott-Smith stating that he had been requested by certain Russians whom he had met on leaving Quarantine Island, asking him to grant them an audience concerning their troubles, and that he (Mott-Smith) had agreed to meet some of their leaders tomorrow (Monday) at two o'clock in the afternoon at his office in the executive building, that the Russians thereupon stated that they desired me to be present at that interview, and Mr. Mott-Smith very cordially invited me to be present.

## Still Ready to Help.

"While I feel that the Russians, in refusing my advice to select a committee to go to see the various plantations, were at fault, nevertheless, if they feel that they need my services in the settlement of the present difficulties with the planters, I feel that I should give them my services, as I am strongly of the opinion that the Russians now in Honolulu should remain here, and to that extent, at least, assist us in the solving of our labor problem."

## 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.

"This is 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 lumbago. 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 will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

## LABOR LEADER NOT FOR PROHIBITION

CHICAGO, March 8.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday refused an invitation to speak for the local option cause. In explaining his reason for declining Mr. Gompers said that the experience of most cities has shown prohibition to be a failure.

"I could not consent to endorse local option because I am not in sympathy with the movement," said Mr. Gompers. "Proper regulation of the liquor traffic is much more effective than the abolishment of saloons under the local option or prohibition laws. Experience of cities both in the United States and other countries has shown this."

"There is not a city in Maine where a stranger can not go and buy all the beer or whisky he wants. There is no attempt whatever to disguise the fact that these places are operating in violation of the law."

## FANS RUSHING TO GET FIGHT TICKETS

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Although the date for the championship fight between Jim Jeffries and Jack Johnson has been set for over three months from now, there has already been an extraordinary demand for tickets. Up to last night the advance sales amounted to one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, ensuring a big profit to the promoter, who bid one hundred thousand dollars for the fight.

## GRADUATES.

"How much will you tip that waiter?" "Oh, just enough to avoid getting a harsh look, but not so much as to make him anxious to help me on with my overcoat."—Washington Star.



