

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1911.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 8530

BESIEGE SENATE IN WAR ON BILL

Poi Makers and Eaters Crowd to Watch Battle.

LEGISLATURE BLUFFED?

Mott-Smith Defends the Work of Board of Health.

Remove the stables, not the poi shops.—A. L. C. Atkinson.
Mott-Smith is bluffing the legislature.—W. C. Aebi.
The duties of the board of health are to protect the lives of the people of Hawaii Territory.—President Mott-Smith.
Let the mayor have a say.—Mayor Fern.

The fate of the Territory seemed to hang on the question of poi, which was before the judiciary committee of the senate yesterday in the shape of H. B. No. 160, which passed third reading in the house without serious opposition. It provides certain sanitary requirements for the Chinese—or any other—poi factories in the Territory.

Senator Judd, who presided, read the bill and said he would like to hear from anyone who opposed it or wanted to modify it. He heard. The senate chamber was packed with Hawaiians, Chinese and legislators. Tests sat on the floor and hung his feet over, and there was some crowding.

A. L. C. Atkinson stated that he was what the papers call a "paid attorney."

"I am representing the Hawaiian (Chinese) poi manufacturers' association to attend this hearing on the poi bill, as well as the poi question. So far as the poi manufacturers are concerned, we favor reasonable regulation, so that we can carry on business. It is to our interest to adjust sanitary matters to business requirements. There are certain business requirements, and it means more to us than anyone else."

Some seemed to think it might be better, under the circumstances, to adjust business matters to sanitary requirements.

Action to Open Up.

"We want action," declared Attorney Atkinson. "You know what hardship it is to keep closed," he continued, and several legislators who had not had a chance to speak looked sympathetic. "I will admit that some of our places are not fit to open, and they don't intend to open, but others are, and they should be allowed to open."

Then he read a list of poi shops and what the board of health was requiring should be done. His voice became exceedingly mournful as he proceeded with the orders given. He also read from a clipping of The Advertiser regarding stables and laundries as unsanitary.

"For the land's sake!" he cried. "If these stables and laundries are unsanitary, they should be removed, not the poi shops." (Applause.)

Injustice of Cleanliness.

Mr. Atkinson dwelt emphatically upon the injustice of forcing his clients to secure certificates of a physician that the man who handles the poi that so many eat is free from any contagious disease. He held that this would interfere with their personal liberty of action. Also he asserted that the blame for the unsanitary conditions in the poi shops was not altogether the fault of the owners, but that the board of health was responsible for permitting it in the first place.

As for the question of stables in proximity to poi shops he waxed eloquent, in a spasmodic manner.

"Remove the stables, if in the opinion of the board of health they are unsanitary," he asserted, and every little while throughout his talk he would seem to remember those stables and call for their removal.

Another thing that Atkinson opposed on behalf of his clients was the clause in the bill requiring screens to keep out the flies. He stated that the poi shops were too full of smoke to permit of screens, for the screens kept the smoke in the room and at the same time accumulated dirt, forgetting that all the dirt collected by the screens was so much loss in the poi.

(Continued on page 8.)

FAIRCHILD SMILE STICKS TO END

QUESTION OF COLLECTING TAXES DEBATED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

And Senator Fairchild never so much as said a word. He just smiled and let the other legislators talk.

It was all over the consideration of the senate bill relating to the collecting of the personal, income and property taxes and the disposition of the proceeds, introduced by Fairchild. It seemed as though no one would take the chairmanship of the committee of the whole to consider the bill on motion. President Knudsen called upon nearly every senator in the chamber to act, but all declined with thanks. Finally it was moved to adjourn and then Judd jumped into the breach and volunteered to preside.

As the bill was read section by section, or rather part of it was, for the reading never reached the end, considerable opposition developed, but Senator C. Brown rose as its champion and said some pertinent things, and Fairchild just smiled.

Horns were locked over one of the first paragraphs and they got very little further. It was sections two to four, providing for the appointment of an assessor and tax collector for each of the four tax divisions of the Territory by the treasurer, with the approval of the Governor, and their removal in the same way.

This was what seemed to hurt. Makekahu referred to the fact that the county of Hawaii had been accused of not collecting her fair share of taxes. A motion was made to put the removal power in the hands of the board of supervisors.

C. Brown stated that it was necessary to keep the collecting of taxes separate and if this duty was placed practically in the hands of the supervisors one might just as well throw the Territory overboard and be done with it.

There followed a confused argument on the question of the Territory versus the counties and Senator Baker spoke for the counties and he and Makekahu made a number of amendments.

C. Brown gave warning that the amendments by Makekahu, if carried, would permit of unlimited taxation, while it was the purpose of the bill to limit it to one per cent. He moved that the committee report progress, and this was done, after some more argument. And the Fairchild smile stuck.

The bill is a long one and goes into detail, not only as to the manner of collecting the taxes, but just what property is to be taxed under certain conditions; also a new section is added placing all of the taxes collected in separate funds in the territorial treasury.

HONOLULANS SEE PHILIPPINE LANDS

QUOTED AS SAYING THEIR YIELD SHOULD BE MORE THAN HAWAII'S.

MANILA, March 4.—C. Hedemann and F. M. Swanzy of the Honolulu Iron Works, who have been visiting Mindoro with James Scott of the Mindoro Development Company, state that they are very much interested in the development at Mindoro, and believe that with irrigation there is no reason why the sugar lands here in the Philippines should not yield better than those of their own Hawaiian Islands.

Through the courtesy of the Company General de Tobacos de Filipinas, they visited the famous Calamba estate last Thursday, and were much interested in all they saw, but owing to the short stay they could not form an opinion as to its value as sugar land.

When asked their opinion of the Philippines as a market for their sugar machinery, Mr. Hedemann stated that although they had received some inquiries from factories concerning their machinery, it was a far cry from an inquiry to an order. Mr. Hedemann called the reporter's attention to the fact that it took an enormous amount of sugar to supply the type of mill that they are placing at Mindoro, and that it would require a very substantial guarantee before capital could be induced to erect such a plant.

Mr. Hedemann's attention was called to the statements made by a Manila importer of machinery, to the effect that American sugar machinery has not been able to compete with German and English manufactures. In answer Mr. Hedemann said that their company would in all probability arrange for the manufacture of mills of a capacity of from one ton to four hundred tons, which will be able to compete with anything those countries may produce, as it will be constructed especially for this market.

Mr. Hedemann and Mr. Swanzy leave today on the Hahi, en route for the Hawaiian Islands.

Birdseye Map of the Revolutionary Activities



Showing location of main points mentioned in despatches, also the probable paths of the American cruisers, should they be called upon to interfere.

HILO HIGH SCHOOL CLASS DECLARES A STRIKE ON, WHEN TEACHER IS DISCHARGED

HILO, March 29.—Hilo is having a strike experience of an unusual nature. Yesterday, thirty pupils of the high school, demanding the reinstatement of a teacher who has just received walking papers from Inspector Gibson, packed up their books, laid aside their pencils, gathered up their lunch buckets and struck. No more classes for them until their favorite is again invested with the garb of authority and is back on the territorial payroll.

The pupils declare that they stand on their rights as freeborn Americans to study or not to study as suits them and that it will not suit them to answer "Here" except to the teachers they prefer.

The striking pupils made a dramatic exit from their classroom, fling out with heads erect and, for those who wore them, skirts flying.

"Knock Her Block Off."

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

HILO, March 29.—There is always something doing in Hilo and, although Judge Lymer of the Honolulu district court, thought that when a man who was out on bail and who had skipped for this thriving burg, had sufficient punishment through the fact of having to live in this city, there are many compensations for being a citizen of the Crescent Bay City. What with attempted murders, fights between plantation managers and the treasurer of the county, and other little affairs, things are lively enough for anybody.

The latest excitement is a scrap between the lady teachers at the local High School, and the affair nearly reached the stage of a go with the bare fists.

It appears that since the arrival of

Inspector Gibson, things have been stirring at the school, and on Tuesday the climax was reached when one fair instructor "shaped up" at another teacher and, in a polite manner, threatened to "knock her block off." The children were interested spectators and wagers of candy and soda water were made on the respective fistic abilities of the contestants.

The affair nearly ended in a free fight, and a third teacher was dragged into the contest. The school principal and the inspector had a hard time in quelling the fight, and the kids were very disappointed when the "go" was stopped.

Yesterday an appeal was made to the police authorities and an officer was asked to drop into the school and keep watch that the teacher who started the row, did not again enter the classroom. The children are worked up over the matter, and they are talking of going on strike unless the teacher who has been "fired" is reinstated. The affair has caused a sensation in Hilo, and the end is not yet in sight.

The above wireless was received by The Advertiser yesterday afternoon from its Hilo correspondent. Inquiry at the board of education office gave no positive results. Superintendent Pope had not been informed that any teacher had been discharged, although he knew that Inspector Gibson has been holding an inquiry into charges against Mrs. Compton, the teacher in question. If it has been found necessary to discharge anyone, he supposes it is this teacher. Why the pupils should range themselves on her side so emphatically, however, he is at a loss to know.

Mrs. Compton is a comparatively recent arrival from the Coast and is competent in her line. She finds it difficult, however, to get along with her associates and many complaints have been made.

Inspector Gibson, in his latest letter to Superintendent Pope, said that he was hearing both sides of the case.

THREE HUNDRED WITNESSES WILL BE ON HAND FOR EXAMINATION IN DE GUSSMAN CASE

Sheriff Jarrett has a pile of subpoenas he can not see over to serve upon Filipino witnesses wanted to testify in the charge brought by the Territory against de Gussman, being investigated by the grand jury on allegations that he is soliciting labor here without a license. The sheriff tried to serve the papers yesterday but was prevented by the laws of quarantine.

The Filipinos wanted are among the number being held in detention by the federal quarantine officers in order that they may qualify as outgoing steamer passengers today on the Korea. If the sheriff and Harry T. Lake, who is assisting him, had been admitted among the quarantined bunch, the requisite guarantee that none of the

steerage possibilities had come into contact with Honolulu could not be issued by the health authorities.

The delay in serving the summons to appear and testify will not be of any particular benefit to the expectant labor recruits for California, however, as they will be attended to as soon as they are turned over to the Pacific Mail officials today for shipment. Honolulu will be blest by their presence for some little time to come.

Yesterday, twelve Filipinos were committed by Judge Lymer for having disregarded their grand jury summons and will meditate over the intricacies of American law for a few days in the bastille.

After the subpoenas now issued are served, there will be in the neighborhood of three hundred witnesses to be examined in the de Gussman case.

ALBANIANS GAIN IMPORTANT POINT

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 30.—It is reported here that after a sharp engagement the Albanian insurgents have occupied the city of Scutari.

"HOLY" SYNOD IN UNREVENABLE MOOD

ST. PETERSBURG, March 30.—The Holy Synod today issued an edict prohibiting Jews from bearing Christian names.

WAIL FROM CELL AVAILABLE NOT

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The supreme court has again denied a petition from Abe Ruef that his case be reopened for a rehearing.

Wireless reports from Hilo yesterday state that there have been no new cases of varioloid, and that the situation, so far as the quarantine is concerned, remains unchanged.

MEXICAN REBELS LOOK FOR PEACE

MADERO'S MEN GATHER IN EXPECTATION OF WORD FROM DIAZ.

EL PASO, Mexico, March 31.—In the expectation that word is soon to reach him from the new ministry in the City of Mexico, General Madero is calling in his scattered bands of insurgents to hear what terms are to be offered them to lay down their arms and declare the insurrection over. Madero claims to have certain information that some terms suitable to himself and his followers are to be offered by President Diaz.

Madero's headquarters are near the city of Chihuahua, which he has been threatening for weeks.

Federals Win.

CASAS GRANDES, March 30.—A fierce battle was fought here today between the Mexican regulars and a band of insurgents. Fourteen Americans and two Germans who were in the insurgent forces were captured by the Mexican federals and are held prisoners.

BUFORD ARRIVES WITH FOOD FOR THE STARVING

SHANGHAI, China, March 30.—The transport Buford, carrying famine supplies for the starving Chinese, arrived here today. Great crowds assembled at the wharf to meet the relief ship.

TIP FOR SOLOKS OF THE TERRITORY

LONDON, March 17.—Mr. McKenna, first lord of the admiralty, on introducing the naval estimates, said that he would never advise a loan, which was only a temporary expedient to supply a permanent need.

HABEAS CORPUS FOR BIG PUG

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The attorneys of Jack Johnson, the negro champion, have applied to the supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus to secure his release. He is in jail at Oakland, serving a twenty-five days' sentence for automobile speeding.

INSANE MURDERER COMMITS SUICIDE

EVERETT, Washington, March 31.—Otis Weeden, the rancher, who went suddenly insane at Burlington yesterday and who killed three of his neighbors in a frenzy, killed himself here last night.

"WAR SCARE" IS BEING PAID FOR

Such Information Given Theodore Richards in Japan.

REGRETTED THERE

Japan Can Only Stand So Much; Then Will Resent.

"When I was in Japan," said Theodore Richards, who returned on the Korea yesterday, "I learned from the highest and most trustworthy authority there that there is a regular paid propaganda in the States to keep up the war scare in America for commercial purposes. What these commercial purposes are I am unable to state, but probably for the purpose of stimulating the purchase of military and naval supplies."

Mr. Richards stated that the representative Japanese whom he met greatly deplored the "jingoism" that at present seems prevalent in the States and that one of them, Baron Kikuchi, said that he did not care so much about what he heard of the point of view of the western coast, but that when he saw a paper like The Outlook stirring up a warlike sentiment he was filled with a good deal of foreboding.

"A high-spirited people like the Japanese," said Mr. Richards, will not long stand misrepresentation, and they are certainly getting it right and left. However, just now they are very much pleased with the new treaty, but I do not think they feel that the thing is settled yet."

Mr. Richards' mission to Japan was for the particular purpose of interesting the Japanese educational men in the five scholarships in the Mid-Pacific Institute for Japanese students that are to be offered each year by The Friend. These scholarships are provided with the idea of promoting friendship between the United States and Japan. Mr. Richards said that he succeeded beyond his greatest expectations and that when he left the entire Empire was humming with the project he had presented. The Friend Peace Society was formed with the following eminent men as its patrons: Count Okuma, President J. Narumi, the originator of higher education for women in Japan; Baron Kikuchi, Doctor Nitobe, S. Ebara, President E. Kamada, S. Shimada, Bishop Y. Honda, Dr. S. Motoda, Mr. Komatsubara, Danjo Ebina, Mayor Y. Ozaki, Baron N. Kanda, Dr. K. Iwaka, A. Kabayama, Baron Shibuzawa and Mr. Morimura.

A set of rules to govern the competition for the scholarships to be awarded was formulated by these gentlemen, and the movement was given the widest publicity by being published first in the magazine Jitanguo No Nippon, which has a circulation of about 800,000 copies per month.

In an address delivered at Kyoto, Mr. Richards broadened the scope of his original mission by suggesting that the trustees of the large Carnegie peace fund be memorialized on the subject of founding international scholarships, as well as the leading universities of all lands, and action has already been commenced on this suggestion.

Mr. Richards said that he became personally acquainted with one of the most striking leaders of the American race in Japan—Mr. Kennedy, who is manager of the Associated Press in the far East. He says that Mr. Kennedy is the leading figure in American life there, and has been decorated with the Third Order by His Imperial Japanese Majesty.

Speaking of President J. Narumi, one of the patrons of the Peace Society, Mr. Richards said that he has a university for women that is doing the same grade of work that is being done in the Imperial University for men, and that they have not only our western curricula, but in addition they are doing all that is required in the startlingly difficult eastern classics, carrying on both branches side by side.

Mr. Richards also referred to a remarkable magazine, called Light and Life, which is published entirely in English and edited by President Narumi and Doctor Nitobe. He says that this magazine covers the whole realm of human endeavor, and is an extremely high class periodical.

"I am well satisfied with the results of my trip," said Mr. Richards, "and am hoping that really great results will accrue from it."

RESCUING BOOKS FROM THE RUINS

ALBANY, New York, March 30.—The restoration of the wing of the Capitol, destroyed by fire, has begun. Many books are being saved from the ruins of the library.

QUARANTINE NOW DEPENDS ON POI BILL

Port Will Stay Shut as Long as Senate Dallies.

HASTE NECESSARY

Board of Health Dares Not Allow Shops to Reopen.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Just what it costs a city to tolerate a group of men who refuse to abide by the dictates of sanitary decency, or to concede a point in favor of health authorities in the face of a serious epidemic is about to be felt by Honolulu. Notwithstanding that Washington has called Doctor Ramus, chief quarantine officer of the port, on his own request, authority to raise the federal quarantine on the thirtieth of March, it is now probable that he will continue it in force for probably a week longer, together with all the delays and trouble that action entails.

The reason will be found in a bill which, as the "Poi Bill," has been permitted to lose its first impetus in the legislature and settle down in the slow rut of all proposed legislative measures.

The situation arises through the inability of the board of health to keep the screws on the Chinese poi shops, with their attendant filth and lack of sanitation except in the face of an epidemic threatening the public health.

Now that the cholera epidemic is about to be declared officially a thing of the past and conditions have reached the stage where the two health departments can safely remove quarantine restrictions it is found that unless the federal quarantine is maintained for a certain time, the board of health lacks the legal authority and excuse to keep the Chinese poi shops closed.

When the "Poi Bill," now in the senate, is enacted into law, the board may regulate the poi shops and continue to extend a protective hand over the staple food of the Hawaiians. What the removal of the quarantine regulations will mean before the enactment of that bill and the consequent freedom granted to the shops to do as they please was fully discussed at a board meeting yesterday afternoon, where the most expert medical authority in the city upheld the board in its theory that the disease was transmitted to eight different foci at the same time through the medium of poi. Doctor Ramus, also at the meeting, fully concurred and agreed to maintain the federal quarantine until such time as the bill is passed and the board can control the shops.

What It Would Mean.

"The board would be in a despicable position," said President M. Smith at the meeting, "if it permitted the poi shops to open more and there would be a recurrence of the cholera once again in eight more different foci. We can not in justification to the public and to ourselves permit this action to be taken."

Attention was called again, as it has been called before, to the fact that after the supply of possibly contaminated poi was shut off there was not one new foci of disease with the exception of a sporadic case in Kalihi valley. This sudden halt in the midst of the disease after it had spread mysteriously and violently to all parts of the city in a few days, as suddenly as a thunderclap, is accepted by those not blinded by ignorance of modern medical practice or by prejudice or animosity towards the board of health as almost conclusive evidence of what would happen again if that embargo was removed permanently.

More Political Play?

There was a great deal of official indignation expressed at the meeting and elsewhere yesterday over the action of the senate in delaying the poi bill after the house, after a full discussion and public hearing, had placed upon it its emphatic stamp of approval.

Senator Chillingworth, chairman of the committee, has announced a public hearing on the bill for tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock after the bill had been in the committee's hands almost a week. Just what additional information is expected to be derived from this public hearing is doubtful after Doctor Hobdy and other authorities equally competent have told the legislature just what the city is up against in plain terms and with plain facts that a dozen public hearings for the purpose of giving the Chinese poi dealers a chance to complain could not override.

The clerk of the health committee of the senate, no less a personage than Willie Crawford, practically the agent for the Chinese in all gambling and other difficulties with the authorities, is being looked at sideways when poi bills and delay are mentioned in the same breath.

Facts and Figures.

The report of E. B. Blanchard, food commissioner, on the poi shops of Honolulu, a document covering fifty pages, was presented and read at the meeting yesterday, furnishing the board with a deadly weapon against all those susceptible to hard, cold logic who might get in the way of the progress of the Poi Bill.

In the introduction of his report, Blanchard said: "The Chinese shops, almost without exception, were found in a most insubstantial condition. In a great majority of cases, the sleeping quarters are

in close proximity to the poi shops and in many cases poi is stored in the bed rooms. These bedrooms are kept in anything but sanitary condition. The crowded condition is probably the worst feature of the poi shops. It was found that in most cases the shops have been used as the living room for the owner's family where the cooking was done, where the meals were eaten, where they played their games and in some cases where the washing was done and where the poi makers slept.

"Another common objection to many of the shops and one which cannot be remedied without moving to some other locality is the fact that the shops are located in crowded low class tenements or such houses adjoining. Where the poi shop is not in the tenement it is usually connected with it out in the rear. In the rear are also usually water closets, baths and wash houses which are used by the tenants and which are in the nature of public places. These are in close proximity to many of the poi shops.

A Logical Conclusion.

"I consider that such an environment is most dangerous to the public health. Such shops ought not to be allowed to open under any circumstances. In a few cases locations have been condemned because of improper drainage and the impossibility of proper drainage.

"In this work I have been accompanied by a Chinese interpreter and have explained carefully the reasons for not allowing a shop to open and what changes would be necessary before a permit to continue the manufacture and sale of poi could be given.

"The act which is now before the legislature concerning the manufacture of poi has been translated and printed in Chinese and copies of this law have been left with the proprietors."

Forty-nine poi shops in all are reported on in the pages subsequent to this introduction, the greater part of which are condemned as unfit to be permitted to continue to do business. In each case the reasons why and wherefore are given, and it may be noted that not one of the shops mentioned as being located so as to make its opening safe can do so under the present conditions, all changes necessary being also noted.

A Sample.

Reporting on a poi shop on School street, Blanchard says:

"This shop was visited on March 15 and conditions found existing there which make it impossible to allow this shop to open and continue in the manufacture of poi. The reasons for this decision are as follows:

(1) The building is very old and rotten.

(2) The shop is so situated as to permit drainage from a laundry and a stable to contaminate.

(3) The presence of a laundry and a stable in the immediate vicinity make it unwise, from a sanitary point of view, to permit this shop to continue poi business."

There are others a great deal worse, but the most optimistic person would hardly care to eat poi the water in which was subject to the contamination from the drainage from a stable. It may be noted that stables are not always as sanitary as stables can be kept.

"The Best Kind."

A report on one of the "better" poi shops and the changes necessary in them before poi that is fit for human consumption can be manufactured is as follows:

"Cheong Lin, 2240 N. King Street.

"The location of this shop is suitable for a poi shop, but considerable remodeling and rearranging will be necessary before permission can be given to open. The following changes will be necessary:

(1) Provision must be made that the cesspool, which is now used by the poi shop and connected with two other houses, shall be used only for the purpose of the poi shop or else a new cesspool be constructed.

(2) Cooking must be stopped in the poi shop, sleeping quarters in the immediate vicinity must be removed and the occupants must cease using the poi shop for any other purpose except for the manufacture of poi.

(3) The floor of the shop must be completely cemented and the walls to a height of six feet must be constructed of concrete or cement.

(4) Provision must be made for the proper sterilization of all utensils and containers used in connection with the manufacture and the sale of poi.

(5) The building must be so screened as to exclude flies and other insects.

(6) Employees must obtain from a reputable physician a certificate to the effect that they are free from all contagious diseases."

The "Honor List."

Those who are named in the report as conducting shops which might be opened are:

Chew Hung, Kamehameha IV. Road; Cheong Lin, 2240 N. King street; Sam Hop Lee, N. King street; Loo Hin, Mendocina Lane; Sam Man, 1852 Liliha street; Sam Hop Lung, 1728 Liliha street; Sun Quong Lee, 2533 Nuuanu avenue; Hang Lee Yit, 2629 Nuuanu avenue; Sun Sam Hop, Miller and Vineyard streets; Chau Yin, Mollili; Hop Wo, Mollili; Quong Hung Fung, Mollili; Quong Sing Lee, Kukui street near Nuuanu; Hung Fong, Fort and School streets; See Wo Chas, 1299 Liliha street (possibly); Sun Yau, 1977 Paoa road; Lin Wo Long, 2116 Paoa road; Yee Sing Lee, Paoa road; Lip Chin, 1804 Lono street; Quong Yei, 1507 Boretania avenue; An Gi, Moanalua.

Only these twenty-one shops out of the forty-nine are considered safe to open. Every shop is enumerated, however.

A Fight between two of the two hundred and fifty Filipinos and Porto Ricans in camp on quarantine island in order to obtain the right to travel steamer in steamships to the Coast caused knives to be drawn. The fight was finished without bloodshed.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

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

PAPERS SERVED; TALK REVIVED

BUMORED NOW THAT THE ARMY WANTS CAMPBELL PLACE AT DIAMOND HEAD.

Uncle Sam is to acquire more property for fortifications on the slope of Diamond Head, this side of the light house and probably the Campbell property, which has a long beach frontage.

This is the latest rumor which has been heard in service circles and also is current among property owners.

The Campbell estate at Diamond Head involves a large area of the most valuable land at the end of Kapiolani Park. There is a handsome home and several other buildings on the property, which formerly was occupied by the late Mr. and Mrs. James Campbell and now forms a part of the big estate.

The Diamond Head road passes along the mauka side of the property and beyond it is the property of Mrs. Beckley, Judge Dole, Henry Bertelmann and others. The property of the Campbell estate practically forms one of the forepaws of the Diamond Head "lion." In the uppermost part of the rim of the crater behind the lighthouse is located one of the most important features of the military establishment in the Islands. This is the observatory station and telegraph system by which is directed the fire of any of the great guns forming the chain of fortifications from Diamond Head to Pearl Harbor.

Although Fort Ruger occupies the mauka slope of Diamond Head, the sea front is practically unprotected, and the observatory, from a military standpoint, is at the mercy of any hostile party which might have the good fortune to effect a landing along that part of the coast. The big guns of De Russy could not well be used on the slope of Diamond Head, as the shells might destroy the very telegraph system which they should protect.

Rumor has it that the new property on which Uncle Sam has his eye is needed for a big gun battery as well as a garrison site. With guns and reserves there the observatory would be safe from landing parties, should there remain a possibility of such with Forts Ruger, De Russy, Armstrong and Kamehameha on the lookout.

United States District Attorney Breckons stated last evening that he does not know of any plans for condemnation of lands at Diamond Head, although some papers were recently served on property owners there which are intended to bring about a correction in a road location at the Head. Service men in authority have given out no direct information that the acquisition of the property mentioned is contemplated.

It is understood that the plan for taking over the Seaside and Moana hotel sites for fortification purposes has been abandoned, but that if any property is to be acquired it will be closer to Diamond Head.

The searchlights in the Diamond Head galleries were tested out again on Monday night, the beams shooting far out to sea. They were trained in different directions. Persons living in the vicinity and shadow of Diamond Head watched the great beams as they shot lance-like into the darkness miles out to sea.

PROPER TREATMENT FOR CHOLERA.

Take a double dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy after every operation of the bowels more than natural. After three doses have been taken or when the diarrhoea has been checked take a dose of castor oil, and after that operates take the remedy again as before. Go to bed and remain as quiet as possible until out of danger.

SILVER SERVICE MAY GO TO PRINCE KUHIO

An interesting historical incident was referred to in a concurrent resolution introduced in the house yesterday by Representative S. P. Correa, of Oahu, in which it is proposed to present to Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalamianole the magnificent silver service presented to King Kalakaua by the president of the French republic in 1876.

This service, in a handsome chest, lies in the archives of the Territory, having been claimed as territorial property and taken possession of at the time of the revolution as state property. It once belonged to Queen Kapiolani.

It is stated that there is some question as to this service being state property, as it was presented to King Kalakaua personally, and that as his nearest heir it is rightfully due to Prince Kuhio. The resolution was referred to the finance committee.

PORTO RICAN STABS POLICE OFFICER

(Special Wireless to The Advertiser.)

HILO, March 28.—Police Officer Coleman of Oahu was viciously assaulted by a Porto Rican, whom he was attempting to place under arrest this morning. The Porto Rican slashed at him with a knife, inflicting a serious wound in the officer's neck.

JOHNSON WILL GO INTO TRAINING

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Jack Johnson, who was sentenced to twenty-five days in jail for speeding his auto, was today denied an appeal and was taken to jail to begin his sentence.

FIRST SHOT IN HARBOR BATTLE

THETIS LAUNCH CAPTURES SAM-PAN IN BRISK ENGAGEMENT.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

"War is hell!"

The first shot in the war between the United States and Japan was fired yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, the battle starting in the channel leading from the open sea into the harbor of Honolulu and directly opposite Fort Armstrong. It was a naval engagement and no losses on either side were recorded. A Japanese vessel was forced to pull down her colors and hoist a white flag and came alongside the American ship under her own power and surrendered.

In spite of the excitement in the harbor and channel after the shot was fired at the Japanese vessel, few people in the city realized that hostilities had commenced. The engagement was begun with almost the same precautionary measures on the part of the American forces as was observed by the Japanese when they suddenly attacked Fort Arthur, which was almost unprepared for any hostile demonstration.

The first shot was fired from the foredeck of the Revenue Cutter Thetis' launch at a power sampan manned by Japanese which was escaping from the harbor to the open sea. Under the guns of Fort Armstrong the sampan sped, outdistancing the launch, and when it was seen that the sampan would not be overtaken the officer aboard the launch gave the order to fire. The shot swept past the bow and counter of the sampan, whose crew then realized that the cutter had the range and the next shot would probably hull her. She immediately heaved to, and eventually came over to the launch and surrendered. She was boarded by an officer but under the circumstances a prize crew was not put aboard, and she was placed under parole.

This was the battle of Honolulu bay and the result showed that the American men behind the guns were still the finest marksmen in the world and that they would continue to command the Hawaiian waters. The battle was not witnessed by many spectators, the witnesses being principally officers and crew of the revenue cutter Thetis who were on the rails and watched the pursued and pursued with their glasses. When the puff of smoke was seen and a little later the report of the launch's gun heard, they felt that war was on.

Quarantine Measure.

For several weeks, or since the quarantine was established by the federal authorities, the officers and crew of the revenue cutter Thetis voluntarily offered their services in assisting the health officials and offered to inspect the Japanese fishing sampans. The sampan captains agreed that whenever a vessel was about to leave the harbor on a fishing expedition the captain would hoist a white flag and veer in toward the Thetis at anchor in the old naval row. The launch of the Thetis met the sampan, an officer inspected the boat, and then passed her on.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon a sampan swept up the harbor from the old Haddock wharf, past the Thetis and toward the channel, going at full speed. She failed to stop opposite the Thetis and at once the alert men on board decided instantly what to do. There were a few brief calls on the decks, a few men tumbled down the gangway into the launch at the foot, and the whistle was tooted several times to attract the attention of the sampan crew. The sampan went on, leaving an ever-widening wake. The launch left the side of the revenue cutter and full speed was turned on, but the launch is a slow little craft, and the sampan was gaining every half-minute. The launch kept on, rocking in the foamy wake of the Japanese vessel.

Another series of toots aroused the somnolent denizens of the waterfront and old-seafarers arose from chairs where they had been slumbering and waiting for something to turn up. Such a series of toots meant something unusual. They looked toward the channel and saw the deep-lined hulk of the American barkentine James Johnson in tow of the tug Intrepid, coming slowly up the channel on her way to an anchorage in naval row. She was then opposite the lighthouse corner. The sampan fled like a scared rabbit across the bows of the hoodoo barkentine. "Toot, toot, toot, toot!" went the shrill whistle of the launch. Then the barkentine came between pursued and pursuer. The sampan was gaining rapidly. The launch finally passed stern of the big vessel and the whistle's throat screeched again. The sampan sped on. Then came the climax.

The Cannon's Opening Roar.

A shot rang out on the still air. Only a puff of smoke could be seen over the launch. The sampan was then passing off the channel lines into shallow water fronting Fort Armstrong, whose two guns frowned upon the speeding craft, but there was no one in the battery to man them, an opportunity lost to the army to participate in the first battle.

Immediately the sampan lost way and she began to heave to, while a white flag shot up over the vessel. The launch swung up the channel and the gun was made ready to send another shot in case the necessity arose. The sampan swung around and came toward the launch and in a couple of minutes was in the middle of the channel. The launch rounded to and went alongside the sampan to receive the surrender of the craft.

But what took place there may not be told. The gun was conspicuous on the launch. The officer and crew of the sampan were notified that they had committed a very grave breach of the law of the sea and of the revenue regulations and that having failed to stop when the whistle called attention the shot was fired and would be repeated again and again if attention was not paid to requirements. The Japanese were full of apologies and eventually

were allowed to proceed to sea. The sampan's number was recorded and the sampan proceeded on her way, while the launch returned to the Thetis.

Something New in Hawaii.

Kansaians do not remember of a shot being fired across the bows of a vessel in or off the harbor of Honolulu. Long decades ago the guns of the old fort fired at a vessel, so they say, and less than a quarter of a century ago a United States warship of the old style banged her guns at a ship filled with swelling wheat in order to break the vessel before the decks were blown off by the cargo.

The Thetis has had an honorable and unusual career. Not content with being the ship commanded by Commodore and afterwards Admiral Schley, U. S. N., when he headed the relief expedition and rescued General Greely and the survivors of his Arctic expedition, the Thetis has now the honor to have been the vessel from which the first shot was ever fired in a half-ganger across the bows of a vessel of a great nation in the Hawaiian-Pacific Ocean.

JAPANESE PRESS PAYING NO HEED TO WAR SCARE

The Japanese press of Honolulu is paying absolutely no attention to the "war scare" and the press of Japan, so far as the latest files received, gives the matter only sarcastic comment.

"We think it is the same old thing," said Editor Sheba last night. "We see no reason either for war or for so much talk about it and we are not printing any of the stuff coming from the Coast at all. It would not be wise to print it, even if there would be any sense in translating and publishing such rubbish."

"The American and Japanese nations have just signed a treaty, and it would be foolish for us now to change our praise of America into anger. The Japanese see no reason for all this war talk, and so far as I can find out, the American papers which print it do not give any sensible reason why there should be war."

"You will notice that there are no Japanese leaving Hawaii. Do you suppose that if we thought there was to be any war that we would not get away from here, or at least send our wives and children away?"

"No, we just say that this is more Hobson and stop bothering about it."

FEDERAL OFFICIALS TAKE HAND IN GAME

A FEW UNDESIRABLES ABOUT TO BE SHIPPED TO ALASKA ARE TO BE KEPT HERE.

While a number of people are puzzling their heads behind closed doors, open doors and all other kinds of doors, one man in Honolulu has managed to discover a way in which to prevent the wholesale exodus of recently imported immigrants to the Yukon vales and Klondyke trails. The genius is Robert W. Breckons, known in private life as the United States District Attorney. In a small way his methods have been copied by H. Terence Lake of the city attorney's department, but there will be no prosecution for an infringement of copyrights.

The new antitoxin to the domestic emigration bacilli is a bench warrant of arrest, to be applied by a deputy marshal or the sheriff. Where tried it has not failed.

The origination of the treatment yesterday points to another serious phase of the matter, illustrative of how the emigration to the Coast may disrupt the peace of the community and lay extra work on police and charity. Word reached the district attorney yesterday morning that a number of the Porto Ricans who were leaving under the inducements of the Alaskan agents were leaving behind them women whom they had been supporting and who would, on their departure, be thrown on the community, to become charges in more ways than one.

A remedy was found, however, in the fact that the formality of a marriage license had been overlooked in many cases and eleven of the Porto Ricans were arrested by a marshal on warrants for violation of certain sections of the white slave act. All of the men were in quarantine awaiting shipment to the Coast and were at once taken into custody and their intended trip cut short before it commenced.

There is another colony of Porto Ricans at Aiea which the federal officials are investigating and another batch of warrants are expected today.

Lake is also responsible for a hole in the Alaskan agents' shipping list for he extracted one more Porto Rican from quarantine yesterday afternoon and charged him at the police station with obstructing justice. The man is a prominent figure in the Kansai-kiln murder case and the prosecution needs him in its business.

GERMAN NAVY IS MADE STRONGER

HAMBURG, March 29.—Germany's third mammoth turbine cruiser, the Goeben, was successfully launched yesterday.

QUICK RESULTS.

An ordinary attack of diarrhoea may be cured by a single dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Only in the most severe cases is a second or third dose required. Try Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii. It is for sale by all druggists. Honolulu, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

DIAZ FORCED TO SEND FOR REYES

Semi-Exiled Rival to Be Called Back to Save the Situation.

MINISTER OF WAR

Reyes Now in Europe After Attempt for Nomination.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 29.—President Diaz has been forced to bend to the inevitable and it is reported now that he has decided to send for General Bernardo Reyes to return to his assistance. The exiled leader is to be offered the position of minister of war in the new cabinet, General Cosío, who has been already named, to make way for him.

General Reyes is now in Europe, having been practically forced to leave Mexico by Diaz because he desired to be a candidate some few years ago for the presidency.

It is expected that the return of Reyes will have a great effect on the revolutionary cause, many of those in the field against Diaz believing that they are fighting for the Reyes cause.

Cabinet Sworn In.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 29.—The new cabinet was sworn in today with the exception of Francisco Leon de la Barra, Mexican ambassador to the United States, who is to become minister of foreign affairs. He has not arrived from Washington.

Madero Organizing.

EL PASO, Texas, March 28.—Apparently sure that he can enforce the powers of a president of the Republic of Mexico, General Francisco Madero, the insurgent leader, today issued a manifesto forbidding guerrilla warfare, organizing seven war zones and declaring them under military law, and promising promotions and pensions for those who are faithful to the insurgent cause.

Peace in Ten Days.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 28.—General Madero's father, who is in this city, declares that peace is possible in ten days. It is planned, according to reports, that Ramon Corral, minister of the interior, is to arrive, and that President Diaz will soon resign.

Battle in Sonora.

CANANEA, Mexico, March 28.—It is reported here that the rebels lost seventy men killed and at least a hundred wounded in the battle of Ures, which was fought yesterday. The federal forces lost sixteen dead and twenty wounded.

Berthold Executed (?).

MEXICALI, Mexico, March 28.—A fugitive insurgent who has arrived here reports that General Berthold, the American insurgent who was in the battle of Alamo Pass and reported slightly wounded, has been captured, together with six other rebels, and all were executed at Ensenada. The report cannot be confirmed.

ROOSEVELT AGAIN AFTER MUCKRAKERS

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Theodore Roosevelt addressed an enthusiastic gathering of fifteen thousand people in the coliseum here yesterday. His subject was "The Recall of the Judiciary," which he handled vigorously. He expressed himself as unalterably opposed to any such a move against the independence of the bench.

Baked the Muckrakers.

BERKELEY, March 29.—Theodore Roosevelt's address last night in his series of Earl Lectures was entitled "Ananias and the Muckraking Magazines and Newspapers."

VARIOLID IS APPEARING IN CRESCENT CITY

(Special Wireless to The Advertiser.)

HILO, March 28.—One more case of sickness suspiciously like smallpox developed today, the last patient being a Portuguese laborer at Waiakoa Mill, living at Camp Five. The cases have all been placed in quarantine.

There is a difference of opinion as to the nature of the disease, some claiming it to be chickenpox, but the local health authorities have taken all precautions.

One case of varioid was reported to the board of health on Saturday last from Hilo and orders were sent down at once to take all precautions. There were twenty-two contacts to the case and there were all placed in quarantine at once.

Friday morning two more cases appeared among the contacts, all of whom were Porto Ricans, but no alarm was felt owing to the mild form of the disease and the fact that it had not spread.

Vaccine was sent down to Hilo by the Mauna Kea yesterday. The board of health yesterday afternoon had not heard of the case reported in The Advertiser wireless.

SCHOOL BILL IS BEATEN IN SENATE

Step Taken to Bring It Back to Life by Oahu Man.

SOME STRANGE VOTING

Opposition Advanced Most Trivial Reasons for Their Stand.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The first parliamentary fight to be fought on the floor of the senate featured the morning session of that body yesterday, when the Chillingworth school bill appeared on the order of the day for third reading. Thanks to the absence of Senators Quinn and Kalepo, the bill lost by a vote of seven to five, one vote short of the number necessary to place final approval on the bill.

But far from being the Waterloo of this particular measure, the most important that the senate has brought to the floor for final consideration so far this session, yesterday's fight on the part of its advocates, apparently a losing one, resulted in a further step to victory, those who have secretly opposed it having been smoked from their corner and forced to come out and show their hand.

A brilliant trio, consisting of Baker, Hewitt and Makekua, led the fight. Of these, Baker and Makekua are Democrats and apparently express the Democratic sentiment towards the proposed school legislation. They advanced no argument; their "hand" appeared to consist of a plain grouch or a desire to shine in opposition, regardless of logic or argument.

Hewitt, who is now supposed to be leading the fight on the bill for reasons best known to himself, let Baker and Makekua do the talking, and these two alternated in dragging up objections so palpably absurd, when contrasted with the arguments that an earnest man or a more brilliant orator might have made out of them, that their own colleagues could do no more than laugh at them.

Baker spent five minutes on the floor with a long argument against the bill on the ground that it was an encroachment on the rights of the county supervisors of Hawaii, or some argument which he never made, and probably couldn't make, clear, closely bordering on that sentiment.

Fairchild of Kauai, the bill's strongest champion yesterday, standing continually on the other side of the chamber firing back answers as quick as the objections could be brought up, answered Baker as effectively as the rest. He stated that he didn't care much whether the senator from Hawaii amended the bill or not on the ground that Baker had advanced, "that Hawaii county was not getting enough out of the bill," because the bill as it stood gave Hawaii county \$40,000 more than it could get in any other way.

When this information was imparted to Hewitt a smile of "ecstatic bliss" spread over his countenance and he sat down as hurriedly as possible before some unforeseen event changed this gratifying condition. Afterwards, however, he lost sight of the forty thousand dollars and was on the floor with another objection more trivial than the first.

After Baker had been temporarily silenced, Robinson arose on a point somewhat similar, but Fairchild showed him that Maui was going to get \$18,000, twice as much as it would get under the old rules. This satisfied Robinson apparently for he did not speak at length against the bill afterwards and voted for it although he has never been highly in favor of it.

Fairchild's command of figures relating to the bill and the way he brought them out on a moment's notice proved him an expert parliamentarian with a very accurate appreciation of the idiosyncrasies of his fellow members.

Makekua, the strongest, or rather the most persistent, opponent of the bill, made a motion to defer action until Monday and Hewitt seconded it. Makekua, however, continued to argue for fifteen minutes while he had the floor and President Kauihana'ouea refused to put the motion as being an improper one and made in such a manner that the other members had been taken advantage of. Makekua, however, got around that difficulty by putting it in again without further argument and it lost five to six.

The first reading of the roll resulted in such confusion that a second reading was necessary. The Great District corner where Makekua and Baker reign was so halfhearted in its attack on the bill and so loth to come out in the open and brand their opposition on themselves that their answers could not be heard.

Hewitt, Makekua and Pali opposed it. When Cecil Brown saw that there had been only seven for it he hastily asked permission to change his vote to no, which stood it at seven to five against, but which empowered Brown to move a reconsideration at any time he chose which will probably be the first time that every member of the senate is present.

Afterwards when the bill to pay the militia men a certain sum per day when called out on active service was under discussion, Pali arose and making a flourish, moved it into the ways and means committee on the grounds "that we were not here for the little things but in the interests of the people for the big things."

It sounded fine and the attitude he struck leaning with his middle finger on the desk was particularly glaring, but the effect was somewhat spoiled when Cecil Brown arose, dramatically folded his arms, and in a quiet voice asked him why he voted down the school bill, the most important thing that had been before the senate.

Pali spluttered, collapsed into his chair and stated that he had voted that way in order to move a reconsideration. A gentle whisper was passed down the line that no reconsideration would have been necessary had he voted koku in the first place whereupon he withdrew his motion in favor of the military bill, a very much chastened man.

ALLEGED BURGLAR CAUGHT QUICKLY

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Arrested for burglary one day after he had been released from prison, a Porto Rican named Veiria is now awaiting trial confronted with evidence gathered by Chief McDuffie in one of the most rapidly worked up cases that has ever been handled by him.

Veiria is asserted to have robbed the home of Captain Stevens, paymaster, U. S. N., of a suit of clothes, a gold watch and chain and \$48 in cash. The robbery took place about two o'clock yesterday morning, being reported to the chief when the special staff first reported for duty.

McDuffie's first clue, a small one, was received from a Porto Rican woman, who reported that a fellow countryman had tried to break into her room and threatened to cut her throat if she didn't open the door. McDuffie sent out for the man, thinking that he might possibly have some connection with the Stevens' robbery.

When the man was brought into his office, McDuffie learned that he had been drunk at the time the woman referred to and he apparently knew nothing of the case the chief was working on. A further questioning of the woman, however, resulted in the information that she had seen another Porto Rican, who turned out to be Veiria, with a twenty-dollar gold piece that morning.

Veiria was found, his room searched, and Captain Stevens' clothes found in it. Veiria at first denied any connection with the crime. Later the room was searched again, the mattress ripped open and the watch found inside of a sock. Both the watch and clothes have been identified by the navy officer.

The chain has not been found, but his possession of it has been proved by another Porto Rican with whom he wanted to trade it.

Veiria was released from jail Tuesday morning. Captain Stevens speaks highly of the work performed in recovering the articles and the thief. Only eighteen dollars was found on the alleged burglar's person.

QUICK RELIEF OF ITCHING ECZEMA

Was Surprising—Inflammation Reduced in a Few Hours and Cure Soon Followed—Boy's Torture Had Caused Intense for Years—Friend's Child had Eczema, Too.

MOTHER TELLS HOW CUTICURA CURED BOTH

"When my boy was six years old, he suffered terribly with eczema. He could neither sit still nor lie quietly in bed for the itching was dreadful. He would irritate spots by scratching with his nails and that only made them worse. A doctor treated him and we tried almost everything, but the eczema seemed to spread. It started in a small place on the lower extremities and spread for two years until it very nearly covered the back part of his legs to the knees.

"Finally I got Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills and gave them according to directions. I used them in the morning and that evening, before I put my boy to bed, I used them again and the improvement even in those few hours was surprising, the inflammation seemed to be so much less. I used two boxes of Cuticura Ointment, the same of the Pills and the Soap, and my boy was cured. My son is now in his seventeenth year and he has never had a return of the eczema.

"I took care of a friend's child that had eczema on his face and limbs and I used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. They acted on the child just as they did on my son and it has never returned. I would recommend the Cuticura Remedies to anyone. Mrs. A. J. Cochran, 1822 Columbus Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 20, 1909."

FOR SKIN HUMORS

Torturing, disfiguring patches of humor on the skin, scalp or hands are instantly relieved and speedily cured in the majority of cases, by warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment. For eruptions, rashes, itching, irritations, inflammations, dandruff, dry skin and falling hair, for sensitive, anti-pruritic, cleansing and all purposes of the skin, these pure, sweet, gentle emollients are unsurpassed.

STRANGER DEAD; BULLET IN BRAIN

POLICE HAVE MYSTERY ON HAND—CORONER SAYS SUICIDE

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Found, almost waterlogged, with a bullet hole in his temple and a bullet in his brain, on the beach at Laie, near the Mormon settlement, an unknown but well-dressed white man was picked up Sunday at noon. A rumor reached the city Sunday to that effect, but was not confirmed, and was thought to have originated out of a suicide at Laie.

Sheriff Jarrett was startled yesterday by the report of a coroner's inquest, which was sent him from Laie, after being held by Deputy Sheriff Kameo, the details as scanty as they were gruesome, pointing to one of the strangest mysteries which the local police have ever been called upon to solve.

The coroner's jury at Koolauloa held that the man had come to his death from a self-inflicted wound, and the local officers are inclined to hold to that view. But there were no powder marks on the face or clothes, although the doctor at the inquest testified that he thought that the bullet had been fired from a close range.

He was well dressed, was apparently a stranger to the islands, as he carried a heavy overcoat when seen alive two days before. According to the description given of him by Doctor Durney at the inquest, he was about five feet ten inches in height, 155 pounds in weight, and was about fifty-five years old, well preserved. He had a full set of false teeth, upper and lower, and a gold stickpin in which was mounted a sapphire was also found. He was smooth shaven and he was rather bald.

According to the doctor he had been in the water about thirty hours. His clothing was waterlogged, he having no coat on when found on the beach by Charles Ferreira and a companion. He had on expensive gloves, a Stetson hat bought at the "Emporium" (probably San Francisco) with the date "Sept., 1909" stamped in it and also the remains of a name on the hatband which are now being studied with the aid of glasses.

He carried three handkerchiefs of expensive linen and the laundrymarks on these are also being examined as a possible clue to the man's identity. Ferreira, a steam roller engineer working for the city, testified at the inquest that on Friday last about noon he had been driving down the Kahana road towards Kahuku when he passed the man he afterwards found dead on the beach. At that time the stranger was walking in the same direction, carrying an overcoat across one arm and a satchel in the other hand.

He was asked whether he wanted a ride and he answered pleasantly, "No thank you, I would rather walk."

So far as known that is the only time he has ever been seen alive on the islands. Police are now searching the beach and brush for the satchel and also for the gun. According to the doctor who performed the autopsy, the bullet was fired from a thirty-two caliber revolver.

GOVERNOR SLIGHTED BY AMENDED BILL

Opposition to extraordinary powers by the Governor in regard to appointments developed in the house yesterday when the bill providing for the acquisition of private property for public purposes came up for third reading. The bill passed, but it was only after a fight on the floor of the house.

The special clause which aroused the ire of the members who opposed it was in relation to the appointment of appraisers by the Governor when any property was to be bought in for the Territory.

"This gives too much power to the Governor, maybe our present Governor, but any Governor," stated Representative Kellinoi, who led the fight against the bill. "Talk of commissions, here comes another commission in a new form, getting around the law. I come from Maui and Misouri and I like to be shown."

One of the arguments was that in case anybody wanted to sell certain property to the Territory he might fix up a deal whereby it could be disposed of at a price set by those appraisers to the detriment of the public.

After considerable argument the bill was amended making the superintendent of public works the one to appoint the appraisers and it passed and was sent to the senate.

GIVES COUNTIES AN INDEPENDENT INCOME

It was a day for the counties, so far as bills introduced in the house were concerned, yesterday, and a number of measures were proposed which will give the counties more of an independent income. The majority of these bills were introduced by Representative Kellinoi, of Maui, and one of the most important of these was H. B. No. 215, which provides as follows:

"Section 1. Sixty-five per centum of the total amount of poll tax and taxes on property and incomes, collected in each county or city and county shall be paid by the treasurer of the Territory to the treasurer of such county or city and county; and for the purposes of the division and payment hereby provided for, the amount of taxes on incomes of corporations collected in a county or city and county other than that wherein the principal property of such corporation is situated, shall be regarded as having been collected in the county or city and county in which its property is situated."

CLEAN-UP MADE ON TWO BOATS

DEAL HARDER TO GET OUT THAN IN.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Warrants, commitment orders and subpoenas were brought into play yesterday with decided success to break up the party of emigrants being sent to the Alaskan canneries, nearly all those booked by the recruiters to depart being still in Honolulu, a good part of them in jail. Only ten of these had been recruited by Frank Craig, the others being on the books of Henry Ogawa.

This action, though working successfully, served well enough as a temporary measure to stop the first flood of the emigration, but it is not expected that it can be continued with the same success, especially after the laborers testify in the cases which were created by the arrest of several Filipinos for allegedly recruiting without a license.

The legislature, however, is now supposed to be building the permanent batteries against recruit agents in future, under cover of the activities of the police picketers working under authority of warrants sworn to by the attorney-general and attended to by the city attorney.

The first case made out of the lack of a recruiting license was the arrest of two Filipinos, named Baltar and Alvarado, the first of whom was the "Jim" reported to have been offered \$300 by the planters' association to get Craig's name when the operations first commenced. A long list of names was then placed on subpoenas and given to officers to serve, as being witnesses against these two, all of the men being on one of the vessels. Yesterday morning in court, when the cases were called, none of the witnesses was present, and Judge Lymer issued a bench warrant for them, upon which twelve were arrested.

Lymer Refuses Warrant. After the witnesses had been brought before the district magistrate and the cases of the two principals were set over, Harry Lake, city attorney's detective, brought a warrant before Lymer which would have placed all of the twelve witnesses in jail for "safe keeping."

Lymer, however, refused to sign the warrant and the twelve are still at large. At the time of their arrest Sheriff Jarrett expected trouble for they all wore ugly looks. Captain Neilsen and several extra men were sent for, but they were not needed. More difficulty was experienced in getting the witnesses to take their bags off the ship, all of them being naturally loth to quit their intended trip so suddenly.

Other Warrants. Meanwhile Harry Lake had placed Edward de Gusman, another Filipino, under arrest for the same offense and he is being held on investigation pending his examination at the hands of the grand jury.

All those who had not been arrested already on a district court warrant as witnesses were found to be witnesses against de Gusman and after they had been removed from the ships and placed in safe keeping it was found that the first emigration party had dwindled down to nil.

They were all arrested on commitment orders from the circuit court and are being held in jail, twenty-two in number, as witnesses pending the grand jury investigation, the date of which is not set yet.

De Gusman has served time in jail on a statutory crime and was once apprehended by Chief McDuffie for supposed crooked work in insurance soliciting, at which time the "Industrial Workers of the World" descended on the chief in a body and demanded his release. Incidentally they didn't get it until several days afterwards when the charges had been fully investigated.

Got the Wrong Men. The wholesale spirit of the summing-up went a little too far by accident, and two men, at least, whose names did not appear on any subpoena or warrant were taken off the ships. When the Filipino interpreter of the sugar planters' association was sent down with Harry Lake to do the translating, he assumed that the warrants were directed against everybody who wanted to go to San Francisco.

After he had translated the warrants and Lake was gathering up the foiled emigrants, the interpreter noticed the two whose names were not included among the lists. He merely remarked to them in Spanish:

"You are captured. Come." And they came. They waited forlornly around the police station all day while the Sierra was thumping the waves on her way to Frisco and do not yet know what they are wanted for. Neither does any one else.

The Legislature. Meanwhile the legislature proceeded to get busy. Three bills were introduced into each house, identical in wording, intended to put a stop to such emigration if it could be done. The bills are drawn up carefully and by experts and dovetail into each other most harmoniously.

The first of these bills necessitates a \$500 annual license fee for recruiting immigrants. It also requires a bond in the penal sum of \$25,000 to be filed with the treasurer. Still further, it also requires the agent to give every recruit a bond of \$100 that his promises will be fulfilled, and this is also to be given to the treasurer, who may declare it forfeited when he thinks there is cause.

Another provision of this bill stated that the agent must file the name, nationality and other particulars of every recruit he signs up, and must pay the Territory fifty cents for the registration of every name.

The second bill makes it a misdemeanor for any person to entice or induce any laborer or servant away from his employer in breach of any contract existing between the two. The penalty is a maximum fine of \$500 or six months in jail, or both.

The third bill gives the employer from whom the laborer has been subtracted remedy at law. These bills were accompanied by a long list of authorities and similar laws from the southern plantation States, prepared to meet the objections of any who might raise the cry of unconstitutionality against them.

A Reasonable Doubt. There have appeared some statements in print to the effect that these bills will have been made into law before the steamer Senator, supposedly an emigrant steamer, arrives and will frustrate any attempts to send it out with a load of erstwhile sugar plantation laborers.

This, however, was cutting short the possible time in which a bill can pass both houses and be signed by the Governor, and moreover anticipated legislative action. There was considerable discussion in the house yesterday as to whether the bills would be passed or not, and there are a number who do not think that their own exertions will help pass them.

Craig Don't Care. "I do not care how many laws they pass," said Frank Craig, the representative of the Alaskan canners, yesterday. "I have my license."

His attention was called to the fact that there had been a line in the bills introduced which stated that all licenses which had been granted were "hereby annulled." This line, however, had been scratched out at the last moment.

"It all looks ex post facto to me," Craig said.

PROMOTION BILL TO CREATE NEW OFFICE

"To facilitate the marketing of fruits and vegetables grown in the Territory of Hawaii," is the title of a bill introduced in the house yesterday by Representative Towse. It provides for the appointment by the Governor, in connection with the operations of the board of immigration, of a "market superintendent," who shall draw a "fair salary" from the funds of the board.

Besides this other duties this proposed new officer shall publish from time to time, at the expense of his migration board, a summary of his reports, apparently for the growers of fruits and vegetables to benefit from. The active duties of the position are provided for as follows:

"Section 2. The duties of the said market superintendent shall be generally to encourage and promote the profitable sale and exchange of the produce generally of the Territory, but more especially fruits and vegetables, by—

(1). Visiting orchards and gardens throughout the Territory, and consulting with and advising the owners or occupants thereof;

(2). Making trips to the western mainland of the United States and ascertaining the condition of the market for Hawaiian produce with a view particularly of establishing satisfactory business relations between producers within the Territory of Hawaii and commission houses, clubs and hotels on the western mainland of the United States;

(3). Investigating and reporting upon the produce business and, more especially, transportation of produce between ports of the Territory of Hawaii."

Suspicious, apparently, as to manipulations of leases of public lands to the plantations, a resolution was brought into the house yesterday by Representative Correa for the organization of a special committee to investigate. The members of this committee are named as the chairman of the public lands committee of the house, the agricultural committee of the house, the ways and means committee and the committee on manufactures and forestry of the senate.

The resolution further directs the committee to inquire and report whether or not the "Territorial administration has fairly, intelligently and impartially administered the law with reference to the setting aside and allotment of lands for homestead purposes; and further to inquire whether said administration has faithfully and impartially administered said laws as between the planting or grading corporations and other large landholders on the one hand and those desiring to obtain or holding homesteads on the other hand."

The investigation is to cover question of water rights, combinations on the part of corporations to depress rental values of other lands, to look into the corporations engaged in transportation and report to what extent they should be regulated.

The resolution was referred to the printing committee.

JAPANESE RATIFY AMERICAN TREATY

TOKIO, Japan, March 29.—The Japanese Privy Council today ratified the new treaty with the United States, thus ending the slight uncertainty that existed and at the same time emphasizing the friendly feeling between the two nations. It is announced that signature exchanges will be made between the countries on April 4, when the next congress convenes.

How to Prevent Cholera. Cholera often starts with a diarrhoea. Take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as soon as this diarrhoea appears, and after three doses have been taken take a dose of castor oil and the attack of cholera may be averted.

CHINESE INVADE SIBERIA IN FORCE

Such Is News Heard at Russian Capital Yesterday.

CROSS THE AMUR

Attack Important Town on Railroad and Fight Well.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 30.—It is reported here that Chinese troops have crossed the Siberian border in force, and attacked the city of Blagoveschensk, the capital of the Province of Amur. They are said to have surrounded the citadel and attempted to take it by storm, being driven back on the first assault.

Russia Was Satisfied. PEKING, China, March 29.—Russia has notified China that she is satisfied with the latter's final reply to the Russian ultimatum regarding the observance of consular and commercial privileges in Mongolia and Ili.

Heard of Preparations. ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—The Novoe Vremya prints a despatch from Mukden which states that one hundred and ten tons of gunpowder, forty-two boxes of cavalry rifles and seventy boxes of infantry rifles, destined for Chinese garrisons in Northern Manchuria, have reached Mukden from Peking. Forty-one van loads of rifles and ammunition, the despatch adds, have been sent from Kwangchengtzte to Kirin.

Political circles take great interest in Japan's attitude toward the Russo-Chinese crisis. The eventuality of action similar to that now contemplated by Russia was clearly foreseen in the Russo-Japanese compact of 1907 and 1910. The recent speech at Tokio of H. Kijun, Japanese minister to China, in support of the integrity of China is commented upon in high capitals as a possible warning to Russia that Japan is jealous lest Russia gain too great advantages as an outcome of the clash with China.

However the remarks of the Japanese minister are somewhat discounted by the knowledge that he is inimical to Russia and was appointed to the Peking mission to strengthen Sino-Japanese friendship.

Telegrams from Harbin state that the Russian press in the far East has for weeks been talking of Japanese preparations for war and asserting that their railways and roads are being adapted to the transportation of troops. The staff of the Chinese railway and the employes generally have been replaced by Japanese and armed soldiers.

Huge barracks, it is asserted, are under construction at the principal stations, and the Japanese commissariat is gathering reports of the quantity of grain held in private stores in Kwangtung Province.

Simultaneously the Chinese viceroy of Manchuria addressed a secret project to the throne regarding Manchuria, and proposing a gradual limitation of the rights of foreigners, a diminution of garrisons, the exclusion of gunboats from the Suigari and Yalu rivers and an increase of the Chinese garrison to 100,000 men, at an estimated annual cost of \$10,000,000.

An evening paper confirms the report that Mons. Kokovoff opposed the recent policy of the foreign office toward China and succeeded in deferring the military demonstration which Mons. Sazonoff had intended should accompany the first ultimatum.

Blagoveschensk is a town of importance, on the Transiberian railroad, just over the border from Manchuria. It is situated due north of Harbin, some three hundred miles. Stationed there is a fair sized garrison of Russian troops. The city is made up principally of Chinese.

BEST LINIMENT. Slight accidents and injuries are a frequent occurrence on the farm and in the work shop. A cut or bruise which is often the cause of much annoyance and loss of time, may be cured in about one-third the time usually required by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm as soon as the injury is received. There is no danger of blood poisoning resulting from an injury when this liniment is applied before the parts become inflamed and swollen. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

BADGER BECOMES A REAR-ADMIRAL

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Captain Badger, U. S. N., commander of the battleship Oregon, has been promoted to the rank of rear-admiral. He was President Grant's appointee to the naval academy in 1869 and went back to the academy from 1907 to 1909 as superintendent.

ARBITRATION TREATY LIKED IN ENGLAND

LONDON, March 29.—President Taft's arbitration treaty has been received with such favor here that a committee of all parties is now forming with a view to advocating it.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

MODE MATHESON **EDITOR**

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1911.

HURTING HONOLULU.

Are the troubles of Hawaii never to cease? Inadequate shipping prevents a full harvest, bubonic plague worries at intervals, cholera comes and drives visitors away or frightens them from coming, and now, to cap the climax, the pest and those like him have yammered away at the Japanese war scare and the people of the Coast are thoroughly alarmed, regarding Honolulu as the center of a mine that is about to explode.

The last mail brought hundreds of letters from anxious ones, imploring their relatives here to return to the mainland and safety. During the past week there have been numerous cablegrams from still more anxious ones.

We may laugh at the war scare, knowing as we do what trifling foundation there is for all the hysterics, but it is costing us more than even the cholera scare did, while, if persisted in, the effect upon Hawaiian securities is going to be felt and severely.

The Advertiser does not want to put itself up as any adviser to the afternoon papers, but why should they publish all the sensational rot that has appeared in the Coast newspapers, much of it wrong as we know and the rest of it with probably no better foundation?

If the situation is one-tenth as alarming as the mainland press would have it appear, the very republication of the alarming articles here may precipitate the trouble. Where we have so many Japanese residents and so many soldiers, the promptings of war talk might bring about a clash at any time in Chinatown, a clash that could grow to the extent of a race riot provided sufficient jingoism is drilled into the precipitants beforehand. At any time a drunken row could be transformed into something of an international nature.

There is going to be no war, unless a jingo press, regardless of consequences, incites the nation and prepares the way for something analogous to the blowing up of the Maine.

Unless some good purpose is to be served, which this paper confesses it can not see, there should be "nothing doing" locally in war scare stories.

POI AND QUARANTINE.

The poi shop union, which went on strike some time ago and refused to allow some of the least dirty shops to be opened unless all were to be allowed to recommence business as they stood, is going to be responsible for at least another week of poi quarantine. This will mean that the through passengers of the Korea will not be allowed to come ashore, that the passengers of the Nippon Maru will stay on their boat in port, that the officers and soldiers on the transport Sheridan will be cooped up and not allowed to stretch their legs in Honolulu, that the crew of the transport Crook will either have to go into quarantine or stay aboard and that the Honolulu will be seriously inconvenienced.

This is what Honolulu gets for not rallying unanimously behind the board of health and its campaign against filthy poi. It must not be forgotten that the Chinese refused to open the shops the board said could resume business, declaring that it was to be all or none.

The legislature—or at least the senate—is holding up the poi bill for another public meeting on the subject. When the business men of the community realize that the delay is costing them a good many dollars, the public meeting is likely to turn out to be something not expected by the senators.

There are some who regard the disappearance of cholera with the closing of the poi shops as coincidence and refuse to credit the belief of the board of health that poi is to be traced to the spread of the disease. Even so, that provides no ground for opposition to the campaign of the board for at least an attempt at cleanliness in poi manufacture.

The senate health committee should get busy on the bill. The public has been heard from already and there is no excuse for delay. This city can not afford to be quarantined against the world to suit the desires of the proprietors of some score of dirty poi shops.

THE SCHOOL BILL VOTE.

Those who voted in the senate yesterday against the school fund bill may have some reason for what they did, but they have not taken the public into their confidence. Certainly they cannot expect any one to credit them with so little judgment and sound sense as to accept their expressed reasons as their real ones.

The bill is a comprehensive one, the result of a great deal of earnest labor, and has been carefully drafted to advance the best good of the Territory by providing a way for the better education of the children. That there might be objections to some sections of the bill would not be surprising, but that six members of the upper house of the legislature should calmly vote against it in toto, without offering amendments or suggesting an alternative measure shows that we have not advanced so very far after all, in some directions, from the days of the "lady dog" assembly.

It is understood that the vote of Senator Cecil Brown, as finally recorded, was cast against the bill because it was seen that the measure would be defeated yesterday and a way to enable a reconsideration had to be provided.

It requires eight votes to carry the bill on third reading. Senators Quinn and Kaleiopi were absent yesterday. It is inconceivable that either of them would vote against the school fund measure, and their votes and that of Senator Cecil Brown when changed will give a majority of nine to six. When the reconsideration comes, it is probable that the vote will be much more unanimous than that. Those senators who voted no yesterday are just as likely to vote aye the next time. That is the kind of voters they are.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Again China has been forced to surrender to Russian demands, and still Russia is not satisfied, it would seem, until she has secured on the Pacific what for a hundred years she has been seeking—a winter port. In Asia as in Europe Russia has so far been defeated in all her efforts to reach the unfrozen sea, but she still cherishes the ambition bequeathed her by Peter the Great.

When she seized the Korean peninsula it appeared as if she had realized her aim, and no doubt had it not been for Japan and the danger to which the very existence of the island empire was exposed by the near neighborhood of such an aggressive enemy, Russia would have been allowed to remain in possession of the country, as Japan has been since the war. But Russia's defeat in Korea and Manchuria has only checked her advance to the sea, not stopped it. Her determination is invincible and will finally succeed. It is only a matter of time before China will be forced to make a passage way for her to the Gulf of Pechili.

Russia is beginning to settle Siberia. That policy, if adhered to, is bound to bring its reward. With a large Russian population east of Lake Baikal neither China nor Japan, nor both together could successfully stand in the way of the Moskovie. In the Japanese war Russia was fighting at long range and confronted with many difficulties, not the least of which was the corruption at the national headquarters. That experience will be serviceable when the time comes to renew the former attempt, and in the mean time the policy seems to be to keep the Chinese government in a continual state of unrest and alarm.

WHAT'S THE LIMIT?

A steamship is on her way here from San Francisco to carry away an expected cargo of one thousand laborers. These will have been recruited here within two weeks by one man, at an expense of probably not over a thousand dollars.

Another steamship is on her way from Puerta Arenas, having cleared from a Spanish port for Honolulu. She is bringing fourteen hundred immigrants, the majority women and children, recruited at a cost of scores of thousands of dollars.

The labor leaving for the mainland is composed exclusively of men. How long can Hawaii stand it?

PILLAGING A HELPLESS EMPIRE.

Whatever China may do, fight or surrender to the full demands of Russia, it would appear that the rich Province of Ili is to be lost to her. Any sporadic fighting there may be along the Amur will only hasten the day of the final occupation of the territory wanted by the Moskovie. The Province of Ili is not marked as a distinctive part of Eastern Turkestan in any of the recent atlases, but it is that part of Eastern Turkestan lying north of the Bolgo Mountains, between that range and the Siberian province of Semipalatinsk.

This province, which is described as the gem of Chinese Turkestan, was lost to the Chinese Empire for a time as a result of the Mahometan uprising in Turkestan in 1870. At that period the lower Ili valley, from New Kulja downward to the mouth of the Ili river in Lake Balkash, was totally devastated by the rebels, and the Russians occupied Kulja in 1871 to restore order. Ten years later, this, the richest province in the Chinese dominions outside of China proper (always excepting Manchuria), was restored—except the extreme western portion—to the Chinese by the Russians, and Ili now again forms part of the "New Dominion." The transfer was made at the time of the conclusion of the Russo-Chinese treaty of February 12, 1881, and was accompanied by certain provisions as to the facilitation of Russian trade which now, on the heels of the abrogation of the old commercial treaty or the eve of the conclusion of a new one, Russia contends have not been complied with by China.

As to the merits of this controversy it is difficult to speak with any certainty because only the Russian side is available. On the whole, however, it appears that the "rights recovery mania" which has latterly affected the Chinese people has extended to Chinese Turkestan and Mongolia, with the result that Russia has found her policy of commercial penetration more and more impeded, so that she has taken the present opportunity to reassert it.

It cannot be said that there appear any very serious obstacles in her way. Despite many foreign declarations in favor of upholding the sovereignty and integrity of China, no power is likely to take up the cudgels in defense of Ili, and China herself is in no position to contest a Russian advance in force. The chances, therefore, are that Russia will once more occupy the valley, and this gem of Chinese Turkestan will be once more lost to the Chinese Empire, this time permanently.

Possibly that result will also be regarded diplomatically as "inevitable," as was the annexation of Korea by Japan, and nothing more said about it. But to the thoughtful, it will add another item to the list of aggressions on China and to the force of the futility of international pledges. Possibly, however, these formal Russian preparations are all merely in the way of a "demonstration," and, when she has obtained the commercial treaty she desires, she will abandon her military plans. But it is obvious that, in one way or another, she will insist on consolidating her eastward advance, and the present situation must necessarily be a more or less dramatic incident in the process, and, therefore, remain of continuous interest.

SETTING THE WORLD'S CLOCK.

On March 1, every public clock in France was set back just nine minutes and twenty-one seconds. The change was made at an early morning hour so that it would cause as little inconvenience to the general public as possible. In itself the incident might be considered trifling except that it marks the acceptance by the government of France of the standard time of the civilized world. Henceforth that republic will regulate the goings and comings of its people by the same standard that is officially observed in Greenwich, Berlin, New York, Kansas City, San Francisco and Canton. This change also furnishes another example of those world-moving influences that are working toward the better adjustment of relations among nations and peoples. These influences constantly tend toward better international and interracial understanding and consequently advance humanity to that Utopian era of universal brotherhood.

At a conference in Washington in 1882 it was suggested that the London observatory at Greenwich be accepted as the starting point for a world-encircling standard time. Each 15 degrees of longitude corresponds to exactly one hour's difference in time. Hence it was decided to make the 60th, 75th, 90th, 105th, and 120th meridians west of Greenwich the lines of hourly change in Canada and the United States. Thus we have Colonial, Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific zones. In applying this theory it was found necessary to vary the system somewhat to avoid, for example, a division of time in a city or other center of congested population. It was ten years after the adoption of "standard" time in Canada and the United States that Europe became interested in the system and recognized its advantages. In 1892 Belgium and Holland changed their clocks and were followed by Spain, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the Scandinavian countries. The Balkan states, Turkey in Europe, Egypt and South Africa are in the same zone, which is the 30th degree of longitude, east, or two hours ahead of Greenwich. Russia alone of all the great nations adheres to its own isolated system of measuring time, although official India has a system apart.

Although scientifically simplicity itself, it was a signal triumph for learning and civilized advancement when "standard time" became practically universal. It is the answer to what was for centuries one of the greatest problems that confronted scholars. It permits any person of intelligence to figure out the exact moment of time at any spot on the globe and it has facilitated to a remarkable extent the operation of railroad trains and telegraph service.

PASS THE LABOR RECRUITING BILLS.

The various measures introduced into the legislature yesterday to further regulate the recruiting of labor in Hawaii for employers without the Territory have precedents to justify them. They impose a hardship on no one and protect Hawaii. For that reason they should be passed without delay. As The Advertiser has several times pointed out during the past week, this little community can not be forever made a steppingstone for expensively recruited labor to reach the mainland.

Yesterday's coup against the recruiters is to be regarded as only the opening shot in the planters' fight to hold what they have. It is certain that nothing will be left undone that ingenious brains can suggest to make any attempt at recruiting labor here a costly and profitless occupation. The jailing of intending emigrants and the holding up of all labor recruits can not go on indefinitely, of course, even if Honolulu could afford to have several hundred idle men loafing around the city waiting for grand jury summons.

The planters will have to depend upon a technical battle until the legislature enacts some protecting law, while even the legislature can not, it would seem on the face of things, deprive the two licensed recruiters here of the privileges they have legally secured by payment of their license fees.

The next week or two, especially those few days following the arrival of the steamer Senator, may be looked forward to with interest.

We understand that the public lands committee of the house decided to report favorably on the Johnson franchise for a Hilo street railway because they did not "want to be bothered" further considering the matter. The measure comes up for a final reading in the house today. So far, according to members of the house committee which reported, absolutely no assurance can be given the legislature that the application for the franchise is anything but a promoter's scheme to make some easy money at the public's expense. The legislators must remember that this franchise application has to go to congress and that by the measures it submits at Washington is it judged. Is the Hawaiian legislature ready to put itself on record at Washington on the basis of the Hilo franchise bill? Is it willing that congress shall judge its ability in the terms of that document? If so, by all means pass it today.

R. S. Gault, the Y. M. C. A. man, who leaves this morning to enter a larger field for good work, leaves his influence for clean sport, and manly Christianity behind him. He has done splendid work here among a large number of boys and will be missed greatly.

A billboard man, here from the mainland, is reported in an afternoon paper as saying that he never saw "a prettier system of billboards" than those in this city. If flies could talk we might expect a like interview with panegyrics on our local manure heaps.

There is certainly something most sinister in the news that the revenue cutter Thetis has been ordered to Alaska. Can it be that those Japanese invaders are not going to take Honolulu after all and that the Thetis is needed to protect the approaches to Juneau?

The Kapiolani Maternity Home appears to be doing its share these days for the Hundred Thousand Club.

"Captain" Mahan is a relative of the Japanese who "also have a Japanese scare."

BIG M'BRYDE STOCK ISSUE IS VOTED

COMPANY WILL PLACE MILLION ON MARKET AT PAR VALUE OF TWENTY DOLLARS.

An issue of a million dollars worth of stock preferred, of which \$800,000 is to be marketed immediately at par, was authorized yesterday morning at the annual meeting of the McBryde Sugar Company of Kauai. The meeting was held in the offices of Alexander & Baldwin, and the vote to issue the stock was unanimous after statements had been made by J. P. Cooke and W. A. Kinney. Mr. Kinney's statement was as follows:

"It is proposed to authorize and issue 50,000 shares of preferred stock on the par value of \$20 each, such stock to be entitled to a preferred dividend of 7 per cent per annum, the same to be cumulative, and said stock to have the right to vote on an equal footing with the common stock, but to have no right to participate in any other profits or dividends whatever, its dividend being fixed at 7 per cent per annum, and the balance of dividends to go to the common stock whatever the amount; 40,000 shares of the preferred stock to be sold at par as soon as possible to liquidate and pay off the floating indebtedness of the McBryde Sugar Company, which on the last day of December last amounted to about \$725,000, due the agents, Alexander & Baldwin, Limited, and \$75,000, due the First National Bank. This will leave McBryde Sugar Company free to apply her earnings in excess of her operating expenses and the dividend due on the preferred stock to any purpose or object that the stockholders of the company see fit to devote the same, including dividends on the common stock.

"The McBryde Sugar Company, it is expected, will show a profit this year over and above all operating expenses, including interest on its floating indebtedness, and it is believed that the plantation should continue to do as well in the future, barring some vital change in the conditions existing in regard to the sugar industry in Hawaii.

"The controlling stockholders have figured out that they may have to wait five to seven years while the floating indebtedness is paid off out of the profits before they can expect a dividend, unless they can by one stroke issue preferred stock and place the property on a dividend-paying basis in the near future.

"The plan is to offer the preferred stock in the first instance pro rata to each stockholder, according to his or her individual holding, for a term of sixty days, all not so disposed of to be then disposed of at par as the board of directors shall decide.

"The issuance of the preferred stock eliminates any enforceable claim or debt against McBryde Sugar Company, Limited, except its obligation upon bonds.

"The stock will not be sold for less than par, and no discounts or commissions will figure in the transaction, so that the McBryde Sugar Company will realize par value on every share of preferred stock issued under the foregoing plan. No stockholder will, of course, be compelled to take the preferred stock, it being merely a matter of election on his or her part whether they shall do so or not.

"The preferred stock can be exchanged for common stock at any time at the election of the individual holder thereof, but the exchange once made becomes irrevocable."

Directors and officers were elected as follows at the meeting:
 Directors—H. P. Baldwin, B. F. Dillingham, D. P. R. Isenberg, W. A. Kinney, J. P. Cooke, E. E. Paxton, John Guild.

Officers—H. P. Baldwin, president; B. F. Dillingham, first vice-president; D. P. R. Isenberg, second vice-president; J. P. Cooke, treasurer; E. E. Paxton, secretary; D. B. Murdoch, auditor. Alexander & Baldwin stand ready to take the preferred stock at par and the scheme of establishing the plantation upon a dividend paying basis in the near future is assured.

Report of Manager.

Manager Wm. Stodart's report said: "The past year, with the exception of three months in summer, has been cold and rather unfavorable for cane, but I am pleased to state that at no time throughout the year have the crops suffered from lack of water." A table of rainfall at the eight different stations is given, showing a range of from 23.74 to 152.02 inches and the following statement of crop is made:

"Crop 1910—This crop fell short of the estimate and turned out 10,434.56 tons.

"Crop 1911—This crop, now being harvested, which at the start experienced several months of dry weather, had full and regular irrigations during the following twelve months. The yields of cane from the fields already harvested have so far come up to my expectations, and this crop bids fair to yield in the neighborhood of 14,000 tons.

"Crop 1912—This crop consists of 1,597.88 acres of plant cane, 967.01 acres of long ratoons and 110.30 acres of short ratoons, or a total of 2,675.19 acres. The planting of this crop commenced in February with top seed and ended August 21, 1910. The ratoons were also all killed up in good season, so that with favorable weather conditions it ought to give a good return.

"Our operating expenses for the 1910 crop, exclusive of interest and bonded debt charges, but including \$46,699.89 for depreciation, and \$19,608.04 for a special U. S. F. A. assessment, were \$668,585.00, or \$57,150.40 per month. Our receipts from the same crop and sundry earnings were \$502,988.74."

The rest of the report deals with water development and electric power and sugar data.

LUMBER TRUST CASE ENDS IN FAVOR OF THE DEFENDANTS

After years of waiting the lumber trust case was finally disposed of yesterday by Judge Dole, who handed down a decision in favor of the defendants.

In making his decision, Judge Dole said:

Failure to Prove.

"The petition must be denied, the evidence having failed to prove the allegations or any of them which might, if established, show a violation of the act. In the normal course of business by competing companies, especially where all deal in certain commodities on a large scale, their prices naturally tend toward an equilibrium, which may at times be disturbed by the action of one of such companies in lowering its prices in order to obtain what it may consider as its share of the trade, or perhaps more than its share. In such a case the influence of competition tend to restore such equilibrium, either by the action of the other competing companies in lowering their prices to meet the cut, or holding them, being able to do so without loss of trade, in which case, the company which has lowered its prices may either return to the prices of its competitors or may continue to compete with them upon the lower basis, the tendency being that either the former course will be adopted or the other companies will follow its lead.

Natural Condition.

"This equilibrium of prices, with occasional disturbances thereof, is the natural condition of trade under free competition, and there is no element of illegality in it, whether it is reached by a suspicious watchfulness of each other's dealings by the competing companies, or by a friendly exchange of information and views as to the state of the market, with an expectation, more or less definite, that they will all approximate to the same standards. The element of illegality only exists where there is an agreement or understanding that they will stand together in fixing the prices of commodities with the object of controlling prices and monopolizing the business, and such agreement or understanding is in some way made or intended to be binding.

No Binding Quality.

"This analysis fairly gives the relations of the defendants to each other. There was no binding quality in the mutual expectation of the defendants, if there was such an expectation, that they would follow each other's lead in fixing prices of lumber, nor was there any intention that there should be such a binding effect. They were all free to conduct their respective operations as they pleased. The price lists severally adopted by them were convenient merely as a basis of dealing with customers, and all of the defendants freely competed with each other in their sales of lumber, in the way of discounts on the price lists and in other ways as well.

Statute Not Violated.

"There is no feature in the arrangement between the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company and the defendants which develops a violation of the statute on the part of the defendants. They accepted the proposition of that company to pool their orders for lumber to be shipped on its vessels, in order to obtain the lower freight rates offered for large shipments. If there was an impropriety in such an arrangement, it was on the part of the steamship company in not giving all shippers the benefit of it.

"Decree may be entered dismissing the petition with costs to the defendants."

PROVING VALUE OF VACCINATION

Manila Cable-News.—Dr. Victor G. Heiser, director of the bureau of health, who returned from a trip to Kailua Monday evening, tells an interesting story of the value of vaccination in the case of residents of the Island of Catayan, which was recently stricken with an epidemic of small-pox.

Doctor Heiser and party visited this island, which is located off the southern coast of Mindoro and has a population of about 2000. Upon visiting the homes of the residents the party found that sometimes out of a family of six persons, four were stricken with the disease while the other two were not affected in the least.

Upon examination it was discovered that the people who were not taken with the disease had previously been vaccinated, and those who were sick had not been vaccinated.

About 1000 people have been sick with the disease and probably 300 have died. Eight hundred of the remaining residents have been vaccinated and it is thought that the spread of the disease has been stopped.

TRUSTEE MUST PAY PART OF THE LOSSES

Judgment was given yesterday morning by Judge Dole in the Monarrat bankruptcy case. He sustained the appeal from the accounts of the trustee on several grounds and ordered A. E. Cooke and the trustee to make reparation.

The court found that the sale of 100 shares of the Palolo Land and Improvement Company to A. F. Cooke, made in 1908 by the trustee, was invalid as the shares, if offered by public auction, would have brought five dollars each. Cooke was ordered to pay the balance with interest or return the shares and get his money back.

The trustee was also blamed for not exercising due diligence in collecting the debts of the estate and the loss of this was placed at \$301.50. He was ordered to pay one-half of this amount and also the sum of \$22.85, being interest on taxes negligently left unpaid.

Senate Proceedings

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

BILLS.
Passed Second Reading.
S. B. 67—Relating to Sunday sports.
S. B. 83—Relating to practice of surgery, etc.
H. B. 86—Relating to geographical limits of City of Hilo.
H. B. 101—Relating to dealing with land after original registration.
Passed Third Reading.
S. B. 54—Relating to the maintenance of public parks.
S. B. 81—Relating to forfeiture of private property.
S. B. 93—Repealing chapters of Revised Laws relating to explosives.
S. B. 94—Relating to powers of supervisors in regulating building.
S. B. 95—Relating to powers of supervisors in re explosives.
H. B. 80—Providing public park at Waimea, Kauai.

Deferred.
S. B. 18—Relating to maintenance of schools, referred to ways and means committee. Report today.
S. B. 55—Relating to immigration, deferred to March 28 for third reading.
S. B. 85—Deferred to March 27 for third reading.

Referred to Committee.
H. B. 96—Relating to payment of expenses of district courts. Referred to committee of the whole.
S. B. 99—Authorizing reduction of capital stock of corporations. To judiciary committee.
S. B. 100—Repealing act defining fiduciary companies. To ways and means committee.
S. B. 102—Adding sections to laws relating the militia. To military committee.
S. B. 103—Making appropriations for armories. To military committee.
H. B. 35—Relating to colleges of agriculture. Referred to education committee.

RESOLUTIONS.
Referred to Committee.
Substitute S. J. R. 1—Relating to leasing of public lands. To ways and means.
COMMITTEE REPORTS.
Committee of the whole recommends passage of S. B. 67, on second reading.
Health committee recommends passage of S. B. 83, relating to practice of surgery, etc.
Select committee of Hawaii members recommends passage of H. B. 86, relating to geographical limits of Hilo.
Judiciary committee recommends that S. B. 67, relating to Sunday sports, be referred to committee of the whole.

COMMUNICATIONS.
From clerk of house, transmitting H. B. 35.
From clerk of house transmitting H. B. 96.
THIRTY-THIRD DAY.
BILLS.
Introduced.
S. B. 104—Amending probate law to permit a widow to choose between provision made in husband's will and taking dower from his estate.—Quinn.
Passed Second Reading.
S. B. 99—Providing legal method for corporations to reduce their capital stock.
Passed Third Reading.
S. B. 67—Giving supervisors power to regulate the Sunday opening of moving picture shows.
S. B. 83—Regulating the practice of veterinary surgery and dentistry and providing for licenses. Passed.
S. B. 101—Providing for conveyance, etc., of registered land. Passed.
H. B. 86—Establishing boundaries of the city of Hilo. Passed.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.
Judiciary committee recommended passage of S. B. No. 99, authorizing reduction of capital stock of corporations. Adopted.
COMMUNICATIONS.
From Chief Clerk O'Sullivan reported that Governor had signed H. B. No. 108, as act 36; H. B. 39, as act 37; H. B. 88, as act 35; H. B. 116, as act 29.
From clerk of house stating that the senate amendments to H. B. 32 had been concurred in.
From clerk of house transmitting H. B. No. 159 after passing third reading in the house.
From clerk of house transmitting H. B. No. 170 after passing third reading in house.
From clerk of house transmitting H. B. No. 184 after passing third reading in house.

From Hilo American Citizen Labor Union enclosing resolution against the admission of Filipino laborers. Filed.
From Hilo American Citizen Labor Union a resolution protesting against bill providing for election supervisor-

employment.—Judd.
S. B. 111—Amending chapters of Revised Laws relating to agriculture.—Pall.
S. B. 112—Regulating importation and sale of seed.—Hewitt.
Passed Second Reading.
S. B. 70—Relating to weights and measures.
H. B. 35—Relating to college of agriculture and mechanic arts.
H. B. 87—Relating to pay of officers in militia when on active duty.
H. B. 117—Relating to disposition of hunting licenses.
H. B. 159—Relating to billboard and bowling alleys.
Passed Third Reading.
S. B. 17—Increasing salary of Maui county officials.
H. B. 161—Making appropriations for the Queen for life.
Lost.
S. B. 18—Providing for maintenance of public schools. Vote, 6 to 6.
Laid on Table.
S. B. 75—Relating to certain documents exempt from tax duties.
S. B. 76—Providing charges for the filing of certain documents.
S. B. 82—Exempting certain property from taxation.
S. B. 84—Making amendments to the conservation act.
S. B. 102—Relating to pay of officers in militia.
Deferred.
H. B. 66—Relating to election of supervisors of Hawaii. Committee deferred until April 10th.

Referred to Committee.
S. B. 36 (Fairchild tax bill)—Referred to committee of the whole.
S. B. 85—Referred from ways and means committee to immigration committee.
S. B. 103—Relating to armories. Referred to ways and means committee.
H. B. 185—Relating to registration of conveyances. Referred to judiciary committee.
H. B. 192—Preventing county officers from becoming interested in certain contracts. Referred to judiciary committee.

RESOLUTIONS.
Adopted.
H. C. R. 12—Asking U. S. Experimental Station to publish pamphlets on certain subjects.
COMMITTEE REPORTS.
Ways and means committee recommends adoption of H. C. R. 12, making certain requests on U. S. Experimental Station.
Ways and means committee recommends passage of H. B. 159, relating to billiard parlors and bowling alleys.
Ways and means committee recommends that S. B. 82, exempting certain property from taxation be tabled.
Ways and means committee recommends passage of S. B. 76, relating to changes on the filing of certain documents.
Ways and means committee recommends that S. B. 75, relating to certain exemptions from tax duties, be laid on the table.
Ways and means committee recommends passage of S. B. 70, relating to weights and measures.
Ways and means committee recommends that S. B. 36 be referred to committee of the whole.
Military committee recommends that items for armories (S. B. 103), be inserted in loan bill.
Military committee recommends that S. B. 102 be laid on the table.
Military committee recommends passage of H. B. 87, relating to pay of militia officers.
Military committee recommends passage of H. B. 117, relating to hunting licenses.
Education committee recommends passage of H. B. 35, relating to College of Hawaii.
Select committee of members from first district recommends vote on second reading of H. B. 66—committee being divided.

COMMUNICATIONS.
From clerk of house transmitting H. B. 167.
From clerk of house transmitting H. B. 140.
From clerk of house transmitting H. B. 87.
From clerk of house transmitting H. B. 45.
From clerk of house transmitting H. B. 31—(Direct Primary Bill).

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.
BILLS.
Introduced.
S. B. 108—To regulate and license emigrant agents.—Judd.
S. B. 109—Making it an offense to entice, etc., laborers or servants from their employment.—Judd.
S. B. 110—Establishing equitable and legal remedies for inducing or enticing laborers or servants from their

House Proceedings

THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

BILLS.
Introduced.
H. B. 189—To amend chapter 53, H. L., as amended, relating to sidewalks.—Afonso.
H. B. 190—Providing for withholding portion of salary of officers or employees indebted to Territory or any municipal corporation.—Tavares.
H. B. 191—Relating to notices of foreclosure of mortgages under power of sale.—Kalinoli.
To Second Reading.
H. B. 186—Creating a board of water and sewerage commissioners for Honolulu and providing for transfer of control of waterworks. Referred to judiciary committee.
Passed Second Reading.
H. B. 31—To provide for nominations by direct vote.
H. B. 45—Regulating incurring of indebtedness by supervisors.
H. B. 120—Providing remuneration of employees, etc., of government when injured.
H. B. 139—Providing for street railway franchise in Hilo.
H. B. 167—Appropriation for paying claim of A. B. Lindsay.
Passed Third Reading.
H. B. 35—Amending Session Laws of 1907, relating to the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.—Long. Passed.
H. B. 96—Relating to the expenses of the several district courts.—Kamaonou. Passed as amended.
H. B. 135—To provide a close season for the protection of the Hawaiian fish amama, or mullet.—Marsellino. Passed.
H. B. 159—Relating to billiards and bowling alleys.
H. B. 170—Appropriating \$25,000 for the purpose of repaying moneys wrongfully collected as merchandise license tax.
H. B. 184—Amending county act and granting to board of supervisors extended powers.—Castle. Passed.
S. B. 35—Relating to writs of error. Passed.

Tabled.
H. B. 68—To amend Revised Laws and to compel showhouses to publish change of rates. Tabled.
H. B. 149—For removal of government stable from corner of Hotel and Miller streets. Tabled.
H. B. 163—For withholding portion of salary or wages of officers or employees indebted to Territory. Tabled.
H. B. 178—Making compulsory filing of plans of subdivisions, etc. Tabled.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.
Public lands committee recommends passage of H. C. R. 9, petitioning congress, through the Delegate, to enact law permitting Territory to guarantee interest on bonded indebtedness of railroads. Approved.
Judiciary committee recommends that H. B. 31, providing for nomination by direct vote, be tabled. Not approved.
Judiciary committee minority report on H. B. 31, recommends passage of same. Approved.
Finance committee recommends passage of H. B. 45, regulating incurring of indebtedness by supervisors. Approved.
Health and police committee recommended that H. B. 68, relating to public shows, be laid on table. Approved.
Health and police committee recommended passage of H. B. 140, repealing act 75, S. L. 1909, permitting barber shops to remain open on Sunday. Approved.
Health and police committee recommended in majority report that H. B. 148, to compel county officers to keep regular business hours, be passed. Approved.
Finance committee by majority report recommended that H. B. 149, removing government stables, be tabled. Approved.
Committee on accounts and public expenditures recommended that H. B. 163, for withholding portion of salary of wages of territorial officers, be tabled. Approved.
Finance committee recommends passage of H. B. 167, making appropriation for claim of A. B. Lindsay. Approved.
Printing committee reports H. B. 176 ready for distribution. Approved.
Judiciary committee recommends that H. B. 178, providing for compulsory filing of plans of subdivisions, be tabled. Approved.
Health and police committee recommended that the petition for a law closing barber shops on Sundays be granted. Approved.

RESOLUTION.
H. C. R. 9—Petitioning congress to permit Territory to guarantee bonded indebtedness of railroads. Adopted.

COMMUNICATION.
From Chief Clerk O'Sullivan, stating that the Governor had signed H. B. 108, as act 36; H. B. 39, as act 37; H. B. 88, as act 35.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.
BILLS.
Introduced.
H. B. 192—Substitute for S. B. 6, to prevent public officers from becoming interested in public contracts.—Judiciary committee.
H. B. 193—Providing for a board of harbor commissioners, to have control over all harbors of Territory.—Watkins.
H. B. 194—To provide for the establishment of an industrial school for girls at Kona.—Kawewehi.
H. B. 195—To appropriate \$45,000 to pay for establishment of a girls' industrial school in Kona.—Kawewehi.
H. B. 196—Prohibiting the employment of prisoners in city and county jails by private parties.—Afonso.
H. B. 197—To provide homesteads with buildings for patients discharged from Kailua receiving station or the Molekai leper settlement.—Cooke.
H. B. 198—Granting a franchise for construction and operation of a telephone system in Puna, county of Hawaii.—Afonso.
H. B. 199—To prohibit certain corporations dealing in merchandise at retail.—Afonso.
H. B. 200—Providing for appointment of deputy county officers and fixing their salaries.—Mossali.
To Second Reading.
H. B. 182—Relating to personal, income and property taxes and disposition of same. To financial committee.
H. B. 183—Defining and punishing

gift enterprises. Referred to police committee.
H. B. 187—Defining method of condemnation proceedings by counties. Referred to judiciary committee.
H. B. 188—Providing for special license of \$2500 for emigrant agents. Referred to immigration committee.
H. B. 190—Providing for withholding portions of wages or salaries of territorial employees for payment of debts. To finance committee.
H. B. 191—Relating to notice of foreclosure of mortgages under power of sale. Referred to judiciary committee.
S. B. 78—Relating to the duties of registrars of conveyances. Referred to judiciary committee.
S. B. 90—Providing for method of obtaining certificates of Hawaiian birth. Referred to judiciary committee.
S. B. 92—Relating to the fire department. Referred to the military committee.

Passed Second Reading.
S. B. 46—Relating to expenses of district magistrates. Passed.
S. B. 63—Relating to the expenditure of public money. Special order March 28.
S. B. 77—To provide for filing of maps of subdivisions of land for sale in lots. Special order March 28.
H. B. 177—Relating to the payment of fees to registrars of conveyances. Special order March 28.
H. B. 185—Providing for county records of conveyances and their registration. Passed on special order under suspension of rules.

Passed Third Reading.
H. B. 31—To provide for nominations by direct vote, as amended. Passed by vote of twenty-three to five.
H. B. 45—To regulate the incurring of indebtedness by county supervisors, officers and employees. Passed.
H. B. 87—Providing for pay for officers and enlisted men of National Guard of Hawaii during time of active service. Passed.
H. B. 140—Amending Sunday law to prohibit opening of barber shops on Sundays. Passed, twenty-two to six.
H. B. 167—For appropriation to pay claim of A. B. Lindsay of about \$45 for expense. Passed.

Tabled.
S. B. 6—Prohibiting supervisors and other county officers becoming interested in public contracts. Tabled.
H. B. 34—To better define rights of defendants in criminal cases. Tabled.
H. B. 114—For compiling statute laws of Territory. Laid on table.
H. B. 143—For examination and admission of persons of good moral character to practice in courts of record. Tabled.
H. B. 153—Providing that all Mondays following legal holidays on Sundays be legal holidays. Tabled.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.
Public lands committee recommended that H. C. R. 10, for survey of certain harbors, be tabled. Approved.
Public lands committee recommended that H. R. 34, appropriating \$20,000 for purchase of Kapiolani estate lease interest, be tabled. Approved.
Public lands committee reported in favor of referring resolution of supervisors of county of Hawaii, regarding belt roads, to finance committee. Approved.
Committee on promotion recommended that H. B. 5, providing for entertainment of congressmen, etc., be passed. Not approved.
Judiciary committee recommended that H. B. 34, defining rights of defendants in criminal cases, be tabled. Approved.
Public lands committee recommended that H. B. 48 be passed as amended by committee. Approved.
Judiciary committee recommended that H. B. 49, to appoint deputy county attorney for North Kona, be tabled. Action deferred.
Committee on accounts and expenditures recommended passage of S. B. 63, relating to expenditures of public money, as amended. Approved.
Education committee recommended that H. B. 79, relating to teaching of Hawaiian language in schools, be tabled. Action deferred.
Finance committee recommended passage of H. B. 85, to amend section 6, act 35, S. L., as amended. Approved.
Committee on agriculture recommended that the amendments to H. B. 91 be tabled and bill pass. Approved.
Judiciary committee recommended passage of H. B. 106, for reapportionment of Territory into five senatorial districts. Approved.
Judiciary committee recommended that H. B. 114, to compile statute laws, be tabled. Approved.
Judiciary committee recommended that H. B. 143, for licensing of persons of good moral character to practice as attorneys be tabled. Approved.
Military committee recommended that H. B. 153, relating to holidays, be tabled. Approved.
Finance committee recommended passage of H. B. 154, relating to schedule of stamp duties. Approved.
Finance committee recommended passage of H. B. 155, appropriating \$500 to George Kauwe for road land. Approved.
Military committee recommended that H. B. 165, relating to holidays, be passed as amended. Approved.
Judiciary committee recommended that H. B. 176, to provide payment for employees of Territory if injured, be referred to finance committee. Approved.
Judiciary committee recommended passage of H. B. 177, relating to fees of registrar. Approved.
Judiciary committee submitted substitute bill for S. B. 6 (Baker), prohibiting government officers being interested in government contracts. Approved.
Judiciary committee recommended passage of S. B. 46, relating to expenses of magistrates. Approved.
Judiciary committee recommended that S. B. 77, providing for maps for subdivisions, be passed. Approved.
Printing committee reported that H. B. 182, 183, 185, 187, 188, 190 and 191 were ready for distribution. So ordered.

RESOLUTIONS.
H. C. R. 13—By Cuney, modifying boundaries of proposed Kilauea National Park by leaving out ohiu and fern tree forests. Referred to printing committee.
H. C. R. 14—By Fernandez, that claims of British subjects growing out of their arrests during period of martial law in Hawaii in 1895 be recommended to congress. To military committee.
H. C. R. 96—By Long, instructing superintendent of public works to submit list of payments for sewer rates by years. Adopted.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.

BILLS.
Introduced.
H. B. 201—Repealing Act 66, S. L. 1905, prohibiting certain government officials practicing law.—Kalinoli.
H. B. 202—To reimburse subscribers to fund for purchase of Beverages loan for Federal building site, Hilo.—Afonso.
H. B. 203—To limit the reversal and setting aside of judgments and the granting of new trials in civil and criminal cases.—Afonso.
H. B. 204—Relating to the duties of the registrar of conveyances and setting times for recording instruments.—Castle.
H. B. 205—To amend section 1289, S. L., relating to schedule of stamp duties and exempting eleemosynary institutions.
H. B. 206—To provide for erection and maintenance of hospitals in the districts of North Kohala and North and South Kona.—Makela.
Notice of bill to facilitate the marketing of fruits and vegetables grown in the Territory of Hawaii.—Towse.
H. B. 207—To repeal sections 1676, 1689, 1690 and 1691, H. L., relating to custody by clerk of supreme court of certain records.—Sheldon.
H. B. 208—Making special appropriation of \$60,732 to Catton, Neill & Co., paid to Territory by mistake.—Williamson.

To Second Reading.
S. B. 54—To provide for the maintenance of public parks. Referred to public lands committee.
S. B. 67—Regulating the observance of Sunday in regard to opening of theaters. To police committee.
S. B. 81—Relating to gambling and providing for seizures. Referred to police committee.
S. B. 83—To regulate the practice of veterinary surgery and dentistry. Referred to health committee.
S. B. 93—Relating to explosives and inflammable and fuel oils. Referred to health and police committee.
S. B. 94—Relating to the powers and duties of board of supervisors for Honolulu. Referred to police committee.
S. B. 95—Relating to powers and duties of boards of supervisors other than Honolulu. Referred to police committee.
S. B. 99—Providing method for reduction of capital stock of corporations. Referred to judiciary committee.
S. B. 101—Relating to dealing in land after the original registration. Referred to judiciary committee.
H. B. 189—Defining proceedings by supervisors for building sidewalks abutting on private property. Referred to judiciary committee.

Passed Second Reading.
H. B. 185—Relating to the registration of conveyances and country records. Made special order.
Passed Third Reading.
H. B. 65—Providing for collection of taxes in arrears after 1913, in certain cases. Passed.
H. B. 91—To encourage certain industries by exempting them from taxation. Passed as amended.
H. B. 154—Relating to and fixing a schedule of stamp duties. Passed.
H. B. 155—To appropriate \$300 for payment of claim of George Kauwe for road land taken by kingdom in 1878. Passed.
H. B. 165—Relating to holidays and granting to the Governor the right to declare holidays and making Mondays following legal holidays on Sundays also legal holidays. Passed.
H. B. 177—Relating to and fixing the fees for the registrar of conveyances. Passed.
H. B. 185—Relating to registration of conveyances and providing for county records. Passed.
S. B. 46—Relating to payment of expenses of district magistrates by counties. Passed.
S. B. 63—Providing that all expenditures by public officers and boards of supervisors for over \$1000 shall be advertised, except as provided by law. Passed.

Tabled.
H. B. 81—Providing for a new county officer as superintendent of streets and highways to be elected. Tabled.
H. B. 106—To alter the boundaries of the senatorial districts in County of Hawaii. Tabled by vote of 24 to 4.
H. B. 123—To provide a hospital in district of North Kohala. Tabled.
H. B. 125—To provide a separate government physician to North and South Kona. Tabled.
H. B. 147—To provide hospitals in North and South Kona. Tabled.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.
Public lands committee reported in favor of naming Queen Emma Place Kuanua Park in place of either Dole or Kuhio park. Approved.
Health committee recommended that H. B. 123, for hospital in North Kohala, be tabled. Approved.
Health committee recommended that H. B. 125, for providing government physician in both North and South Kona, be tabled. Approved.
Health committee recommended that H. B. 147, for hospitals at North and South Kona, be tabled. Approved.
Police committee recommended that H. B. 151, for extending closed season for pheasant and quail to October 1, be passed. Approved.
Printing committee reported that H. B. 189 was ready for distribution. So ordered.

RESOLUTIONS.
H. C. R. 15, by Correa, that chest of silver presented to late King Kalanuiui by President of French Republic in 1874 be presented to Prince Kalaniana'ole. Referred to finance committee.
H. B. 97, by Kalinoli, appropriating \$10,000 toward the support of the Harvard Medical School at Shanghai for study of Asiatic diseases and prevent their entry to Hawaii and United States. To finance committee.
H. B. 98, by Kalinoli, that \$20,000 be appropriated for carrying out the provisions of H. B. 87, providing pay for national guard officers on duty.
By Christian Endeavor Society of Kailua and Moanalua, protesting against S. B. 67, regulating observance of Sunday by theaters. Filed.

COMMUNICATIONS.
From clerk of senate, returning H. B. 96, setting salaries of district magistrates, as amended. Amendments concurred in.
From superintendent of public works, enclosing tabulated list of sewer rates and fees collected, a total of \$291,066.97.

Advertisement for Bro. Benjamin's Special Offer Medicine Chest. Text includes 'BRO. BENJAMIN PAYS THE FREIGHT.', 'Bro. Benjamin's SPECIAL OFFER', 'COMMENCING NOW FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY', 'A Medicine Chest', 'consisting of one of each of Bro. Benjamin's Remedies. Bro. Benjamin Compound Herbs, Wonder Liniment, Cough Remedy, Ointment, Salve, Pills, Soap, Tooth Powder and a Tooth Brush.', '\$3.00', 'A Simple and Convenient Combination for Family and Emergency Use in Plantation, Ranch or Country Homes.', 'Address All Mail: BRO. BENJAMIN, Honolulu Drug Co., Honolulu, T. H.', 'BRO. BENJAMIN PAYS THE FREIGHT.'.

SEND MONEY ORDER OR REGISTER LETTER.

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TRANSPORT N. WITH MEASLES

EIGHT HUNDRED FIGHTING MEN HELD BY GERM IN QUARANTINE.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Eleven cases of measles and forty suspects among the two hundred casuals aboard the transport Crook caused that vessel, on arrival in port from San Francisco last night at ten o'clock, to be quarantined against Honolulu, rather than reversing the conditions which have heretofore prevailed in this port. Martial law was almost declared by the officers of the Second Regiment, and local army officers who essayed to go aboard, were promptly turned down at the foot of the gangway by the first lieutenant, who looked like a Hercules alongside others, and who had determined to carry out his orders to the letter.

He gave out the impression that any one who mounted the gangway would have to walk over his dead body. McCabe, Hamilton & Kenny's head stevedore and Captain Webster, the transport dock superintendent, passed up the gangway, and the officer ran after them and ordered a couple of soldiers to escort them down. Inasmuch as there was a large amount of freight, including quarters of beef, which had to be brought out immediately and sent to Schofield Barracks, the stevedore man was a little sore, but as the delay will fall upon the heads of the army, his responsibility was not so great. The third officer of the ship went on the jump up the gangway, and the army officer went after him, shouting hoarsely to bring him back. It looked like the second chapter of the "battle of Honolulu Bay" had opened, but there was no bloodshed.

The Second Infantry arrived on the troopship for station at Lihalehua and the two battalions may be sent out to the post today, the first battalion at ten this morning and the second at two this afternoon. The cooking ranges go out early this morning and may be in readiness for use when the troops arrive at their destination.

The new regiment is an additional force sent to reinforce the troops now in garrison. They were ordered here several months ago, and temporary quarters were put up for them under the supervision of Captain Falls, the depot quartermaster. This will make the force at Lihalehua a considerable portion of a brigade as the garrison will now have the Fifth Cavalry, two battalions of the Second Infantry and two batteries of field artillery, with two more batteries to come in July. With the Second comes the headquarters, band and machine gun platoon. The third battalion will arrive in June to replace the battalion of the Twentieth Infantry at Fort Shafter.

Long Trip.

The Crook made a long trip, nearly nine days being spent in making the voyage from San Francisco. The voyage was without particular incident, except the outbreak of measles. The vessel was docked at the railroad wharf last night in order that the baggage of the Second Infantry may be loaded directly on cars for transport to Lihalehua.

Colonel Mansfield is in command of the Second Infantry. Colonel Wilder, the new commander of the Fifth Cavalry also arrived, and was greeted at the wharf by a number of officers of the Fifth Horse, including Major Ben-

son, Lieutenants Sheridan and Rodney, Lieutenant Cunningham of the Fifth also returned to duty.

Captain Cook, Pay Corps, was an arrival, and he will relieve Maj. Ernest Smith. Captain Cook is the regular appointee for the district, the others, since the departure of Major Ray, having been assigned here on temporary duty. Maj. W. P. Burnham, Twentieth Infantry, arrived to assume command at Fort Shafter, vice Lieutenant Colonel Dunsmuir, recently promoted and assigned to staff duty with the department of the Columbia at Vancouver. He is accompanied by Mrs. Burnham.

To Build Fort Ruger.

Captain Edwards, constructing quartermaster, is here to immediately commence the construction of permanent quarters and barracks at Fort Ruger, a large quantity of cement and about 100,000 feet of lumber being aboard the Crook to be forwarded to Ruger for this purpose. The buildings will be constructed mainly of reinforced concrete, and they will be erected on the new plans already tried by Captain Edwards. This consists of laying a wall frame out flat, and filling it in as cement is poured onto a sidewalk frame. This is then lifted into position. All four walls are similarly lifted and roofed over, and the building is complete. Captain Edwards is accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Capt. C. C. Carter, formerly with the Coast Artillery and now attached to the staff of General Macomb as adjutant-general of the military district of Hawaii, also arrived. He is accompanied by his wife. Captain Cook is accompanied by Miss Gamble, his sister-in-law.

Accompanying Captain Edwards are a number of men who will assist in constructing the fort. They are: Lyman H. Bigelow, civil engineer and inspector of the quartermaster's department; Q. E. Sanderson, foreman and inspector; A. S. Hill, clerk. George H. Robinson is a chauffeur for the quartermaster's department. J. A. Hill is clerk for the new paymaster.

The Second Infantry band is one of the finest organizations in the infantry service. When the band passed through Honolulu with the regiment in 1908 it played here and was considered a band of the first rank. Albert Jacobson is the chief musician. James H. Mullins is the regimental sergeant-major.

The enlisted men aboard are divided as follows: Second Infantry, 488 men; for the field artillery there are thirteen companies; for the coast artillery, thirty-five recruits; for the Twentieth Infantry, twenty-two recruits. Altogether in the first class there are 821 officers and men, including members of families of officers and enlisted men.

Crook and Dix.

When the Crook arrived there was some talk that Captain Ankers would shortly be transferred to the command of the Crook, and Captain Williams of the latter transferred to the Dix. Captain Ankers has been in command of the big army freighter for the past eight years. Just what reason there would be for an exchange of commands was not stated. The list of passengers aboard follows:

Col. F. W. Mansfield, Second Infantry; Col. W. E. Wilder, Fifth Cavalry; Maj. W. P. Burnham and wife, Twentieth Infantry; Chaplain A. A. Prudden and wife, Second Infantry; Capt. E. A. Shuttlesworth and wife, Second Infantry; Capt. P. E. Marquart, wife and sister, Second Infantry; Capt. J. A. Harris and wife, Second Infantry; Capt. F. B. Edwards, wife and daughter, Quartermaster Department; Capt. C. C. Carter, wife and two children, Coast Artillery Corps; Capt. W. A. Kent, Second Infantry; Capt. E. H. Cook and two children, Pay Department; Miss Gamble, sister-in-law Captain Cook; First Lieut. W. D. Chamberlain, First Lieut. J. M. Cullison, First Lieut. P. J. Lauber, First Lieut. J. C. Kay and wife, First Lieut. E. P. Jackson, First Lieut. W. G. Ball, Second Lieut. C. H. Wright and wife, First Lieut. V. W. Boller, wife and three children, First Lieut. L. O. Matthews, wife and three children, all of Second Infantry; F. L. Myers, father-in-law Lieutenant Boller; First Lieut. T. H. Cunningham and wife, Fifth Cavalry; Second Lieut. J. A. McAndrew, wife and baby, Second Lieut. L. Longnecker, wife and son, Second Lieut. F. A. Cook and wife, Second Lieut. R. B. Lincoln, wife and son, Second Lieut. C. I. Crockett and wife, all of Second Infantry; First Lieut. C. E. Demmer and wife, Medical Corps; Miss A. E. Browning, with family Lieutenant Demmer; Q. E. Sanderson, foreman and inspector, Q. M. D.; Lyman H. Bigelow, C. E. and Supt. Constent, Q. M. D.; A. S. Hill and wife, clerk, Q. M. D.; J. A. Hill, paymaster's clerk with Captain Cook; E. A. Robbins, clerk, I. G. Dept.; Geo. H. Robinson, chauffeur, Q. M. D.; Mrs. J. A. Keilding and three children, family clerk Sub. Dept.; Miss Columbia Munds, trained nurse, with Lieutenant Rodney, Fifth Cavalry; Edward D. Sykes, sgt. first-class, H. C.; Wm. Buswell, elect. sgt. first-class, C. A. C.; Jas. H. Mullins, regt. sgt. maj., Second Infantry; Lee Cohen, regt. com. sgt.; Guy Weaver, regt. quartermaster sgt.; Albert Jacobson, chf. mus. band; Jas. C. Morris, batt. sgt. maj.; Geo. B. Stutzman, batt. sgt. maj.; Peter Conroy, col. sgt.; Michael Maher, col. sgt.; Jno. A. Dapp, prin. mus.; John P. Shreve, drum major; Richard Lunaford, first sgt. A. Edw. J. Chastity, first sgt. B.; Wm. J. Schuck, first sgt. C.; Jas. J. Leyden, first sgt. D.; Lucius A. Miller, first sgt. E.; Jox. P. Walsh, first sgt. F.; Walter Christensen, first sgt. G.; Herman Minder, first sgt. H.; Mrs. E. D. Sykes, wife, sgt. first-class H. C.; Mrs. J. G. Norris, wife, batt. sgt. major; Mrs. B. A. Horton, wife, sgt. Second Infantry; Mrs. J. F. Chism and two children, sgt. pvt. Second Infantry; Mrs. C. F. Kimbrell, wife, sgt. Second Infantry; Mrs. Maud R. Pierson, wife, sgt. Second Infantry; Mrs. Mary R. Van Emsa, wife, sgt. Second Infantry; Mrs. J. A. McMahon, wife, sgt. Second Infantry; Mrs. Sallie Blake, wife, pvt. Second Infantry; Mrs. P. Branstetter and son, fam. pvt. Second Infantry; Mrs. T. H. Norton, wife, pvt. Second Infantry; Mrs. H. J. Rudolph, wife, pvt. Second Infantry; Mrs. Higgins, wife, sgt. Second Infantry.

NEW ITALIAN CABINET INCLUDES OLD MEMBERS

ROME, March 29.—Giolitti has announced a new Italian cabinet, formed principally of members of the old cabinet that resigned a week ago. Rinaldo, the socialist leader, declined the offer of agriculture portfolio.

son, Lieutenants Sheridan and Rodney, Lieutenant Cunningham of the Fifth also returned to duty.

RAPID TRANSIT IN COMMITTEE

HOUSE MEMBERS LISTEN TO PRAISE AND BLAME OF SYSTEM.

At the meeting called by the public lands committee of the house last night to give the public at large an opportunity to be heard on the proposal to extend the Rapid Transit franchise until the year 1950, the apparent sentiment was in favor of the bill, after certain material amendments should be made to it.

Those opposed to the measure were first given an opportunity to be heard, and Link McCandless lost no time in getting the floor and making an extended address, covering the same ground gone over in the afternoon at another meeting, and which is stated elsewhere.

Ex-Governor Carter, representing the Country Club, spoke against the measure. He admitted that the Rapid Transit was not so bad as it might be, but thought it might be improved. He especially rejoiced that it was controlled by his friends and neighbors and was not owned by outside capitalists. His principal point was that as yet the company had not extended the line to the entrance of the Country Club on Nuuanu avenue, and he was not sure that it intended to do so. He cited Rochester, New York, and Redlands, California, as examples of where could be found what other transit companies had been only too eager and willing to do for country clubs.

H. T. Mills of Kaimuki spoke against the bill and suggested that the way to determine public sentiment in the matter was to have a referendum, the same as was done in the recent plebiscite; or else that it should be postponed until the next legislature and in the mean time the people could think it over and next fall they could send to the legislature those who favored their views relative to extending or not extending the term of the franchise.

Central Club Suggestions.

Albion Clark of the central improvement club said that his club, representing all parts of the city, had held a meeting in the afternoon and that it was decided that they favored the extension of the franchise if certain amendments were made to the pending bill.

In regard to combustion engines, it was the idea of the club that these should not be used during the day, unless it should be necessary on account of breakdowns.

It was also the opinion of the club that the present provision in regard to the percentage should remain, with the amendment: "But at no time from and after the first day of July, 1911, shall said corporation pay less than two and one-half per cent. of its gross earnings to the government."

The club also thought that the government should have the right to amend or repeal and the right to purchase the franchise at any time.

The club recommended that a public service commission be appointed, consisting of the Governor and the superintendent of public works and three others to be appointed by the legislature, whose duty it would be to regulate and arbitrate all matters in regard to schedules, extensions and rates of fares.

The bill should also be amended to provide for a five-cent fare and at least a ten-minute schedule to be maintained on all existing lines.

Also it was thought that the phrase in the bill providing that no cars should be operated propelled by the use of steam or animal power "between the seacoast on one side and a line drawn parallel thereto approximately a mile and a half distant therefrom upon the other side," should be changed to read "three miles therefrom."

The club was not opposed to permitting the transit company to transport freight over its lines, provided it maintained a uniform schedule and charged a uniform rate.

"The members of the central improvement club," said Mrs. Clark, "come from all over the town. Several meetings have been held. At first the members of the committee appointed to consider this matter were kind of kanakua about the extension, but now we favor it, but under the amendments I have stated."

A Home Company.

George W. Smith compared the present system with the old days of the tramway system. This, he said, was owned by English stockholders. The present system is owned by home people we know. He called attention to the increased value of property in all sections of the city, which he attributed largely to the extension of the Rapid Transit system. "If the corporation has not lived up to its agreements," he said, "it is not to be planned, but it is the fault or negligence or oversight of those entrusted with the execution of the laws."

C. B. Hemenway, representing the Rapid Transit company, asked for a further opportunity for the presentation of such views and suggestions as they might care to place before the committee, but as the chairman could not assure them that such further public meeting would be held, the Rapid Transit people were asked to present their side of the case.

President Explains.

President Peck explained the uncertainty of exactly how far the line would extend toward the Country Club by saying that it was planned to put on one additional car for that run and that the road go just as far as and no farther than the car could make the round trip and meet the next car in less than five minutes; that it was a matter that could be determined only by an actual physical demonstration and no one knew just how far the car could go and return in that time.

Mr. Peck went at some length into

the early history and difficulties of the road, and said that they were practically insolvent for the first few years. In this connection he related the circumstances of his first meeting with Governor Carter, who was then at the head of a financial institution of Honolulu. Mr. Peck went to him with bonds of the rapid transit and asked to borrow fifty cents on the dollar on them, and the following colloquy took place: "You represent the rapid transit?" asked Mr. Carter.

"Yes," said Mr. Peck. "Are you willing," said Mr. Carter, "to make an agreement that you will not go into the lighting business against the Hawaiian Electric Company?"

And Mr. Peck said that he replied, "I don't know anything about these things. I don't know anything about the intention of my people. It is my duty to borrow some money on these bonds."

"Well," said Mr. Carter, "unless you are willing to talk about the lighting proposition, I don't want to talk with you."

Want Justice.

Mr. Peck went at length into the financial history of the company and endeavored to show that it was not really a paying proposition; that in all the years since its inauguration it had paid an average of only thirty-two thousand dollars annually.

"All we ask of the legislature," said Mr. Peck, "is justice. Without the franchise the same difference exists as between a man dead and a man living. As far as our abilities go, we shall be as just and square with the public of Honolulu as we have been in the past."

Mr. Ballentyne took a rather gloomy view of the rolling stock and the road-bed and the entire equipment of the road, and from his remarks it might be inferred that it was a very sick and decrepit system. He said that the ties were rotten and the rails were rusty and that something was the matter with the trolley wires and the motors in the cars were obsolete; all these would soon have to be replaced. This, he said, was one of the reasons for asking for an extension of the franchise, in order that the system might be renewed. The cost of renewal would leave less money to create a sinking fund account. He said that if the franchise expires in 1912 it will be necessary to set aside seventy thousand dollars annually to repay the stockholders, but that if the pending bill should pass, only seventeen thousand dollars need be set aside and the other fifty thousand or so dollars would be available for betterments.

Beating Around the Bush.

From four until half-past six yesterday the Central Improvement Club had another session to consider the Rapid Transit measure and in that time met with more or less obstruction on the part of C. W. Ashford, who attempted at the opening of the meeting to defeat the object of the session, and at one time became violent in replying to Mr. von Damm, forgetting parliamentary usage to such an extent as to threaten him.

"If you are going to throw any imputations I will be damned if you don't regret it young man," shouted Ashford as he shook his fist at von Damm.

"I came here with just as pure motives as you and when you cast any aspersions upon my good faith as you did you will have to answer to me for it." When some one suggested that he was going a little too far in his vituperation, Ashford's unparliamentary reply was:

"Oh, go to the devil."

Mr. von Damm stood his ground against Mr. Ashford and told him that he did not intend to be bulldozed.

Ashford endeavored to have the meeting take up the billboard measure, as that had been stated in the order of business for which the meeting was called, and tried in various ways to have his point supported, but this disgusted even some of his supporters, and it was voted down and the rapid transit matter taken up. Also on a vote the action of the meeting a week ago, to delay the measure and ask the legislature to appoint a commission to arrange schedules, fares, etc., was reconsidered, and finally after two hours' wangling the meeting adopted a motion recommending that the rapid transit be given a franchise under certain conditions and restrictions, many of which had been presented to the meeting by von Damm, discussed by President Peck of the company, and finally included in a motion by Dan Logan under six heads, one of which was to assure five-cent fares within certain limits and ten-minute service all over the city.

Mr. Peck stated during the meeting that within a year, and possibly much less, the company would have a ten-minute service to Waimalea and to Manoa, and possibly to Waiialea in the near future, or so soon as the new engines and boilers were set up, so that additional power could be supplied for that purpose.

The general sense of the meeting was that the Rapid Transit was entitled to the support of the central improvement committee in its request for an extension of the present franchise, but there should be certain conditions. The matter was referred to the legislative committee, but Colonel McCarthy, the chairman of that committee, stated he would have nothing further to do with it, and the matter was accordingly left in the hands of Messrs. von Damm, Clark and James to present to the house committee last night.

AMERICAN ELECTRICITY TO BE USED IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, March 18.—The novelty of selling American made electricity in Mexico will soon be in actual operation in El Tigre, Sonora. An electric transmission line is being constructed from the power plant of the Copper Queen smelter at Douglas, Arizona, to El Tigre, sixty-five miles. This transmission line will carry 45,000 volts, and in addition to supplying power for operating machinery of the mines and ore reduction mills of El Tigre district, it will go to supply power for industrial plants at Fronteras, Yabael and other places. The Mexican government has decided that the electric current should be admitted free of duty.

Attorney Clem E. Quinn and Mrs. Lulu Fatten became man and wife yesterday, being married at the Roman Catholic cathedral by Father Matthias.

ONE REASON FOR THE SCHOOL BILL

CONDITIONS AT THE GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL ABE SHAMEFUL.

Of all the schools asking for help from the present legislature one of those most in need of the same is the Girls' Industrial School. You could hardly believe the conditions existing unless you saw them with your own eyes. It costs nothing to go and look.

The very object of the institution is defeated by some of the present existing conditions. Is it not the object of the school to take the girls and make them more modest, tidy in their habits, to give them a good schooling both in booklore and housekeeping and above all to make them healthier and stronger?

Is it conducive to modesty to have girls from three to eighteen years of age all disrobing and dressing in the same room? Is it easy to form a taste for tidiness when there is no closet for dresses or receptacle for any little keepsake or trinket the girl may be so fortunate as to possess? Is the study in the school room any more attractive if you are in your teens and have to bunch up into a desk made for the kindergarten? Do the intricate stitches of lace-making become any easier, when, within ten feet there are two dozen irons heating on a red hot stove? Is it healthy for a girl coming from a race susceptible to tuberculosis to often have to carry her tray of food for the distance of half a block through a pouring rain and then sit down in wet clothing to eat the meal or to spend an hour doing her own washing where the pouring rain is beating in back of her?

The lovers of the beautiful koa and other woods who tell sorrowful tales of the appetites of the pesky little worms who attack their treasures should take one look at the industrial school and for ever after hold their peace. The worms have long ago finished with the buildings and are now on the last lap with all of the wooden furnishings and have given notice that the next articles in their demolishing campaign are to be the iron beds.

It may sound laughable but it is no fun to be awakened from a sound sleep to find that you are slowly slipping through space and to get up and find that one or two of the legs of your bed have broken through the floor and it is hard to return to the land of dreams when you have no assurance that the next time you will not be awakened to find yourself ant bed poised on the edge of one of the tables in the dining-room below. Again you could sleep much easier if you knew there was some sort of a fire escape from the shell you are in and the fact that you have just seen the outside stairway removed to keep it from removing itself does not help one little bit.

Of course, cold baths are delightful in the tropics but a warm bath once in a while is not liable to work any harm to a young girl. If you do have to take cold baths entirely, a shower is the most invigorating and healthy on the cold bath menu. It may be because we are behind the times that you do not appreciate a showerless shower bath.

These are only a few of the every-day problems there are innumerable others. For instance, here is a regular "how old is Ann" puzzle. If you have forty-one girls and six washbasins and each of the forty-one girls must do her washing in the same day and can not accomplish it in less than one hour, what day in the week is long enough to permit the full list to get their washing on the line?

Another poser is: If you have a workman building forty years old and you can not get a carpenter to take any job of repairing because the nails refuse to hold in this air where will you find a patent paste guaranteed to repair the same buildings?

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all his time to that important section. Manager Guard, of the new company, will be fully occupied with the cares of the larger concern, and although it will seem strange not to see his cheery face around the market all the time, he will still be much in evidence as the representative of the ratcatchers.

PEARY COMMISSIONED AS A REAR-ADMIRAL

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Robert E. Peary, the North Pole discoverer, today received his rear-admiralship, being commissioned civil engineer with the rank of rear-admiral, the commission dating from the day of his discovery.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

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WILD RUMOR OF TROOPS COMING TO HONOLULU

GALVESTON, Texas, March 30.—It is rumored here that the war department intends to order twenty companies of Coast artillery to Honolulu, withdrawing them at once from eastern posts. The rumor is unconfirmed.

There is probably very slight foundation, if any at all, for the above report, which, by the way, is the first sent out by the Associated Press dealing with possible military movements Hawaiiward. There is nothing that twenty companies of Coast artillery could do here. The existing batteries would not require anywhere near that number of gunners. The Fort Ruger mortars are partially manned, but there are no artilleymen at Fort Kamehameha, where two twelve-inch rifles are mounted. The other coast defenses exist only in the preparation stage thus far. There are no guns mounted at Fort De Russy and the mortar battery at Pearl Harbor will not be ready for mounting the shell firers for many months. The defenses at Fort Armstrong consist of two little four-inch guns, the sole purpose of which is to defend the mine field.

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PROVIDING CERTAIN FUND FOR FORESTRY

For the purpose of providing funds for carrying on forestry work in the various counties in more than a spasmodic manner a bill was introduced in the house yesterday, by Representative Keliinin, providing for the setting aside of certain funds for the use of the board of agriculture and forestry and segregating the funds derived from each county, as follows:

"Section 1. Ten per centum of the receipts from public lands in each county or city and county other than the proceeds of sale of the same are hereby set aside as a special fund for the purpose of carrying on of forestry work in the various counties or city and county."

"Section 2. The treasurer of the Territory shall keep the amount of money derived under section 1 as a special deposit in the treasury for the purpose indicated in said section, and shall, under no circumstances allow it, or any part thereof, to be used for any other purpose than to pay drafts which may be drawn by such officer or officers as may be by law authorized to draw the same."

"Section 3. The special fund mentioned above shall be expended under the auspices of the board of agriculture and forestry on the condition that as much as is received from any county or city and county shall be expended in said county or city and county."

WHY STOLYPIN HAD RESIGNATION IDEA

ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—The recent seizure of the papers of a great American manufacturing concern with branches in Russia may result in such a scandal as will shake Russian society to her center.

Since Premier Stolypin began his anti-graft campaign he has stirred up a powerful opposition which has very seriously threatened his position. Russia officialdom is honeycombed with graft. Even China, where the selling of official favors has been developed into a profession, is not far ahead of Russia. It has long been notorious that even members of the imperial family have "been out after their bit" as a Tammany man would put it. No concern doing business with the government could escape the grafters.

M. Stolypin is a fighter, and he found that in order to keep his own head he had to have absolute proof against high-placed grafters and he must work in the usual Russian manner to get it. He not only seized the papers of the American concern, but the houses of a number of high officials have been searched, with the result that the prime minister has secured incontrovertible evidence of the crookedness of some of the highest in the land.

If he decides to use it there will be an exposure of official reticence such as has never been seen in Europe.

It may be there will be a public exposure if



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OFFICERS: C. H. Cooke.....President E. D. Tenney.....Vice-President F. B. Damon.....Cashier G. G. Fuller.....Assistant Cashier R. McCarrison.....Assistant Cashier DIRECTORS: C. H. Cooke, E. D. Tenney, A. Lewis, Jr., E. F. Bishop, F. W. Macfarlane, J. A. McCandless, C. H. Atherton, Geo. R. Carter, F. B. Damon, F. C. Atherton, R. A. Cooke (secretary).

Strict attention given to all branches of Banking. JUDD BLDG., FORT ST. COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS.

Castle & Cooke Co., Ltd Life and Fire Insurance Agents

General Insurance Agents representing New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston. Aetna Fire Insurance Co. —ATTENTION— We have just accepted the Agency for the —and— The Protector Underwriters of the Phoenix of Hartford.

These are also among the Hull or House in San Francisco.

SENATOR IS NOT COMING FOR CRAIG

RECRUITER SAYS IT IS UP TO PLANTERS TO "SEE HIS RAISES" OR QUIT.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) A cablegram was received yesterday evening that the Senator, an American steamship of 1830 tons, which formerly was in the passenger service between San Francisco and Puget Sound ports, cleared yesterday from San Francisco on a mysterious voyage to Honolulu. It is suspected that she is coming to help transport to the mainland the laborers recruited by some of the labor agents who have recently been operating in this Territory.

Seventy-five of these laborers are already in quarantine booked for passage on the Wilhelmina today. One hundred and forty are scheduled to depart on the Sierra, and two hundred and fifty are expected to leave on the Korea on Friday.

In order to arrive at the exact status of affairs in this matter of recruiting labor for the mainland and to endeavor to determine what has been done and what is likely to be done, a representative of The Advertiser called upon Frank R. Craig, the labor recruiting agent in Honolulu, and was given the first interview given to any newspaper in the city.

Cabled for Information. In the first place Mr. Craig disclaimed any other knowledge of the mission of the Senator than he gleaned from the columns of an evening newspaper, which he said seemed to know more about it than he. He stated that he had cabled his principals for information concerning the steamer.

Mr. Craig very frankly said that he was here recruiting labor for the salmon canneries of Alaska, and that he had come here for the reason that he and his principals had understood from articles emanating from the press of Honolulu and residents here that the planters' association was much dissatisfied with the Filipino laborers; that they were sorry that these laborers had ever been imported and would be very glad to get rid of them. It was also his understanding, he said, that a large number of Filipino laborers were idle. In this connection, Mr. Craig called attention to the fact that the representative from Hilo has introduced in the house a bill to bar further Filipino immigration. As this class of laborers did not seem to be desired on the Islands and would serve the purposes of the canneries, he came here for the purpose of offering them inducements to go to Alaska.

"See the Raise." From the point of view of the labor agent he is here on a perfectly legitimate business. The proposition is very simple and clearcut. It is simply this: The salmon canneries offer better inducements to laborers than are offered by the plantations and they are perfectly within their rights in doing so. The way to meet this competition is for the plantations to "see the raise."

When he came here Mr. Craig says he was told that the people would hang him by his neck when he left, on account of being the means of ridding the islands of the class whom he understood were not wanted here. On the contrary he feels he has not been given a "fair deal" and that wrong motives have been imputed to him.

No Contracts. On his arrival here, Mr. Craig says, he was first introduced to Deputy Sheriff Rose and that Rose introduced him to a Filipino who gave him the information he was seeking. This Filipino he instructed to make inquiries among his countrymen and find out how they would receive propositions to go to Alaska, but the man was instructed to make no agreements or contracts with them. In fact, no contracts have even now been made with any of the men who have agreed to go. They have been offered better inducements than are offered them here and the agreements made orally, Mr. Craig says, will be complied with.

Soon after his arrival here Mr. Craig was advised that he must obtain a license as labor agent. He went to the city treasurer and paid in the amount demanded for a license and obtained a receipt therefor and was instructed to return in a couple of hours, when his license would be ready. On his return he was informed that they could not issue the license; that it was the function of the territorial treasurer. His money was therefore returned to him. Then, he said, he went to the office of the treasurer of the Territory and applied for and received his license.

After the license was issued he began his campaign to obtain Filipinos. He states that he especially endeavored to enlist those men who were not doing anything.

Doesn't Know Ogawa. Mr. Craig denied any knowledge of another labor agent, a Japanese named Ogawa, and that he is absolutely certain that this man is not working for his principals, although Ogawa's license was issued on the same day or the day after he received his authority to recruit men. He states that he has seen Ogawa only once and would not have recognized him then had he not been pointed out to him, and that he has never spoken to the Japanese; neither, he says, does he know nor has he any connection with Lorrin Andrews.

Cathcart Consulted. After some of the newspapers had made statements to the effect that he had no authority to pursue his work, even though he had his license, Mr. Craig says that he became uncertain as to his status and went to City Attorney Cathcart who told him that while he took the stand that Craig really had no legal license to do business here, nevertheless, he could consider that he did have a legal license until the attorney's office notified him to the contrary. So far, Mr. Craig says he has received no notification from the city attorney.

He says that he has gone ahead and recruited some laborers—not for any California canneries, but for the sal-

THE WAR SCARE AND HIS BRAY

WASHINGTON, March 19.—With rings on his fingers and bells on his toes, the Japanese war scare has been evorting all day—the prettiest thing in the whole situation of army mobilization on the Rio Grande. He isn't popular, no one regards him as anything but a phantasm got up for a purpose; there is not a foreign diplomat in Washington who does not ridicule him as a "fake" so far as he is a factor in the Mexican situation. But the Japanese war scare and his bray were heard all day long today throughout the land.

Paia Plantation.—H. P. Baldwin, president; S. M. Damon, vice president; J. P. Cooke, treasurer; E. E. Paxton, secretary; D. B. Murdoch, auditor. Board of directors: H. P. Baldwin, J. P. Cooke, S. M. Damon, C. H. Atherton, C. H. Dickey.

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MAUI AGRICULTURAL COMPANY OFFICERS

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—At the offices of Alexander and Baldwin the annual meetings of several sugar companies represented here by that firm were held.

Mani Sugar Company.—H. P. Baldwin, president; S. M. Damon, vice president; J. P. Cooke, treasurer; E. E. Paxton, secretary; D. B. Murdoch, auditor. Board of directors: H. P. Baldwin, J. P. Cooke, S. M. Damon, C. H. Atherton, C. H. Dickey.

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CHARGES MAGOON WITH BIG FRAUD

DEPUTY AUDITOR TAKES UP PROPOSAL TO ELECT A STREET SUPERINTENDENT LOSS ON CLOSE VOTE.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.) A somewhat sensational suit has been started by papers filed in the circuit court alleging fraud on the part of Attorney J. Alfred Magoon in procuring from Mary Catherine Lloyd, sister of Deputy Auditor Lloyd, a deed of trust to her entire estate valued at \$20,000 in return for which it is asserted that she allows her but \$50 per month.

The petition is brought by James W. Lloyd, and requests the court to appoint a guardian for his sister. The claims of the petitioner, as they will be advanced in court, are based on the fact that Miss Lloyd granted Magoon a trust deed, under alleged influence, at a time when deprived of any assistance from her family and incompetent to act for herself.

According to the petition, she "is of the age of thirty-nine years, and is of feeble and distracted mind, * * * and is possessed of real and personal estate estimated at \$20,000," and that "one J. Alfred Magoon, with full knowledge of said mental incompetency, fraudulently procured and induced her to transfer to him * * * a large tract of property situate in the city."

While the cold phraseology of the legal form is bitter enough in the charges set forth, the statements that the petitioner's attorney says will be advanced in court to back it up are still more so, if true as stated.

According to the story, Miss Lloyd was approached at a time when she had quarreled with her mother and gone to live on her own property and when her brothers were all absent, James being in Siberia with A. L. C. Atkinson and the others on Maui and in San Francisco.

She was taken to Magoon, according to data said to be ready to present in court, with the statement that it would be best for her to give him the control of her property through a trust deed. She claims to have demurred, but they insisted and she finally signed the deed.

Under the terms of the trust deed which is appended to the petition an exhibit, the trustee has full control of the land until the death of the grantor, Miss Lloyd, and does not have to make an accounting to any person or the court.

Lorrin Andrews represents the petitioner.

PERSISTENT COLDS.

There is no reason why a cold should hang on for weeks, or until some chronic throat or lung trouble is developed, and it will not if you take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. By its remarkable cures of colds that remedy has from a small beginning acquired a world-wide sale and use. You may know that a remedy that has constantly grown in favor and popularity for almost forty years has more than ordinary merit. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

SIX JAPANESE ARE LEFT TO PERISH

SEATTLE, March 17.—Heavy failures in the woolen and cloth trade in Japan, the most serious being those of the Wada and Matsui firms, are reported in Japanese mail advices brought by the steamship Sado Maru, which arrived from Yokohama today. Each of the two failures mentioned involved half a million dollars.

Marooned and left to perish of starvation, six Japanese plume gatherers have been found dead on Saipan Island, in the Carolines. They were hired by Shimizu brothers of Tokio and sent to gather plume and feathers, six being left by the schooner Tora Maru on Saipan and eight on Guam Island. In October last the six men, whose food had given out and who were ill with beriberi, signaled to the Tora Maru to be taken off, but no notice was taken, and the schooner returned to Japan. On February 8 the vessel again visited the island, and found six corpses, with a letter charging the company with leaving the men to die of starvation.

"KAUAI" LUAU WAS OF SPECIAL BRAND

As a sample of a "Kauai luau" the one served to a few guests by John C. Lane in his beautiful home on Miller street, yesterday noon, places the Kauai brand in the front rank of inside luau. To mention the names of the dishes served would be to run the gamut of all the delicacies of the Hawaiian cuisine. It was an exceedingly pleasurable affair and one to be remembered by all present.

The luau was the outcome of the trip of a number of representatives to Kauai last week, while some of those who were to have gone were held there by business and could not get away. So it was not only as a "sample," but as a "postponed" luau that the guests sat down to the "lunch."

It was a jolly party and many a good story was told as to the "inside" work of the legislators with more than one joke on members present and absent, with an especially good one on the shapeliness. The guests of Mr. Lane were Speaker H. L. Holstein, J. H. Conroy, & P. Correa, Dr. George H. Hadley, Charles A. Rice, W. J. Sheldon, Edward Waihalo, Rev. S. J. Dush, E. Woodward and A. L. MacKays.

CHOLERA.

When cholera is present in the community take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy on the first unusual looseness of the bowels and the attack may be checked in its incipency.

OAHU DELEGATES DIVIDE ON BILL

PROPOSAL TO ELECT A STREET SUPERINTENDENT LOSS ON CLOSE VOTE.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) Members of the Oahu delegation were put on record yesterday by the representatives from the other islands in regard to the election of a superintendent of streets and highways for Honolulu. The bill providing for this new officer by election was introduced by Representative Fernandez and practically took all power over the roads out of the hands of the board of supervisors and vested it in the proposed superintendent.

Opposition to the bill developed early in the discussion of the house, which went into the committee of the whole with Representative Waihalo as chairman. Williamson stated that the roads as well as the schools should be taken out of politics, but he did not seem to think this was the way to do it.

After some desultory discussion Representative Rice of Kauai moved that the committee of the whole rise and recommend to the house that the bill be tabled. But this summary action was opposed and Rice temporarily withdrew his motion.

"Speak Out, Gentlemen!" Alfonso and Kawewehi both insisted that the members of the Oahu delegation speak out about the bill and especially they wanted to hear from its introducer. Rice added that if the people of this county wanted the bill they should speak out, but he refused to waste his time over something that they did not want.

Both Sheldon and Kawewehi opposed snap action and there was a call for Fernandez to defend his bill. Fernandez stated that there was too much politics in road work and that this bill was intended to take the road department out of politics and place the power in the hands of the people.

For a time none of the other Oahu men were anxious to get into the ring and Conroy remarked sarcastically that if they did not want to speak there was no way the house could make them.

For Political Machine. Then Representative A. L. Castle, chairman of the judiciary committee, which had reported in favor of tabling the bill, made the address which killed the measure.

"This bill," stated Mr. Castle, "would create the most powerful political machine ever seen in this Territory. The bill does not even provide that this proposed superintendent shall be a competent man and he could be simply a political grafter. Creating this new office and taking \$2400 away from the road work would be equal to the pay of \$2 a day for 1200 men."

"Honolulu does not want any more officers, for it has enough now, and this superintendent of public roads would simply appoint engineers under him to do the work, something which the board of supervisors can do at this time. The legislative committee of the board came before the committee and is against the bill."

Fernandez again defended his bill, stating that the supervisors tried to get all the power themselves, while the bill puts it up to the people.

Get All the Power. Archer held that if such a superintendent was elected he would soon get all the power and control the supervisors.

Rice again moved that the committee as a whole recommend that the bill be tabled and a call was made for the yeas and nays. This followed, although not according to Hoyle in committee of the whole, and the vote was fifteen to twelve as follows:

Ayes: Alfonso, Archer, Castle, Conroy, Cooke, Huddy, Long, Marcellino, Moanui, Rice, Richard, Sheldon, Tavares, Watkins and Williamson.

Noes: Cockett, Correa, Fernandez, Hale, Kanekoa, Kawasaka, Kawewehi, Kelinui, Mahoe, Makekahu, Towae and Yates.

The house immediately reconvened, the report was made and the bill was tabled.

HAWAII DELEGATION SPLITS OVER BILL

Representative Alfonso, of Hilo, fought a hard fight in behalf of H. B. No. 1



That Little Hacking Cough. Hard coughs are bad enough, to be sure. But it's often the little, hacking, tickling, persistent cough that means the most, especially when there is a history of weak lungs in the family.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. PATENTS. TRADE MARKS. DESIGNS. COPYRIGHTS & C.

Scientific American. A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York. Branch Office, 60 F St., Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

Honolulu Monument Works, LIMITED. Successors to SHAW & SEVILLE. King St., near Alakea. Phone 3085. P. O. Box 491.

PARTY MEASURE WAS SUSPICIOUS TO BROWN. Senator Robinson introduced a bill in the senate yesterday providing for the turning over of all liquor license fees to the treasuries of the various counties.

TOD MUCH LICENSE FOR LARGE HOTELS. House bill number 159 came up in the senate for second reading yesterday. It provides for the regulation of billiard halls and bowling alleys, and imposes a license fee of \$25 a year.

BAKER WAS ANXIOUS REGARDING FREEDOM. Senate Bill No. 108, providing for a license fee to be paid by emigrant agents and for their posting a bond of \$25,000, passed second reading in the senate yesterday and was referred to the judiciary committee.

MARINE REPORT. By Merchants' Exchange. San Francisco—Sailed, March 28, at 4 p. m., S. S. Senator, for Honolulu, Wednesday, March 29.

PORT OF HONOLULU. ARRIVED. Tuesday, March 28, 1911. M. N. S. S. Hydades, from Seattle, 8 a. m.

DEPARTED. Str. Mauna Kea, for Hilo and way ports, 10 a. m. Str. Kilauea, for Kona ports, 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS. Arrived. Per str. Claudine, from Hilo and way ports.—J. J. Aylward, P. Dodge and wife, E. S. McKee, W. Henry, Geo. O. Cooper, Mrs. Katherine, Ah Chan, Mrs. A. Alden, W. Kani, A. Pombu, Dr. W. D. Baldwin, C. J. Schoening, Mrs. Cremer, Miss E. Reyes, H. Morimatsu, Awamura, Hilda J. Carreira, S. Kawasaki, Funakoshi, Major Winslow and wife, Colonel Biddle, Mrs. Vochres, S. Weisheimer, Mrs. Biddle.

Per str. Mauna Kea, for Maui and Hawaii ports, March 28.—Mrs. R. C. Bayless, J. F. Woods, Mrs. F. A. Saylor, G. H. Brown, A. W. Bertozzo, Jas. P. Hewitt, Carl Smith, Miss Mist, Miss Atkins, Capt. Chas. Chittenden and wife, H. W. M. Mist, Master Mist, H. P. Wood and wife, J. F. Main, J. C. H. Lubken, F. L. Wilson, Jas. Arthur, J. Reinhardt, Chas. Gay, G. J. Waller, R. E. Van Dusen and wife, David Adam, Mrs. Adams, C. K. Nolley and wife, C. Lovsted, T. L. McNeil, P. Coyne, C. Akana, H. Hamura and wife, Sam Parker Jr., John A. Aina, W. S. Chang, M. Skinner, H. C. Waldron, C. Sorenson, D. B. Murdoch, R. B. Dodge and wife, Judge Oomer, Geo. Adams, J. P. Winne, M. L. Woodman, F. L. Atkinson, Mrs. Shigeta, E. H. Bowen, S. P. Bartley, J. C. Esby and wife, A. Hall, Mrs. Aona, W. H. Beers, Miss Lalakea, Mrs. Lalakea, Mrs. Deverson, Mrs. A. Horner, Miss A. F. E. Maynard, Mrs. C. B. Moku, Tung Choy, F. Nalley.

Per str. Mikahala, for Maui and Molokai ports, March 28.—F. Soureiffel, Mrs. Thompson, Kawika, D. Kwika, S. K. Namohokama, J. F. Brown and wife, J. D. McVeigh.

Per str. Kinan, for Kona ports, March 28.—F. Gas, C. K. Wilcox, H. A. Jaeger, S. Blake, John Bryant, C. Akana, A. V. Peters, Hee John, Hee Fat, Lee Ong, Miss Pavis, J. H. Dilk, A. Gartley, H. Baneher, Y. Amoy, L. Shevenin, Mrs. I. Joseph, David Keata, J. Yamana, Y. Okada, H. Yukimura, R. Okada.

Per str. S. S. Sierra, for San Francisco, March 29.—Miss M. I. Corbett, Geo. B. Curtis, Mrs. Curtis, H. B. Davidson, Mrs. Davidson, W. E. Donovan, Mrs. Donovan, W. F. Dorell, J. Dreier, Miss E. Dunning, Hannah Duryea, W. C. Dwiggin, Mrs. Dwiggin, J. Erion, Mrs. Erion, K. Fujiyama, Mrs. Fujiyama, F. W. Everton, Mrs. A. Fairweather and daughter, O. W. Fisher, Mrs. Fisher, R. S. Gault, Mrs. Gault, Mrs. H. B. Giffard and infant, Mrs. W. M. Giffard, A. W. Adams, Mrs. L. Ahlborn, Miss Ahlborn, G. Ahlborn, Col. C. Alexander, Mrs. E. Anderson, Mrs. H. Anderson, Mrs. M. Archibald, J. C. Baer, T. C. Becker, Mrs. Becker, T. E. Bibbins, Mrs. Bibbins and two daughters, T. F. Bieckhart, Godfrey Brown and valet, Miss A. V. Bruce, Geo. H. Budd, Mrs. Budd, S. Buswell, J. T. Carroll, W. A. Casewell, Mrs. E. O. Child, Lee Chan, Christina Cochran, Elizabeth Cochran, Miss Isabel McCrae, Mrs. Metcalf, C. G. Miller, Mrs. Miller, Miss Claire Miller, Miss Marilyn Miller, Miss Ruth Miller, H. J. Morton, Oswald Oliver, J. J. O'Rourke, H. Overback, C. F. Patterson, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. J. M. Perry and child, J. A. Philip, Mrs. Philip, Mrs. C. R. Pike, E. B. Pike, Mrs. Pike, L. Pistel, Dr. A. A. Poescher, Mrs. Poescher, Maj. W. A. Purdy, Mrs. Purdy, Miss Regina Reed, C. Reinecke, E. D. Reynolds, T. E. Richardson, Miss E. P. Ryan, Dr. J. Sealom and valet, H. H. Sevel, Mrs. Sevel, Miss S. E. Sehring, Mrs. G. Schmitt, J. H. Sheehan, M. J. Shley, A. Seidner, R. P. Spalding, Mrs. Spalding, child and maid, Wm. Stern, C. M. Symonds, E. C. Temple-Smith, Kazuo Terada, B. M. Thomas, J. W. Tomblin, Mrs. Tomblin, A. N. Walker, Mrs. G. J. Waller, E. Waite, L. J. Wescott, Mrs. Wescott, Mrs. E. V. Williams, Mrs. G. E. M. Wilson, A. L. Winskey, W. A. Wood, F. Wright, Mrs. Wright and child, C. E. Yates, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. M. E. Gillespie, Miss J. Gillespie, Mrs. W. H. Goetz, Rev. W. H. Hadley, C. W. Hall, W. A. Hall, Mrs. Hall, Miss E. Hangary, Miss E. Hangary, J. B. Harsha, Mrs. Harsha, C. B. Hart, Mrs. Hart, H. T. Hayviden, D. C. Hazariga, Mrs. Hazariga, Thomas G. Heath, W. F. Heilbron, Mrs. Heilbron, Mrs. F. E. Herring, Miss Herring, L. Honigberger, C. Hopkins, F. Huckle, T. E. Hudson, Mrs. Hudson, W. I. Hlu, Mrs. M. K. Jackson, Young Karg, Mrs. J. M. Kesse, Mrs. J. W. Kesse, R. Kipling, Wm. Knight, Mrs. Knight, A. J. Kob, T. B. Lafferty, Mrs. Lafferty, B. Latbron, Mrs. E. Leach, Miss H. Leach, J. Lema, R. I. Lillie, Mrs. W. F. Ludington, W. McAloney, C. McCarty, Mrs. McCarty, M. McCrae, Mrs. McCrae, E. McEwen, J. McEwen, Mrs. McEwen, E. H. Martin, Mrs. Martin,

A. Mercon, Miss D. Mercon, Miss E. Mercon, J. R. Metcalf. Per M. N. S. R. R. Whitlins, for San Francisco, March 29.—Mrs. A. B. Asson and child, Edward P. Bosley, Mrs. Edward P. Bosley, R. Reicher, Mrs. A. N. Reicher, Miss A. Blaker, Mrs. J. L. Borries, A. M. Brooks, Mrs. A. J. Brooks, Mrs. G. E. Bennett and child, E. C. Barrell, C. Brennan, R. S. Baker, F. S. Bell, Mrs. F. S. Bell, R. B. Booth, Mrs. R. B. Booth, Mrs. E. F. Bishop, Eugene Brouse, Mrs. G. J. Becker, C. H. Cooke, Mrs. C. H. Cooke, Mrs. S. A. Chaffin, Mrs. H. F. Collins, A. A. Cotton, J. L. Cockburn, Mrs. J. L. Cockburn, Miss E. Donnell, Dr. M. R. Edwards, J. Filins, R. C. Fisher, Miss L. Fleming, W. W. Giddings, Mrs. W. W. Giddings, Miss R. Goodman, C. P. Gibbons, Mrs. C. P. Gibbons, Lady B. Hammond Graessle, E. Hammond Graessle, Mrs. J. M. Gresham, Miss L. M. Gresham, Fred A. Hazard, John Hind, Mrs. John Hind, Miss Muriel Hind, C. W. Hough, Mrs. C. W. Hough, Geo. B. Isenbarg, Miss H. W. Johnson, Mrs. G. W. Kirkaldy and child, A. E. Keeline, Mrs. A. R. Keeline, E. F. Lehnart, Miss A. Linne, Mrs. Stanley Livingston and two children, Miss M. E. Mower, Capt. Wm. Matson, N. T. Mason, Mrs. N. T. Mason, J. S. McCandless, Mrs. J. S. McCandless, James McLaren, Mrs. James McLaren, R. H. McElwee, Mrs. R. H. McElwee and maid, G. K. McDonald, H. P. Nagel, Mrs. H. P. Nagel, Miss Clara Nagel, Miss Helen Kevel, Miss E. Olsen, Capt. W. P. Platt, Miss C. Payments, S. L. Prentiss, Mrs. S. L. Prentiss, Mrs. F. J. Patterson and two children, Mrs. E. K. Rice, Mrs. M. R. Rodriguez, Mrs. B. W. Rice, R. P. Robinson, Stephen Smith, H. Sadler, Mrs. H. Sadler, Miss L. Sadler, F. Q. Stovov, Mrs. C. H. Smith, A. Stein, Mrs. A. Stein, Mrs. H. A. Townsend, S. S. Taber, Mrs. S. S. Taber, S. Taber, H. V. Turner, E. B. Van Winkle, Mrs. E. B. Van Winkle, Mrs. J. H. Wear, Mrs. C. Watson, Bishop G. M. Williams, John Waterhouse, Mrs. John Waterhouse, H. Wittenberg, Mrs. H. Wittenberg, R. Wittenberg, M. Wittenberg.

Per str. W. G. Hall, for Kona ports, March 30.—Miss Alice Cooke, Miss Scharsch, M. Quinn, D. Baldwin, Mrs. H. von Holt.

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BESIEGE SENATE IN WAR ON BILL

(Continued from Page One.) One Clause Saved.

One arrangement he approved was that all the tools of the poi trade should be sterilized every time they are used. He stated that his clients had no objection to this.

But he bitterly opposed the issuance of county licenses for poi shops by the board of supervisors and at the same time give the board of health the power to revoke them.

"We want to deal with one crowd," he declared in emphatic tones. Senator Chillingworth questioned him as to the feeling on cement floors and walls. The attorney replied that the manufacturers did not so much object to the floor being of cement, but they did to making the walls of that material. Also he opposed the cement walls between the poi shops and the sleeping quarters.

That Sanitary Opinion. But what riled Mr. Atkinson was the possible "opinion" of the board of health. It seemed as though this "opinion" was the stumbling block in the whole question of territorial harmony and poi.

All of a sudden he remembered the stables. "As for those unsanitary stables and abattoirs, they should be treated just the same as we are and be removed if unsanitary."

"But how would you find out if they are unsanitary if there is no 'opinion' to decide?" asked Senator Brown. "Let them be cited to appear in court and adduce proof," was the proud reply.

Dual Authority Scare. Then he switched over to what he called the "dual authority" of the board of supervisors and the board of health, and declared that it would create discord between the county and the Territory.

"The county now has the power to regulate sanitary matters under the law of 1909," he declared. "The time has come to vest the sanitary authority in one, not both."

President Mott-Smith, of the board of health, explained the jurisdiction which would prevail under the proposed system between the Territory and the counties.

Then former Supervisor Aylett talked for a long time. He favored screens and control by the supervisors. But it was Attorney Achi who wore out the acoustic properties of the senate chamber. He was finally stopped, but not before he had gone into a history of the smallpox epidemic of 1853, recited the legislation of 1858, explained the laws passed in 1900, told of the poi bills of 1905 and detailed the expenditures under the laws of 1909. He believed the present bill ought to be tabled.

Bluffing the Legislature. But it was when he accused the present board of health of creating a scare because it did not get sufficient appropriations that things began to get interesting. He stated that during all these years, of which he had given the history, the poi shops had not been closed, because there was always some appropriation for poi inspectors—and he enumerated the appropriations—but lately the money for these inspectors had been cut off and the poi shops were closed.

"There is something behind all this," he declared, "and Mr. Mott-Smith is only bluffing the legislature." Senator Judd "called down" Achi, stating that it was the bill that was under discussion.

Former Senator Coehlo described the sad situation of poi makers in other islands and nearly wept. Mayor Fern also took a hand and opposed the proposition to vest sanitary powers in "dual authority." He thought that it should all repose in the "board of supervisors and the mayor."

Mott-Smith Replies. President Mott-Smith in a dignified talk explained just what the position of the board of health is and what its duties are.

"The duties of the board of health are to protect the lives of the people of Hawaii Territory and this bill comes before the legislature for that purpose and we have no ulterior motive."

And that was all the reference he made to the wild charge of "bluffing" the legislature.

He told briefly of the epidemic of cholera in 1895 and compared the number of deaths then, about sixty, from one infected spot, with the poi shops open, while this year with eight infected centers and the poi shops closed there were only twenty-two deaths. He stated the bill was solely for the good of the people.

"Do you think we have made all of this trouble for fun?" he asked.

His Valetictory. He reaffirmed the assertion that there was no question for any conflict in authority and stated that it is time to "put our house in order."

"It is time to put away petty jealousies," he asserted, "and to work together and conserve the health of the future and thus prevent cholera, plague and other oriental diseases appearing in the Territory."

After some more discussion the judiciary committee felt that it had all the information available and called a halt, about dark.

Tired and dusty, a party were returning by train from a holiday trip. Simkins, a little bald man, sat himself down to read, but dropped off to sleep. On the rack was a ferocious snub in a bucket, and when Simkins went to sleep the snub woke up, and finding things dull in the bucket started exploring.

By careful navigation Mr. Crab reached the edge of the rack. Down it fell, striking on Simkins' shoulder, and it grabbed the man's ear to steady itself. The passengers held their breath and waited for developments, but Simkins only shook his head and said: "That's no, Sarah, I tell you I have been at the office all the evening!"—Idaho.

THE OLD STORY. Tired and dusty, a party were returning by train from a holiday trip. Simkins, a little bald man, sat himself down to read, but dropped off to sleep. On the rack was a ferocious snub in a bucket, and when Simkins went to sleep the snub woke up, and finding things dull in the bucket started exploring.

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HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, Thursday, March 30, 1911.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, PRICE, and other market data. Includes entries for Hawaiian Sugar, Kona Sugar, and various bonds.

\$3.125 on \$100 paid. Redeemable at 103 at maturity. \$70 shares treat 15000 shares treasury stock.

Semion Sales. 5. Olaa, 4.75. Between Boards. 200 Oahu Sug. Co., 28; 20 Pain, 155; 15 Haku, 155; 25 Brewery, 20.

Sugar Quotations. March 30, 1911. 88 Analysis Beets, 10s. 3d.

WHEN IS A STORE NOT AN EMPORIUM. KOHALA CAMP BOSS FALLS INTO LAW'S GRASP ON NICE QUESTION.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.) HILO, March 29.—When is a store not a store? That is the question that is now worrying several people around the North Kohala district.

The facts of the matter are as follows: Treasurer Swain has been in the Kohala district for the past week or so, and he has been very successful in collecting delinquent license fees. Over four hundred dollars have been gathered for the county, and all was going on well till a Chinese, who is boss of some forty laborers, and who also collects the wages of the men and pays them after making certain deductions, refused to see why he should pay a license fee for the store he is running in his camp.

The Chinese declared that he only sold goods to his own men, and that that did not make him a storekeeper in the full meaning of the word. It is alleged that he not only supplies goods to his gang, but also to outsiders. The county treasurer claimed that the license should be paid, and when the man refused to pay had him arrested.

It is alleged that Manager Watt came to the man's aid and had him hauled out in the sum of fifty dollars. The case came up before the magistrate of North Kohala, and, on the application of the defense, a remand till April 15 was granted. It is stated that an attorney from Honolulu is to appear for the Chinese on that date, and that the affair will be fought out at length.

In the meantime the question of whether a man who supplies goods for money is a storekeeper or not remains to be settled. County Attorney Heers will appear for the county on April 15, and the result of the case will be awaited with interest.

BEST LIMENTIN. Slight accidents and injuries are a frequent occurrence on the farm and in the work shop. A cut or bruise which is often the cause of much annoyance and loss of time, may be cured in about one-third the time usually required by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm as soon as the injury is received. There is no danger of blood poisoning resulting from an injury when this liniment is applied before the parts become inflamed and swollen. For sale by all druggists. Brown, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Getting Baggage Out. The transport Crook was a busy center all day yesterday owing to the vast amount of parson baggage being taken out of the hotel and loaded into cars to be sent out to Schofield Barracks. A large detachment of the men was sent to Schofield yesterday to handle baggage as it arrives and the rest of the troops for that post will probably be sent today. The Crook will probably unload the baggage and lumber for the Post Roper building at the Bishop wharf.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure. The only baking powder made from Royal's Grains. No Alum, No Lime Phosphate.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE THIRD CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII. AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Charles R. Blacow, Deceased. Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Allowance of Final Accounts, Distribution and Discharge.

On reading and filing the Petition and Accounts of Josephine H. Blacow, administratrix of the Estate of Charles R. Blacow, wherein she asks to be allowed \$578.47 and she charges herself with \$178.57, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging her and her sureties from all further responsibility as such Administratrix:

It is ordered, that Saturday, the 6th day of May, A. D. 1911, at ten o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of said Court at Kailua, Island of Hawaii, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition and Accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. Also that notice of this Order shall be published once a week in the Hawaiian Gazette, a newspaper, printed and published in Honolulu, for three successive weeks, the last publication to be not less than ten days previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Kailua, this 17th day of March, 1911. (Signed) JOHN ALBERT MATTHEWMAN, Judge, Circuit Court, Third Circuit. (Seal) Attest: (Signed) JAMES AKO, Clerk.

The foregoing is a full and correct copy of the original. JAMES AKO, Clerk. March 24, 31; April 7, 14.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Jacinta Amelia DeMello, deceased, and all persons having claims against the said Estate are required to present the same, duly authenticated with proper vouchers, if any exist, to the undersigned at his residence at Honolulu, North Kona, County and Territory of Hawaii, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred.

Dated, March 24, 1911. (Signed) MAHANO DEMELLO, Administrator of the Estate of Jacinta Amelia DeMello, deceased. 3529—March 24, 31; April 7, 14, 21.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. The undersigned having been duly appointed Executrix with the will annexed of the estate of Rebecca Hall Weeks, deceased, hereby gives notice to all creditors of said deceased to present their claims, duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, to her at her home at Kailakeka, Hawaii, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice, said date being March 3rd, 1911, or the same will be forever barred.

Kailakeka, February 27th, 1911. (Signed) MRS. ELLEN WASSMAN, Executrix with the will annexed of the estate of Rebecca Hall Weeks, deceased. 3529.—March 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

The Board of Survey. Capt. T. K. Clark and Alex. Lyle, appointed as a board of survey to inspect the barkentine James Johnson, have completed their work and yesterday turned in a report to the local agents, Hind, Rolf & Co. They state that the barkentine is in fine shape, and that her masts and rigging are good, and that with a few minor repairs and a few nails she is all right to go to San Francisco. Their report has been forwarded to the insurance underwriters at San Francisco. Under the circumstances, the statements of those who have traveled aboard the vessel from Australia and have seen her in place and have feared that she would not meet the next gauge so safely, have been declared incorrect by the two members of the board. Mrs. Jensen, who has sailed the sea for many years, declared the vessel was unsafe, at least in Guthrie's hands. She saw the vessel in gauge, believes the vessel is in a weak state.

Getting Baggage Out. The transport Crook was a busy center all day yesterday owing to the vast amount of parson baggage being taken out of the hotel and loaded into cars to be sent out to Schofield Barracks. A large detachment of the men was sent to Schofield yesterday to handle baggage as it arrives and the rest of the troops for that post will probably be sent today. The Crook will probably unload the baggage and lumber for the Post Roper building at the Bishop wharf.