# Hawaiian Gazette.

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# TAFT REPUBLICANS AFTER INSTRUCTED DELEGATION

## Form League to Carry on the Fight in the Territory

Taft Republicans of the Territory met at the Republican headquarters yesterday afternoon and organized a "Taft Republican League" to carry on the fight for an instructed delegation for the President, at the national convention next June. Plans for the campaign to be waged here were laid before the meeting and the details settled as far as possible. Many of the prominent men of that wing of the party were present and it was determined to leave no stone unturned to win a point for Taft.

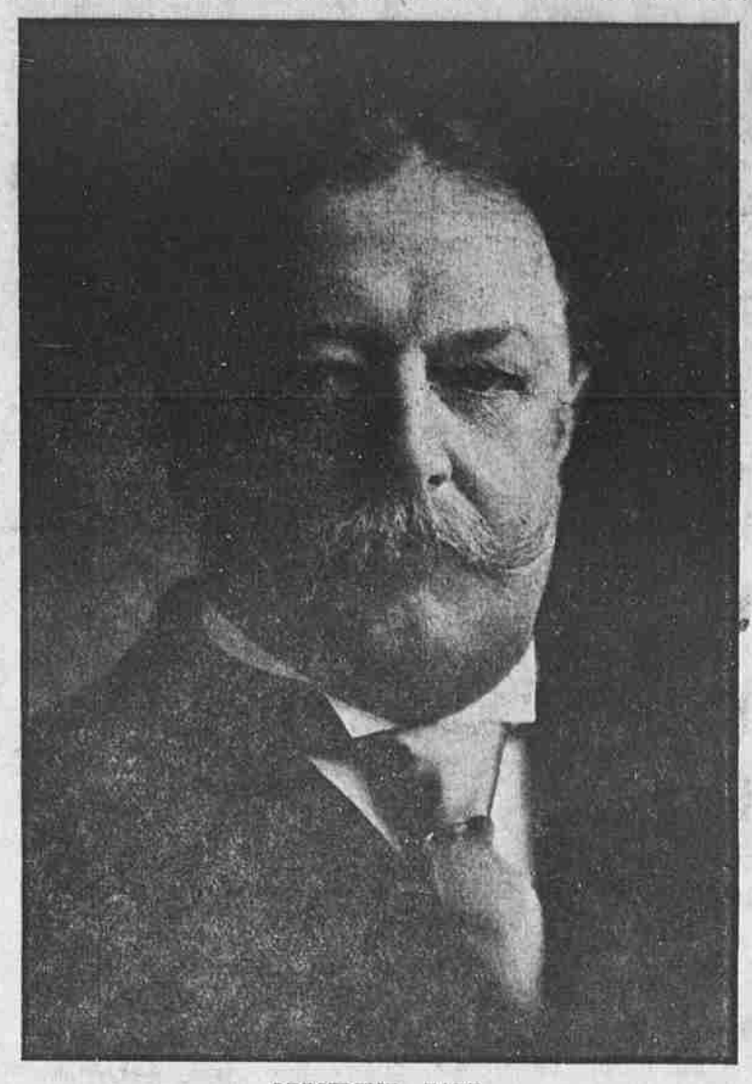
The meeting was the aftermath of one held in the Judd Building Tuesday afternoon, when the general outline of the organization formed yesterday was proposed and agreed upon. Tuesday's gathering left much to be desired. The leaders at that time were a little uncertain of their ground and were determined to make haste slowly. Yesterday that feeling of uncertainty seemed to have vanished and in its place was one of confidence and eagerness for the coming fight.

The league is acting entirely on its own as yet. That is no step has been made to involve the Republican organization proper in the proposed move. That will come later if, as the members of the league seem to feel sure, they will back up the movement.

**Start Work at Once.**

A. D. Cooper, one of the moving spirits, opened the discussion with a gen-

(Continued on Page 8.)



PRESIDENT TAFT

Who last night fired the opening gun of the political campaign on the mainland in a spirited address in New York.

# PRESIDENT TAFT DEFIES BOURBONS

## In Optimistic Speech Criticises Democrats for Cutting Army and Navy Bills.

NEW YORK, February 13.—Defiance breathed through all of the President's address before an immense crowd here last night. It was the feature of the Lincoln Birthday celebration in the city, and was one of the most enthusiastic meetings in years. The gloom that seemed of late to have overshadowed the President disappeared when he faced the crowd and he spoke from the start on the offensive.

In the course of his address Mr. Taft declared that things political had changed materially in the last few weeks. He asserted that the vacillating policy adopted by the Democratic leaders in the house and throughout the country was already having its effect. He asserted that America wants a political party with positive views, not one that makes capital out of a negative attitude on all great national and international matters.

The President was particularly strenuous in his attack upon the action of the Democratic majority in the house of representatives in cutting down the appropriation bills for the Army and Navy. While a strong advocate for peace, he said that he was convinced of the absolute need of both branches of the service being kept to the highest state of efficiency.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The first heavy guns of the Republican preconvention campaign will be fired the night of February 12—Lincoln's birthday.

President Taft will speak in New York; Attorney General Wickersham will speak in Milwaukee; Secretary MacVeagh will speak in Lansing, Mich.; Senator Townsend of Michigan will speak in Detroit; Representative McCall of Massachusetts will speak in Minneapolis, and Representative Hines of Maine will speak in Portland.

The White House has had no part in arranging the program, but is not unaware that these Republican leaders are speaking on the same night.

Vice President Sherman at the White House today added his comment to that of other Republican leaders who believe President Taft will be renominated and reelected.

"The situation as far as President Taft is concerned has improved wonderfully in the last four weeks," said he. "During three weeks of that time it was under the surface; in the last week the improvement has been above the surface. I never have had a doubt as to the renomination of President Taft.

"The Republican party wins its victories in November and not in February. History will repeat itself this year," Sherman concluded.

# FISHER READY TO INVESTIGATE

## May Come Himself to Look Into Delegate's "Charges" and Some More Things.

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, February 1. — Several matters of Hawaiian interest are looming here with some prominence just at present. One of them is the decision of the house ways and means committee to reduce the duty on sugar to one cent a pound. That has already been heralded in the press dispatches to Honolulu. Another is the framing of the general immigration bill, corrected after it had been reported out of the senate committee so that it will not work a virtual exclusion of the Japanese. This language for exclusion was a slip and was promptly corrected when it was seen that by indirection it would work that way. The other matter is the agitation over the case of Governor Frear and the departure of Delegate Kalanianaole for Honolulu.

**Anteroom Denials.**

The Frear investigation continues to be a matter of some mystery. Those who did not have the original announcement that the President told the Delegate of his willingness to send a special commissioner to Honolulu, have been insisting strenuously all the time that there would be no special commissioner and have taken the assertions of the anterooms that there would be none. That the President did make such a statment to the Delegate, as well as the discussion of the case of Governor Frear before the cabinet, not once but twice, there is no doubt.

**Secretary Probably.**

After stating that he might have to go to Hawaii in May or June, in connection with the Governor's renomination, Secretary Fisher is now awaiting the Governor's reply. Just at present he thinks it unlikely that he will have to make the trip. The secretary has been advised that the Governor's reply left the Islands about January 26. It was stated at the secretary's office today that the reply would be expected in the course of three or four days, but that the present plans were not to make it public unless the Governor should cable a request to that effect. The secretary recognizes the right of the Governor to have the reply published if he so wishes.

**Political Side of It.**

Back of all the hullabaloo about the case and what the President intends to do with reference to a special commissioner, appears to be the political situation and the desire that Kuhio should not go to Hawaii and seek to prevent the election of Taft delegates to the

(Continued on Page 8.)

# GOVERNOR GLAD FISHER MAY COME

## Believes Personal Visit From the Secretary Would Be Benefit to the Islands.

Governor Frear yesterday afternoon expressed pleasure at a report communicated to him through The Advertiser that Secretary of the Interior W. L. Fisher might come to Hawaii personally to investigate conditions brought to the attention of the administration by the charges made by Delegate Kalanianaole and his objections to Frear's reappointment. He also talked about Kuhio's famous "Desha letter."

The Governor seemed pleased at the release of his answer to Kuhio, for publication, and remarked that it would give the Delegate something to read when he returned on the Lurline, due here on Wednesday.

"Secretary Fisher is a very solid and intelligent business man," said Frear, "and I have no doubt that if he came here it would benefit Hawaii. I see, however, by the press reports, that he does not consider any investigation here necessary in conjunction with the Kuhio charges."

**The Desha Letter.**

On the subject of the Desha letter, in which the Delegate to Congress set forth some new propositions, as to his fight and the race lines in Hawaii politics, the Governor was facetious.

"I noticed," he said, "that at the conclusion of the letter the Delegate advised the Rev. Mr. Desha to make public only such parts of the letter as he thought proper. What can have been written by Kuhio, if Mr. Desha didn't publish the parts of the letter, considered inadvisable to print?

"After reading the letter through, as made public by Mr. Desha, I would like to know if there was more in it, which he cut out."

# CINCINNATI'S EX-MAYOR HERE TODAY

Col. Julius Fleischmann, ex-mayor of Cincinnati, will arrive in Honolulu this morning on the steamship Cleveland. He is accompanied by Mrs. Fleischmann and their daughter Miss Louise Fleischmann. They are making the tour of the world on the big liner.

Colonel Fleischmann was mayor of Cincinnati for a number of terms. He is president of the Market National Bank, Security Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Company, Union Grain and Hay Company. He has been a member of the board of park commissioners. He is one of the prominent Republican leaders of the State of Ohio.

# GOVERNOR FREAR'S REPLY TO CHARGES OF THE DELEGATE

(Special Cable to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, February 12.—The reply of Governor Frear to the charges filed against him by the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii was received at the department of the interior this morning. Yesterday afternoon Secretary Fisher authorized me to cable a release of the text to The Advertiser, while permission was cabled to the Governor to make public the text of his reply in Honolulu.

It has been stated at the department of the interior that no action on the renomination of Governor Frear will be taken for some weeks.

WALKER.

The text of the Governor's reply, practically in full, is given in a special supplement with this issue.

In his reply, the Governor states that Kuhio's course is marked by either a reckless disregard for the truth or inexcusable ignorance.

# GASOLINE SUPPLY FOR AUTOS IS ALMOST DOWN TO THE LAST TANK

Is the gasoline tank on your auto full this morning? If not, it may remain empty for a few days, as the supply of gasoline is wofully short in Honolulu just now.

The lack of "gas" may maroon a few automobiles in garages, but nobody knows just how long the drought may last. "The shortage probably will continue to grow worse until a supply comes along," as Jim Quinn says.

"It was an act of Providence that caused the gasoline supply to run short. Any dealer in gasoline will back up this assertion, and it is an easy excuse to offer when an irate auto owner gets his system charged with indignation over the famine. When the steamer Santa Maria got tangled up in several different kinds of gales a week or so ago while en route from Port San Luis to Honolulu, the gasoline tanks had a bowling game all their own. It was a free-for-all down there between decks where the tanks were stored. They had the merriest time of their careers. Ever since the day they were turned out into the cold, cold world from the factory and run down an incline, they had been tied down. On steamers they were lashed to something and held tight, so when the storm broke loose they did likewise and spilled their valuable contents all over the ship. Many a fine old tank smashed during those gales and when good weather came, they had a feeling of emptiness which was evident on every hand.

In consequence the garages are holding their supplies for their own uses, and the outsider will have little chance to get even a smell of the propelling fluid until another ship comes along with a load.

According to George Wells of the Royal Hawaiian Garage, the A.-H. freighter Mexican due tomorrow, will have an ample supply to tide over the present pilikia.

# CITY WAITING TO GREET TOURISTS

## Warm Welcome in Store for the Tourists on Cleveland, Due This Morning.

Honolulu will again greet the giant German steamship Cleveland this morning and welcome her five hundred and forty passengers as guests for two days. The Cleveland is due off port at daylight, and will be up alongside the Alakea wharf by eight o'clock.

The liner will be met at quarantine by a launch carrying members of the promotion committee, headed by Secretary Wood, with a boatful of leis which will be placed around the necks of the passengers by a bevy of Hawaiian young ladies. Secretary Wood will welcome the tourists to Hawaii in the name of the chamber of commerce and promotion committee. Elks and Shriners will also board the steamer and welcome members of the two orders and entertain them during their stay.

**Go Sight Seeing.**

Trolley cars, especially chartered by the Hamburg-American representatives here will be in waiting and will take the majority of the passengers on a tour of the city. On board each car will be a representative of the Public Service committee who will act as guide and point out the places of interest. At noon the entire party will lunch at the Moana Hotel.

About noon the Outrigger Club will begin assembling canoes and paddlers on the beach adjoining the Moana Hotel. The club will also cook a pig in the native imu and roast taro in the same pit. This will be started about the time the tourists arrive at the beach and can be seen before they have luncheon.

During the afternoon the Kalihi outrigger people will give a series of races in outrigger canoes for the benefit of the Clevelanders.

There will be various forms of entertainment for all the passengers tonight. At the Orpheum theater the Kauhumanu Society will give tableaux representing historical scenes of ancient Hawaii, and Hawaiian music. At the Bijou theater Ernest Kaai and his orchestra will give a musical program, of Hawaiian and foreign selections, concluding with Hawaiian folk dances.

# SENATE OBSERVES LINCOLN DAY

WASHINGTON, February 13.—Lincoln Day was marked in the senate by the passage of an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for the negro exposition to be held next January on the anniversary of the emancipation proclamation.

# FRUIT FLY IN KOHALA DISTRICT

## Entomologist Ehrhorn Leaves to Organize Campaign Against Pest in Hawaii.

Entomologist E. M. Ehrhorn will leave today for Kohala, to organize a campaign against the Mediterranean fruit fly. It appears that the pest has arrived at that part of the big island, and a campaign will be started to eradicate it.

The plan to make Maui policemen inspectors of the agricultural service was discussed, and approved at the meeting of the board yesterday, and will be suggested for extension to Hawaii, at least on the Kohala side, on Ehrhorn's trip.

**Quarantine Home for Dogs.**

An appropriation of $600 was authorized by the board for the construction of a home for dogs detained in quarantine, under the new rule. It will be on the waterfront, in the vicinity of the immigration station, and there will be a caretaker, an expert on the care of dogs, at a salary of $35 per month. Dr. Norgaard, territorial veterinarian, stated that he had a suitable man in view.

**Police Will Kill Rabbits.**

A letter was received from Clerk Kalauokalani of the Honolulu board of supervisors, stating that the police of the City and County of Honolulu would cooperate with the agricultural board in the efforts to prevent rabbits from becoming a pest here. The police, said the letter, have instructions to kill rabbits whenever they find them running loose. "Rabbit pets we can not touch," said Land Commissioner Judd. "But we are trying to see that they are not allowed to multiply at large."

# SIGNATURES GO UPON THE HILO WHARF AGREEMENT

Yesterday, Marston Campbell, as chairman of the harbor board, and B. F. Dillingham, president, and W. F. Dillingham, treasurer for the Hilo Railroad Company, affixed their signatures to the agreement between the government and the railroad, needed before the board could proceed with the work of constructing a wharf for Hilo harbor.

The agreement is the result of the several more or less stormy sessions of the harbor commission, out of which came a contract satisfactory all around.

The next move in the matter will be to advertise for tenders for the wharf.

# CONSTITUTION TO BE MODEL FOR CHINA

## Premier Formally Acknowledges Republic in Wire to Sun Yat Sen.

## RELIGIOUS LIBERTY ASSURED.

## List of Possible Cabinet Officers Includes Doctor Wu Ting Fang.

NANKING, February 13.—President Sun Yat Sen yesterday received a formal telegram from Premier Yuan Shih-Kai, acknowledging the existence of the republic and honoring the executive and expressing the hope that he may soon meet Doctor Sun and discuss affairs and plans with him.

This, in conjunction with the news from Peking of the issuance of three edicts formally establishing the republic, announcing the abdication of the infant emperor and approving of all the conditions suggested by Yuan Shih-Kai produced a tremendous sensation in this city. Adding to that excitement, and bringing it into a more orderly shape was the announcement made unofficially yesterday afternoon of many of the details of the proposed Chinese constitution upon which Doctor Sun Yat Sen and his advisers have been working for a long time.

It is understood that the document will contain seventy articles and will be modeled in its most important aspects upon that of the United States. One of the constitutional guarantees assured is that of religious liberty. This is a thing Doctor Sun has been fighting for ever since he began his work and it is regarded here as certain to become a part of the organic law of the new republic.

Another bit of news that caused a great deal of joy here yesterday was that Nanking, instead of Peking will in all probability be the capital of the Chinese republic.

# EDICTS PRODUCE PROFOUND RELIEF

PEKING, China, February 13.—The publication of the three edicts establishing the new Chinese Republic on a legal basis have brought profound relief to the city which had begun to suffer severely from the long strain of the civil war.

Everyone on the streets, in the offices, in the native city and in the foreign quarters expressed delight that the struggle was over at last and that the republicans had been the victors. All also agreed or appeared to agree that the arrangement as set forth in the edicts originally outlined by the premier are the most satisfactory which could have been arrived at under the circumstances. It is believed that the compromise will more than satisfy the republican leaders and that Doctor Sun Yat Sen will agree to it without much difficulty.

The city, despite the excitement which the publication of the edicts produced, was quiet last night, and no disorder was reported by the guards.

It is believed here that the cabinet of the new republic will contain some of the most famous names of the country. It is believed that Tang Shao Yi, Doctor Wu Ting Fang, Chin Chin Tao will hold the portfolios in the new government. Li Yuen Hung, the rebel leader at Hankow, probably will be the chief of staff. Doctor Sun Yat Sen's name does not appear in the list of probable cabinet members.

The three edicts issued yesterday firmly establish the republic. The first is the edict of imperial abdication, the second is the acceptance of the republic, and the third approves all of the conditions set forth by Premier Yuan Shih-Kai, and is an unconditional surrender. The third edict is a surprise, as it was believed the Manchus would seek to safeguard their titles and privileges.

News received here yesterday is that the imperial army was routed near Suchowan.

## KAIPING FALLS

MUKDEN, Manchuria, February 13.—Dispatches from Kaiping yesterday state that that city has fallen into the hands of the rebels. The revolutionary forces occupied the town by storm after first bombarding it for several hours. Great damage was done by the firing and many are reported killed.

## NEW CUBAN TREATY

WASHINGTON, February 12.—President Taft is reported as negotiating a new Cuban reciprocity treaty.

# MAY DOUBLE UP AT CONVENTION

### Candidate for Delegate May Be Named by Bourbons With National Delegates.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

When the Democrats meet in territorial convention April 15 to choose delegates to the Democratic national convention in Baltimore which will nominate a candidate for the presidency, the same convention may also choose their candidate for delegate to congress. This was the suggestion made last night at the meeting of the Democratic territorial central committee, presided over by Mayor Fern.

This proposal comes from L. L. McCandless, who may be chosen as the Democratic standard bearer, and some of the other leading Democrats. It is believed that this method will eliminate factional fights and will give the candidate for Delegate an opportunity to organize his campaign long in advance of the county.

This matter will be decided at the next meeting of the committee to be held February 23. Mr. McCandless and Mayor Fern believe the method of making the two conventions nominate two important sets of candidates will lead to the adoption of a definite primary law.

**Up to Convention.**

The apportionment of delegates to Baltimore is to be left to the convention, although the central committee will make suggestions as to the number from each island. Oahu may possibly have three. T. J. Ryan, secretary, said that the other Islands must think about paying the expenses of their delegates to Baltimore. Everybody would like to go, but the money for their transportation and expenses must be raised by the Islands. To be good Democrats they must pass the hat. He did not believe in having the convention select delegates just because they had money, nor did he believe in sending corporation lawyers only, for they represent interests and not the people. The latter always got left when it came to choosing delegates.

T. J. Ryan, J. H. Wilson and Ed. Hanapi were appointed a committee on printing. The selection of a finance committee will await the return of the mayor's secretary, Bertram Rivenburgh, who will return from his vacation on the mainland next week. R. H. Trent may be asked to serve.

The committee authorized the printing committee to draw up a form of credentials to be used at all precinct elections and will also be used for presentation to the steamship company for reduced rate, in case the steamship company will consent to reduce fares for all delegates to the convention.

## MYSTERIOUS IS FATAL EXPLOSION

MAXWELL, Iowa, February 10.—A mysterious explosion set on fire the home of Isaac Smith, farmer, near this city last night, and five persons were badly burned and injured. Mr. Smith was fatally burned and his wife seriously so, while the three children also suffered in the blaze.

## AGAINST SAN DIEGO.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The senate expenditure committee today acted adversely on a resolution asking the nations to participate in the San Diego exposition.

## U. S. INTERVENES.

PUERTO CORTEZ, Honduras, February 9.—Seventy-five marines from the U. S. gunboat Petrel today seized the wharf and railroad, because of the row between the Hondurans and the Valentine Syndicate, American concessionaires. The Hondurans had confiscated the wharf and railroad.

# MISFORTUNE TREADS ON ANOTHER'S HEELS

### Carl Smith Sentenced to Prison, Called to Kiss Dead Daughter Goodby.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Misfortune came swiftly on the heels of misfortune to Carl Smith yesterday. Judge Dole had but just ended saying the words that sentenced Smith to ten months hard labor when a clergyman entered the courtroom with the request that the court grant permission to Smith to bid farewell to the body of his young daughter, then lying in her coffin at a local undertaking parlor.

The silence that followed the sentence and entry of the preacher deepened as the sentenced man, the minister Mr. Kroll, and United States Marshal Hendry, clumped out of the room on their errand. Smith bore up bravely, as he kissed the dead face of his girl, turned and signed to the marshal, who had waited outside the room, that he was ready to begin serving his sentence.

Smith was sentenced to ten months hard labor, after pleading guilty to the charge of smuggling gin, stolen from the hold of the Alexander Isenberg. He was also fined $50.

His companion in the crime was Phoney Davis, who was sentenced to serve one year at hard labor and pay a fine of $50. Davis became abusive and boastful when sentenced and declared "I'll never do any hard labor. They'll have a swell time making me."

# FORTIFICATION OF CANAL AT ONCE

### Heavy Mortars and 14-Inch Guns For Service on Flamenco at Pacific End.

### CAVALRY REGIMENTS CUT

### Appropriation Bill as Passed Reduces Mounted Force from Fifteen to Ten Outfits.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—Orders have been issued to the engineer corps of the army to commence construction at once on fortifications at the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal, Flamenco Island being the spot chosen for the heavy fortress.

The armament of this new stronghold will consist of fourteen-inch guns and mortars of the heaviest type.

**Less Cavalry Now.**

WASHINGTON, February 10.—The army appropriation bill has passed the house after a bitter fight. The cavalry regiments in the regular establishment were reduced from fifteen to ten in number as the bill passed finally.

It is probable that Major E. Eveleth Winslow who had construction of fortification in and around Honolulu will be in charge of the new work mentioned in the first despatch. He left this city for duty in Panama as head of construction of the fortifications in the Zone.

# TEXAS TROUBLE OVER MEXICANS

### El Paso Folks Do Not Like Idea of an Invasion—Knox Says All Will Be Well.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—Texans fear complications between the United States and Mexico should troops be allowed to enter American territory for the purpose of going from one part of Mexico to another.

Secretary of State Knox has assured Governor O. B. Colquitt of Texas that he will investigate thoroughly the proposed movement of Mexican troops through the State before he definitely replies to Mexico's request, Governor Colquitt having protested on behalf of his people.

The citizens of El Paso expect that the rebels would resist the entry of regular Mexico troops into Juarez from the north, and if a battle be fought there would be great danger to life on their side of the border.

**More Uprisings.**

MEXICO CITY, February 10.—The press is giving reports of added uprisings in different parts of the country, although government reports are to the effect that all is quiet.

# RECOGNITION FROM WALL STREET COMES

LONDON, February 10. —"Recognition" of the Republic of China by the "American Group," which includes J. P. Morgan and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., is foreshadowed in despatches received here from Peking, to the effect that Willard D. Straight is negotiating a loan with the Republican leaders to the amount of five million dollars. The security which Mr. Straight is said to be insisting on is the Canton-Hankow railroad.

Particular significance is given to the Hankow despatches from the fact that Mr. Straight is American consul-general at Mukden, as well as the recognized representative of the big Wall Street interests in the Far East. He has served the government in several important capacities, being at one time acting chief of the division of far eastern affairs in the state department at Washington.

**Rebels Bombard.**

MUKDEN, February 9.—The rebels have bombarded and set fire to the city of Kaiping, province of Chi Li. Twenty-three officers of the imperial troops have been executed on suspicion of collusion with the revolutionists.

**Abdication Set.**

SHANGHAI, February 9.— Premier Yuan Shih-Kai's representatives here promise that the emperor will abdicate on February 15.

## CLERICAL HEAD.

BERLIN, February 9.—Peter Spahn, a clerical, has been chosen president of the Reichstag by a vote of 196 to 175 for August Bebel, Social Democrat.

**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY**

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

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

# NO HIDDEN MEANING IN WORDS USED BY NEW AMBASSADOR

—Nippu Jiji Photo.

**AMBASSADOR CHINDA IN HONOLULU.**

Photo taken on Thursday at Moanalua.. Viscount Chinda in center with the Viscountess and Consul-General Uyeno.

## Local Friends Deny Intent to Convey a Threat

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Assuming an international significance, the interview with Viscount Chinda, ambassador of the Mikado to Washington, published in The Advertiser yesterday was flashed across the country and back to Japan, causing a sensation in America.

The politic tone of the general interview did not cover the force of several of the new ambassador's phrases, and the latter, quite unnecessarily it seems, were taken as indicating a militant policy of Japan in regard to the Dillingham immigration bill. As such it sped to the mainland on the cable wires and as such the mainland generally interpreted it.

The Japanese official and those of his countrymen who were closest to him during his brief stay here all denied emphatically yesterday that any interpretation of that nature was correct.

**No Hint of Threat.**

"I do not think that Viscount Chinda's words could in any way be taken as a threat," said Editor Sheba of the Hawaii Shinpo, whose paper also published an interview with the diplomat in which he hoped, for the sake of continued amity between the two nations, that the virtual Japanese exclusion clauses in the Dillingham immigration bill could be overcome. "Indeed, I think it was just the opposite spirit in which the ambassador spoke. It was a natural wish and he merely expressed his desire for continued harmonious relations between the two countries."

Neither the Hawaii Shinpo nor the Nippu Jiji commented at any length on this feature of Ambassador Chinda's stay in this city. Both, however, expressed their belief in the good that would result to the Hawaiian Japanese in his stay here and the opportunities offered him to become acquainted with local conditions.

**Shinpo Optimistic.**

The Shinpo, commenting editorially on his visit, said:

"The Hawaiian Japanese are glad to see the newly appointed ambassador to the United States, Viscount S. Chinda, going to Washington and are happy to see him remain here, if even for only one night. There are two reasons to be gratified:

"First: Viscount Chinda is now our representative to America and he has been informed of Japanese conditions in Hawaii. We wish to say to the ambassador that we hope to see increased prosperity to our mother country, but we are even more concerned with the prosperity of ourselves in Hawaii. We have to work for local interests first. That is human nature.

"From the standpoint of the local Japanese we sincerely hope that the relations between the two countries should remain unchanged in order that harmony may continue and we are doing our best to promote it. In preserving cordial relations we are progressing step by step. We believe we have reached an epoch of building up different industries and should ignore any agitation that will bring about nothing but trouble.

**Hate Trouble.**

"We hate trouble and love peace. We hate destruction and wish to continue to build. Our aim is practical and therefore we are pleased to see our representative, who is so well equipped to carry it out.

"Ts consul general in San Francisco some years ago, Viscount Chinda is in touch with those Japanese who lead in America and as a result knows conditions on the Pacific Coast which is essential to one in his present position. His knowledge will be used to our benefit.

"The question between the United States and Japan is hardly that of the Japanese on the Pacific Coast.

Secondly: We will say that Consul-General Uyeno is so well posted on conditions of the Japanese in Hawaii that the ambassador, who has been the consul-general's guest here, must have learned from him much relating to those conditions. This will help him in his dealings with the Washington government in regard to Hawaii.

"We welcome Viscount Chinda as

**Keep Eye on Democrats.**

In its comments on his visit, the Nippu Jiji referred to political conditions in the United States, calling them to the attention of the newly appointed representative of Japan. Editor Soga of the Jiji urged him to keep his eyes open to American politics.

"The strengthened position of the Democrats is manifest," he said, "and even the possible defeat of the Republican candidate for the presidential chair is feared. Viscount Y. Uchida, the previous Japanese ambassador to Washington, to which position Viscount Chinda is now en route, declared that it is urgently hoped that the Pacific be dominated pacifically by the two nations, the Americans and the Japanese.

**Ambassador's Beacon.**

"This utterance of Mr. Uchida's should be a guide for Mr. Chinda, for the diplomatic policy of the Japanese government, notwithstanding any change as to the cabinet, stands always on the very same footing, whatsoever its nature. However, we must bear in mind the fact that the American diplomatic policy is far more fragile than ours, owing to the chances of success and failure of the dominant political party.

"From this point of view it is almost safe to say that the diplomatic policy of the United States is 'political.' The Republican party, which has dominated the greatest republic for a score of years now faces, it is observed, a possible defeat in the coming election.

"If such should prove to be the case the diplomatic policy of the cunning Democratic government must naturally be different from that of Mr. Taft's. What effects, whether for the better or worse, such a change may have upon Japanese-American relations, now nothing if not friendly and cordial, Ambassador Chinda shall watch for the interests of our government and our nation at large."

# THE ADVERTISER'S OFFER TO EARLE

Offering to bring a libel suit, or even instituting one, is a cheap way of evading responsibility when caught with the goods. Hence the absurd report in the afternoon papers yesterday that Earle the Psychic, whose exposure by District Attorney Breckons was told of in The Advertiser, is to bring libel suits against Mr. Breckons and this paper for $10,000 each, causes a smile. The suits will materialize about as soon as some of the "spirits" upon whom the psychic is wont to call.

If Mr. Breckons has not uncovered enough of Earle's rather raw work, The Advertiser stands ready to send a representative to any seance to which Earle may invite him and will expose the flimflamming in anything that Earle may do in the psychic line. This proposition is an open one and will stand as long as Earle remains in the city.

Attorney E. Douthitt, who was referred to yesterday as having been retained to bring the Earle libel actions, called at The Advertiser office yesterday to deny any connection whatever with Earle or his talked-of suits.

**COLDS MAY BE AVOIDED.**

When your feet are wet and cold, and your body chilled through and through from exposure, take a big dose of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, bathe your feet in hot water before going to bed, and you are almost certain to ward off a severe cold. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

# DEATH TAKES NAVAL OFFICER ON HONEYMOON

LOS ANGELES, February 10. —Lieutenant-Commander Samuel B. Thomas, U.S.N., died here yesterday from pneumonia. He had been married Wednesday to Miss Grace Mellus, of this city.

The deceased officer was a son of the late Rear-Admiral Charles M. Thomas who took the battleship fleet from San Diego to San Francisco after the retirement of Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans from the famous around the world cruise.

He entered the naval service May 31, 1895. He was born in Pennsylvania and was appointed to the naval academy as a candidate at-large. He had been ten years at sea and five on shore duty.

# CLEAR STREETS FOR BIG PARADE

### Contractor Promises Clean Thoroughfares for Washington's Birthday Processions.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Streets now torn up for work on the new water mains will all be in good conditions for the Floral Parade, according to Contractor J. H. Wilson, who has the work of laying the mains. "The portions we are working on will be finished within about a week," said Wilson, "and we shall not start new work for ten days or so. We shall have to await the arrival of some pipe fixtures, and need not start tearing up any more streets after getting through with those on which we are at work now.

"The old pipe which is being taken up on King and other streets is in a fine state of preservation. It has been down about fifteen years, but is still good pipe and need not have been disturbed at all but for the fact that a larger pipe is needed. The old pipe will be used again in other streets. Its fifteen years in the ground does not seem to have hurt it at all."

Wilson's contract calls for the laying of twelve-inch mains where there were six-inch mains before. He is at present working on King street Waikiki of Fort, and expects to get through with this part of the contract within the next week. In spite of that he has been given an extension of sixty days in which to complete the laying of the new water mains on King street. The extension was not sought for by Mr. Wilson and was not needed by him, and he could have completed the work in the time specified. The superintendent of public works made the extension because there is a shortage of fittings.

Mr. Wilson completed the work to Fort street last night and made connections from the old system to the new. There are two blocks more to be finished, from Fort to Nuuanu.

# BRIDE SKIPPED WITH ALL HER TROUSSEAU

WAILUKU, February 8.—Ah Sam, a prosperous taro planter and small farmer, residing at Keanae, Maui, was to have been married last Saturday at high noon to Miss Ahiona, a part Hawaiian girl of the same valley. Mr. Ah Sam had spent over $250.00 for the bride's trousseau, but while he was dreaming of the trip into honeymoonland he was about to take, the fickle bride changed her mind and eloped with young Halemano, the night preceding the wedding. As soon as the parents of the bride found the girl had disappeared they reported the affair to the police with their suspicions as to who had kidnaped the bride and the direction they had gone. That very night the pair was located at Kaeleku near Hana town, and as the bride was of age and openly declared her intention to marry her Hawaiian suitor as against the Chinaman whom her parents wanted her to marry, the police reported progress to the irate father and told him that there was nothing for them to do as they had no grounds for interfering. Early Saturday morning the pair were legally married, and the Chinese suitor is out the affections of his would be bride and the two hundred fifty dollar trousseau.

**To Boost Road Pay.**

The board of supervisors is in session this week. Chairman W. F. Pogue states that forty-three per cent of the tax rate of the county goes for salaries, which is a much lower one than the seventy-eight per cent reported by expert accountant Field for Honolulu.

Supervisor Drummond intimates that he intends to bring in a resolution next June to raise the wages of road laborers from $1.25 to $1.50 per day. There is ground for the belief that a majority of the board is in favor of increasing the wages of the roadmen as proposed by Mr. Drummond.

**Guarding the Island.**

The Maui Chamber of Commerce met this afternoon to take some action looking to the prevention of the introduction of the fruit fly pest on the Island of Maui, as it is understood the pest is on Molokai, and is therefore in the county. It was the sense of the meeting that the police department be directed to prevent the bringing in of fruits, plants and soil to the island of Maui from places known to be infected.

D. C. Lindsay spoke of the danger of the pest being introduced through fruits imported to Honolulu from the coast and transhipped to Maui ports from put itself on record as against fruit transhipment, and the motion carried.

Mr. Searby made a motion to have the police instructed to prevent the bringing in of fruits, plants and soil to Maui from the other islands, and that any fruits etc so introduced be destroyed, which was put and carried.

**Prodding the Board.**

Mr. Pogue brought up the matter of the non-action of the harbor commission in the matter of having a wharf built at Kihei, and J. N. S. Williams brought in a resolution reminding the harbor commission of their dilatoriness in the matter and requesting that funds provided by the last legislature be expended for a wharf at Kihei. Some one said the Inter-Island was opposing the change to Kihei. The resolution was passed by a unanimous vote, and some of the members expressed a wish to keep after the commission until they wake up and build the wharf at Kihei where the business representatives of the twenty thousand residents of central Maui want the wharf.

P. F. Baldwin presided over the meeting, D. H. Case, secretary, and twenty members of the chamber were in attendance. He moved that the chamber

# FLORAL PARADE "PEACE AGENT"

### Judge Dole Gives New Angle to Celebration of Washington's Birthday.

Judge Dole sees in the international celebration of Washington's birthday in Honolulu the possibility of spreading the gospel of world's peace. In his address at the Floral Parade "booster luncheon" given by the Commercial Club yesterday he urged the full observance of the day. He advocated the entry of a float which would typify the unity in which the varied nationalities live in the Hawaiian Islands, believing this would accentuate the ideals of world's peace.

President Fred L. Waldron of the Commercial Club, in introducing the subject, the boosting of the floral parade idea, said:

"We all acknowledge the fact that sugar is king and will, in the future, be king of all other industries in Hawaii.

"It is generally considered that the pineapple is second in importance with its last year's output amounting in value to something like two and a half million dollars.

**The Tourist Crop.**

"The impression that the 'Tourist' crop is, at the present time, number three in importance as a revenue-producer has, in my opinion, escaped the notice of the average man about town and, when it is realized that the tourist business is in reality second only to sugar, perhaps more serious attention will be given this item.

"I hope our visitors will pardon a cold-blooded business statement as to my ideas of the hard cash value of the average tourist, whether it is one of our present visitors or, on the other hand, one of ourselves returning the call in some other city.

"Mr. Wood of the Hawaii Promotion Committee informs me that his estimate of the number of visitors here at the present moment, is 1,000 to 1,500. I believed that within two years we will average not less than 2,500 visitors at all times. My ideas of the spending capacity of the average tourist to Hawaii is $20 a day per head. This figure may appear high to some of our friends, so we will divide in two and estimate $10 per day which upon the basis of 2,500 visitors or one-fortieth of the numbers visiting Los Angeles, totals a revenue of $9,125,000 per year, for which we ought to be proud of the fact that, with few exceptions, our visitors leave with the knowledge that they receive full value for their money, when making a comparison with what they receive in the way of rest and recreation in other tourist resorts.

**Worth of the "Crop."**

"Now, I wish to make a simple comparison of what we are spending for advertising a business immediately capable of bringing in a revenue of from ten to twenty million dollars annually as against the pineapple industry bringing in about two and a half-million per annum. There has been spent in one year for advertising pineapples the sum of $105,000.

"Our present expenditure for advertising for tourists, including the work of the promotion committee, is about $15,000 and not over $20,000 per annum.

"The Floral Parade has been and is today the chief feature of advertising and, I believe, if you wil calmly figure the returns and general benefits which each one of us is receiving from the direct and indirect source of our 'tourist' crop you will realize the necessity and justness of your not leaving the work up to the other fellow, when you are approached for your share of the work to make the Floral Parade a success and a showing for which we will not have to apologize to our visitors.'

L. Tenney Peck urged the people to get together for the floral parade. It was a day of joy, and with the holiday spirit prevailing it would help to wipe out many national prejudices.

David C. Bell of Minneapolis told of celebrations in his home town where in four days $100,000 was spent to make it a success. He spoke of the promotion work here and said the promotion committee was the organization which brought him here. A statement had been made about the amount of money a tourist would spend here. Mr. Bell said, laughingly, that he spent as much as that for postal cards alone. He prophesied that in five years' time the tourist crop would be five times as great as now and that the income would run far into the millions.

Director-General Wall then outlined the floral parade plans and showed that the plans call for a monster celebration.

# TWENTY-FIFTH NOT WANTED IN ISLAND

The protests which went to Washington from Honolulu about a year ago opposing the sending of a negro regiment to Oahu, may be reiterated. The data compiled at that time giving reasons for such opposition are being revived and may be taken up by the merchants' association. Members of the latter organization are urging the officers to take action at the next meeting.

Both commercial bodies may take action in the matter and may appeal directly to President Taft.

## BUSINESS DANGER.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—Steel magnates today, testifying before the senate finance committee, declared that the proposed steel tariff will endanger the country's business.

# HOMESTEAD CASE APPEAL TO BE MADE

## Law to Be Tested Out in Highest Territorial Court, Says Attorney-General.

## PARSONS' DECISION REVIEWED

## Judge Decides That Verbal Agreement for Payment Per Acre Is a Crop Contract.

**FROM JUDGE PARSONS' DECISION.**

"Neither statute nor agreement provides that the cultivation shall be done by the freeholder himself or by his employes."

"The section . . . . does not provide that the planting and care of trees shall be by the freeholder, and the court cannot find from anything before it that the legislature regarded as important the agency by which these acts should be performed."

"It cannot be assumed that the legislature intended that these lands should be acquired only by men who are able and willing to work in the field at the equivalent of plantation wages . . . . or by men with means sufficient to enable them to compete with the plantation and to stand the consequent risk of loss."

"In the case at bar the Hakalau Plantation Company has placed under first class cultivation the entire area of Henderson's land with the exception of two or three acres of gulch side and house lot."

Copies of the decision of Circuit Judge Parsons in the very important Henderson homestead case were received by mail yesterday, and were read with great interest by Governor Frear, Attorney General Lindsay and Land Commissioner Judd. The court's findings have a very direct bearing on the pending political controversy over public land policies, and as the case is a test case upon which a number of others depend, it will set an important mark, if it is sustained on appeal, in the development of the homesteading policy.

**Homesteading for a Plantation.**

Judge Parsons upholds the homesteader all along the line, despite a showing of very close agreements by which Hakalau Plantation appeared to be the real cultivator of his land. The decision, going into the matter in considerable detail, sustains, it is stated, the right of a citizen to bid in a homestead and practically turn it over to a plantation, as far as commercial use of the land is concerned, during the period in which title is acquired. The decision is in part as follows:

"On July 18th, 1907, the respondent, Alfred Rannie Henderson, who had theretofore duly filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, filed with the subagent of public lands for the First Land District of the Territory of Hawaii an application for 25.95 acres of first class agricultural land known as Lot No. 33, Map 2382, of Kaiwiki 111, in the District of South Hilo, Hawaii.

"On the same day respondent, at an auction sale, became the purchaser, for $1610, of said lot under freehold agreement No. 67 subject to the terms and conditions of said agreement and the law applicable thereto.

"On the 24th day of July, 1907, the respondent entered into a written contract entitled 'Planting Agreement' with the Hakalau Plantation Company for the cultivation of sugar cane upon said land.

"On the same date (July 24th, 1907) the respondent delivered to the Hakalau Plantation Company a letter, wherein he said: 'As I am unable at present to cultivate all of my lot 33, Kaiwiki Homesteads, will you please furnish me with men and mules to do so and I will pay for same on completion of my crop of cane.' Said letter being addressed to the Hakalau Plantation Company and signed by the respondent.

"On the same date the respondent entered into an oral agreement with the plantation whereby he was to accept and the plantation to pay five dollars per acre per annum in lieu of the net price of sugar cane agreed upon in the instrument termed the planting agreement.

**Plantation Cultivated the Land.**

"Under these two agreements the plantation reduced to cultivation all but two or three acres of said tract, the last named two or three acres comprising Henderson's houselot and the land lying in two gulches, which is unfavorably located for the raising of cane. In these gulches, during the time of Henderson's occupancy of the land, were trees, principally kukui and ohia, the exact number of which is in dispute.

**Also Built the House.**

"In June, 1908, the respondent erected upon said land a one-room cottage of rough lumber, 10x12 feet in size, costing about $160, and an outhouse and stable costing about $25 more, furnishing the house with a bed and bedding, table, chair, books, lamp and writing materials. The material and labor for erecting these buildings was furnished Henderson by the plantation and the cost was charged to his account on the plantation books, as was also about three-quarters of the purchase price of the lot, which proportion had been advanced by the plantation. The amounts due Henderson for cane under the oral planting agreement, aggregating about five hundred dollars, were credited to this account.

"On July 18th, 1908, the respondent moved into said cottage and for a period of two years thereafter spent his nights there, with exceptions which are hereinafter discussed under the subdivision entitled 'issues of fact,' taking his meals at the plantation boarding house in Hakalau as he had done theretofore. During this time the respondent, who is a single man, was a blacksmith employed at a salary of one hundred dollars per month by the plantation at Hakalau about two and a half miles distant from his homestead. Just prior to moving upon his lot he had occupied a room at Hakalau, furnished him by the plantation, and had no other home of his own. When respondent moved upon his lot he left his trunk and a change of clothing at Hakalau for convenience. During the two years from July 18th, 1908, to July 18th, 1910, respondent had no furnished quarters other than upon his homestead.

"On the last named date the respondent returned to Hakalau and reoccupied his old quarters, leaving his house at Kaiwiki furnished as before. Since that time he has occasionally occupied his house at Kaiwiki, which he still regards his home, and where he intends to live when he receives his patent and the government builds a road to his lot.

"The statute (Section 326 R. L.) after reciting the prerequisites to execution of a freehold agreement provides: 'Such freehold agreement shall authorize the freeholder to occupy and use the premises at the end of three years from the date of the payment of such first installment, which shall be the date of the freehold agreement, if the following conditions shall then have been substantially performed. . . . Cultivation of not less than twenty-five per centum of the area of the said premises and the planting and care of not less than an average of ten timber, shade or fruit trees per acre, if agricultural land, at any one time before the end of the third year.'

**Need Not Personally Cultivate.**

"The freehold agreement contains these conditions in the identical words of the statute and neither statute nor agreement provides that the cultivation shall be done by the freeholder himself or by his employes. The court has no reason to believe that the omission was unintentional or that the policy of the legislature was other than that expressed in direct terms. Even assuming, which the court does not, that the court has jurisdiction to find that the spirit and reason of the law is other than that clearly expressed in the act, the construction on which the court, so empowered, would place upon the act would still be the same. It may be assumed that the legislature was aware of the situation of cane lands contiguous to the plantations, that it was familiar with the manner in which those lands were ordinarily cultivated, that it knew of the obstacles in the way of cultivation by homesteaders of small means and of the superior equipment of the plantations for the cultivation of such lands and for the cutting and transportation to the mills of the cane grown thereon. With this knowledge it cannot be assumed that the legislature intended that these lands should be acquired only by men who are able and willing to work in the field at the equivalent of plantation wages in order that they may make the profit allowed by the plantation upon the sale of the cane, or by men with means sufficient to enable them to compete with the plantation and to stand the consequent risk of loss.

**Entitled to a Patent.**

"In view of the precise wording of the statute it must be assumed that the legislature intended that these lands should be open to any citizen, or prospective citizen who had filed his declaration of intention to become such without reference to his occupation or financial worth, who could pay or procure to be paid the agreed price, who would maintain his home upon said land for the required period and perform the other conditions specifically required to be performed by him and that upon the performance of these conditions patent should be issued to him upon application at the end of the third year, provided the purchase price and interest had been paid in full and provided that the required area had been reduced to cultivation and the required number of timber, shade or fruit trees had been planted and cared for.

"In the case at bar the Hakalau Plantation Company has placed under first class cultivation the entire area of Henderson's land, with exception of two or three acres of gulch side and house lot. Whether in so doing the plantation was acting for itself or for Henderson is discussed later in this decision. In either event the court is of the opinion that the condition of the agreement relating to cultivation is proven to have been performed.

**Remained Plantation Employe.**

"In order to maintain his home at Kaiwiki it was not necessary for the respondent to keep all his clothes upon the premises, to spend every night and every Sunday and to take his meals there, nor to give up his position as plantation blacksmith that he might give his personal attention to the care and cultivation of his lot. A contrary ruling would deny the benefit of the homestead laws, at least so far as this particular lot and others similarly situated are concerned, to a man like the respondent and to all others who are dependent upon their salaries and wages for the means wherewith to pay the purchase price of their lots and, in the meantime, to eke out the support which the land alone will not give them.

"The court believes that the facts hereinbefore set forth justify a conclusion that the respondent has maintained his home upon the premises during the time required by law."

**The Plantation Agreement.**

Judge Parsons reviews the agreement between Henderson and Hakalau plantation at length. He finds that Henderson gave the plantation a bill of sale of all the sugar growing or to be grown on the land, that the agreement was to be void whenever Henderson paid the plantation all he owed it and that the plantation could enter upon the land and cultivate it on its own hook if Henderson defaulted in payments, crediting Henderson with profits therefrom. These agreements, says the judge, did not give the plantation power to oust Henderson, but merely gave the plantation the right to enter upon the land for the purpose of protecting its mortgage on the crop. The plantation if exercising this right of foreclosure would only take hold of the land and use it, but in doing this under the agreements, says the decision, the plantation "acts wholly for the freeholder."

Taking this view of the agreement Judge Parsons says that there was no assignment or subletting of the land by Henderson, and the flat agreement orally made, whereby the plantation was simply to pay Henderson $5 per acre per year, regardless of what the land produced, "was clearly the purchase price of cane and not the rental of land."

# FOUR THOUSAND ARMOR-PIERCING SHELLS WILL BE SHIPPED TO HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

**SAN FRANCISCO, February 11.—Four thousand armor piercing shells will be shipped to Honolulu at once. The first consignment will probably be sent on the next transport leaving San Francisco for the Far East.**

**Fleet Not For China.**

**WASHINGTON, February 11.—The navy department denies that the Pacific fleet of cruisers, now in Honolulu, has been given orders to sail for China.**

**For Land Batteries.**

Admiral Thomas said last night, when informed of the big shipment of ammunition, that the cruisers now in Honolulu are fully supplied with shells. In his opinion the four thousand armor piercing shells are for the local land batteries, already constructed or in course of construction.

**Still Talking Palmyra.**

Although there was no movement of the West Virginia yesterday, the belief continues that the hurried coaling of the night before, following more than one visit of Governor Frear to the naval dock during the day, shows that the ship has Palmyra in view as an objective point in the near future. If the West Virginia is not going to get out alone on the trip, it is believed that the other cruisers will take in Palmyra during their ten day cruise which starts tomorrow.

In naval circles yesterday, toward the close of the day, the belief gained ground that as the West Virginia did not put to sea after all the hurried preparations which had been made the night before, it might be that she was destined for some other important mission and would be held here while the other ships went out on the cruise. That either the West Virginia alone, or the other ships, are going to Palmyra seems to be a settled opinion among those who are nearest to headquarters.

Ships do not coal at night and take on extra provisions unless the commander has or expects to have hurry sailing orders in a short time, it is pointed out, and that the West Virginia did not go out yesterday after all the preparations were made argues that the expected definite orders were not received at the appointed time.

# REPORT COMES THAT NEXT COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS IS TO BE A MALIHINI

According to a report brought here on a recent steamer from the Coast, the next collector of customs for the District of Hawaii is likely to be one Charles L. Knapp, member of congress from the State of New York. Just how much truth there is in the report that Knapp has reason to expect the appointment cannot be ascertained, but at least it is known that he has been declared to be slated for the job, and a friend of his, who is now in Honolulu, has made the statement that Knapp is expecting to come here to take the job now held by Stackable, and for which Treasurer Conkling has been regarded as a quite likely candidate.

Knapp has been a member of congress since 1901. He is a lawyer and was consul general at Montreal during the Harrison administration. The report has it that President Taft will name Knapp, who is a New York friend, for the Honolulu billet when the time comes.

# WOULD SELL PUBLIC LANDS TO PACIFY MEXICAN FACTIONS

EL PASO, Texas, February 11.—Governor Gonzales of the Province of Chinuahua advocates the sale of public lands as the best means of bringing about pacification of the warring factions in Mexico.

**Troops to the Border.**

WASHINGTON, February 10.—The report is current here that a battalion of infantry will be rushed from Whipple Barracks, Arizona, to El Paso, Texas, on account of the Mexican troubles.

# CHAIRMAN COOPER FEARS THE GREEKS

"I have not analyzed the proposition of the Democrats to hold their nominating meetings, primaries and convention on the same date the Republicans plan to hold theirs," said Chairman A. D. Cooper of the territorial Republican central committee yesterday.

"At first blush it looks good, and yet I'm kanalua. It would seem that it is a move in the right direction, and yet only after it has been tried can we really tell whether it is a workable plan. I would not like to say that I entirely favor it, and yet I'm willing to see it tried out. The plan will have to be illustrated to determine whether it is entirely feasible."

The call for the Republican nominating meetings, and the convention date has not been issued from the headquarters.

## CLEVELAND IN TOUCH.

Last evening at eight o'clock the Hamburg-Amerika steamer Cleveland, bound for Honolulu with the around-the-world excursion party reported her position as 755 miles from Honolulu.

The Cleveland is coming along slowly under easy steam and is due to arrive here on Tuesday morning. She is taking one more day for the trip from San Francisco than is the Tenyo Maru which sailed just an hour earlier from the California port.

## SOUTH DAKOTA CHOOSES ITS EXPOSITION SITE

SAN FRANCISCO, February 11.—The State of South Dakota has chosen a site in Harbor View, adjoining the Presidio, for its exhibition buildings in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition of 1915.

## CLERICAL REFUSES TO SIT WITH SOCIALST

BERLIN, February 10.—Peter Spahn, the Clerical named president of the Reichstag yesterday, has refused to serve with the Socialist vice-president, Scheiomann.

## FIVE DEAD IN ACCIDENT.

GASPAR, Wyoming, February 10.—Five persons are dead here as the result of the drop of an aerial tram carrying workmen.

## STEEL LABOR PROBED.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—The steel investigating committee today heard testimony on labor conditions in the steel industry.

# COMPLEXIONS CUT NO ICE WITH CHANCO

Editor Advertiser:—I having read in your most popular paper The Pacific Commercial Advertiser, the advertices, written by some Filipinos of the Pacific Fleet, about the complexion of each other.

I regret very much to say that complexion is not what makes a nation a power. It is the knowledge; and to be "white" is not great. For, we can be just as brown as it can be, with enough knowledge and ability. I think it will be much better than to be white without nothing.

A man without knowledge is like a tree without shade, so we better try to get more knowledge and give up disputing about complexion.

Some browns has better sense than the whites and some whites better than the browns, so what is the difference?

I don't think there is any difference between the whites, yellows and browns except those ones who claim to be white when they aint.

So this is the question: What makes a nation a power? The complexion or the knowledge? It is the last question.

ARTHUR CHANCO,
U. S. S. South Dakota.

# YAQUIS IN REVOLT; CAPTIVES TORTURED

SAN DIEGO, California, February 11.—The Yaqui Indians are in revolt again and have begun serious depredations near Guaymas. It is reported that they have captured a gang of Southern Pacific section workmen, several of whom were tortured to death.

## MORE COLD WEATHER.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 10.—Reports of cold weather are again coming from the East.

## REFINED SUGAR ADVANCES.

NEW YORK, February 11.—The close of the New York market yesterday marked an advance of ten cents for refined sugar.

**CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY IN AFRICA.**

Mr. Piet A. Uys, of Lelievlei, Orange River Colony, testifies to the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says: "We have used it several times for our children and ourselves and expect to continue with it as we found it excellent. We can recommend it to anybody in the world." There is nothing better for children. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

# KUHIO TELLS ALL HIS PROGRAM

## Desha Makes Public Amazing Letter from Delegate—Race Issue Is Invited.

An appeal that Stephen Desha rally the Hawaiian voters to back him up in his fight against the Governor, coupled with a boast that he had forced the President's hand once and could do it again if the delegation to the national convention be made up of those whom he could handle, has come from the Delegate to congress, in the form of a letter to Desha. An amusing feature of Kuhio's program is that he names himself as one member of the Hawaiian delegation to the convention, with Desha as another and as a proxy holder for the rest.

Kuhio's letter will be received with amazement by the public generally, being as flatfooted an avowal of his determination to force the race issue into the elections this fall as could be made. The letter carries a postcript, asking Desha to leave out "the improper things" when giving the epistle out for publication, and Desha's break in handing the letter over as received is quite as bad a break as Kuhio made in ever putting his ideas upon paper so frankly. The letter, which is certain to figure in politics from now on, is:

Washington, January 10, 1911.

My Dear Stephen:—Yours at hand and contents duly noted.

Here I am in the wildfire, trying my best to carry us to victory over those in Hawaii who are opposed to us, and the poor ones who are being squeezed in our land.

Doubtless report has reached you to the effect that the President has agreed to send a man there to thoroughly investigate the charges which I brought against the Governor. The President did not agree to comply with my request willingly, because of the immense power of those who are behind him; but through my untiring efforts he finally agreed to send a man there to make a thorough investigation. It is evident that the reason why the President granted my request was because I stated openly to him that "If you do not do what's just by making a thorough investigation of my charges, then I will take the matter up in congress, which will authorize the sending of a commissioner to investigate my charges thoroughly."

The President knows that there are important charges which should receive careful investigation, and he is also afraid that the congress might take the step to make its own investigation of them, and rather than have congress do it he agreed to send a man there to find out whether my charges are true or not.

**A Pulse Feeler.**

Bear in mind, though, that this man is not only coming there to investigate my charges, but he is going to feel the pulse of the six delegates whom our territorial convention will send here.

Which side will those delegates side in with? Are they in favor of the Governor's side, which is jeopardizing our hope, or are they on our side and with our dear people?

**If "We" Could.**

In my judgment, it seems that the President is doubtful of his nomination, because of the names of Roosevelt, La Follette and Cummins, and, besides, it is necessary for him to have the six delegates from Hawaii in order that he may get the nomination for President. But if we could get those six delegates, then we'll be all right; our rights in our own land will be recognized.

**Enlighten "Our People."**

My friend, I urge you to enlighten our Hawaiian people in this matter. It is evident that the Portuguese, too, will stand with us in this fight, because of their interest in this matter, I would like to get the support of our people in this matter, not only for my individual aloha, but for the benefit of those who are living in their native land.

**Not Proper to Instruct.**

I would like to be one of the delegates to the national convention if I could get the support of the territorial convention.

Here is another thing that I would like to mention: It is not proper to instruct the delegates to the national convention to pledge themselves for any particular Presidential candidate. They should go there with free hands.

It is proper for you and all the rest of the people to work hard in this matter. It is best for all the Hawaiians who have pride and love dignity to stand together firmly and forget the past. In order that they may have the right to vote for candidates to the territorial convention it is best for you to advise the people to register as soon as possible.

**No Time to Question.**

Perhaps some of the people might say that "I am not a Republican, that I belong to the other political party, but this is not the time to talk about it. There is no question but that President Taft wishes to get the support of the six delegates from Hawaii. Are we going to lose our best opportunity? We have been made fun of, and the people here know all about it. Isn't this the proper time for the native Hawaiians to come forward and show that they are not worthless and good for nothing in their native land? Here is before us this right which properly belongs to us, and it is not wise for us to be fighting over certain political differences which may eventually result in our own defeat, showing clearly that we are incapable of doing things jointly as has been clearly demonstrated in some of the newspapers which have been condemning the Hawaiians, generally.

**"It Would Be All Right."**

If you, Stephen, could come as one of the delegates from Honolulu to the national convention to be held in Chicago, it would be satisfactory. And if the other delegates who could not come here would delegate their proxies to you in the event that they could not attend the convention, it would be all right, too. The most important matter is for us to join together and work for the betterment and benefit of the poor people who are being kept down.

I have fought the battle with perseverance, regardless of the abuse which has been thrown at me; paid no attention to the condemnation of some of my enemy, I have moved onward knowing well that this fight that I am carrying on is for the benefit of my people and those who are homeless. Some of my friends have left my company, and yet I am moving on regardless of all the obstacles which are placed in my way, so that all the evil things which have been said of the Hawaiian people may some day be cleared away.

**"My Loving People."**

Today I am asking my loving people to stand together with me. I am not fighting our white friends; not at all; but we have a perfect right to protect our interests and rights, and for the benefit of our dear ones who are living on the land which God has provided for us. If we do not availourselves of this opportunity which is in our hands then we shall never have another occasion to exercise our prerogatives in the future.

Should President Taft reappoint Governor Frear, I will take the fight to congress, where I will take the initiative of forcing the battle to a finish. It is impossible for the congress at the present time to send a commissioner there to investigate my charges on account of the coming Presidential election. It may be that the commissioner will be sent there after the Presidential election is over.

My friend, I am urging upon you again to work hard and explain the situation clearly to those who have the interests of Hawaii and the Hawaiian people at heart. Let us stand together and march onward.

This is enough for the present.

Yours truly,

KUHIO.

P. S.—Look over this letter and publish those things which you think proper, and leave out improper matters.

# VICTORY CERTAIN FOR TAFT, SAY SPEAKERS

## Longworth and Root Predict the Success of President Amid Cheers.

## DEMOCRATS AT THE CLIMAX

## Philippine Democrats Split—Send Two Delegations to Baltimore Convention.

NEW YORK, February 11.—At a dinner given by the New York Republican State Clubs last evening Congressman Longworth and Senator Root made enthusiastic predictions of the success of President Taft in his campaign for renomination and reelection. They declared that the Democrats have reached the climax of their campaign and that from now on there will be a rapid decline of the Bourbon following, ending in defeat at the pools.

**Will Address New Yorkers.**

WASHINGTON, February 11.—President Taft is due to deliver an important address before the New York Republican State Clubs Monday night.

**Governors For Roosevelt.**

CHICAGO, February 11.—The Governors of eight States and delegates from twenty-eight States, at an informal conference in this city yesterday, boosted Roosevelt for the presidential nomination.

**Philippine Bourbons Split.**

MANILA, February 11.—The Democratic convention held here split into two factions as the result of a bitter quarrel over the choice of delegates to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore.

Each faction elected six delegates, which is the full quota. Each of the rival delegates will go uninstructed. Underwood and Clark were indorsed by the convention as a whole.

The factions uttered bitter denunciations of the administration.

**Folk Quits the Fight.**

ST. Louis, Missouri, February 10.—Ex-Governor Joseph Folk has retired from the race for the indorsement of the Missouri Democrats for the Democratic nomination, and agrees to Speaker Champ Clark's proposal that the convention delegation be divided, each side for its favorite.

**Fight Taft's Choice.**

WASHINGTON, February 10.—It is understood that Senator Cummins of Iowa and other prominent and influential progressive will fight against a confirmation of Myron T. Herrick, ex-Governor of Ohio, as ambassador to France. The fight against Taft's choice for the place is interesting in view of the presidential campaign in which Cummins is an avowed candidate.

## CHILDREN OF STRIKING PARENTS GIVEN HOMES

NEW YORK, February 11.—One hundred and nineteen children whose parents are strikers involved in the Lawrence labor struggle, have been distributed to families who volunteered aid. The situation in many of the homes of the strikers is desperate.

# HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON . . . . . EDITOR

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TUESDAY : : : : : : : FEBRUARY 13


### A STAMPEDE THAT FAILED.

In looking on presidential probabilities these days, with the idea in mind that the Roosevelt backers may attempt to stampede the national convention, the thoughts of many men will hark back to the parlous times of 1888. What a fall was there, at Minneapolis. The light of Blaine went out and with it all the hopes of his hosts of loyal followers. And how intensely and tenaciously loyal they were.

It has been given to but few men to have such personal support as had the Plumed Knight. But then there have been few leaders such as was he. The magic of his name alone held its tens of thousands in blind, unfaltering devotion.

There was a streak of indecision in Mr. Blaine, and this was his undoing.

It was in 1888, at Minneapolis, that the most earnest and theatrical attempt to stampede a national convention ever made was undertaken. This was planned with Napoleonic skill and superbly captained.

Blaine, though an avowed candidate, remained in the Harrison cabinet until the third day of the convention and it was on the program to make the nomination on the fourth day.

Thos. Platt of New York, the great "easy boss"; the powerful "Matt" Quay of Pennsylvania, Wolcott of Colorado, Clarkson of Iowa and many of their rank and strength were against Harrison and for Blaine. The President, himself a politician of great adroitness, had summoned to his aid, from London, Col. Harry C. New of Indiana, a veritable magician at "the game." Then really began the battle royal—the application of the principles of "the grand tactics."

Mr. New accumulated delegates for his chief with the same certainty that characterized the work of Mark Hanna in the same direction for McKinley, later, but without noise. Blaine had the palm of popularity, but Harrison had the votes.

Wolcott nominated Blaine in a really superb speech and this was well seconded by Wm. H. Eustis, a Minnesota man who made many acquaintances in Honolulu a few years ago.

The stampeding phalanx was led by a woman, the beautiful Mrs. Carson Lake, wife of a New York newspaper correspondent. There were 12,000 people in the hall and they yelled wildly, as directed by Mrs. Lake, for thirty minutes. At first they cheered so that the music of the bands was drowned out. Then they were still louder and more insistent in simply repeating, to marching time, the campaign slogan "Blaine, Blaine, James G. Blaine." McKinley, the chairman, was thwarted in all his efforts to secure silence. The pounding of his heavy gavel on a stanch table could be seen, but it could not be heard. The demonstration was taken up outside and carried for squares in every direction. The pandemonium was redoubled when a man, at the proper moment, handed Mrs. Lake a flag to wave, replacing with the Stars and Stripes a white parasol. It was said that a good many of the Harrison delegates sat quietly through it all.

The riot ended only when, due to a fearful error in signaling, Mrs. Lake sought to change her position in the hall. Chauncey M. Depew made his address placing Mr. Harrison in nomination. Depew had been offered the portfolio of secretary of state the day before to succeed Mr. Blaine.

Harrison was nominated on the first ballot. McKinley had within a small fraction of the same number of votes as Blaine.

### MILITARY MANNERS.

Honolulu is destined, by grace of the war department and its geographical advantages, to become one of the greatest military depots of the English-speaking world. That means that certain obligations must be met in part payment of the undoubted benefits conferred. And one of these obligations upon the people of the city is to learn military manners.

We might just as well begin to learn now. The first opportunity to use them will come within a comparatively few days. The first really great parade of locally stationed troops the Islands have ever witnessed will pass through our streets on the morning of Washington's Birthday. We must remember that this parade has no connection with the Floral Parade, which will follow in the afternoon. It is a purely military event, a treat which General Macomb is giving the city. It is the Army's own celebration of the First President's natal day, and must be regarded as such.

Now military etiquette calls for certain observances. Some of these are not supposed to be, and as a matter of fact are not, for the civilian, but there are others which common politeness and respect for the country and that country's uniformed servants require him to observe.

One of these, and perhaps the most important, is the attention and respect paid to the flag. As the visible sign of the whole nation the flag merits respect, and certain observances are required by law and courtesy whenever one sees a flag. Soldiers are, as a matter of duty, compelled to salute all "colors and standards, not cased" and civilians are compelled by the unwritten law of custom, respect and good taste to do the same. The salute with them is different to that the soldier gives. It is enough if, when a regimental flag passes, that he uncover slightly as a token that he understand the significance of the emblem.

Many people, through ignorance, fail in another observance the army is most particular about, saluting at the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner." The Army regulations provide a certain form for the soldier to follow; but it is enough if the civilian stands within doors and uncovers when under the sky. This does not mean that everytime the familiar sounds are heard one must salute. It is absurd to rise in one's seat in the theater when the air is played as part of a medley, say, but when played at the end of the performance one should pay proper respect by rising and standing until the music has finished.

These and the polite attentions due the different ranks in the service are the sign of the man who knows the value of observing and doing little things which go far toward making life livable.

### THE HOMESTEAD CASE APPEAL.

Probably nothing is more nearly vital to the future of Hawaii than its homestead laws and the homesteaders those laws invite into the Territory. Certainly nothing is of more intimate and immediate interest to all of us who are making our homes here than the class of folk who come to the Islands to be our neighbors. Upon the character of these depends the destiny of the Islands and to believe otherwise shows great lack of insight.

The homestead laws are intended to offer inducements to settle here to the very highest and best class of citizens. If they fail in that their object is defeated and they should be amended. If therefore any loopholes are left in the statute through which fraud and trickery may worm, it is self-evident that the class of homesteaders brought in will not be the best, and that the laws fail dismally. The man who obtains his patent by fraud or evasion of the terms of the law, or who avails himself of some technicality in order to obtain his title, is not the kind of man we want as a citizen of Hawaii.

By that we do not intend to intimate that this kind of thing is going on at present. But whether it is or no—and until the supreme court decides on the appeal which the territorial authorities have decided to take on the decision of Judge Parsons, we can not be sure that some of the acts done in the name of the law have been legal—the fact remains undisputed that any doubt cast upon the validity of the homestead law is a heavy burden for the Territory to bear. We want the world to think well of us. We want the mainland to send us her best, we are holding out welcoming arms to the people of Europe and we have here what they need so badly, the unlimited possibilities of an undeveloped country. They are just getting to know that, and it would be a pity—worse, it would be a crime—to let suspicion breathe on the integrity of our land laws, to have the settler from Canada or Kansas feel that perhaps it would not be safe for him to invest his time and his money in homesteading land under a statute in which holes of greater or less magnitude might be picked.

It is well therefore that the territorial authorities have decided to take the matter up to the last court of appeal in the Territory and settle once and for all questions that may arise as to the matter of contracts affecting homesteading lands in the Islands. It may be that Judge Parsons is right and that the legislature did not intend that "these lands should be acquired only by men who are able and willing to work in the field at the equivalent of plantation wages . . . or by men with means sufficient to enable them to compete with the plantation and to stand the consequent risk of loss."

If so we want to know it, and the men and women in the different parts of the world who may be planning to come here and help build up this country want to know it and know it beyond all doubt. Therefore we say again, let the supreme court decide these cases so that in future there can be no question of the legality or illegality of any act under the homestead law.

### FEBRUARY POLITICS.

This month will be a decidedly martial period, according to the political forecasts of the Tafters at Washington. Some fresh impulse, if not some forward movement, is expected every working day. The old campaigners are well organized now. Topographic maps of all the country are in hand. Scouts and reconnoiterers have brought inside information about the disposition of the enemy's forces. The slogan is to be, "Up, guards, and at 'em."

The President made his first important campaign speech last night, after visiting two points of most strategic importance. These, of course, are those two imperial States of New York and Ohio; every moment the President can spare from his engagements for speaking and for receptions from now on will go to private conferences with Republicans who are supposed to know how to do things and who can be trusted. Those parleys are calculated to impel activities in delegate getting. If New York and Ohio stand loyal to the administration, as appears certain, they will count tremendously in votes and in influence.

The Tafters reason that the real preconvention campaign may be a twenty-nine day affair. They would like to have it so. That is why the forces are being concentrated for sledgehammer work during the present month. Of course a great deal of watching and a lot of voting will be necessary for weeks after February has gone, but if the vigorous pioneering, now in progress, is attended with success and not marred by any disasters during the coming month, much will have been done toward battering down the obstacles that the Rooseveltians have erected. Confidence in the cause will grow. The great scare, which has aroused the "old guard" as it has not been aroused in many moons of vicissitudinous campaigning, will have been of some utility.

Those gubernatorial boomers have inspired much of the terror, but study of their motives is assuaging. It will be remembered that Governor Chase Osborn, of Michigan, heralded the first big Roosevelt wave. It engulfed Washington just when congress was assembling after the holidays. As soon as he announced out at Lansing that both Taft and La Follette ought to withdraw, Regular Republicans in the senate and the house nearly lost their heads for twenty-four hours. If congress could have elected the next President then and there the Republicans could have been almost stampeded to Roosevelt.

That flurry subsided but another came about two weeks ago, when Governor Chase rose up again and Governor William E. Glasscock, of West Virginia, and Governor Walter R. Stubbs, of Kansas, announced themselves for Roosevelt and made a bee line for Oyster Bay. A Governor usually has some influence among his own constituents. He has an enormous patronage and many followers—usually many more for the time being than a United States senator or a representative. All the regular authorities hold that it is a cruel thing for him to come out against an administration. He has large capacities for mischief.

Analysis, however, has shown the motive in all the conspicuous instances cited. These are times when even Governors will resort to desperate methods to advance their own political interests. Governor Stubbs, for example, is in the throes of a struggle for a senatorial toga. It has come to such a pass with his ambition that he must take long chances, if he hopes to win over Senator Charles Curtis. Governor Osborn is exceedingly ambitious, cherished a presidential boom which never got out under the blue sky, and is now consumed with an idea that, with plenty of good advertising, he might "land" as a vice-presidential nominee. Governor Glasscock is identified with the "old gang" of West Virginia Republicans, who by violence or by any possible maneuver, would regain control of the State. All these Governors have much to gain and nothing to lose by a change in the existing political order.

While there is great energy and enterprise on the part of the administration in "laying bare" the incentives of the opposition, the workers in many States are pouring into Washington for consultation. They are going from every State, "getting wise" about the plans and policies, and hastening home to pitch battle.

The ginger, thus put into the Taft campaign recently, is bound to count. The organization in the President's behalf now has much more life than it has ever before had. It is well equipped for emergencies. The leaders are looking ahead to opportunities. A half dozen old hands are right "on the job" and, in ordinary times, at least, they are the kind of men who can produce results.

There is no organization that can compete with it. Strictly speaking, ex-President Roosevelt has no organization. He would hardly dare attempt anything more, in that line, than could be had from consulting informally with friends and enthusiasts who call upon him at New York or Oyster Bay. His very position with reference to the nomination is a handicap under existing circumstances.

After a few Taft victories in winning delegates, the Roosevelt opposition is expected to recede. Undoubtedly the wish is father to the thought among the President's lieutenants. But according to all form in political combats of this kind, that is what usually happens, unless there is a great popular uprising for a man. It is not believed at Washington that there is such an uprising for Roosevelt.

### DOES M'CANDLESS FEAR KUHIO?

The decision of the Democratic leaders to combine their territorial convention for the election of delegates to the national convention at Baltimore with their convention to nominate a candidate for Delegate to congress, the gathering to be held in Honolulu on April 15, appears to be a shrewd move on the part of L. L. McCandless to head off possible complications and cinch the nomination. McCandless believes, as do very many now, that Kuhio will be dumped hard and plenty when the Republican convention meets on April 6, and he very probably shares in the belief that the Delegate will be sore enough to complete his rupture with his party and go over openly to the Democrats, with whom he is now openly cooperating but has not formally joined.

Now, McCandless does not propose, evidently, to run the risk of having to carry on any fight with a Democratic Cupid for the nomination. He has the rest of his party thoroughly afraid of him, so afraid that none dare do as many wish and oppose him. If Kuhio were available for the head of the Democratic ticket, however, McCandless would certainly have a fight on his hands, and probably a losing one, unless he clinches the nomination before Kuhio could possibly put himself in line for it.

With W. A. Kinney out into the open as a backer of the Kuhio charges, where The Advertiser announced many weeks ago that he would be, the impression is still firmer in the public's mind that Kuhio is packing up his political effects and preparing to flit into new party headquarters.

### THE ABSURDITY GROWS.

W. A. Kinney was the main figure in the conduct of the prosecution of the Japanese leaders in the recent plantation strike in Oahu and was, again, the leading figure in the efforts of the sugar planters to prevent the emigration of Filipinos at the instance of labor recruiters from the Alaska canneries, events over which Ray Stannard Paker lays the lash on Hawaii and Hawaii's leading men.

Kuhio, in his formal charges against Governor Frear, points to Ray Stannard Baker as the one man who has told the truth about Hawaii and certifies to the correctness of Baker's remarks concerning the "outrageous" treatment of the Higher Wage leaders and the "flagrant attempts to hold the Filipinos in practical bondage." Baker condemns what Kinney has done and Kuhio cheerfully backs up the condemnation.

Now Kinney comes out and backs up Kuhio, thus condemning himself and endorsing what Baker has said about his methods!

What further absurdities are to develop from this Democratic frenzy of the Delegate? What more paradoxical coups have Kuhio, Kinney and Ashford got up their sleeves? Probably, to cap the climax, Kuhio will have Ashford and Kinney on hand at the Republican territorial convention to secure a vote of confidence for him.

A. L. C. Atkinson's views on the unfairness of The Advertiser in announcing some time ago that the Delegate was coming to Hawaii to work for a favorable and manageable delegation to the national convention appears to be in the same class as the bright remarks of an afternoon paper concerning this paper's announcement of the coming of a special commissioner from Washington, which bright remarks now turn out to be founded upon "anteroom" information.

### THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

**The reply of Governor Frear, given practically in full in this issue, to the charges filed against him by Delegate Kuhio, representing a Democratic political combination, requires no exhaustive editorial comment. The Governor presents his own case in a way requiring neither explanation nor bolstering.**

**The reply, it will be noted, is based almost wholly on the official records of the various transactions referred to in the specifications of the charges. The Governor depends neither on leading Democrats nor on magazine muckrakers for his facts or for his presentation of them. He foregoes the recital of the motives back of the Delegate's charges, although it would have been quite legitimate to cite some of the things, well known here, which would throw light on the origin of the charges and "show up" the underlying reasons why Kuhio allowed his "friends" to make a catspaw of him and wreck his political future.**

**Carefully, systematically and thoroughly, the Governor reviews the charges against him and demolishes them, one after the other, by quotations from the official records and from the correspondence that has passed in each case. Going further, the Governor gives the details of the efforts he has made to protect the interests of legitimate homesteaders. His efforts to bring the homesteaders and the plantation together in the Thompson Settlement Association dispute, for instance, will be news to many, who have listened to the "roars" from Kau during the recent two political campaigns but who have not taken the trouble to investigate.**

**A careful reading of the Governor's reply should convince every fair-minded man in the Territory that Kuhio has been misled by his "friends" into what the Governor has characterized as a "course marked by either a disregard for truth or inexcusable ignorance."**

## CONKLING WILLING TO STAND ASIDE

### Treasurer Discusses Report that Mainlander May Succeed Collector Stackable.

The report published in The Advertiser Sunday that a New York congressman might succeed E. R. Stackable as collector of customs for the district of Hawaii caused a lot of talk, and was in a measure confirmed yesterday. Territorial Treasurer Conkling, who is one of the local candidates for the position, said he had heard of the New Yorker as one who might come here to take the place.

"As far as my candidacy is concerned," said Conkling, "I would like to say that I am ready to submit the matter of my chances as compared to those of other local candidates, to local decision, and abide by the result. I would like to see a Honolulu man appointed, and I stand ready to withdraw altogether if my candidacy is likely to cause the appointment of an outsider. I do not know how much there is in the report about Mr. Knapp, but I had heard it before it was published.

"I am not a candidate for Mr. Stackable's position, as I view the matter. There is an unwritten law in the treasury department, similar to the unwritten law which provides that a President shall not have a third term, which limits collectors of customs to twelve years. Stackable will have been collector here for twelve years when his term expires, and I entered the field as a candidate for the position with the understanding that there was sure to be a change anyhow. The position is a very desirable one, but I am willing to leave the matter to local decision and withdraw absolutely in favor of any candidate who can be agreed upon locally."

Stackable's term will expire in April. As in other pending political matters, it is assumed that the national political campaign will have an effect, perhaps a controlling effect, on the Honolulu appointment. The Taft political managers are possibly in a quandary, for the appointment of a mainlander to the customs job here won't help Taft to get the six delegates from Hawaii in the Republican national convention. But, it is argued, he might land more than six somewhere else, by appointing an outsider.

## PREPARING APPEAL IN HOMESTEAD CASE

### Attorney General Lindsay Hard at Work on Brief—Wants Decision Soon.

"We are working on an appeal in the Henderson homestead case," said Attorney General Lindsay yesterday. "It is of course very essential that there should be a final decision as soon as possible as to whether Judge Parsons is correct in his interpretation of the law. It would seem that if the statutes are correctly construed by the Hilo judge, there is big money to be made in a scheme of 'homesteading' that doesn't call for much genuine settlement of lands.

"We are appealing the case, of course, simply as a matter of public policy, to have the law finally determined. There is no personal fight involved, and no fight against the Hawaii homesteaders, whose cases depend upon this test case. We think that the agreements made with Hakalau plantation amount to a lease of the land supposed to have been homesteaded, and such lease is forbidden. It is the oral agreement, under which $5 an acre was paid, which was an agreement supplementary to the written agreements, that seem to us to make the case clearly a violation of the homestead laws."

The facts as to the oral agreement came out on trial of the case, by Deputy Attorney General A. G. Smith, in the court at Hilo. "We tried to have them say whether these agreements constituted a lease, or what they were," said Smith, "but they wouldn't say what the agreement amounted to, and the documents and oral understandings are still unnamed. There are over thirty cases similar to that of Henderson, to be determined by the final decision in his case."

## BANANA PLANTS AGAIN TROUBLE

### Springing Up from Roots of Trees Once Cut Off—Test Case Planned.

What shall be done with banana plants that are now growing up in the residence districts? That question is being asked by many householders who have a nice new crop of the forbidden plants springing up where they were all cut down during the late campaign.

Whether all have to be cut down again will be decided by a proceeding which District Attorney General E. W. Sutton has started in the supreme court. He wants to bring the antibanana regulation of the board of health to review. The previous test cases having failed to decide the matter, papers have been prepared in an entirely new case, involving the banana plants on the property of A. Arojo.

"In many places where banana plants were cut down during the recent campaign they are growing up again," said Mr. Sutton, "and people are waiting to see what is to be done in the matter. Presumably if the court sustains the regulation against bananas in the residence district, these plants will have to be cut down again. Due notices will be sent to those on whose premises the plants are growing."

Banana plants are growing up from the roots of the trees cut down several months ago, in many places, and the owners or occupants of the yards are cultivating them.

## CRUISERS LEAVE FOR ISLAND PORTS

### West Virginia Stays Behind for Orders from Washington—Others Back Tuesday.

Three cruisers of the Pacific fleet, the flagship California, the South Dakota and the Colorado, will weigh anchor at Lahaina and start for Kealakekua this morning, according to the itinerary outlined by Rear Admiral Thomas before the ships sailed yesterday morning.

All the ships were under way at ten o'clock and expected to reach Lahaina at four in the afternoon. Today they will reach Kealakekua at five in the afternoon and will not sail until eight tomorrow night, bound for Hilo where they will anchor at seven Thursday morning.

At Hilo a stay from Thursday morning until Sunday night will be made and then the anchors will come up and the ships will sail for Kahului, which port they are scheduled to reach at six o'clock on Monday morning. Twenty-five hours will be spent at the Maui port and at seven o'clock Tuesday morning they will all start back for Honolulu, arriving here at noon on the same day.

After the other cruisers got away yesterday morning the West Virginia moved from Richards street wharf to naval wharf number one, mooring on the upper side opposite the supply ship Glacier which changed her berth from Hackfeld wharf when the cruisers left.

## RUDOLPH AND C. A. SPRECKELS BEAT BROTHERS

SAN FRANCISCO, February 3.—Charged with conspiring to force down the prices of bonds of the Oceanic Steamship Company for the purpose of "squeezing out" their brothers, Rudolph and C. A. Spreckels, and enabling themselves to acquire all outstanding bonds at prices far below their actual value, John D. and A. B. Spreckels have made a complete surrender.

Instead of resisting the suit filed by Rudolph and C. A. Spreckels in the superior court, they have settled the case by paying to the plaintiffs $700,350, representing the par value of all bonds held by the plaintiffs, together with the value of all unpaid coupons attached to them.

When Dudolph and C. A. Spreckels began their suit, bonds of the Oceanic company had been forced down to less than half their face value. So the victory means the recovery of about $350,000 in values, which Rudolph and C. A. Spreckels allege had been manipulated into thin air.

# BADLY BATTERED THETIS COMES "HOME"

### Revenue Cutter Reaches Port After Twenty Days Spent Fighting Gales.

### JIB - BOOM CARRIED AWAY

### Skipper Cochran Tells of His Fierce Battle With Thunderous Seas.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Twenty days from Puget Sound, during fourteen of which she was hove to for hours at a stretch facing gales which took her wireless away, unstepped the jib-boom and snapped off the fore top-gallant mast, the revenue cutter Thetis in command of Captain C. S. Cochran, arrived at five o'clock yesterday afternoon after an absence of eight months. If there was ever a crowd of officers who were glad to see any port and to get back "home" that crowd was on board the Thetis upon her arrival here. During the eight months the cutter has been absent from Hawaiian waters she has traveled 13,000 miles and at her regular rate of six or seven knots an hour that takes some time.

The Thetis left Honolulu June 20, and in her cruising it was not until September 25 that any hard luck struck her. At that time entering Bering Sea she was struck by a gale which carried away her jib-boom and yards and left her in nearly the same predicament as that in which she arrived here yesterday. The cutter came back to the northwest and was put in shape there, but on the way down here she was smashed up again and now is in need of more repairs.

**Blow High, Blow Low.**

"I never saw such weather as we met on this trip," said Captain Cochran yesterday. "It was one gale after another, first from the southeast and then from the southwest. We hove to time after time when we could make no headway, and it was on January 31 that we experienced the worst of the wind.

"Early in the day our wireless was carried away and then later the jib-boom came unstepped carrying the fore top-gallant mast with it, before the gear could be cut away. Green water was coming on board all the time and the men forward would come up as the ship lifted herself from under the seas and blow like a diver coming to the surface after being under water.

**Two Men Hurt.**

"But two men were hurt during this worst of the blow, the hood of the booby hatch came loose and washed down on the carpenter, R. Hardinsen, and Lieutenant F. C. Brillard. The carpenter had three ribs broken and Lieutenant Brillard had one foot smashed badly. Otherwise we came through without a scratch."

In the wardroom and skipper's cabin there were happy people yesterday. "I tell you Honolulu looks good and every man here is glad to be back," were the words of Doctor Gillespie, seconded by Lieutenant Robinson. "I went away on temporary duty with the cutter for three months and I have been away for eight, and being one man short has crippled the marine hospital service here to some extent," he continued.

It was on June 20 that the Thetis sailed from Honolulu and in her entire trip from Honolulu to the Sound and then Unalaska, 3400 miles, she burned less coal than in the trip from the Sound down here on the trip which has just ended.

Te cutter picked up the judge and attaches of the court at Valdez July 10 and started north calling at Unalaska, Naknek, Dillingham, Neushigak, King's Cove, Ungn and Kodiak where a large number of cases were tried. At one time there were thirty prisoners and crazy persons on board. The insane were for the most part persons who had been taken north by the cannery people and whose condition was not known until they had arrived in Alaska.

**Goes to Juneau.**

The court left Valdez July 10 and arrived back there on September 1, having the most pleasant cruise imaginable. From Valdez the cutter sailed north to Juneau September 6, arriving on the tenth of the month. Here they got orders to go in Bering Sea, sailing September 17, and it was September 25 that the storm was encountered which did the damage to the vessel. Arrival at Unalaska was made September 28, and then the return to the south was made, arriving at Port Townsend October 23.

Repairs were made, at Winslow, and the ship was in good condition again. Orders were received to go to Bremerton where three three-pounder automatic guns were installed. The Thetis sailed from Bremerton January 20, and made calls at Port Townsend and Port Angeles, leaving the latter port on January 22 for Honolulu. For the entire time after clearing Cape Flattery there was nothing but a succession of gales until two days out of Honolulu.

With a crippled wireless it was impossible to raise either Kahuku or the naval station although both could be heard on the ship. The message which came through on Thursday night was delayed by the Sierra, giving the position of the cutter at that time.

**Changes on Ship.**

There have been several changes in the personnel of the Thetis since leaving here. Lieutenant Wilcox, the navigating officer, has been transferred to the Woodbury on the Maine coast, and his place will be taken by Lieutenant Pine who has been in the city for several weeks on leave. Lieutenant R. A. Bothwell has been transferred from the Rush, and is now on duty with the Thetis. Chief Engineer Turner left the cutter on the Coast on account of illness, and his place was taken by W. G. Myers. Captain C. S. Cochran is still in command and the other officers are the same as when leaving here.

Among the mascots of the ship one has been lost and one gained so that the number remains the same. "Sweeney," the bear, was taken on board at Valdez and has become a general favorite, but little "Nanny," the goat which was captured on Niihau a year ago, died two days before arrival here on the homeward cruise. "Mike," the skipper's wire-haired terrier, is just as likely as he was on leaving here and the cruise in the north seems to have agreed with him. He can drive Sweeney into his cabin any time he sees fit, and that is something for a small terrier to be proud of.

The cutter anchored in the harbor just west of her former anchorage, and at six-thirty the launch was piped away and several of the officers came ashore, Captain Cochran to see his family which has been living here all the time he has been away, and the others to call on old friends.

Lieutenant Robinson was as anxious as any engaged man to call upon his fiancee, Miss Cooper, and it is said the wedding will take place in the near future.

# OBJECT TO PIPELINE EXTENSION PROJECT

### Maui Commissioners Hear Protest of Doctor Raymond Against Paia Plan.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WAILUKU, Maui, February 10.—Dr. J. H. Raymond and J. L. Coke as his attorney appeared before the Loan Fund commission at its meeting Saturday to file an objection against the intention of the commission to put in an extension for a pipeline to Paia which will draw the water away from Kula, Dr. Raymond contended the legislature specially provided an appropriation for an extension to the Kula pipeline, and that the money should be spent for that purpose.

Marston Campbell explained that the amount available for the pipeline extension is $35,000, and that the estimated cost for the reservoir at Waiakamoi, with flumes and trails for extending the line to Puohokamoa gulch is $18,785. Dr. Raymond said since the legislature made an appropriation for an extension to the Kula pipeline a reservoir at Keokea would be proper in order to keep the pipeline supplied with water; that any proposition tending to divert the water from Kula, as it would be if the extension to Paia is laid, would be contrary to the legislative enactment. Mr. Campbell added that the commission had reconsidered letting the contract for water pipes for the Paia extension and had postponed the matter for forty days.

Dr. Raymond insisted that the commission should put in a reservoir at Keokea to improve the efficiency of the Kula pipeline, illustrating his remarks with a little story to bring home more forcibly his contention for a reservoir at Keokea.

## MAINE FLOATS AGAIN.

HAVANA, Cuba, February 12.—The wreck of the battleship Maine has been floated at last. Hardly had the wreck been put in position to be moved from the berth where it has lain for so long when one of the twenty-one caissons that went to form the cofferdam which was built around the wreck, caved in and the dam broke. This may delay the remainder of the operations for a fortnight.


Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

# JAGGAR TIMES PULSE OF PELE

### Every Twelve Minutes the Lava Column Surges and Falls—New Station Ready.

Rising and falling at regular intervals of twelve minutes, the lava shaft in Halemaumau gradually rose last week, after having sunk to the lowest level for many weeks. Professor Jaggar, watch in hand, has been counting Pele's pulse and in his latest bulletin describes the manifestations from the regular beating of the great heart of the earth.

Another decidedly interesting item in this week's bulletin is the record of the testing of the temperature in the heat cracks, where Volcano tourists toast postal cards to mail to their friends abroad. Professor Jaggar's figures explain very clearly why the cards brown so nicely, because the thermometer shows that in the depths of the fissure is a temperature approaching one thousand degrees Fahrenheit.

**Weekly Bulletin.**

Technology Station, February 8.—The lava of Kilauea reached its lowest on January 29, 339 feet below the east house, and since that time has risen 21 feet, with some downward pulsations. The levels below the east house were as follows: February 2, 4:50 p.m., 331 feet; February 3, 1 p.m., 327 feet; February 4, 6:20 p.m., 331 feet; February 5, 5 p.m., 318 feet; February 6, 9 p.m., 318 feet.

There have been south winds and a little drizzle but nothing that can be called rain. On Saturday evening, February 3, the new station on the north brink of Halemaumau was completed. It has a porch and is surrounded with a picket fence. The interior space on solid lava reserved for a concrete platform, is 3x4 feet rectangular. This will serve for seismometric experiments. We tested the building on that night by sleeping there, and found it a comfortable camp.

**Lava Pool Widens.**

The lava pool has been widening and losing its pronounced coves. The intervals between "Old Faithful" fountains averaged 46 seconds at 1 p.m., February 3, and at 7:30 p.m., 42 seconds, with a tendency to a secondary fountain occurring on the average 11 seconds after the main explosion. When these secondary outbursts are counted as subordinate the main explosions may be counted with much greater regularity than by counting all as of equal value. Sometimes the subordinate outbreaks occur immediately after the main ones, with two or three seconds' interval.

**Pele's Pulse.**

The mechanism of sinking or rising of the lava column appears to proceed by pulsations averaging twelve minutes duration, first upward, then downward, and so on indefinitely. For twelve minutes the lava becomes brilliant with many fountains and it rises on its shores. Then it passes into a sinking phase, becomes less active, shows overhanging rims with stalactites of dripping melt, and cracks appear all around the coves. This is again followed by renewed activity and rising. When subsiding as a whole, probably the sinking spells outlast the rising ones, and when rising as a whole the reverse is the case.

On February 5, at 9:15 p.m., blue tongues of flame appeared shooting through the orifice back of the rampart which the lava had built on northeast bank near "Old Faithful." This flame played for two days. It appears to come through a fissure three feet long and about fifteen feet from the lava's edge.

**Heat Crack Hot.**

February 6.—The temperature of the rift where tourists burn postal cards, was taken with a special thermometer of Jena borosilicate glass, filled with carbon dioxide over mercury at a pressure of 20 atmospheres. This instrument records temperature up to 500 degees C. (932 Fahr.). The postal-card rift, at a place where it is 18 cm. wide, and at a depth of 105 cm., was found to have a temperature of 270 degrees C. (518 degrees Fahr.). This enormous superheat was in water-vapor mixed with sulphurous acid gas, the thermometer being suspended free, not touching the walls.

A mirror exposed to the vapor became instantly covered with droplets of water. At other fractures in the vicinity various temperatures from 70 degrees C. to 250 degrees C. were recorded. These high temperatures with a different apparatus confirm results secured by the writer April 6, 1909, and recorded in the Volcano House book. The work in 1909 was done with a thermo-element.

Very respectfully,
T. A. JAGGAR, Jr.,
Director.

# ANARCHISTS CLASH WITH PARIS POLICE

PARIS, February 12.—This city was shocked yesterday by a demonstration of the Paris anarchists, one of the most remarkable they have made against law and order, since their existence here in force.

Serious rioting ensued, following a clash between them and the police, and in the general disturbance many were seriously injured. A score of arrests by the police were made during the day.

## PROBE MONEY TRUST

WASHINGTON, February 12.—Senator Luke Lea of Tennessee and Senator William S. Kenyon of Iowa will introduce a resolution for a joint congressional investigation of the money trust.

# NEW SCHEME FOR HARBOR FRONT

### Commissioners Have Plan for Wharf Warehouse and Slips on Allen Street.

A broad wharf, foundation for warehouses, reaching into the harbor with a bulkhead line between the Fort street wharf and the far corner of the proposed Kilauea wharf, is the project now advanced by the harbor commission as the solution of the wharf, transportation and warehouse problem. Three of the commissioners, Messrs. Campbell, Wakefield and Berndt made a personal inspection of the site of the proposed wharf Saturday accompanied by Harbormaster Foster, and agreed that the idea can be carried out successfully and with less expense than could the original scheme. This was the creation of slips paralleling the Alakea wharf as far as Fort street.

The new plan is the most ambitious development proposed since Superintendent of Public Works Campbell proposed a year ago to build wharves, utilizing the site of the present customhouse to carry out the project. The new plan looks to the concentrated development of the harbor in that section. A bulkhead wharf, the commissioners believe, would give sufficient wharfage and warehouse room to accommodate the increase of shipping during the next ten years.

**No Dredging Needed.**

The bulkheading of the pierhead line will eliminate the heavy expense of dredging slips. The slip plan involves the dredging of three separate shipways, all in virgin coral. There is a slip on the Ewa side of the Alakea wharf, which was dredged as a part of the Alakea wharf plan. The commissioners realize the value of a wharf on the opposite side of the slip, which will probably be known as the Kilauea wharf. From the end of that wharf, which will afford room on the Waikiki side for shipping, the bulkhead wharf will run dingonally up the harbor to the end of the Fort street wharf. This would make a frontage of 670 feet in length, while on the slip side there will be a 600 foot length. Back of the wharf the shed and warehouse area is practically unlimited and can run up as far as Allen street.

The commissioners suggest changing the Oceanic wharf to some extent so that the shed will be extended down to the end of what is now called the Fort street wharf.

**Want Railroad Connection.**

In order that steam railroad communication can be had the commissioners are of the opinion that a right of way should be secured by the legislature through the Allen & Robinson lumber yard, the track then running past the Oceanic wharf, the Kilauea wharf, the Alakea and Richard street wharves.

If the legislature can be induced to take over the Allen & Robinson lumber wharf, the Territory will command the entire waterfront with the exception of the Oahu railroad wharves at the Ewa end of the harbor, and the United States wharves opposite the naval station.

The railroad runs practically to the end of the Inter-Island wharf soon to be occupied by the Matson Navigation Company. This wharf is to be fitted out in a manner which will enable the Matson company to handle its great cargoes under one shed. The present building will be extended out to Queen street.

The commissioners believe, also, that the Inter-Island company should have the use, at least temporarily, of the Waikiki end of the wharf, which has been known as the Mauna Loa wharf and now used as a berth for the steamer Kilauea.

# MANILA COLLECTOR DIES SUDDENLY

MANILA, Philippine Islands, February 12.—Collector of Internal Revenue Cromwell died here suddenly yesterday. He was the victim of heart trouble which has troubled him for several years.

The Army transport Thomas arrived at San Francisco yesterday, according to cable information received here last night.

# SIX HUNDRED A DAY IN INTEREST

### But Hawaii's Credit is Good and Income from Taxation Will Be Very Large.

"The Territory is paying six hundred dollars a day interest on money borrowed." So said Treasurer Conkling, after some figuring, in answer to queries about tax rates, loans and cash on hand. "That is a whole lot of money, and it may be possible to cut it down before long, for we have a good sum on hand and the prospects are good for tax collections.

"By next November we expect to take up another fifty thousand dollars of the Chinatown fire claims bonds, leaving only $60,000 outstanding. The total was originally $365,000, and all the rest has been paid off.

**May Call in Loans.**

"As to calling in other loans which are responsible for the big sum being paid out as interest, most of the money borrowed could be paid at once if we had the money on hand. Of our total indebtedness $3,394,000 could be wiped out at any time if we had the coin and wanted to settle up. The rest is on time loans. It will probably be found to be the best policy to pay off as fast as we can, rather than refund, for our rate of interest is pretty low now, and the expense of refunding would be about as much as we could save by trying to issue new bonds at a lower rate of interest.

**Credit Very Good.**

"Our average rate of interest is low. We have done far better than the Philippines, or Cuba, have been able to do, owing to our good credit. At the very time when Hawaii's last loan was oversubscribed, when I was back East, the City of Philadelphia was unable to float a loan and was selling its bonds over a counter.

"The Territory today has on hand $2,349,217.38. Of this sum, $1,530,000 is loaned to local banks and is in circulation, in accordance with the law authoriizng such use of treasury funds. The prospects are that tax returns at the new rate will bring in $1,800,000. All the Islands have increased their tax rates, and we shall probably get about three hundred thousand more in taxes this year than last, as a result."

# RAINS ON MAUI HELP BUT LITTLE

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WAILUKU, Maui, February 10.—The idea that the recent rains have broken the drouth on the island seems to be over optimistic. If broken at all the breaks appear to be in spots only. Over in the Hana district refreshing showers have fallen in the Kaupo, Kipahulu to Puuiki sections, but in Hana itself to Nahiku and Keanae no rains worth speaking of have been recorded. Lack of water for fluming the cane to the mill has compelled the Hana Sugar mill to suspend grinding for the time being. In Hana a month without rain is called a severe drouth, while over in Kula a dry spell that runs unbroken for three or four months passes for a drouth, anything less is only just plain fair weather. Molokai is reported to be still in the clutches of the drouth. At Kahakuloa many of the old springs never known before to fail have ceased to flow and the oldest residents of the valley look on the present season as the driest known in that valley for years. The changeable weather conditions in central Maui continue.


**A RELIABLE REMEDY.**

You are not experimenting on yourself when you take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a cold as that preparation has won its great reputation and extensive sale by its remarkable cures of colds, and can always be depended upon. It is equally valuable for adults and children and may be given to young children with implicit confidence as it contains no harmful drug. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd, agents for Hawaii.


# INDEPENDENT FLORAL PARADE HUI IS AGAIN SUGGESTED---WILL BE TALKED OVER

The men who have directed the seventh annual Floral Parade celebrations will meet in the next month or so with the promotion committee to discuss a plan whereby the Floral Parade feature will be taken off the hands of the promotion committee altogether and directed by a special committee or organization. This is the plan proposed a year ago by The Advertiser and it seems now on a fair way towards adoption.

This was one of the most important matters brought up for consideration at the promotion committee meeting Saturday morning, the discussion being opened by the query as to what plans were to be adopted for commencing to advertise the 1913 Floral Parade.

As soon as Director-General Wall compiles his report for the 1912 celebration, the former directors, including Fred C. Smith and Harold Dillingham, will be asked to consider the new proposition and devise ways and means by which it can be handled independently of the promotion committee, just as the central improvement committee, one of the organizations started by the promotion committee, has been made a separate organization and is now conducted entirely independent of the parent body.

**Pineapple Samples.**

Secretary Wood Saturday reported that he had taken up with James D. Dole, of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, the matter of preparing sample mailing packages of pineapple. Mr. Wood has suggested a small tin containing a thick slice of pineapple, the tin to be neatly labeled and the package to be wrapped and prepared for mailing, the [illegible]le cost to the purchaser to be not more than twenty-five cents, including postage. He believes this would prove an interesting souvenir of the Islands, and that tourists would be glad to purchase them and mail them to friends.

The secretary also suggested preparing sample mailing packages of Kona coffee. Each package of pineapple and coffee could be accompanies by a brief description of the Islands and the two products.

# READ WARNING IN TRIP OF KNOX

### Diplomats See in Last Speech Hint to Other Great Powers.

### AMERICA FOR THE AMERICANS

### Proposed Visit to Southern Neighbors Notice Not to Encroach.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—The plan of Secretary Knox to visit the countries bordering upon the Caribbean Sea is taken here to be a distinct hint that the Powers may have been casting longing eyes at some of Uncle Sam's weaker relations. Better keep on their own side of the fence.

Mr. Knox in his recent speech in New York is believed by the members of the corps diplomatique stationed here, to have given a very distinct warning that for the future as in the past the United States means to abide by the doctrine of "America for Americans" and that any nation which forgets that rule will do so at her own peril. The diplomats attach world-wide significance to the trip.

The Secretary of State is planning to leave here tomorrow for Palm Beach, Florida, where he will spend a day or so before continuing his trip. It is reported that before returning to Washington he will visit practically every one of the independent republics bordering upon the Caribbean Sea. The length of his stay in each is indefinite.

Officials here do not hesitate to say that the chief end and aim of the tour is to convey assurance to the authorities in the southern republics that Uncle Sam's attitude is friendly and to allay any misgivings the southrons may be feeling. Still another object of the trip, although one not so freely talked about, is to forestall any encroachments of foreign powers in that particular part of the globe.

# AMITY RULES IN CHINA'S COUNCILS

### Manchu Premier and Han President Unite on Republic—Edict Tomorrow.

PEKING, February 12.—The final edict establishing the Republic, issued and uttered with all the formality of Chinese etiquette, will probably be announced tomorrow, the thirteenth of this month.

**Harmony Reigns.**

SHANGHAI, February 12.—It was announced here today that the two factions dominant in unsettled China are now in full accord, President Sun Yat Sen and Yuan Shih-Kai, premier, representing the last remnant of monarchial influence having reached an agreement on the future policies and organization of the Chinese republic.

Yuan Shih-Kai is cooperating now with the Republicans, and is advising them concerning elections and an elective system. He wants all provinces to unite in the new Republic.

**Manchuria Slipping Away.**

MUKDEN, February 12.—The Viceroy yesterday sent his family out of this city as secretly as possible, to seek safety in Japan. Conditions are rapidly becoming worse and governmental authority is weakening.

All efforts on the part of the government and the powers towards keeping Manchuria neutral and inactive in the revolution that is disturbing China have failed, and it is feared that an attempt will shortly be made to declare the independence of the province.

# WORKING PARTY STAYS TO FIX FLEET FLOAT

Although the cruisers of the Pacific Fleet may be at sea on Washington's Birthday when the big Floral Parade takes place, yet the fleet will be represented by a float. Through the efforts of Captain Harlow of the California, a working party will be left behind to prepare the float, and it is proposed to make it a big feature of the Parade.

Lieutenant Jones of the California on Saturday called upon Director-General Wall to inform him of the sudden plans made necessary by the orders. Everybody on board the cruisers feels sorry the sea orders will take the vessels away from Honolulu during the next ten or twelve days, while the plans for the participation of the sailors in the water carnival may all be upset as it is doubtful if the fleet will get back to Honolulu before February 20, which is the day set for the carnival.

Charles R. Frazier, chairman of the floats committee, has issued an urgent appeal to all persons who may have contemplated entering floats to get busy and send in their entries. More floats is the cry just now and this section of the parade must be built up in the next few days.

# The Bystander

Our Delegate and the President.
On With the Libel Suits.
Honolulu as a News Center.
Signs of the Times.
A Little Leaven for the Lump.
Tourists and Their Desires.
Another Benefit of Insularity.
Basis for Annual War Scare.

I made him come to time.

The secret is out. The real reason why the President is going to send a special commissioner to Hawaii to investigate Frear has been told. The poor President was "buffaloed" into it, against his inclinations.

Into the White House strode Kuhio and before the doorkeeper could say "Kalanianaole" he was upon the portly Chief Executive.

"I tell you, Taft," roared the Delegate from Hawaii, "you just have to do it and do it wikiwiki. No mahope goes with me. If you do not send a man to Hawaii, my royal blood will boil and I will have to attend to you in congress. I would hate to make pilikia for you, but what I say goes. Catch on?"

And the poor trembling President, shaking in his boots, bows humbly before Kuhio and says, meekly: "Yes sir, what you say goes."

Then he rang his bell and told the boy to tell Mr. Fisher that the orders have been changed and that Kuhio will name someone to go to Honolulu.

This is the graphic pen picture drawn by the Delegate himself in a letter to his friend, the Rev. Stephen Desha, in which he abjures him to gather the Hawaiians into one camp and prepare them for the fray. "I am not fighting my white friends," wrote Kuhio, with the mental reservation that there be no harm in being prepared, at any rate. Therefore he calls upon Desha "to enlighten our Hawaiian people in this matter" and to ask "my loving people to stand together with me."

It appears, therefore, that Kuhio intends to startle the business men of Hawaii as badly as he startled the President and by means of Hawaiian votes to club the community into supporting him in the same way as he clubbed the President with his threat to take the Frear matter before congress.

Of course, Kuhio's talk of having demanded an investigator and forcing the President into promising one for fear of congress is pure buncombe, written by the Delegate for the purpose of impressing the Hawaiians with the great influence of the Delegate at Washington, but it may be, if the thing is judiciously worked, that Kuhio and his crowd could line up the Hawaiian voters here on the race issue and carry his point. He certainly will, unless watched.

* * * * *

It is to be hoped that the suit of "Doctor" Earle against The Advertiser and Breckons will not meet the sad fate of most suits of this character, but will really come to trial. As an attraction for tourists the proceeding would beat anything Promoter Wood has ever dreamed of. For, mark you, in order to get even a fraction of the ten thousand he wants, it would be incumbent upon the good doctor to convince twelve good men and true that he really has a talking acquaintance with ghosts, and that the spirits leap to do his bidding. Hearsay testimony won't go; no secondary evidence will be permitted. The jury will have to be shown. There will be no retiring to a back room for a glass of water, and no five-dollar private seances. To get them in his record, Poet-Stenographer McMahon will insist on a personal view of the ghostly visitors. Judge Robinson will take no cognizance of witnesses who can't be punished for contempt.

If the doctor really makes good, the jurymen will have the time of their lives. Once the ghosts submit themselves to the jurisdiction of the court they can be compelled to answer questions whether they want to or not. Think of it for a moment. Not unto all men is it given to be paid a good hard per diem for listening to secrets disclosed by spooks.

Dependent somewhat upon the kind of jury selected, the disclosures will be important. If politically inclined they may learn whether the grave dug for the hatchet by McCarthy and Fern and Link and Jarrett was any deeper than the funeral oration pronounced by Soapbox Barron; and what Fisher really meant in his cabled answer to the demand of Chairman Cooper on gubernatorial matters; and what the politics of Tearful Willy Coelho will be this year. If of a religious turn of mind, inquiry may be directed as to whose shall be the victory in the impending battle between the Central Union factions headed by Doctor Scudder and Frank Cooke, and whether Stephen Desha is really inspired when he talks politics. Business men will want to know what Gooding will find out, and whether it pays to advertise.

Then all in all, the trial will be a hummer, and if Earle can't connect, the promotion committee should contribute sufficient funds to help out, hire George Davis as an attorney, and then advertise extensively.

* * * * *

Oahu is the Malta of the Pacific in a military way, the Crossroads of the Pacific commercially and the Radiator of Big Things in the news line. From this little midpacific speck at very frequent intervals radiates through cable lines words that make the continents sit up and take notice.

Just at the present time, Tokio and Washington are wondering what Chinda meant when he said here that the continued amity of the nations and the failure to become law of certain passages of the Dillingham Bill were intermingled, while not so very long ago Downing Street and the state department were thumbing over Pacific charts to see what the Honolulu news about Palmyra might imply.

A few years ago when "Silver-tongued Orator" Tom Fitch was residing in the Hawaiian Islands, he met an old ship captain who told him that one Marcus Island, west of Hawaii and west of Midway, was rich in guano deposits. The ship captain said he had taken possession of the island in the name of the United States several decades ago. An expedition was organized by Colonel Fitch, a schooner was chartered and an armed party with several American flags, a few laborers, scientists and others started for Marcus Island. But the news of the expedition was sent out from Honolulu and it reached the Japanese foreign office. That office communicated with the navy department of the Imperial government and when the Marcus Island expedition reached that guano speck in the Pacific a Japanese warship was on guard and refused to allow the Americans to land. The Japanese flag floated over Marcus and still floats there. There was a tremendous sensation and war was talked of, Colonel Fitch taking advantage of the opportunity to get into the spotlight and urge the state department to force the Japanese to withdraw from the island or fight. They did neither.

One day the publication in The Advertiser of an innocent looking report lying on Governor Carter's desk caused the state department at Washington and the foreign office at Berlin to have hysterics. The report was from Adjutant-General Jones of the national guard and quoted General MacArthur to the effect that Germany and the United States would soon be at war. The Advertiser's story was cabled on to the news centers of the United States. Telegraph editors sat up and rubbed their eyes when the "flimsy" reached them that night. The editors were electrified and when readers opened their newspapers the next morning they found big black headlines telling of General MacArthur's fear that the two countries would soon be at each other's throats. The war department was very mad and cabled to Honolulu to have The Advertiser's complete story, including headlines, cabled back. The Associated Press asked for a full and complete follow-up story. Then the matter was hushed up in the usual way by a general denial. War has not yet been declared between Germany and the United States, but Hawaii certainly made cold shivers run up and down Uncle Sam's back for a few days.

Then a few years ago one Dr. Sun Yat Sen, a Chinese born in the Hawaiian Islands, went over to China, started a little revolution and was chased out of the Empire and a price set upon his head. He returned to Hawaii and started a revolutionary junta here which grew and became a powerful factor in disseminating news of the reforms which Doctor Sun believed should take place in China. One morning the mainlanders read, under a Honolulu date line, that this same Doctor Sun proposed to overthrow the Manchu Empire and force the Emperor and Princes out of China. It was not played up under big headlines, for editors had received news of that sort before from all sorts of countries. But there were big headlines later, when this Honolulu Chinaman had the Manchu government on the run and had been elected president of the new republic.

Palmyra Island up to a few months ago was merely one of a thousand bits of coral sticking up above the surface of the Pacific Ocean. Honolulu put it on the map. Judge Cooper bought the island, and then a French priest, who is the biggest real estate dealer in the entire Pacific Ocean, because he buys and sells whole islands, came along and said Palmyra Island was a British possession. Palmyra became mixed up in the local news items and then one morning mainland readers opened their papers and found under a Honolulu date line that Great Britain was after Palmyra Island and claimed it as her own. The state department of the Republic and the foreign office of the British monarchy took notice, and now it is said that Uncle Sam intends to show that he owns Palmyra by sending one of the Pacific fleet cruisers, now in Honolulu harbor, down to Palmyra just to put up a little flag staff from which the Stars and Stripes will float forever.

Honolulu is some news center, as George Ade would say.

* * * * *

The most tiresome period in the journalistic cycle is upon us. Like boys who desert their once beloved kites for some other form of sport, obeying little understood laws of juvenile change, it is now the adult season for tops. Henceforward we will do our little level best to peg some other boy's top and to keep ours spinning.

Everybody who has been a boy remembers how in more mature years he wondered over the impulse that led him to put his marbles in the cigar box up on the shelf and take to fixing up a kite tail. He has wondered on occasions who was the first boy who flew a kite while all the other chaps were shooting miggles out of a circle; where the kite craze started from and where it went. And he never finds out.

We are in the middle of a most interesting political situation already, yet for a year politics has been relegated to the unostentatious local brevity, and is just beginning to appear under three-column heads. Who was the first to fly his political kite? Who was the first to spin his political top? We don't know and we are glad that we do not because we are peaceful by nature and resent militant impulses. But just the same, the season has changed, and on the horizon looms all the mud, the platitudes, the lies and the false arguments of a particularly nasty political campaign.

People acquainted with ruralties all know that pond which has seemed so placid and clear, but which could become so muddied and disturbed on occasions. Already the first stone has been dropped into our own little pond. The first little ripple is wiggling over the same surface, the first little curl of ooze is arising from the bed.

Kuhio dropped a pretty big stone, but it was not that which has disturbed this pool. No such apparent reason ever creates the real effect. The rock thrown by the bad boy may ripple the surface but land on a tuff. The scared fish that ducks under the mud at the first alarm causes most of the fuss, and, my brethren, the fish in this little instance has so ducked.

Now, I am just going to quote some illustrations of this rising ooze which is covering the movements of the unknown fish below the surface. In one place during the week we read that "delays caused by bickerings merely delay the progress of the Territory and give Honolulu just so much less time to put itself into shape for the Panama Canal." This is absolutely true, a gem of wisdom, in fact unexpected from its source. But why say it when the only bickering that has gone on (I refer to the Delegate), has been such a joke? When we read this in the very next paragraph we understand:

"Put a third party Citizen's ticket in the field during a presidential year and you'll have confusion worse confounded because this is the year of all others when the party man of the mainland will preserve the party regularity. And you might as well realize now as later that Hawaii is gaining each year in mainland voters."

Now, why say this? The careful thinker who analyzes it will see that there is absolutely no meat to it. It is just words put together. But as we continue reading we come across this:

"Far be it from the Bulletin to attempt to check any man from taking a live interest in politics which is in the last analysis government, but * * * if opportunity is sought by third party men for practical political results following lots of work the Bulletin will volunteer to direct them in lines of activity where they will be sure of hoodles of both work and results."

Of course, it will, bless its heart! And so, following in ascending scale the little ooze-curls we finally arrive at a meaning of the signs of the times. These verbals rocks devoid of meaning, are not thrown into the pool purposelessly. They have a reason and that reason is its muddying to hide the movements of those who are looking for "hoodles of work and results," particularly results. If it were not for the fact that in the process of muddying, strange things often come to the surface, the general public would often be at a loss to understand what is going on.

* * * * *

I am in great hopes that the Christian Extension Movement is to be like Charity, which commences at home. I believe that if the movement could extend as far as its executive committee chairman, James Wakefield, all the work of organization will not have been in vain. I base my belief on an incident of the past week, in which Wakefield, bursting over with egotism and in absolute ignorance as to any justification there might be for saying anything, went on record in a public meeting, concerning an alleged remark of The Advertiser editor, as follows:

> I think that it is about time that such scurrilous and libelous statements of men doing public service should be stopped.
>
> It is a disgrace that the editor of the leading paper should descend to such statements and especially of this kind. I hope that he can be brought to book. It is also a pity that we can not carry out our work without being hampered and hindered because of the interests of the owner of the paper.
>
> It is one of the most abominable outrages that has been perpetrated in this community.
>
> I don't mind abuse, but libelous statements like these are disgusting. The only way you can get at them is to cut away their business. If I had any with them, I would do it.

Now just imagine what a trifle of Christianity would do for a man who would spill over like that about something he knows nothing about, but about which, without investigation, he is eager to believe the worst. Christianity is Wakefield's only hope, in my opinion. I never expect that he will acquire sense. My observation of the man is that all the room in his head is occupied by the roots of his whiskers and his jaw muscles.

I intend to ask Fred Butler to do some extra exhorting on Wakefield's account and see if a trifle of everyday religion will not perform the miracle so greatly called for.

* * * * *

The tourist is often a queer sort of animal. A friend of mine who was a passenger on the steamer Sierra tells me that the trip from the Coast, rough almost beyond precedent as it was, furnished some interesting examples of the tourist frame of mind. "Many of these travelers," he said, "seem to start out with a determination to see certain things and nothing else, and if they don't get what is on their program, they declare war. I believe that if some of these people were on their way to see Halemaumau, and en route encountered an entirely new volcano, far surpassing Kilauea as a spectacle, they would consider themselves swindled. They want Nature to stick to program.

"On the Sierra I was an amused listener to much very biting sarcasm. Some of the tourists had read of balmy tropic seas, etc., and when the Sierra kept her course day after day through tumultuous briny, they got sarcastic and indignant. The officers of the boat were looked upon with dark suspicion, as if they had caused the rough weather, and anyone from Honolulu who ventured to remark that the weather was somewhat unusual, was regarded as a vile conspirator implicated in a plot to lure the unsuspecting away from their happy homes—where it was probably many degrees below zero and may have been blowing a blizzard. I told one lady that the Honolulu-San Francisco trip was usually a smooth one, but she intimated that I ought to tell stories of that kind to marines, and her escort, boldy and amid applause, remarked that he didn't believe that the Pacific Ocean ever was calm at all.

"But," continued my disgruntled traveler, "what I started to say was that many of these tourists absolutely refuse to see anything but what they are programmed to see. Their programs, otherwise known as promotion literature, told of smooth and balmy seas, and that was what they wanted. The smooth and balmy sea is all right, of course, but if they hadn't been blinded to what was before them, by their mental determination to get what they expected, the Sierra would have given them a far finer spectacle than any smooth and balmy sea. At the height of the storm through which she passed, the skies cleared, and the sun shone in full tropical force on the deep-colored ocean of the lower latitudes when the waters were in their angriest mood. It was a scene of color and action worth a dozen trips of smooth and balmy tropic seas. But nine out of ten of the tourists on board never even looked at this sublime spectacle—which they might cross the Pacific twenty times without seeing. They were looking for what they paid for in advance. They sat around or lay in their bunks and roasted the steamer, the officers thereof, the people of Honolulu, the Pacific Ocean and everything bordering thereon because they couldn't see a tame blue ocean with flying fish, when all they had to do was to forget program and feast their eyes upon a play of titanic forces amid indescribably brilliant coloring, so vast in its scope that no description is possible. Barring what they may see at the Volcano, they missed the best part of their trip.

"As for myself, I went about with a feeling of profound and depressing guilt. Leaving San Francisco I had told a number of people, as the steamer began to respond to the effects of a coast storm, that when we got a day or so out, we would probably be in smooth and balmy waters. Most distinctly and emphatically we were not. And with most crushing sarcasm my unfortunate prediction was cast into my teeth day after day as the steamer did her constant swing and gyroscopic stunts while Captain Houdlette wondered what was the matter with the barometer. I got to feeling that I was almost personally responsible for the storm.

"One day there came a ray of light amid the gloom of complaints. It was in the nature of a knock, but I thought it witty, and it came from an experienced traveler, but one who had not visited our waters before. It was in the midst of the worst of the gale that put the Sierra under a slow bell for seventeen hours. 'I know now all about the balmy tropic seas,' said this laconic excursionist. 'You go as far as you can and then heave to.'"

* * * * *

I listened the other day to the plaint of a Britisher who came here from California, went back on a Pacific Mail steamer and has returned again, and it seemed to me that he had discovered something very near the limit in absurd legal entanglements. "I have lived in the States for years," he said. "I came to Honolulu direct from the States, traveling from one part of your country to another, as I thought. When it came to getting back, I was required to make some sort of a new entry to the country, as an alien. There was an affidavit wanted, and I was treated, after years of residence in America, as if I might be an undesirable immigrant about to try to get into the country. In California I took up the matter of citizenship. I found that it would take me a number of years to become a citizen. I shall have to declare myself and then wait for years, during which I am not a citizen of any country at all. My sister has the best of me here. She can marry a citizen of the State of California and thus become a citizen and vote at once."

* * * * *

Somewhere among the archives of the Republic of Hawaii is an official report that may have some bearing on the recent statement of General Carter that Hawaii is threatened by 35,000 Japanese soldiers, all ready to seize the Islands if war breaks out between the United States and Japan. The story is a very old one, and has appeared in various forms ever since the revolution of '93.

The first publication of the story that Japanese soldiers were being poured into Hawaii was after the war between China and Japan, when Japanese coolies began to come here in large numbers. It was observed that a large number of them had soldiers' uniforms, and many wore medals. Hence reports that Japanese soldiers were pouring into Hawaii, and an investigation was ordered by the island government.

The report that followed, it is stated, was to the effect that most of the uniforms had been bought by the laborers second-hand, as old clothing. The supposed "veterans" were mostly coolies who had bought military coats in pawnshops.

But the yarn caused by their appearance on canefields in Hawaii in military clothes has lasted fifteen years, and is still going the rounds of the mainland press. That Hawaii's large population of Japanese is made up mostly of soldiers is still the belief of many mainland Americans, and the statement is used in congress constantly in discussions of military appropriations. Some time before annexation, however, a report was made to the island government to the effect that the soldiers' uniforms were mostly from Tokio and Yokohama pawnshops, and the "medals" worn by the coolies, which led to stories that the laborers were war heroes, were mostly buttons of about the same class as the ordinary American political campaign button.

Some of the better class Japanese here have frequently expressed to me their resentment at the constant talk of a Japanese army being in Hawaii. They know very well that these men supposed to have "uniforms" are not soldiers at all and that the Japanese here are more interested in making a living than in making war.

## Small Talks

**JUDGE EDINGS.**—Yes, I do not know anything about local politics. Wait till Kinney comes back.

**W. M. GIFFARD.**—The presence of the Mediterranean fruit-fly on Hawaii threatens the entire coffee industry.

**AVIATOR KENNETH GORDON.**—Oh, yes, I am still here, and am beginning to be very much attached to Honolulu.

**ED DEKUM.**—Honolulu is certainly on the map in Oregon. There are thirty-five Oregonians in the Islands at present.

**HARRY LAKE.**—I knew that Psychic Earle when he was a shoemaker in San Francisco getting acquainted with departed soles.

**CHARLES A. STANTON.**—The trouble is we have not enough land to sell. I shall soon be out of a job because it is all taken.

**ED TOWSE.**—The Advertiser's editorial on the "For Our Town" motto was the best thing that has been printed lately. It hit the nail on the head.

**DOCTOR RAMUS.**—Everybody ought to boost the new symphony orchestra. It is worth while and will be a good thing for musical life in the city.

**JOHN SCOTT, of Hilo.**—Hilo is still in the throes of a dry spell. The rain seems to have deserted Hilo after having made its headquarters there from time immemorial.

**R. W. BRECKONS.**—If Earle's spirits act always the way they did when I was present, I ought to arrest them for being drunk and disorderly. They were veritable spiritual bums.

**C. G. BOCKUS.**—What Honolulu needs is a "Get Together" club, with the three daily paper editors as charter members. I tried to get them together once and got nearly killed the first innings.

**AVIATOR GORDON.**—Earle is an artist. It was very touching to see those slips of paper containing the written questions asked him, spread out on a table, after they were all cast into the fire in front of the audience.

**CHESTER DOYLE.**—I knew Ambassador Chinda years ago in San Francisco. I don't believe he ever said anything that was indiscreet, but if he said what was attributed to him, he will have to turn back before he gets to Ogden.

**DISTRICT ATTORNEY BRECKONS.**—I was not much perturbed by the report that Earle was about to sue me for ten thousand dollars damages. You can tell Mr. Earle for me that it will take a lot more than spirits to get ten thousand out of me.

**ATTORNEY-GENERAL LINDSAY.**—We shall fight that Parsons decision to a finish. If the judge is right in his conclusions, there will have to be some radical changes in the land laws, if homesteading is to be attempted on lands wanted by corporations.

**L. TENNEY PECK**—I have quite a gymnasium at my home consisting of a rowing machine, dumbbells, clubs and pulleys, but they are not worn much from over use. I know I ought to use them all and every day. We all ought to out here in the Pacific.

**ROBBINS ANDERSON.**—Walking is something we all ought to do here. I find it beneficial and can guarantee it as a cure for that tired feeling. Another thing I have found in walking is that I have not been caught once in a rainstorm in Manoa Valley in three months.

**CHARLEY FRAZIER.**—Of course, I don't advise anybody to drink beer. But I am for Primo. As long as people will insist upon imbibing such stuff as beer, I am strongly in favor of their drinking the local product. That has nothing to do with the Christian Extension Movement.

**WALTER COOMBS**—We want a patriotic looking city on Washington's birthday. Our committee has canvassed the business section and has asked whites, Japanese and Chinese alike to display American flags on that day. The foreigners say they will be glad to. Every American resident should tack a flag to the front of his house on that day.

**EDITOR SHEBA.**—Nothing could be further from Ambassador Chinda's meaning than to threaten that Japan would not be friendly to the United States if the Dillingham bill passed in its original form. His expression, rather, was to the effect that reported changes in the bill would make the relations between the two countries more friendly than ever.

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# ROASTS CHAIRMAN OF HARBOR COMMISSION

The Maui Chamber of Commerce has decided that too much time has been wasted in getting action on its proposed plan for a steamer wharf at Maalaea Bay and is going after the chairman of the harbor commission hot-foot. At a meeting Tuesday the chamber adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, it has been reported that the chairman of the board of harbor commissioners is dilatory in taking action on the recommendation of this chamber of commerce to the effect that a steamer wharf, or so much thereof as is possible under the appropriation, may be constructed at Maalaea Bay near Kihei:

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by this chamber of commerce that it is the sense of this association that such steamer wharf is an urgent necessity, and that steps looking to its construction be immediately taken."

WASHINTON, February 10.—The house committee investigating the sugar trust, with Representative Hardwick as chairman, has unanimously agreed upon its conclusions, according to report today, but they are secret.

# ROAD COMMISSION DECIDES TO APPEAL

## Takes Injunction Issued by Judge Whitney Up to Supreme Court.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The belt road commission and the Lord-Young Engineering Company yesterday decided to appeal to the supreme court the injunction issued by Judge Whitney, in the suit brought against the commission and the company by Contractor John Wilson. Deputy Attorney General Sutton represents the loan fund commission and Kinney, Prosser, Anderson & Marx appear for Wilson.

Wilson, it may be remembered, made the lowest bid for the construction of the Heeia beach section of the belt road, but the commission awarded the contract to the Lord-Young company.

The appeal will still further delay actual work on the road.

**Pleads Guilty.**

All four men indicted by the grand jury appeared before Judge Robinson yesterday morning. The court sentenced P. Perorochu, indicted for larceny, to two years hard labor, after listening to a plea of guilty. Chung Mung was held in $1000 bail to answer to an assault charge. He will plead Wednesday. So will A. B. Joseph, charged with burglary, held under $500 bail, and Chu Moon charged with assault and battery.

**Rapid Transit Muddle.**

The supreme court of the Territory may be asked to decide the moot points in the charter of the Rapid Transit company. The question of what paving shall be done between the rails of the company is proving a vexed one. The company claims that it paved with the original paving and that it can not be expected to change this every time the city and county wishes to put down new material. If the company has to put bitulithic between the rails it will need to be blasted out every times repairs have to be made on the tracks.

Four appeals from decisions in the district court have been filed in Judge Robinsons department of the circuit court. They are that of H. V. Morikawa, malicious injury; Frank Lewis, reckless driving; Chen Shu, Sabbath breaking, and Albert A. Aranzo, keeping and maintaining banana trees.

Deputy United States Marshal David K. Sherwood, will be back at his desk in Marshal Hendry's office this morning. Sherwood has been at Kohala, serving the papers in the condemnation suit of the United States against the owners of the site of the lighthouse there.

Job Batchelor, clerk to Judge Cooper, yesterday filed his $500 bond as commissioner to sell property in the district of Koolaupoko. The matter is in the settlement of the suit of Fred Harrison versus A. V. Gear and Addie B. Gear.

Judge Whitney yesterday awarded Chun Sai Chong $250 damages against Lau Chong, on assault and battery. The costs were set at $26.25 and Chun must pay them also.

The case of Daniel Kamokumahakea vs. Kaaemoku Kakulu, is a suit to set aside a deed, alleged to have been made by one Keawemahuilani, since dead, to a parcel of land about seventy-one acres at Kawaihapai. The plaintiff asserts that the deed was made when Keawemahuilani was about to die, and that the deed was obtained by fraud. Lorrin Andrews represented the respondent and J. L. Coke represented the complainant. The case went over until Monday.

Judge Whitney yesterday appointed Mrs. Julia Correa guardian of Maria S. Franks, an insane person, under $100 bond.

The supreme court yesterday sent formal notice of its decision in the Kukaiau mandamus proceedings case to the lower court.

The will of Francisco de Costa was admitted to probate yesterday morning. J. M. Camara was named executor under a $200 bond.

The accounts of C. K. Ai, temporary administrator of the estate of Ching Mun Tai, were approved yesterday. Ai charges himself with $1627.35 and asked $379.16, which leaves a balance of $1248.19. The administrator was discharged.

J. Schnabel was assessed $1345.10 in the suit brought by H. Hackfeld yesterday. The case went by default.

Part of another day in Judge Cooper's court yesterday was devoted to hearing the tangled weave of the Bannister-Lucas case. Nothing was done and the case went over until Monday.

Kualii and Ulii, two members of the band of religious fanatics of which David Ewaliko was the leader, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Dole to having performed the marriage ceremony without a license. They will be sentenced this morning.

# BISHOP BASHFORD IS COMING HERE

Bishop Bashford, one of the most distinguished divines of the Methodist Church, is expected here from China the latter part of March to preside over the annual session of the Hawaiian Methodist Mission. Rev. J. W. Wadman who returned yesterday on the Kilauea from Hawaii, received a cablegram from the bishop announcing that he would be unable to reach here early in March but would probably get here later.

The bishop's late arrival will necessitate a change in the plans for the session which was to have been held from March 2 to 7. The date of the session will be announced later.

Bishop Bashford will remain here a week or so. He will bring to Honolulu an interesting account of events in China, having resided there for four years, and in constant travel all over the empire.

# MOONLIT LOVERS' LANE STROLLS NO LONGER POPULAR WITH ARMY OFFICERS ON OAHU

If you were an officer in the army and had made arrangements to attend the University Club ball in civilian evening dress, and felt that you would be as inconspicuous on that evening as any mere noncombatant, and then an unfeeling war department, without considering your feelings at all, had sent a general order forbidding officers to wear "cits," wouldn't it make you mad?

If a canvass was made of the officers who are to attend the ball next week, ninety per cent. would declare they preferred to wear mufti on that occasion, but the war department says no. If the weather is nice and warm, or not too cold, any day they may wear white uniforms. Cold evenings they may wear full regimentals. At least, they may wear the white mess jacket with dark trousers.

That recent order prohibiting army officers in the Philippines, Alaska, Porto Rico and Hawaii, from wearing citizen clothing, caused no little consternation in the Department of Hawaii. It affects every officer from General Macomb down to the latest shavetail from West Point.

**Sits in Woe.**

While on duty of any sort connected with the department the officer must wear his uniform. All day long it must be khaki and leggings, and how those leggings do hurt by nighttime. Then, in the evening he can shuck the khaki and don white, but must display all his glittering brass insignia. When other Americans are taking their ease in the evening the army officer has to sit around in a tight-buttoned uniform of some sort. If he is invited to a bridge party he must attend in uniform, and be the one conspicuous person there.

But the worst of it all is that supposing there is a garden party any old evening: when oriental lanterns are swaying from the branches of trees and dimly lighting the little lovers' lanes in the shrubbery, and the orchestra is playing a soulful waltz. Supposing that the young and handsome officer wants to "sit out" a dance with the "only girl," and they take a stroll along those lovers' lanes, what chance has he with a white uniform standing out like a spotlight in the midst of moonlit surroundings. It will be a source of anguish for him then and then possibly he will envy the citizen chap who wears conventional black, and whose person is swallowed up in the dusk.

**Wood, the Tailor.**

All this is not set down in a pamphlet devoted to the subject of "How to Dress in the Army," with General Leonard Wood as the compiler of the same,—that is not directly, but it is by inference.

Everything that an officer must wear is set down, however. There are charts to tell him just how to dress, and when to dress. Particular stress is laid on the necessity of getting no part of one uniform mixed with another. Shoes must be this or that color or style to accord with this or that uniform. There is a new style for wearing aiguillettes even. They must now be worn draped from the left shoulder. Oh, there are style forms for the army officer just as there are for milady, and fashions in the army seem to change as rapidly in the service as they do in the butterfly world.

**About Ribbons.**

Oh, yes, there is a paragraph about ribbons. Now one wouldn't suppose that army officers are required to use ribbons. They're not hair ribbons or dingle-dangle ribbons, but there it is in plain black type—"Ribbons." They are ribbons which carry medals for bravery, honorable service, etc.

If some of the officers really had their way about it now they would be getting rid of their expensive evening dress clothes. They can't be worn and until they are assigned to duty on the mainland their "cits" will be subject to inroads of cockroaches and doodlebugs.

There are some compensations after all for being just an ordinary civilian privileged to wear any old kind of clothes that suits one's fancy, or pocketbook.

# RIVAL PINEAPPLE COMPANIES BID HIGH FOR STRAY PINES TO FILL ORDERS

So keen is the pursuit of the big pineapple companies of stray pines they have been bidding fiercely, which has of course aided the small growers. Every pineapple that can be secured by the corporations is nabbed quickly lest the other fellow get it first. Every pineapple company in the Islands has the future output placed and every pine counts. Last year one of the companies was short about seven thousand cases on its estimated output, necessitating a hurried deal with a rival company to supply the deficit at the selling company's own figure.

A deal was closed yesterday by Mr. Bentley who is one of the California backers of the Hawaii Preserving Company, for several Japanese fields at Wahiawa by which the growers agree to furnish about 2000 tons of pines annually. The price is in the neighborhood of $20 a ton.

On the Koolau side of Oahu the Libby, McNeil, Libby Company has taken over the Halemanu lands, while small growers are adding to their acreage. All have contracted to dispose of their product to the Libby people. The Libby company is still undecided as to whether to retain the cannery in Koolau or to reestablish it in Honolulu, bringing the pines around by small steamers.

The Java pineapple is being crowded out of the markets by the Hawaiian product. The latter contains more sugary juice, but whatever sugar is added is pure sugar, while the Java canners use thin molasses. The methods in Java, however, are being improved, and in future only up-to-date systems will be in vogue.

# KOREANS ON PLANTATIONS SETTLING DOWN, SAYS THE REV. J. W. WADMAN

"I believe the six thousand Koreans scattered over the Islands are settling down very well and that they are satisfactory to the plantation managers," said Rev. J. W. Wadman, superintendent of the Methodist Mission yesterday. He has just returned from a tour of the Islands and his work was largely among the Koreans, who have churches on almost every plantation where they are enrolled as laborers.

Mr. Wadman tells of a little incident near Napoopoo, Hawaii, to show the interest which Koreans take in religious affairs. The Kilauea arrived at Napoopoo late at night, but at the landing he found a hack, two Koreans riding donkeys and two on foot, waiting to escort him to the church some miles distant. They reached the church at midnight and found the entire congregation waiting. The services were held and were concluded at two in the morning, after which the people prepared chicken cooked in cocoanut and laid other delicacies before him. He then went on to Kona, in order to catch the steamer to Kailua. At the church he met a young Korean who said he wished to be married. A bride was brought forward by two older women.

"Have you your license," asked Mr. Wadman. The Korean took one out of his pocket. It was issued by P. H. Burnett of Honolulu and was dated November 11, 1911.

"It is now February 7 and this is dated November 11," said the minister. "Are you sure this is right?"

The Korean assured him it was in regular form and that he had waited three months so that the "honorable minister" could marry him. The marriage was performed, and the minister went on to Kailua.

Since December 10 Mr. Wadman has traveled 981 miles by steamer, 326 by rail, 296 by stage, 62 on horseback, and he walked thirty-seven miles. During this time he preached forty-four times, baptized eighty people and 112 new members were received. During the same period there were twenty-two business meetings. The Lord's Supper was administerd twenty-five times. He also married four couples.

# BETTER QUARTERS FOR BANK OF HAWAII

Work will be begun Monday, under the supervision of Architect H. L. Kerr on the alterations of the Judd building to provide better quarters for the Bank of Hawaii. About $50,000 will be spent on the job, and it will take nearly a year to finish it. The bank will continue to occupy its present offices while the work goes on, which makes it a slow job, as only one part of the building can be worked on at a time.

The bank is to take the whole ground floor space, giving it about double the room it now has. The elevator will be moved to the makai end of the building. This calls for alterations upstairs, as the present elevator shaft will be closed. When moved to the makai side of the building the elevator will serve for both the Judd and Brewer buildings.

The main entrance to the bank will be on the Fort street side, in the middle of the building, and the plans call for a very handsome entrance. New vaults, doubling the bank's present capacity, are included in the plans. When the work is finished the Bank of Hawaii will have very large and finely fitted quarters.

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## SENATOR STEPHENSON CLEARED BY COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, February 10.—The senate commission on privileges and elections today ended the probe of the election of Senator Isaac Stephenson of Wisconsin by exonerating the aged senator from guilt in bribing to get his seat. The vote was seven to five.

## RELIEF FOR CHINESE.

SACRAMENTO, California, February 10.—Lieutenant-Governor Wallace has issued a proclamation asking for the relief of the Chinese famine sufferers.

# FIRM CARRIES OUT FOUNDER'S WISHES

## Alexander & Baldwin Turn Over Lands at Haiku for Homesteading.

Alexander & Baldwin have practically turned over to the land department of the government about a thousand acres of land adjoining the homestead lands at Haiku, leaving it to the public lands department to manage the opening of the lands. This unusual step is a result of plans considered long ago by the late H. P. Baldwin, and there are sentimental as well as other reasons why the present members of the firm are watching the scheme with unusual interest.

"As long ago as 1908 Mr. Baldwin had in mind the plan now being carried out by the settlement of homesteaders on this land," said J. P. Cooke yesterday. "There could hardly be a more favorable homesteading proposition, for the land is proved pineapple land, and J. D. Dole has offered a good marketing plan. The proposition has been all worked out very carefully and I am glad to know that Mr. Dole has seen his way to make a good offer for the product.

"The land department of the government, I understand, is willing to undertake the opening of the Alexander & Baldwin lands, taking the matter out of our hands. This is better than any other arrangement, for it places the settlers who may take our private lands on exactly the same basis as those who take public land. Carrying out plans cherished by Mr. Baldwin for many years, we stand ready to offer the lands. There are about a thousand acres in the tract to be opened. Of course, we stand the expenses of advertising, etc."

**Will Extend Railroad.**

The Kahului Railway Company has surveyors at work on an extension of its road from Paia in the direction of the new farms. It is planned to have the road extended within a year to the Haiku cannery site, which is only three miles from the land. Surveys will also be made beyond there, with a view to possible further extension.

Mr. Cooke says the homesteading enterprise at Huiku was one of the most interesting and important yet made here. "I cannot see any reason why these settlers should not make a success," he said, "and hope they will all do so. It should be realized, of course, that it will take some time to get any returns, and I hope that all the homesteaders have the capital to carry them through until they can realize on crops.

"It is possible that bank loans on growing crops might be arranged, for this class of farmers. Though loans of this kind are not made here now, possibly the Maui bank might adopt such a policy.

# LAND LAWS NEED SEVERE CHANGING, SAYS GOVERNOR

Judge Parson's decision at Hilo in the Henderson homestead case as reported in The Advertiser yesterday, if it is sustained by the supreme court, will cause the territorial administration to take steps to amend the land laws under which Henderson secured the land. Governor Frear remains of the opinion that the real purposes of homestead laws were not served by the decision. He stated yesterday that if the decision stood, it means that the government will have to cease to grant homesteads under the plan followed at Hakalau.

"The legal proceeding was taken with a view to settling our policy for the future," said the Governor. "If we have lost the case, and if it appears on final decision that the law is so wide open as to permit the sort of bogus homesteading done in Hamakua district, then it is clear that other methods of disposing of public land must be followed. We must guard against fake homesteading."

**Appeal Will be Taken.**

Attorney-General Lindsay said that the case would be appealed. "I cannot see that Henderson fulfilled homesteading conditions," he said. "If he is entitled to a patent to the land, the homesteading law is a farce. We might better sell the public lands directly to the plantations, and get their real value."

# SUGAR COMPANY TO BUY A ROCKCRUSHER

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WAILUKU, Maui, February 10.—The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company have asked for the use of the county rockcrusher and traction engine in grading and macadamizing the road leading from Puunene Mill to Kihei landing, but as the board of supervisors is unable to spare the machinery from other roadwork in hand the board proposed to the company to buy the needed machinery and that the county will take it over later after the H. C. & S. Co. has completed the work. The county will buy the machinery at cost price. It is understood the proposal has been accepted and that the laying of a macadam road to Kihei will begin in May.

HOW TO PREVENT CROUP.
When given as soon as the croupy cough appears Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will ward off an attack of croup and prevent all danger and cause of anxiety. Thousands of mothers use it successfully. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

# ARCHITECTS AND CONTRACTORS BUSY

## Many Homes Being Planned and Built — Business Blocks to Be Built.

Real estate men and architects are being kept very busy these days with home-building propositions. Honolulu, according to the dealers in land and building contracts, is entering on a regular boom in building. Every architect's office in the city is crowded with work, and inquiries for homes are more active now than at any time for many years past.

As far as residences are concerned, the building is largely of bungalows, and the Japanese contractors are doing a good deal of this work. However, the white contracting firms have their hands full. They are figuring on some very big business building deals within the year, and there are some expensive residences going up.

The demand for small houses is very strong, and all the contractors in town cannot build them fast enough. "People build homes and live in them a year or so and then sell out at a thousand or so profit," said Architect Thomas Gill, who is one of the architects having many homeseekers' inquiries.

**Business Center Changes.**

One of the propositions being figured on in the developments of the year is that of quarters for the big firms which may lose their present offices through the federal government's taking of the Mahuka site. "The Mahuka site plan is apparently going through," said W. L. Emory, in discussing building prospects, "and I don't see where the firms which will have to move will go. There do not seem to be any downtown business locations available for such firms as E. O. Hall & son, Castle & Cooke and others in the block which the government is to take over. There isn't a location vacant for them. This, of course, means that there will have to be some new buildings in the business center."

**All Architects Busy.**

"There is enough big work in sight to keep us very busy," said H. L. Kerr. "A lot of the cottage work is being done by orientals. We are busy on bigger jobs, and the indications are that work will increase." Among the contracts Mr. Kerr is now working on are the Library of Hawaii, to cost $125,000, Bank of Hawaii alterations at $50,000, Pohukaina School costing $30,000, the rathskeller for the Young Hotel and a number of minor enterprises. "There is a couple of hundred thousand of dollars' worth of work ahead," said Mr. Kerr, "which we have not got down to a definite basis yet, for the making of contracts."

**Many Want Bungalows.**

"There is a great deal of inquiry for cottages and bungalows," said C. B. Ripley, of Ripley & Reynolds. "Many people seem to be seeking homes costing two or three thousand dollars to build."

LAME EVERY MORNING

A Bad Back Is Always Worse in the Morning—Honolulu People Are Finding Relief.

A back that aches all day and causes discomfort at night is usually worse in the morning. Makes you feel as if you hadn't slept at all.

Can't cure a bad back until you cure the kidneys. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills relieve sick kidneys—make you feel better, work better, rest better and sleep better.

The following statement proves the merit of Doan's.

E. A. Stevens, 1611 Twenty-Third Ave., Oakland, Cal., says: "For thirty years I was afflicted with kidney complaint. It came on suddenly, a sharp twinge in my back threw me from my chair to the floor. I constantly grew worse and I was sure to suffer if I attempted to lift anything heavy. The kidney secretions passed too frequently both day and night. I felt weak and tired, could not rest well and had a poor appetite. My flesh became flabby and doctors did not help me. Seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised, I decided to try them. In three days after I began their use, I passed a gravel stone and as I continued taking this remedy, I steadily improved. I am today free from kidney complaint."

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.

# WOMEN WANT A WOMAN JURIST

SEATTLE, Washington, February 12.—The suffragists of this city have forwarded a petition to President Taft, asking him to appoint a woman attorney to the place on the federal bench left vacant by Donworth. The petition is signed by many of the most prominent women in the city.

**NOT GUILTY.**

"Do you believe in making a genuflection before you enter your pew?" asked Mrs. Oldcastle.

"Mercy, no!" replied her hostess, as she flecked a bit of dust from the $2,000 grand piano. "If I have genuflections to make about people, I always do it outside of church."—Chicago Record-Herald.

## A Family Medicine Without Alcohol

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a tonic and alterative, free from alcohol. What is a "tonic"? A medicine that imparts strength or tone; a medicine that builds up, gives vigor and power. What is an "alterative"? A medicine that alters or changes unhealthy action to healthy action. Ayer's Sarsaparilla does all this without stimulation. Ask your doctor if a family medicine, like Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is not vastly better without alcohol than with it.

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.



BUSINESS CARDS.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.


## TAFT REPUBLICANS AFTER INSTRUCTED DELEGATION

(Continued from Page One.)

eral outline of the work done to date and the general situation in the Territory. He declared that in his opinion the best step the league could take would be to form a strong central organization or campaign committee and start work at once. The difficulties in the different precincts, he suggested might be met and overcome by forming separate committees, which, however, would work under the general supervision and direction of the central body.

In view of developments of the last few days, it was urged that the completion of the organization and the beginning of work be rushed as much as possible. With this end in view the league decided to make arrangements whereby the body could be enlarged as much as might be deemed expedient in future. This will doubtless be done as recruits to the movement signify their willingness to join.

**Cooke Chairman.**

J. P. Cooke was elected chairman of the league and opened a discussion as to ways and means. Arthur G. Smith suggested a plan for collecting data on the Taft administration and the present national situation and getting it before the public. A publicity committee was authorized. The chair will appoint the members, not to number more than five. The chair was also authorized to appoint a finance committee to number seven members.

The general or campaign committee is composed of all those present at the meeting, among whom were: M. C. Amana, T. M. Church, George P. Cooke, J. P. Cooke, A. D. Cooper, H. G. Dillingham, W. F. Dillingham, C. H. Hemenway, William Henry, C. C. James, A. F. Judd, Antonio Marcallino, Arthur G. Smith, Fred Smith, O. C. Swain, William Thompson, B. von Damm, J. S. Walker, Albert Waterhouse, John Wise and Ernest Wodehouse.

The election of officers resulted as follows: J. P. Cooke, chairman; Antonio Marcallino, first vice chairman; Charles Kanekoa, second vice chairman; Carlton C. James, secretary; William Thompson, treasurer, and Eben Low, C. L. Crabbe, B. von Damm and Walter Dillingham, executive committee.

**Plans Outlined.**

Chairman Cooke called a meeting of the executive committee later and outlined his plans for commencing the campaign. In a general way, it may be said that the plans call for extending and carrying on the work in a systematic manner in every precinct in the Territory.

During the meeting Chairman Cooke announced the appointment of the following committees authorized by resolutions adopted by the campaign committee:

Publicity committee—W. F. Dillingham, chairman; C. R. Hemenway, Arthur G. Smith, John H. Wise.

Finance committee—B. von Damm, chairman; E. F. Bishop, Ernest Wodehouse, T. H. Petrie and John Waterhouse.

The executive committee adjourned until today at four o'clock, by which time it is expected that the committees will be prepared to make their preliminary reports.

## CERTIFIES SUN'S BIRTH.

WASHINGTON, February 13.— The department of commerce and labor yesterday officially declared that Doctor Sun Yat Sen is a native born American citizen. The department officially recognizes the fact that the doctor was born in Hawaii.

## PACKERS INDICTED.

ATLANTA, Georgia, February 12.—The Cudahys, packers, have been indicted on 261 counts by the federal grand jury in connection with falsified internal revenue returns on the sale of oleomargerine.

## FEDERALS VICTORS.

JUAREZ, Mexico, February 12.—The federals today defeated the Hernandez rebels in a battle in the western part of Chihuahua. Many were slain.

### MARINE REPORT.
By Merchants' Exchange.

Friday, February 9, 1912.

Yokohama—Sailed, February 7, S. S. Siberia for Honolulu.

San Francisco—Arrived, February 9, 10 a. m., S. S. Enterprise from Hilo, Jan. 31.

San Francisco—Arrived, February 9, Bark R. P. Rithet, hence Jan 24.

Saturday, February 10, 1912.

Sailed, February 9, S. S. Santa Maria for Gaviota.

Monday, February 12, 1912

San Francisco—Arrived February 11 U. S. A. T. Thomas, hence Feb. 3.

San Francisco—Arrived, February 12, 7 a. m., S. S. Sierra, hence Feb. 6.

### PORT OF HONOLULU.

**ARRIVED.**

Friday, February 9.

Schr. F. J. Wood, from Astoria, a. m.

Str. Waialeale, from Hawaii, a. m.

Str. Kilauea, from Hawaii, a. m.

S. S. St. Kilda (reported en route Melbourne, from Sound).

Saturday, February 10.

Str. Mauna Kea, from Hilo, a. m.

Str. Kaiulani, from Hawaii ports, a. m.

Sunday, February 11.

U. S. R. C. Thetis, from Seattle, p.m.

Str. Kinau, from Kauai, a. m.

Str. Helene, from Hawaii, a. m.

Str. W. G. Hall, from Kauai, a. m.

Str. Likelike, from Maui and Molokai, a. m.

Str. Mauna Loa, from Honokaa, a. m.

Schr. Ka Moi, from Oahu ports, a. m.

Monday, Febraary 12.

T. K. K. S. S. Tenyo Maru, from San Francisco, a. m.

Str. Noeau, from Kauai, a. m.

Str. Niihau, from Hawaii, a. m.

**DEPARTED.**

T. K. K. S. S. Shinyo Maru, for San Francisco, a. m.

S. S. Santa Maria, for Port Harford, p. m.

Str. Claudine, for Hawaii, p. m.

A.-H. S. S. Missourian, for Kahului, p. m.

T. K. K. S. S. Tenyo Maru, for Yokohama, p. m.

**PASSENGERS**

**Arrived.**

Per str. Kilauea, from Kona and Kau ports, Feb. 9.— Miss Grace Lambert, Miss Nellie Lambert, Mrs. E. L. White, Mrs. Jas. Lino, F. J. Lindemann, Mrs. J. B. Jones, Rev. J. W. Wadman, Rev. C. P. Hong, Rev. H. S. Cho, Y. Akea, J. G. Smith, W. F. Frost, Y. Van Hing, T. Sumida, Y. Soga, Mr. Nakuya, Miss Nakamura, Mrs. W. Chillingworth, Mrs. Robertson, C. Daniels, A. Lester, 80 deck.

Per str. Mauna Kea, from Hilo and way ports, Feb. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Wolcott, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Stacey, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Miller, Miss A. Chandler, Geo. F. Noah, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Barnes, Miss A. Johnson, Miss E. A. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Jones, E. C. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Radford, Mr. and Mrs. F. Zimmerman, Mrs. G. A. Tripp, Mrs. C. F. Rathburn, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wrightson, J. G. Edgar, St. Geo. Jellett, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Sheets, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hildebrand, T. J. Stocks, E. J. Barzen, J. J. Cockett, C. L. Wilson, F. Howes, A. Lindsay, Mrs. Weatherbee, Mrs. Merrill, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Grace, Miss W. Weight, J. C. Craig, J. Hamilton, L. A. Tharston, J. A. Scott, R. Burns, Miss A. Clark, A. L. Castle, D Rice. Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Massa, Mrs. Moore, Miss E. Austin, Miss Dowden, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Fenn, W. T. Rawlins, W. D. McCallum, M. Alshuler, H. Ludloff, F. S. Lyman, Mrs. J. C. Lovestad, F. J. Dutra, F. McCarthy, D. Kahele, Mrs. K. Okuba, Mrs. S. Hata, Rev. A. V. Soares, Mrs. W. West, T. Taylor, Jas. T. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Bryant, Misses Bryant (2), J. Gardner, B. Joy, D. Sherwood, Rev. S. Kekuewa, Miss J. Williams, Miss Lyman, Mrs. M. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Parsall, C. H. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. H. . Barclay, J. Jorgensen, H. P. Agee, G. E. Wright, Miss Q. Sharrett, Miss E. Horner, Mrs. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Carter, Miss J. Carter, Miss D. Hartwell, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hookanui, A. Decker, Miss H. Alexander, W. L. West, Mrs. Voeller and two children, A. W. Keech, J. Fitzmaurice, Wm. Green, T. Bauman, E. Awana, Higashi and wife, C. W. McClanahan, J. S. Marques, Geo. E. Smithies.

Per str. Likelike, from Maui and Molokai ports, February 11.—G. Roberts, Captain Lovell, Mrs. J. M. Machado, J. L. Coke, Mrs. Peck, Miss Lloyd, G. A. McDermont, Master Campbell, Geo. P. Cooke, Mrs. Cooke.

Per T. K. K. S. S. Tenyo Maru, from San Francisco, Feb. 12.—Miss S. E. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cowdin and maid, Miss H. Cudahy, Miss J. Cudahy, Mr. and Mrs. P. Cudahy, Miss E. Dickman, Mrs. F. J. Dickman, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Helmholz, J. R. K. Higginbotham Miss A. Higginbotham, Mrs. A. S. Brooks, Mrs. J. H. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Criss, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Goodrich and valet, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Cowran, Chas. W. Keyes, E. Parrish, Miss P. Reyonlds, Mrs. A. W. Rhodes, Miss M. R. Rhodes, W. A. Stringer, W. D. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Vaness, Miss M. Vaness.

Per str. Kinau, from Kauai, Feb. 11.—Mrs. Osborn and maid, R. Hall, S. Nakana, Y. Suzuki, C. Hoy Saichi, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Wilcox, F. Gay, C. H. Olson, M. F. Prosser, W. D. McBryde, J. P. Kamanwa, P. K. Palamo, W. Puaoi, G. E. Leissner, W. C. Parke, Mrs. McConley, Mrs. M. Huddy, Misses Sandow (2), Mr. and Mrs. A. Cropp, Mr. and Mrs. A. Haneberg, Mrs. C. Rice, Lady Herron, Brian Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Walker, J. W. Bergstrom, P. G. Riley, J. M. Armstrong, Hee Fat, S. Kaaihue, W. Martinsen, H. K. Yon, L. S. Won, Rev. C. H. Lim, Rev. S. W. Schoi, C. S. Kim, Rev. Y. C. Kim.

**Departed.**

Per S. S. Shinyo Maru, for San Francisco, Feb. 9.—A. J. Boardman and wife, W. B. Boardman, Miss M. Boardman, D. T. Boardman, G. Stephens and wife, J. Holck, A. Holck, C. L. Mead and family, Newland Meredith, W. Lonquist.

Per str. Claudine, for Hilo, via way ports, Feb. 9. [illegible] Wilson, Mrs. J. William and child, [illegible] Yat, C. C. Doo, Mrs. D. H. [illegible] W. A. Baldwin Capt. [illegible] G. Sc[illegible] Capt. W. P. Lovell, A. P. Gibson, J. C. Penny, E. P. Low, J. B. Melton, [illegible] Ford, John Young, M. Cambe[illegible] H. Raymond, W. Nor[illegible] B. Hall and child.

## FISHER READY TO INVESTIGATE

Continued from Page One.

Chicago convention in June. Those who know the terrible stress the administration has been under during the last two or three weeks can appreciate how the nomination or Governor Frear for another term might be held up for a while till the situation became less tense. The President's prospects for a renomination are now better and this fact may or may not hasten the Governor's reappointment. Opinion here notwithstanding some statements to the contrary, is that Governor Frear will not be given a new commission till after the selection of Hawaii's six delegates for Taft has been made certain.

The Delegate will be in Honolulu quite as soon as this letter, according to plans he had when he left here the other day. He expected to sail on the Lurline, and, after a short stay in Honolulu, to return to Washington for the remainder of the session. He made no concealment of his purpose to fight the Governor as hard as he could, but was less demonstrative as to his plans about a Taft delegation from Hawaii.

**Hawaii Looked After.**

The Immigration Bill, as it now stands before the senate, is understood to be fairly acceptable to those who represent Hawaiian interests at Washington. While the bill is drawn in very strict terms, exceptions are made in the case of Hawaii so as not to disturb materially the present status there. It is very much of a question whether the bill will be enacted into law at this session of congress, but it is now upon the calender of the senate and can be taken up there whenever the senate chooses. The house thus far has taken no action upon the measure.

**Fairchild Versus Kinney.**

There is to be a hearing before the board of army engineers next Monday about the choice of a harbor on the Island of Kauai. The engineers who made the survey are said to favor the harbor of Nawiliwili, but it is understood that they set forth the larger cost of providing a harbor there and suggest the availability of the harbor of Eleele, or Port Allen. Senator George Fairchild, of Kauai, who has recovered from his serious illness of pneumonia in New York, is expected here by Monday to argue in support of Nawiliwili. With him will be associated E. M. Watson, who is here with John T. McCrosson in behalf of the Kau Ditch Bill. W. A. Kinney will argue for Port Allen and may be supported by William Cook, of New York.

The Conness Bill for a street railway franchise at Hilo has been referred to a subcommittee, consisting of Representatives Flood, of Virginia; Davenport, of Oklahoma; and Guernsey, of Maine, for further consideration. Senator Fairchild's land bill will probably come up before the Territories committee next Thursday.

(How the Mix-up Came)

WASHINGTON, January 25.—It looks very much as though the case of Governor Frear had become involved in the administration's scramble for Delegates. There have been so many conflicting statements, one hardly knows what to believe. Over at the office of the secretary of the interior one is informed of a January day that the renomination of the Governor will probably be taken up very soon just as soon as the secretary can find time between the intervals of his numerous visits out of town. But of another January day an opposite story is told.

The Prince stuck pretty steadfastly to his statement that the President had promised to send one out to Hawaii to investigate the charges, which was exclusively cabled to The Advertiser Secretary Hilles denied it. Secretary Fisher's secretary denied it, but finally, after President Taft had returned from his New York trip and was available for a direct question, he stated it was true and that he planned to send a "special commissioner" to the islands to look into those charges. Finally Secretary Fisher also returned to town and he acknowledged that "a special commissioner" it was likely to be, but he did not know just when this special commissioner would be appointed. In fact he (Fisher) might himself be the special commissioner, but if so he could not think of going to the Islands till May or June and, perhaps, not as early as then.

In the absence of the big chiefs, it will be seen that much of the information came from the ante-rooms, all of which goes to show that private secretaries, like other folks in this world, may be mistaken. Private Secretary George R. Gove was very certain that the renomination of Governor Frear would be taken up very soon—when the Governor's reply to the charges had been received. But that was in the absence of Secretary Fisher himself.

**Kuhio "Demanded"**

The long and the short of it is that the Prince, like a lot of mainland politicians, is making the most of the President's necessity for delegates to the Chicago convention. He demanded (not requested) the investigation of the charges against Governor Frear by some special man and it looks as though, under all the circumstances, President Taft did not dare deny him. On top of that the Delegate has been contemplating a trip to Honolulu forthwith to participate in the proceedings for the election of delegates and to prevent the passage of resolutions in the convention endorsing the Governor for another term. As already cabled to The Advertiser, the Delegate was unable to obtain passage on an American steamer from San Francisco to Honolulu for several days and he has not made known yet what his final decision about taking the journey will be.

**Appointment Must Wait.**

Any how, whether the Prince undertakes the journey or not and what ever be the reply of Governor Frear to the Delegate's charges, it need be no surprise if the renomination is held up for quite a while yet—at least until after the delegates to the Chicago convention are chosen in Hawaii and perhaps not till after the Chicago convention has met. Secretary Fisher's program may be something of a factor, unless he is able to handle these matters while he is absent on the wing. After being in Washington for a few hours, after an absence of quite two weeks, he is hurried away to Missouri to bolster up the Taft cause in his home State. Soon after he gets back here, it is planned that he shall start for Panama on a trip which the President wants him to take. But it is also talked that the President may decide to nominate Mr. Nagel as Justice of the Supreme Court. This and some other matters in the same connection may be decided before this letter gets to Honolulu but it all goes to show what a feverish condition prevails here and how difficult it is likely to be to obtain consideration of Governor Frear's case for a while yet.

**Fire Claims Bill.**

A favorable report has been made to the Senate on the old fire claims, growing out of the threatened bubonic plague at Honolulu many years ago. The bill seems to have a chance for passage in the senate but its fate in the house may be more uncertain.

Per T. K. K. S. S. Tenyo Maru, for Orient, Feb. 12.—J. S. Barnes and wife, R. I. Bentley and wife, J. R. Cook, T. J. Larkin and wife, [illegible] Davidson, L. Scrutton.

## WILSONS OPEN FIRE

CHICAGO, February 12.—Governor Woodrow Wilson opened his campaign for president today with a speech at the Iroquois Club. He endorses the initiative, referendum and recall and holds that the country has nothing to fear from the application of progressive policies.


**ABSOLUTELY SAFE.**

When you have a cold get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will soon fix you up all right and will ward off any tendency toward pneumonia. This remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.


## TWO SOLDIERS FACE ROBBERY CHARGES

### Caught Armed as They Were Leaving Room They Had Ransacked.

For the first time in many months formal charges of robbery in the first degree were entered yesterday by the police, the accused being a soldier from Schofield Barracks named West, and W. F. Scott, a private from Fort Shafter. The charge carries a maximum sentence, following conviction, of twenty years at hard labor.

Both West and Scott, according to the charges against them by Chief McDuffie, were caught as they were coming from the room in the Delmonico rooming house, in which the mother of the proprietor, Mrs. Scully, was asleep. West was caught by Carl K. Daub, bookkeeper of Lord & Young, but Scott escaped, to be caught later by Captain of Police Charles K. Baker.

The robbery was pulled off Sunday night at half-past eleven o'clock, shortly after which the police received a call from the Delmonico and upon arriving, found West in the custody of Daub. The circumstances were related and West was locked up, the case being turned over to Chief McDuffie yesterday morning.

The two men, it is claimed, entered the room, while Mrs. Scully's mother was asleep, and managed to get out without disturbing her, after rummaging the entire place. They took a quantity of clothes and the keys to the bureau drawers where money was kept, but were scared off by a noise before they had a chance to get that far.

**Holds Open Knife.**

A Mrs. Carpenter saw them come out of the room, West holding an opened clasp knife in his hand. The presence of this knife in the affair makes the crime that of robbery in the first degree, the law requiring the robber to have been offensively armed.

When Daub stopped the two men shortly after they had left the room, and demanded their business, West replied that they were United States soldiers and could go anywhere and do anything they wanted to do. Daub did not wait for any other explanations but with another lodger seized West, Scott escaping in the confusion.

Chief McDuffie interrogated West yesterday in an attempt to get his partner's name and was unexpectedly successful. Captain Baker was present at the time and when West mentioned "Scotty" exclaimed, "Why, I have a soldier named Scott downstairs!"

"Bring him up," said the chief, "and let's talk to him."

**"Scotty" Laughs.**

When Scott and West were brought together, both men burst out laughing, and after a short conversation, one of them exclaimed, "Well, I guess we're up against it. It looks like a five spot for ours."

Scott had been caught by Captain Baker crossing the flats at Iwilei with a suspicious bundle under his arm. He was arrested on suspicion, but with no knowledge that he was a participant in the Delmonico affair the night before.

Scott has a house at Iwilei which he makes his headquarters, it is thought, while on liberty. He is also said by the police to have confided to West that he intedned to desert on the first British liner that came in headed for Australia.

Another little clue that has helped cinch the case is the presence of blood spots in a number of places about the disturbed room. While West was being questioned yesterday, the chief noticed that one of his fingers had been recently cut and asked him how he had done it. West said he did not know. The chief then showed him the knife that had been taken from him when Daub seized him.

"Yes," he said, "that's my knife. I must have cut myself on that."

The case was completed yesterday at noon.

# Commercial News

## NEARLY HALF MILLION SALES ON CHANGE

A big jump in Olaa and a rising tendency in all the sugar stocks, were the features of the last week on the stock exchange. In volume of business it was the biggest week for a long time. It kept up its lively record to the end, yesterday's list of sales being a very long one.

Nearly five thousand shares of Olaa changed hands during the week. The price rose from 6.375 to 7.25, at which price there was a lot of buying, while there was one small sale at 7.375. It is said that a large order for Olaa was placed early in the week, but after several days of a good deal of buying, no higher figure was bid yesterday than 7:25. Over twelve hundred shares were sold yesterday at this price.

**Big Week's Business.**

The total stock exchange business of the week as reported was in round figures $475,000. It is many months since the brokers have had an equally big week. They are expecting continued activity next week, and will probably have an equally good record. The market, say the local "Wall street" men, continues firm all along the line, and buying is likely to continue.

The totals of sales for the week were as follow:

Ewa—876 shares sold for $29,690, as follows: 175 at 33.50; 100 at 33.75; 530 at 34; 65 at 34.25; 6 at 34.375.

Hawaiian Agricultural — 25 shares sold for $7500, all at 300.

Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar—1010 shares sold for $44,985, as follows: 265 at 43.75; 355 at 43.50; 290 at 43.75; 50 at 43.875; 50 at 44.

Honokaa—310 shares sold for $4822, as follows: 105 at 12.50; 205 at 13.

Hutchinson — 135 shares sold for $3028.125; as follows: 25 at 22.125; 110 at 12.50.

McBryde—1105 shares sold for $9555, as follows: 325 at 8.375; 55 at 8.50; 50 at 8.625; 450 at 8.75; 225 at 8.875.

Oahu—1655 shares sold for $65,218.75, as follows; 505 at 39.25; 280 at 39.375; 650 at 39.50; 220 at 39.625.

Olaa—4807 shares sold for $33,826.50, as follows: 10 at 6.375; 200 at 6.50; 507 at 6.875; 420 at 6.75; 174 at 6.875; 710 at 7, 2746 at 7.25; 10 at 7.375.

Onomea—616 shares sold for $32,425.875, as follows: 12 at 51; 135 at 51.75; 10 at 52; 40 at 52.50; 414 at 53; 5 at 53.125.

Paauhau—250 shares sold at $6740, as follows: 20 at 26.50, 230 at 27.

Pioneer—249 shares sold at $61,896.25, as follows: 34 at 245, 54 at 247.50, 40 at 249, 35 at 249.75, 86 at 250.

Waialua—933 shares sold for $125,182.50, as follows: 60 at 129, 60 at 130, 70 at 131, 123 at 132.50, 20 at 133, 200 at 135, 285 at 136, 15 at 137.

Wailuku—8 shares sold for $1520, all at 190.

Hawaiian Pineapple—20 shares sold for $840, all at 42.

Honolulu Brewing & Malting Co.—920 shares sold for $21,160, all at 23.

Mutual Telephone —225 shares sold for $4387.50, all at 19.50.

Oahu Railroad & Land Co.—150 shares sold for $21,750, all at 145.

Pahang Rubber—10 shares sold for $207.50, all at 20.75.

**Bonds.**

$2000 Olaa 6s, at 94.50.
$3000 Natomas 6s, at 93.50.
$5000 McBryde 6s, at 100.
$5000 Hilo Extension 6s, at 92.50.
$3000 Olaa 6s, at 94.75.
$4000 Olaa 6s, at 95.00.
$9000 Hilo Extension 6s, at 93.00.
$5000 Hilo Extension 6s, at 93.50.
$1000 McBryde 6s, at 100.00.
$5000 Honokaa 6s, at 104.00.
Total, $42,000.

## DROUGHT CAUSES A LITTLE WORRY

Amid the many cheering reports of plantation prosperity there is a slight note of gloom over the weather conditions, the long continued dry spell, especially on Hawaii, being some cause of worry. The dryness of the season threatens to break all records, and if it keeps up will soon begin to injure crops. Not for many seasons have Hilo and Hamakua districts had such a dry spell. Ordinarily there is too much rain rather than too little, in these districts, and a dry spell is welcomed, but there has been quite enough of it now. The stage has been reached where damage is threatened.

On Oahu also there is much need of rain. Yesterday's rains in Honolulu were mere southerly showers, and reports from plantations up the line are to the effect that they want a good rain. Continuation of the dry conditions on this island, as on Hawaii, will soon begin to hurt crops.

**SUGAR PRICES UPWARD.**

Alexander & Baldwin yesterday received a cable from their New York office as follows: "Holders are asking 4.61 and indications are that they will receive this price shortly. Market strong."

**PUBLIC LANDS AUCTIONED.**

Two lots of government land were sold at auction yesterday by the land department of the government. Miss Grace Cooke bought 2000 square feet in block 16, College Hills tract, for $117, which is one dollar over the upset price, and the Hui Kaahamanu bought a plot of 12,625 square feet at Waimea, Hawaii, for $26. It is to be used for charitable purposes.

## PENSION BILL OUT

WASHINGTON, February 12.—The senate committee on pensions today rejected the Sherwood bill and adopted the Smoot substitute bill.

## HONOLULU BREWERY IN NEW VENTURE

The Honolulu Brewing and Malting Company has spent about $25,000 on new machinery, enticed a brewmaster from the Pabst establishment in South Milwaukee and is starting work on a new product which Manager Bartlett says is fully up to the stuff that made Milwaukee famous. Honolulu's brewery has a more modern outfit than any on the Coast now. In fact, by reason of having just put in all new machinery, it has, all through, later machinery than any of the big breweries of the mainland.

"We think," said Manager C. S. Bartlett, "that the local institution should get the beer business of the Islands if able to give as good a product as the imported product, and everyone, I think, sympathizes with that view. For that reason we have spent about twenty-five thousand dollars in new machinery and have secured the services of a brewmaster who stands at the head in the business. He is Mr. Hartwig Harders, and we got him from the Pabst people in Milwaukee. He has been in the brewing business since he was fifteen years old, and knows all about it."

The new machinery has just been placed in operation, and the new brewmaster's product is now being turned out. The brewery people are proud of the new Primo, and say that all who have tested it declare that it is going to enable the local institution to make big inroads on the Hawaii business of the mainland breweries, which are now sending large quantities of their product here.

The new machinery, a very interesting example of modern mechanical ingenuity, is all ready to start up, and Manager Bartlett plans to give a luncheon next week, in honor of the innovation. He will show his friends how the latest things in brewery machinery work.

"Our Pasteurizer," said Bartlett, is the very latest invention. "The same is true of the machinery all through. There is no chance for a microbe, or germ of any kind, from the time we start the preparation of our product."

The bottling, cleansing and labeling apparatus now at work in the brewery is a wonderful showing of mechanical inventive skill. It cuts about two-thirds off the labor cost of the handling the product of the institution. The bottles are handled by machinery almost all the way along the line, as they are cleansed, filled, corked—or capped as it is done now—and ceased.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, Monday, February 12, 1912.

| NAME OF STOCK | Capital. Paid Up | Par Val | Bid | Ask |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mercantile.** | | | | |
| C. Brewer & Co. | $2,200,000 | $100 | ..... | ..... |
| **Sugar.** | | | | |
| Ewa | 5,000,000 | 20 | 34½ | 34¾ |
| Haw. Agricultural | 1,200 000 | 100 | 300 | ..... |
| *Haw Com & Sug Co. | 2,312,755 | 25 | 44¾ | 44¾ |
| Haw Sug Co. | 3,000,000 | 20 | 50 | 52 |
| Honoma | 750,000 | 100 | 100 | ..... |
| Honokaa | 2,000,000 | 20 | 13 | 13¾ |
| Hoiku | 1,500,000 | 100 | 180 | ... |
| Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co. | 2,500,000 | 25 | 22¾ | 22¾ |
| Kahuku | 1,000,000 | 20 | 19 | ..... |
| Kekaha Sugar Co. | 800,000 | 100 | 250 | 270 |
| Koloa | 500,000 | 100 | 200 | ... |
| McBryde Sug Co Ltd. | 5,500,000 | 20 | 8¾ | 9 |
| Oahu Sugar Co. | 5,800,000 | 20 | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| Onomea | 1,000,000 | 20 | 58 | 58¾ |
| Olaa Sugar Co Ltd. | 5,000,000 | 20 | 7¼ | 7¾ |
| Pauahau Sug Plan Co | 5,000,000 | 50 | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| Pacific | 750,000 | 100 | 120 | 130 |
| Pala | 2,250,000 | 100 | 180 | ... |
| Pepeekeo | 750,000 | 100 | 150 | ... |
| Pioneer | 2,750,000 | 100 | 252 | 258¾ |
| Waialua Agri Co. | 4,500,000 | 100 | 147¾ | 147¾ |
| Wailuku | 3,000,000 | 100 | ... | ... |
| Waimanalo | 252,000 | 100 | ... | 280 |
| Waimea Sugar Mill | 125,000 | 100 | ..... | 180 |
| **Miscellaneous** | | | | |
| Inter Island S N Co. | 2,250,000 | 100 | 150 | 160 I |
| Haw Electric Co. | 750,000 | 100 | 180 | ..... |
| H R T & L Co Pfd. | 1,207,500 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| H R T & L Co Com. | | | | ... |
| Mutual Tel Co. | 800 000 | 10 | | ... |
| O R & L Co. | 4,000,000 | 100 | .... | 145 |
| Hilo R R Co Pfd. | 164,840 | 20 | ... | ..... |
| Hilo R R Co Com. | 2,800,000 | 20 | 8¼ | ..... |
| Honolulu Brewing & Malting Co Ltd. | 400,000 | 20 | 23½ | 24 |
| Haw Irr Co Ltd. | 1,250,000 | 10 | ... | ... |
| Haw Pineapple Co. | 500,000 | 20 | 41 | 42 |
| Tanjong Olok Rub Co (Paid up) | 800,000 | 20 | ..... | ..... |
| †Pahang Rub Co (Paid up) | 279,920 | 10 | ... | ... |
| **Bonds.** | Amt. Outstanding | | | |
| Haw Ter 4 p c (Fire Claims) | 110,000 | ... | .... | ..... |
| Haw Ter 4 p c (Refunding 1905). | 600,000 | .... | ..... | ..... |
| Haw Ter 4 p c Pub Im | 1,500,000 | ... | ..... | ..... |
| Haw Ter 4½ p c | 1,000,000 | .... | ..... | ..... |
| Haw Ter 4½ p c | 1,000,000 | .... | ..... | ..... |
| Haw Ter 5½ p c | 1,244,000 | .... | ..... | ..... |
| Cal Beet Sug & Refining Co 6 p c | 600,000 | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| Hon Gas Co 6s | ... ... | ... | 100¼ | ..... |
| Haw Com & Sugar Co 5 p c | 1,340,000 | ..... | 105 | ..... |
| Hilo R R 6s (Issue of 1901) | 1,000,000 | ..... | 100¼ | ..... |
| Hilo R R Co Ref & Ext Con 6s | 1,878,000 | ..... | 93 | 95 |
| Honokaa Sug Co 6 p c | 650,000 | ..... | ..... | 104 |
| Hon R T & L Co 6 p c | 820,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kauai Ry Co 6s | 500,000 | ... | 100 | ..... |
| Kehala Ditch Co 6s | 500,000 | ... | ..... | 100 |
| Natomas Con. 6s | 11,500,000 | ..... | 83¾ | 93¾ |
| McBryde Sug Co 6s. | 2,000,000 | ..... | 100 | 100¾ |
| Mutual Tel 6s | 225,000 | ..... | ..... | 104¾ |
| O R & L Co 5 p c | 2,000,000 | ..... | ... | ..... |
| Oahu Sugar Co 5 p c | 900,000 | ..... | 103 | ..... |
| Olaa Sugar Co 6 p c. | 2,500,000 | ... | 94¾ | ..... |
| Pacific Sugar Mill Co 6s | 500,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pioneer Mill Co 6 p c | 1,250,000 | ..... | 101¾ | ..... |
| Waialua Ag Co 5 p c | 982,000 | ..... | 103¾ | ..... |

*23.125 on $100 paid. ‡Redeemable at 103 at maturity. †2000 shares treas stock.

**Sales Between Boards.**

500 Oahu Sug Co., 39.50; 15 Oahu Sug. Co., 39.625; 1290 Oahu Sug. Co., 40; 65 Pioneer, 249.75; 10 Pioneer, 250; 60 Kahuku, 19; 45 Waialua, 135.50; 200 Waialua, 136; 300 Hutchinson, 22.25; 421 Olaa, 7.25; 100 Ewa, 34.375; 10 O. R. & L. Co., 145; 20 Hon. B. & M. Co., 23.50; $25,000 Natoma 6s, 93.50; $1000 Olaa 6s, 95.

**Session Sales.**

135 Honokaa, 13; 10 McBryde, 9; 20 Pioneer, 252.50; 10 Waialua, 137; 625 Oahu Sug. Co., 40.25; $25,000 Olaa 6s, 95; 85 Onomea, 53; 30 Waialua, 137.50; 250 Olaa, 7.25; 240 Haw. C. & S. Co., 44.75; 20 Haw. C. & S. Co., 44.625.

**Sugar Quotations.**

88 Deg. Analysis Beets, 15s 5½d; parity, 5.30; 96 Deg. Centrifugals, 4.58.