

CANADIANS TURN DOWN RECIPROCITY OFFER BY OVERWHELMING MAJORITY

Conservative Landslide Drives Laurier out of Power—Seven Cabinet Ministers Among the Fallen.

Practically All Canada Against a Wider Trade With United States—R. L. Borden, Prime Minister

MONTREAL, Quebec, September 22.—By the biggest majority ever recorded in Canada in any election the voters yesterday turned down the offer of the United States to enter into a reciprocity agreement, the defeat of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party, running on a reciprocity platform, being complete and absolute.

Practically every one of the nine Provinces repudiated the reciprocity plan and gave majorities to the Conservatives. In the landslide seven cabinet ministers were defeated in their constituencies, while Robert L. Borden, the Conservative leader, against whom a fierce campaign had been carried on in Halifax, carried that city by a majority of 200.

Liberal Defeat a Rout.

The Liberals, with four victories behind them, entered the campaign with a majority of forty-one, believing that they had a popular cause which would sweep the country and land them again in power with an increased majority. The issue was reciprocity, on the Liberal side, with imperial trade as the slogan of the Conservatives. Sir Wil-



HON. RICHARD L. BORDEN, Successful leader of the Canadian Conservatives, who will be called upon to form a new cabinet, of which he will be prime minister.

frid Laurier staked his political fortunes on the desire of Canada to open up for Canadian trade the markets of the United States; Mr. Borden taking the stand that reciprocity was the entering wedge to annexation and the first dropping away of the connection of the Dominion with the British Empire.

Borden for Prime Minister.

The full returns last night show how complete the Conservative victory and the defeat of reciprocity has been. From a minority of forty-one, the Conservatives emerge from the battle of the ballots with a majority of fifty, the returns being: Conservatives, 131; Liberals, 81, with five constituencies to hear from.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, according to usage, will now resign from the premiership and Mr. Borden will be called upon by Earl Grey, the governor-general, to form a ministry. The Conservative policy will then be carried out, which means that the offer of reciprocity passed by the American congress in special session will not be considered at all when the twelfth parliament convenes next month. The Borden policy is one of the closed door against United States trade and trade expansion with the Empire. Government elevators and government-owned terminal facilities, with a government-owned railroad to Hudson Bay to facili-

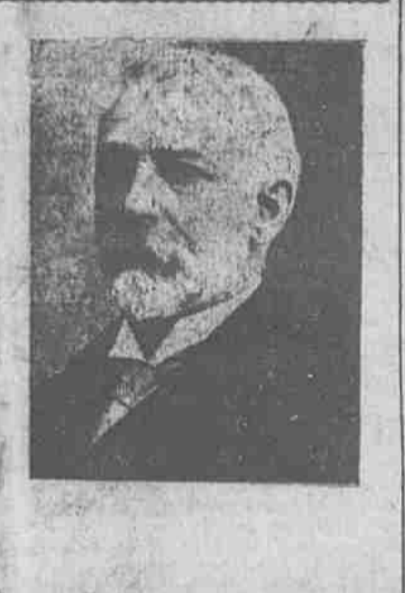


CANADIAN HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT, OTTAWA.



SIR WILFRID LAURIER, Defeated premier, who went down on the American reciprocity question.

tate the export of grain to British ports are a part of the general trade expansion means promised. Sir Wilfrid to Retire. It is possible that the veteran Liberal leader will take no further active part in Canadian politics, having an-



HON. W. S. FIELDING, Canadian finance minister, who negotiated the reciprocity agreement with Secretary Knox.

nounced during the campaign that the defeat of reciprocity would drive him out of public life. He has been premier since 1896. In the last election, that of 1908, the Liberals carried the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

"JACKASS BATTERY" PERFORMS EVOLUTION WHICH ASTONISHES HAWAIIAN GUARD SEVEN

The national guardsmen encamped at Camp Macomb near Schofield Barracks, have learned to respect the famous "Jackass Battery" attached to the Field Artillery stationed at Leilehua, for on Wednesday they witnessed a maneuver by this mountain battery which fairly astonished them. The guardsmen saw a cloud of dust along a train near a gulch and then perceived that the cloud was raised by the mules of the "Jackass Battery" galloping steadily but under discipline, each carrying portions of a gun and its carriage. Arriving at the edge of a gulch the

mules were brought to standstill and before some of the guardsmen could say "Jack Robinson" the straps were unbuckled, wheels, axles and guns were removed from the trappings of the quarter deck of the army's best friends, and in a twinkling of an eye the guns were ready for service, and could have cleaned out the gulch or swept the opposite side of an enemy. The guardsmen also saw the field artillery maneuvering and were particularly impressed with an eschelon movement which gave the maneuver a spectacular display. The companies now on duty at Camp Macomb return on Saturday and on Monday the last two Honolulu companies of the First Regiment, N. G. H., go into camp for a week.

SAND ISLAND IS NOW CABLE TERMINAL FOR PART OF THE ARMY FIRE CONTROL

Excavations under way on Sand Island in the last day or two aroused much interest among waterfronters and it was thought that the army engineers were preparing to establish more fortifications at the mouth of the channel, to correspond with those on the opposite side at Fort Armstrong. The excavation work, however, turns out to be under way for the land terminal of a part of the fire control system of the army extending from Diamond Head to Pearl Harbor. The cable runs

from Waikiki, near Fort De Russy, in the water bordering the shore and comes to the surface again on Sand Island. It was proposed at one time that Sand Island be converted into an arsenal or reserve for ammunition, but as each post is well equipped with storing places such an institution would be unnecessary on Sand Island. The inner point of Sand Island, which was brought above the reefs with the dredgings from the harbor, is the site of the lighthouse and this is practically the only structure of any consequence on the island.

"HOMEWARD BOUNDERS" ON THE ANNAPOLIS PREPARING TO GIVE A "HOMBRE" NIGHT

A smoker for the "Homeward Bounders of 1911" aboard the United States gunboat Annapolis, which arrived yesterday from Pago Pago, the way "home" to Mare Island, will be given on board that ship on the evening of September 23, when about one hundred and twenty-five guests will be expected by the bluejackets. The Hawaiian band will be on hand to participate in the entertainment, and the crew expect that this

smoker will be long remembered by those fortunate enough to be included in the Annapolis' "490." The hosts on this occasion will be the crew and W. Medovich, chief commissary. Plans were well projected yesterday, to make this an occasion of great merriment, and as it will be a "hombre" affair, the gunboat will be enveloped in a blue haze of smoke from Manila Perfectos. The invitations will be out in a day or two.

SAMOAN MAIDS DANCED FAREWELL

Annapolis Sailors Given Great Send-off by Belles of the Southern Seas.

Flying a two hundred and eighty-foot "Homeward Bound" pennant, the trim little American gunboat Annapolis entered the harbor from Pago Pago, Samoa, yesterday morning and moored at the naval wharf after saluting the flag of Rear-Admiral Cowles, U. S. N., commandant of the naval station. The little vessel was wreathed in smoke as she came up the harbor and looked more like a private yacht of a millionaire than a dangerous warship.

The Annapolis was relieved at Pago Pago as the station ship for the little naval force maintained on Tutuila by the American government, by the gunboat Princeton, which passed through Honolulu en route. The Princeton arrived on August 31 and transferred stores and crews to the Annapolis, and on September 9 the Annapolis left Pago Pago for Honolulu and Mare Island.

The Annapolis has been on the Samoan station since early in 1907 and is in need of an overhauling, which she will receive at Mare Island, where she will probably be put out of commission. Welcome and Farewell.

September 4 was a gay and festive day at Pago Pago, for the natives from the villages far and near gathered to do honor to the officers and crews of both vessels, as a welcome to the Princeton and those whom she brought. The feast was the native "fa-fa," corresponding with the Hawaiian luau. On the afternoon of September 8 the "taupau," or midnights of the villages, congregated at Pago Pago, where one of the largest "siwa-siwa" dances was given in honor of the departing officers and crew of the Annapolis. This was a wonderful dance to the new-comers and greatly appreciated by the crew of the Annapolis, who had been on the station for a few years. As the dances were from different villages, officers of the Princeton were chosen as judges, to make awards. This was done because they were all new and knew nothing of the dance.

On the day following at four in the afternoon, the "Fita-Fita" (soldier) company of seventy-two stalwart Samoans marched to the wharf, headed by its own band, where they maneuvered, the band playing finally "Home, Sweet Home," and as the Annapolis turned her bow towards "home" the crew broke out a handsome 280-foot homeward pennant, which is one of the prized possessions. The Annapolis is scheduled to leave for San Francisco and Mare Island on September 28.

"Fita-Fita" Company.

"The 'Fita-Fitas' are among the finest looking soldiers you would want to see anywhere," said a bluejacket of the Annapolis yesterday. "They are big, fine looking fellows and drill as if they always were drilled under Uncle Sam's tactics. They wear navy undershirts, dark lawa-lawas or waistbands, shirts of turkey red and go barefooted. But I don't remember that they had any target practise during the whole time I was down there, and if a Pisco schoolboy with a bean shooter charged them I believe they would take to the bushes."

Mosquitoes That Bugle.

A short time ago the Annapolis cruised over to the Island of Savaii, where the volcano has been erupting lava into the sea for about five years. The men went ashore and journeyed up to the rim of the crater where they could see the wonderful demonstration. They found that the lava was not traveling overland, but under the cooled crust and appeared in the sea some distance from the original shore line. The German government had erected sheds on the slope of the mountain for the accommodation of the bluejackets. "But what we found most interesting was the size of the mosquitoes," said a bluejacket. "They were each actually as big as your fist, and instead of singing, they play a bugle which can be heard all over the island, and our government blankets were bored through and through by them. I don't know what Uncle Sam will say when he takes a look at these blankets. We couldn't help it, though."

The Ship's Officers.

The officers of the Annapolis are as follows: Commander C. H. Hayes, commanding; Lieut. J. F. Green, executive officer; Lieut. J. G. Taffinder, Assistant Surgeon; Cottle, Assistant Paymaster; Westlake, Ensign; C. C. Clark, Midshipman; Trever, Midshipman; Johnson, and Pay Clerk Smith, the latter a passenger.

The Annapolis is of the class of vessels which also includes the Princeton, Wickburg and Newport. She was launched in 1896 and is therefore 15 years old. She has a normal displacement of 1,000 tons and a complement of 125. Her length is 168 feet and her armament comprises four six-pounders. Her armor is nil. She has a speed of twelve knots and is a considerably more economical steamer than the others. The Annapolis was built at Elizabethport, New Jersey.

BIG TRUST REORGANIZING.

NEW YORK, September 2.—The reorganization of the alleged steel trust is progressing.

PRESIDENT TAFT EXPRESSES SORROW

Had Hoped for the Success of Reciprocity for Sake of Both Countries.

ANNEXATION TALK "BOSH"

News of Liberal Defeat Comes to Chief Executive at Banquet.

KALAMAZOO, Michigan, September 22.—During the banquet tendered to President Taft last evening in this city the news of the defeat of the Liberals in Canada and the practical defeat of the reciprocity agreement was announced. The President declared that he was disappointed in the result of the Canadian election, upon which depended the success of reciprocity between that country and the United States.

Had Hoped For Success.

He had hoped, said the President, for success in order to prove the correctness of his judgment that the reciprocity agreement would be a good thing for both countries. He stigmatized all the annexation talk in Canada, promulgated by the Conservatives for political reasons, as "bosh."

Explains His Vetoes.

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan, September 21.—President Taft, on his continental tour, spoke here today, his speech being an explanation and defense of his vetoes of the wool, cotton and farmers' free list bills.

RECOVER TREASURE IN STEAMER WRECK

SEATTLE, Washington, September 22.—Divers have recovered gold from the wreck of the steamship Ramona valued at \$150,000. The first installment of the treasure has arrived at this port. The steamer itself is reported to be a total loss. The Ramona was on the way from Nome to Puget Sound ports and ran on the rocks at the entrance of the inland route near Queen Charlotte Sound one night during calm weather. The passengers were rescued in the boats and had a severe experience before reaching the southern Alaska coast.

PACIFIC FLEET MAY COME NEXT WINTER

WASHINGTON, September 21.—The Pacific cruiser fleet will probably cruise after its return from Hawaii January 15.

Admiral Cowles has received the following cablegram from Rear-Admiral Thomas, commanding the Pacific fleet: "Hawaiian cruise postponed until after target practise. Date indefinite." The target practise begins on November 15.

STRIKE OF SPANISH WORKMEN SERIOUS

MADRID, Spain, September 21.—Thirty thousand members of the building trades unions went out on strike here today, adding to the growing unrest. The disorders have become very serious.

FARMERS PEDDLED VOTES.

BROOKHAVEN, Massachusetts, September 21.—Indictments will be issued for ten farmers charged with selling their votes in the election here.

STEEL STOCK SLUMPS.

NEW YORK, September 21.—A slump in the steel market took steel stock down 5 1/2 points today.

SUGAR JUMPS SEVENTEEN POINTS IN OPEN MARKET

NEW YORK, September 22.—Raw sugar is up seventeen points. Cuba centrifugal sixty-six six degrees quoted at 59c, the highest in years.

PRACTICAL PLAN TO BRING RELIEF

New Sewer System Will Soon Be Installed in Monoa Valley.

Manoa Valley is to be connected with the city sewer department within three months and preliminary steps toward accomplishing that sanitary reform will be taken this morning, under the direction of Superintendent of Public Works Campbell, acting on a strong recommendation of the board of health made yesterday, the necessity for the extension of the system to the valley being urgent owing to the overflow of cesspools on the premises of the Mid-Pacific Institute, where about three hundred students are enrolled.

The Mid-Pacific Institute voluntarily offered to bear a portion of the expense, and while directly benefited by such extension, the entire valley will, in a measure, profit by the opportunity to connect up with the sewer system.

The cost of putting in a connecting sewer pipe line from Bingham street, Punahou, along Wilder avenue and up through Marquessville and into Manoa proper to the Mid-Pacific Institute will be in the neighborhood of \$10,000, and toward this the institute contributes directly, and without any strings, restrictions or recommendations the sum of \$3,500 in cash.

Plans for Relief.

Representing the institute, Messrs. Frank Damon, Willard Brown, Mr. Merrill and R. H. Trent appeared before the board yesterday afternoon to make known their position in the matter, as the board of health had taken steps to have the institute comply with the regulations governing the disposition of sewage, their cesspools having overflowed and additional pools failed to carry off the waste. The institute found itself in a predicament and was confronted with a condition which it could not well remedy, as there is no sewer line it could connect up with. R. H. Trent was spokesman for the institute representatives. He stated that many cesspools had been dug, with no good effect. Other methods had been considered and the septic tank was given due consideration, but this would not only be expensive but would

SIERGE IS RAISED; FOREIGNERS SAFE

CHUNGKING, China, September 22.—Word has been received in this city that the siege of Chingtu, in the Province of Szechuen, has been raised and that the foreigners who remained bottled up in that city are safe. The news has caused much satisfaction in the foreign colony here, which has recently been augmented by refugees from Chingtu. It is believed that the foreigners now in Chingtu will leave for this city or for Hankow. It is stated that the siege was raised by 1,500 regular troops, who made forced marches to reach the city in time to save it from capture and sack. *****

entail a long delay until it was completed and then there was the possibility of its not proving capable of doing what was expected of it. The institute officials doubted the wisdom of adopting the septic tank plan.

Their last proposition was to run a pipe line down the valley to connect with the King street sewer trunk line and to that end they had negotiated with the department of public works to see if some plan could be adopted to carry this suggestion into operation. A satisfactory plan had been worked out and the institute stood ready to contribute immediately \$3,500 in cash. He thought it might cost \$10,000, but it was a case in which the valley, or at least the College Hills section, would be benefited.

He believed that Manoa was especially in need of a sewerage system and thought this was an opportunity to make the connection. There were about 300 students in the school, and in that respect the institute was relieving the government of the necessity of educating these youths, all of whom would otherwise take up so much room in the public schools, which were already overcrowded. On that ground alone, said Mr. Trent, the government could well appreciate the soundness of the request.

Scheme Is Practical.

Superintendent Campbell followed with a statement as to the feasibility of the plan. By connecting with Bingham street and bringing a cast iron pipe line out on the surface of one or two roads whose grade was now too low, and then on entering the hill district to make a deep cut in order that the valley end of the line would be

(Continued on Page Eight.)

SIX HITS AND FOUR CLOSE SHOTS

First Target Practise With Full Charges of Fort Ruger Mortars Shows Fitness.

ARTILLERYMEN ARE PLEASED

Shooting Delayed by Fouled Lines of Navajo—Many Watched Flight of Shells.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Without having complete data at hand I am almost certain the mortars give the Fort Ruger companies seventy-five per cent of hits out of the ten shots fired at a moving target. The shooting was quite satisfactory. —Major Timberlake, C. A. C., U. S. A.

The entangling of the hawsers of the tug Navajo with the two raft targets yesterday caused a delay of about two hours, necessitating a postponement of the first record firing of the coast defense mortars until afternoon. It was demonstrated when the firing did start that the mortars at Diamond Head could speedily sink a hostile warship approaching the shores of Oahu within the limit of their zones of fire.

Ten hits in ten shots is the off-hand record which Major Timberlake, Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army, claimed for companies One Hundred and Five and One Hundred and Fifty-nine with the 12-inch mortars of Battery Harlow, Fort Ruger, yesterday afternoon immediately after the ten projectiles had been fired in a fraction less than ten minutes at a small target towed at a rate of seven miles an hour by the United States naval tug Navajo, in zone four, which is about three miles off Diamond Head. The official report is not yet made.

Six sure hits were claimed by the artillerymen who watched the play of the great thousand-pound projectiles around the rapidly moving raft, while all the officers and men felt very much elated for this was the first actual test of the guns aimed at an object in the battle zone simulating a hostile ship. They fairly stated that, with so many shots falling from the skies so close, a hostile vessel would have left the scene of action and shown a pair of heels that could not be followed by mortars, or would have gone down.

For the first time in the history of the American occupation of the Hawaiian Islands, actual target practice was held yesterday forenoon and afternoon, by the coast defense mortars. Four shots were fired as trial shots to determine the reliability of the powder and to test the wind, temperature and other features which enter into the range finding, and an average was struck from these, upon which the firing of the subsequent ten record shots was based.

Owing to the tug fouling the tow-raft and the anchored target, and the time necessary to straighten out this trouble, the firing of the ten record shots did not commence until nearly two o'clock, concluding at three minutes to the hour. There was an exultant whoop among the artillerymen when the tentative results were made known, for the artillerymen in the two mortar pits knew nothing until then of the result of each shot, hidden as they were in the pits on the northern slope of the crater of Diamond Head, whose rim rises several hundred feet above the battery station.

But half a mile away, in the cement galleries in the peak of Diamond Head, officers and men watching the splash of each shot, figured almost instantly the distances each fell from the raft and whether it could be constituted a "hit."

A "hit" in artillery parlance is a shot which falls within a radius of fifty yards, with the raft forming the center of the circle. Several of those projectiles fired yesterday would have struck a battleship had she been steaming along in that fourth zone. The projectiles are like bolts from the sky, for, after leaving the mouths of the mortars, they rise about two miles and then drop. While the sides of the ships have been made as strong as several thicknesses of the finest worked steel produced can make them, the decks are not so well protected, and a projectile falling from a great height would plunge through the deck and, exploding, tear out the vitals of a ship.

Distinguished Spectators.
The first war shots of the mortars—the first four—which were not fired until about ten o'clock, were witnessed by a distinguished gathering, including Gen. M. M. Macomb, U. S. A., commanding the District of Hawaii; his aide, Lieutenant Andrews; Major Campbell, chief of staff; Major Neville of the marine corps; Major Davis, commissary department; several officers from various commands on this island; Chief Justice A. G. M. Robertson, Justice De Bolt, Justice Perry, Judge J. L. Whitney of the circuit court; Congressman Kahn of California, Secretary of the Territory Mott Smith, S. M. Damon, Rev. W. D. Westervelt, Charles F. Wood of Philadelphia, A. H. Dondoro, J. B. Galt, L. T. Peck, Dr. C. B. Cooper, J. A. Gilman, Superintendent of Public Works Campbell and Major Wooten, Corps of Engineers. Many ladies were also present, including Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Westervelt and Miss Bright.

At two o'clock this afternoon the trial and record shooting will be resumed with the range at 7,500 yards. Major Timberlake was in full charge

FORT RUGER BUILDINGS ASSUMING SHAPE; MODELED FOR A NEW ENGLAND CLIMATE

Captain Edwards, constructing quartermaster, U. S. A., in charge of the construction of the new post buildings at Fort Ruger, is making good progress and has completed the ordnance and engine shop and assistant commissary depot on the Battery Harlow side of the Diamond Head road. On the Fort Ruger proper side near the large three-story, two company barracks is rapidly approaching the completion stage. This building is long and of good depth and has pleasing architectural lines.

On the bluff above, close to where the tents of the men have been set up, three buildings, each two stories in height, are almost completed. The one nearest the road is for the commanding officer and the next two are for officers of each of the two companies respectively, and the fourth will be for bachelor officers of the garrison.

Every one of the buildings is being built on new ideas which are being put into use practically for the first time by Captain Edwards. The framework of the buildings is covered with iron mesh and into this cement is shot by a "cement gun," through which the cement is forced by compressed air. The result is a building that is fire, insect and water proof.

It is said, however, that the architects at Washington have given Fort Ruger buildings which are based on what would be needed at Fort Lawton

or somewhere along the bleak and cold New England coast and that the dining room is provided with only one window and that opens on the porch. The dining room will be one of the darkest in the building.

Army officers generally are prone to criticize the Army authorities at Washington for failing to recognize that each climate requires a special architecture of its own and that buildings which will be models at some northern post are absolutely fatal for a climate such as prevails in Hawaii.

It is said also that the buildings of the model post at Fort Shafter were originally designed so that ferns could be put in the cellars.

In line with this idea officers are beginning to realize that an army supply corps would be better for the army and the government than the present independent departments of the quartermaster, commissary and many others, and would prevent waste.

For instance, a post in Florida needed flour and it was up to the commissary-general's department to get it as low as possible. He bought it in New York for eleven cents less than it could have been picked up in Florida. The commissary department had done well and looked to Uncle Sam for a pat on the back.

The quartermaster-general, on the other hand, had to ship that stuff down to Florida and the cost not only ate up what the commissary saved, but when delivered in Florida it cost more than if it had been actually bought there. And so on.

view from the base of the bowl-like crater. Upon that summit stood artillerymen with signal flags, and near them was a wireless mast, not in use, as the wireless plant on the Navajo is out of commission.

THE INITIAL TARGET PRACTISE AT FORT RUGER

(By a Staff Observer.)

The fact that eight great twelve-inch mortars, established in two pits, one on each side of what appears to be a pilot house, could be fired merely by directions which appear suddenly in big figures in a port hole below the pilot house, and that the projectiles fly two miles into the air, passing over the extinct crater of Diamond Head, to fall nearly three miles away within a few feet of their target, a raft eight by eight feet, with not a man at the guns able to see what he is firing at, seems a marvel of mechanical science and mathematics. The men down in the pits handle and have the feel of the guns, while those far up above the sea in the fire control station, nearly eight hundred feet above its level, work with pencil and paper, and, without the feel of the guns telephone aiming directions so exactly that few projectiles are wasted.

Four preliminary shots were fired yesterday to test several things. One was to test a blend of the powder from the magazines. The sea is marked with semicircles on the artilleryman's map, each circle represents a zone. In the magazines powder is stored, a certain strength to reach each zone. That powder has been stored for months and to test its efficiency a blend of all zone powders was made for the trial shots.

The first shot sent the projectile 110 yards over and twenty-five to the left of the target. The succeeding three shots were narrowed down and the shells came close to the target, which had been anchored.

Following the four trial shots several of the visitors received permission to enter the crater and go up to the observatory. There was the hasty run through the long tunnel by which means all entry to the crater is now made.

The crater opens out inside like a great bowl and is a vast interior, large enough to hold two or three Kaimuki. It is hot traveling along the dusty road in this extinct crater, and it was because of the prevalent heat that the interior was not selected as a garrison site for troops. No wind seems to sweep that dusty plain, devoid of water. On the side opposite to the entrance tunnel, one comes to a trail out along the ridges which lead to the uppermost lip. To keep one from falling an iron railing has been established along the entire route which zigzags back and forth, passing a concrete electric power-house, which supplies the current for the fire control cables and which will be powerful enough to also supply the cables which will eventually connect up this fire control station with the batteries at Waikiki, Honolulu and Pearl Harbor.

Then a larger concrete house is passed, built over a gulch, looking like a Swiss house perched on the side of nothing. Then comes the famous cement staircase, so straight up that one feels as though he would fall backward if he did not hang on to the guard rail. At the top of this great flight one reads in the cement, 783555 feet, and one does not marvel at the great number of feet he has climbed, but he discovers that the figures are divided by a mark and after all he has climbed up only 783 feet and a fraction over six inches.

Entering a cement-lined tunnel at nearly 800 feet above sea level one reaches the foot of a spiral staircase, one flight up opens into a branch tunnel leading to an observatory room which is fitted with telescopes and gauges, manufactured especially for fire control stations, fitted with devices to mark and record zones, azimuth and several other mysterious muffs and mats. There a dozen officers and men were on duty, some with telephone apparatus over their heads, all waiting through the slits between the cement ceilings and cement window openings, out over the sea where the tug Navajo looked like a launch. Then the spiral staircase took one to another story and at the end of the gallery a room similarly fitted with telescopes, etc., was entered, and this, too, was filled with officers and men. Returning to the spiral shaft, a ladder projected upward through a sort of skylight and, on emerging from this, one stood on the peak overlooking all the sea, with Melick dimly outlined across the channel, all Honolulu and the shore to Waianae stretched out in a magnificent baywise

view from the base of the bowl-like crater. Upon that summit stood artillerymen with signal flags, and near them was a wireless mast, not in use, as the wireless plant on the Navajo is out of commission.

The Navajo towed the red-flagged target along the course toward the fixed target. A shout went up the shaft to the signalmen to tell the tug to hit up to seven knots. The flags zigzagged and a red flag suddenly flaunted over the tug. Bells tinkled here and there in the galleries and fire control rooms, as there are telephones everywhere, the most complete system one could imagine. There are also strung wires everywhere. They seem to be in touch with everything around the crater.

Suddenly there was a grunt of disgust as an officer, peering through the telescopes, discovered that the two targets had come together and were hopelessly tangled. The tug pulled and yanked but the targets stuck and the anchored one followed the loose one. Then an aggravating delay of about two hours followed. The tug finally backed up to the two targets and men went upon the rafts and disentangled the hawsers, one apparently unwinding rope from under the tug's stern. The stern slapped up and down on the uneasy sea and the man was soured up and down as he worked. All could watch who had telescopes. Finally the targets were separated and the Navajo pointed off toward Koko Head.

Then there were signs of activity everywhere. Officers shouted and the telephones became busy. A wigwag was sent to Chief Gunner Babson, commanding the Navajo, to hit up to seven knots. The computations made and all was ready. But what about the artillery men down in the pits? They certainly had an agonizing wait. They did not know why there was so much delay. Then—

"Get ready," and certain mysterious figures went over the telephone line to the battery, to appear on one of the eyeball ports in the side of the pit. An officer read them, the gun swung round, the projectile was slammed home, the mortar muzzle elevated—

"Fire!" and every eye in the observatory galleries was directed toward the moving craft. A dull boom was heard far off and then comes the long wait of thirty-nine seconds.

"Splash," and the shot passed over the target, but in line with the battery. A minute later the order to fire was repeated. This shot fell on the seaward side; the third one over but a little closer to the raft. Number five splashed inside the course taken by the raft and a little to the left. The guns are closing in on the "hostile" ship. The sixth fell just in the wake of the raft, too close for its comfort had it been a live warship. Seven was inside, eight was just astern, and was called "a peach" by the assembled officers. Nine fell astern and to the right, and ten, went to the right and astern.

Those aboard the Navajo figured, tentatively, that there were six hits. It was good work.

MURDER CHARGE HEARD BY JURY

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Murder in the first degree, is the charge laid against a Korean named Chan Ik Hai. He was before Judge Cooper and a jury of the following yesterday morning: Edward B. Friel, Albert Ludloff, Spencer Bickerton, John S. Walker, George J. O'Neil, Edward C. Holstein, James Fenwick, Frank M. Bent, Daniel Yowell, B. R. Campbell, Hiram H. Kolenokou and John G. Rothwell.

The defendant was charged with having on June 10 last at Kahuku murdered Kim Young Sang with an instrument that was unknown to the prosecution.

Drs. Charles P. Durney and W. L. Moore gave evidence concerning their examination of the body, and a Filipino witness told of how he found the deceased.

Pictures of the house where the crime was alleged to have been committed, one of which showed Lorrin Andrews occupying a prominent position in the foreground, were put in as exhibits.

The case was adjourned until this morning. City Attorney Cathcart is appearing for the prosecution, and Attorneys L. Andrews and L. A. Dickey for the defense.

DELAY MEANS THAT PACIFIC FLEET MAY NOT COME TO HONOLULU AT ALL

WASHINGTON, September 20.—The sailing of the Pacific fleet to Hawaii for maneuvers has been delayed by instruction of President Taft, who has telegraphed the navy department to postpone the sailing date until after his arrival in San Francisco for the ceremony of turning the first sod on the Panama Exposition site.

In departmental circles here it is thought now that this postponement will result in the cancellation of all plans for the Hawaiian cruise, the nearness of the regular maneuver date making it inadvisable to send the cruisers and the torpedoers so far away as Honolulu.

CONGRESSMAN KAHN OFF FOR A DASH AROUND HAWAII AND TO THE VOLCANO

Congressman Kahn left yesterday for a dash through the Big Island, accompanied by L. A. Thurston and J. A. Kennedy. The party sailed by the Mauna Loa and will land today at Kailua, where an automobile will be waiting to take the three visitors to the volcano, arriving there this evening in time to visit the shrine of Pele. Tomorrow

morning the party will visit Oloa and proceed on to Hilo, where the board of trade will tender a banquet to Mr. Kahn. On Friday the party will go over the Hilo Railroad extension to the end and will then take an auto to Laupahoehoe, continuing, if the roads warrant the attempt, on to Kawaihae, where the party will board the Mauna Kea to return to Honolulu.

MODEL COMPANY A, SECOND INFANTRY, MAY INSTRUCT GUARD ON HAWAII

Company A, Second Infantry, U. S. A., now posing as the model company at Camp Macomb, near Leilehua, where the First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, is undergoing instruction under the direction of Captain Shuttleworth, Second Infantry, as instructor-inspector, may go to Maui and also to Hawaii, to act as the model company for both the Maui and the Hawaii companies of the national guard.

Macomb, U. S. A., district commander, and the approval of Colonel Mansfield, commanding the Second Infantry at Schofield Barracks, has been obtained.

Colonel Jones regards Company A as a model of model companies. It is under the command of Captain Cullison and has been a splendid model on which the guardsmen have been instructed in their outpost and extended order duties.

Camp Macomb at Leilehua will be continued all next week when the last two of the Honolulu companies will have their camp. The following week the Maui company goes into camp near Wailuku and the week following the Hilo company under Captain Pettey will camp.

PAVEMENT BIDS ARE PRESENTED

Three Contractors Submit Figures on Three Styles of Paving for Queen Street.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

There were but three bidders last evening on the contract to resurface Queen street between Fort and Alakea with a permanent pavement, John H. Wilson, J. A. Gilman and the Lord-Young Company being those who made tenders for the work.

Wilson offered to pave with asphalt-macadam, two inches thick, in two layers, with a wearing surface of two inches, for \$1.83 per square yard, and to put in the concrete base for \$16.90 per cubic yard, work to be completed in sixty days.

J. A. Gilman, representing the Bitulithic Paving Company, bid \$1.85 per square yard for bitulithic paving two inches thick, and would put in the concrete base for \$8.00 per cubic yard, time to complete work fourteen days, pavement guaranteed for five years. This bid provided for the taking off of the present surface and carting it to Bishop street.

Lord-Young Company bid \$1.40 on pure asphalt pavement two inches thick, \$9.00 per cubic yard for the concrete, work to be done in ninety days.

The bids were referred to the city engineer and the road committee for report.

Murray Absent.

There was a large attendance of spectators at the meeting last evening and all the supervisors were present with the exception of Harry Murray, whose chair at the council board was noticeable by its vacant expression.

There was a number of routine matters taken up before the bids were opened and then the meeting was thrown open to the visitors, several of whom had much to say, all looking for something from the board.

Kaimuki Station.

Kaimuki was to the front and center as usual with an account of the increased amount of taxes paid by the district and the need of a fire station in that part of the town.

Other parts of the city were heard from, also, and the members of the board told them what could be done to satisfy their wants and what could not be done.

Low on Vacation.

Supervisor Low told the board that he was going to take a vacation of three weeks from October 22, and that as this would be his last appearance he had a few verbal reports to make.

The first matter he touched upon was that of the Watertown school, and he told the board that Mr. Dillingham had offered a site and would build a schoolhouse to accommodate the pupils there for \$1000.

This amount could be paid by the county at the rate of \$75 per month and when it was all paid he would give a deed and clear title to the property.

Low said that he had been to Watertown yesterday and found between seventy-five and eighty children there for school, and that the Episcopal chapel which was being used for school purposes would accommodate but thirty-two pupils.

Something had to be done immediately, and he recommended that this offer from Mr. Dillingham be referred to the ways and means committee with power to act.

To Watch Autos.

One real job that Low handed the

board was the introduction of a resolution to the effect that the automobiles used by the county officials should all be equipped with speedometers and that the readings of these should be taken by the county clerk each day.

This was amended by McClellan to the effect that the readings be taken monthly, and was passed.

It was the object of Low in this matter to find out just how much each machine was costing the county for its operation and how much it was running on after curfew and Sunday "inspection" trips.

There was a rumor, also, said Low, that Hawaiian children had been crowded out of the schools this week and Japanese given their places. He did not think this could be so but wished the matter investigated, which was ordered done.

Ewa Roads.

According to the statement submitted to the board it cost \$2300 to run the road department at Ewa last month. Of this amount \$1863.35 went for labor, \$436.90 for material \$211.85 for superintendence, and \$446.06 for stables.

PREFERENTIAL RIGHTS ALL THRESHED OUT

Land Department Has Matter All Ready—Only Matter Now of Surveying the Land.

F. Schnaek, of the public lands department, who has been going over the applications for preferential rights in the Kapiolani Estate Panchbowli lands, has now concluded his work. He reports that of the two hundred and twenty-five applications, fully half of them will be granted without much trouble when the matter comes up before Land Commissioner C. S. Judd, who is at present absent from Honolulu, after the Kapiolani lease has run out, in some ten months.

Mr. Schnaek says that as the result of his work, there will be no necessity for Governor Frear to send for witnesses, except in some special instances. Land Commissioner Judd, according to Mr. Schnaek will take the matter up as early as he possibly can, and go right through with the applications. Any difficult cases will have to be settled by Governor Frear.

One of the chief difficulties will be where an applicant can comply with the law in every respect, but is barred by the fact that he is not a citizen. This will be got over in many cases by allowing the children to make the application. Another seeming hardship is where the applicant is not a citizen and has no children to bridge the trouble. Perhaps this will be got over by the government allowing the applicants to appoint trustees to handle the matter.

It will take a long time to get the matter straightened out, is the opinion of Mr. Schnaek. But he feels certain that everything will go pretty smoothly, as the result of his work.

EVERYWHERE A FAVORITE.

The uniform success that has attended the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has made it a favorite everywhere. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

RAILWAY STRIKE SETTLED.

DETROIT, Michigan, September 21.—The strike of 1500 employees of the United Street railways, which began yesterday morning, has been ended, both sides agreeing to arbitration.

SPAIN SEETHES AND REVOLT BEGINS

Commune Proclaimed in Madrid and Street Barricades Are Thrown Up.

COUNTRY ALSO AFFECTED

Lloyd's Demand Big Premiums for Insurance for Success of the Monarchy.

MADRID, September 20.—What is believed by many to be the actual commencement of revolution was begun yesterday, this city being in a turmoil, with the populace fighting troops from behind street barricades and with the people in the surrounding towns rising against the authorities and marching upon the capital to assist in fighting for the republican party.

Last night the Commune was proclaimed and the rioters fought to the music of the Marseillaise.

General Strike Today.
This morning it is expected that the members of the affiliated trades unions will throw down their tools and join the communards.

The government has posted notices forbidding all meetings and troops are being drawn to the capital as rapidly as possible.

Troops Fire on Crowd.
Rioting began in the city early yesterday, the mob storming a courthouse and killing the judge. The troops were called to disperse the mob and fired a volley, wounding forty-six people. This action has infuriated the people.

Valencia Affected.
Word has been sent from Valencia that in two of the neighboring towns the people have risen against the authorities and expelled all the government representatives.

Lloyd's Odds on Revolution.

LONDON, September 20.—The reports that have reached here from Spain are regarded as so serious that those having business connections in that country are insuring themselves with Lloyd's. There the premiums for insurance of the success of the monarchy in putting down the practical revolution are almost prohibitive, 126 per cent being asked.

GREAT PRELATE IS AFTER LIL' ARTHUR

LONDON, September 20.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has thrown his influence on the side of the Nonconformists, who are agitating for a refusal of the official sanction for the prize fight scheduled to come off here between Jack Johnson, the negro champion of the world, and Wells, the British champion.

FEAR FUNERAL WILL START A MASSACRE

KIEV, Russia, September 20.—The funeral of the assassinated premier, Stolypin, will be held on Friday. It has been arranged to make the funeral a state affair, but unaccompanied with any great display, lest the occasion be taken advantage of for an attack upon the Jews of the city.

The city and surrounding country is seething with anti-Judaism and on many sides the extermination of the Jews by the Black Hundred is being preached.

Privy Councillor Kokovtseff, who has been acting as minister of finance, is said to have been chosen to succeed Stolypin as premier and as minister of the interior. He was appointed to his present office in 1906, on the same day as the appointment of the assassinated premier.

INDICTED LAWYER CAUGHT YESTERDAY

SAN FRANCISCO, September 20.—John R. Harrington, the Socialist lawyer under indictment in Los Angeles for contempt in refusing to answer questions to the grand jury concerning the McNamara case, was arrested here yesterday, where he had fled and where he was in concealment. He started for Los Angeles last night under close guard.

McManigal Breaks With His Wife. LOS ANGELES, Sept. 20.—Orestis McManigal, who has confessed to a share in the destruction of the Los Angeles Times building by dynamite and who has turned state's evidence against the McNamara brothers, announced yesterday that he had broken altogether with his wife on account of her refusal to corroborate his testimony and because she has agreed to become a witness for the defense.

COMMISSIONERS ARE LOADING AROUND

Harbor Board Finds Much to Be Remedied—Justified in Tripp Action.

TRICKS TO DELAY FREIGHT

Wharf Regulations Are Finally Adopted by Unanimous Board Vote.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Members of the harbor commissioners visited the wharves yesterday morning and ascertained from personal observation that conditions continued to which they have objected in the past and at yesterday afternoon's meeting of the board it was stated by several members that they now feel absolutely justified in the action they took in relieving Captain Tripp of his position as harbormaster.

Colonel McCarthy and Secretary Berndt were on the Hackfeld wharf after the Lurline arrived from San Francisco and found that although it has been known for a week that the Lurline was coming with a forty-eight hundred-ton cargo for this port and would discharge at the Hackfeld wharf, the harbormaster had moored the British steamer Crown of Castile there and that about 2000 tons of European cargo, principally fertilizer, had been discharged, thus depriving the Matson people of valuable space on a wharf on which they have preference rights.

Colonel McCarthy stated at yesterday's meeting that he had been besieged by people who wanted him to reverse the vote taken against Captain Tripp, but after what he saw there yesterday morning he was convinced that this was but a sample of the system under the present harbormaster. He stated also that the Oceanic wharf, was vacated last week Wednesday by the Sierra and could have been used by the Crown of Castile. It is explained by importers, however, that they prefer to have fertilizer discharged at the Ewa wharves owing to accessibility.

Smooth Scheme of Drivers.

The commissioners also discovered another thing which has needed and will require constant supervision by the new harbormaster. This is the movement of teams upon the wharves.

The Lurline brought a large amount of cold storage goods, including fruits of all kinds. This stuff is tackled first by the stevedores and the wharf is soon piled up with boxes of oranges, grapes, lemons, apples, and such. Teams are generally waiting on the wharves for this stuff. They found a wagon across the driveway in the shed, and the horse and wagon standing in such a way that other wagons could not enter or leave, while the driver was within busy sorting out his own boxes. Then they found the key to the mystery. The first man who can get his fruit and get it up town and on display is the man who catches the best business, for he gets sales before the others have loaded up. Anything that will keep competitors from getting their fruit appears to be a recognized method of doing business.

The commissioners found this state of things and one of them straightened out the team and allowed others to come in and get their goods. In the same way they went through the shed and straightened out more teams and thereby aided in accelerating the delivery of freight.

Brutal Police Work.

While there they found that the old system led to trouble, and they also had a sample of brutal police work. A Chinaman who had almost implored people on the wharf to straighten out a team which was blocking him, and it was thought purposely, made something of a scene. A policeman, instead of clearing the jam, struck the complaining Chinaman on the head with his club, so the commissioners stated, causing an ugly wound. The wounded man was taken to the hospital.

The policeman, it is reported, had no reason whatever to strike the man as he did, and if the officer had only straightened out the blocking team, his duty would have been accomplished.

The commissioners found also that although sugar is allowed to be piled up six bags high, making a total weight of about 750 pounds, fertilizer was allowed to be piled up eight bags high making a total weight of 1750 pounds—too much to be piled in any one place on a wharf. This is another matter which the new harbormaster will be expected to rectify.

Rules Finally Adopted.

The committee of the whole considered the new rules and regulations governing wharves, freight, charges, etc., and adopted those already proposed with one material amendment. In the section which refers to the length of time cargoes may remain on the wharves, an amendment was adopted as follows: "The above does not apply to freight nor transshipment when so designated in original bills of lading or on packages."

This is intended to refer to freights which may be marked Pahala, Kealia or Kahului, in which case they are considered as originally intended for transshipment and may remain on the wharves for ten days. This will prevent any abuses of a privilege where an importer leaves freight assigned to him, on the wharf, saying that it was intended for transshipment to Hawaii or Maui or Kauai, in the case may be.

When the committee of the whole rose, Colonel McCarthy, chairman of that committee, reported to Chairman

campbell of the board of commissioners that the committee recommended the adoption of the rules as amended, and they were adopted unanimously and a deed published. It being published under their will become operative on October 1, the date when W. B. Foster assumes the duties of harbormaster.

No Bidding for Wharves.

A vote of thanks was tendered J. A. Gilman, head of the bitulthie firm here, after he had come before the board and announced that on the representations of Mr. Warren of Boston, head of the Warren Bitulthie Company, that bitulthie would not serve work on wharves of the style of the Hackfeld wharf, he had decided to withdraw from bidding on pavements for wharves. The board stated that it was rather astonished that any one in business would come forward with such a frank statement, after having been before the board and asked to be considered in paving bids.

The board assured Mr. Gilman that they considered bitulthie would probably be an excellent material for a wharf built against or on an earth or stone bulkhead, and Mr. Gilman said he would be sure to be on hand when there was any bidding to be done in such portions of the wharves.

George Marshall Wins Contract.

George Marshall with a bid of \$7950 for furnishing and laying a hardwood pavement on the new Richards street wharf, to be finished in one hundred days, was awarded the contract. Other bidders were:

Concrete Construction Company, Ltd., \$6095, work to be completed in 125 days; Honolulu Construction and Draying Company, \$8800, 130 days; J. M. Whitehouse, \$8396, 130 days. This is for an area of about 36,000 square feet. Catton & Neill were awarded the contract for furnishing mooring bits, in two sizes, one at \$48 each and the other size at \$30 each.

No More Springs in Wharves.

There will probably be no more springs to act as buffers for the stringers along the wharf edges. The commissioners discussed the springs in use on the Alakea wharf and expressed the opinion that they were of little use. Chairman Campbell explained that he did not approve of them and stated that they were an adaptation by one of his predecessors of a San Francisco wharf, where the rise and fall of the tide means something, but where it was almost nil here. In San Francisco these springs were attached to piles driven every four feet. The Alakea wharf had piles ten feet apart, and therefore the stringers were broken between the piles whenever a steamer put down a fender.

Colonel McCarthy inquired if the report was true that the Matson wharf was in a shabby condition. Chairman Campbell assured him it was not and whatever gave rise to that idea was probably the fact that much of the pile sheathing was stripping off, being too brittle. The sheathing was not well selected. A diver had examined all the piles and found that some needed sheathing. Otherwise the wharf was all right.

To Secure Front Lands.

The commissioners passed a motion that the board acquire from the Territory all the territory lands adjacent to or adjoining the harbor frontage, to be used for whatever purposes the commission may find for them. There are certain lands of the Territory on which leases are expiring and the board believes their future control should be vested in the commission.

Criticize Inter-Island.

The Inter-Island company came in for criticism owing to methods of receiving freights for shipment to other islands. What was a surprise to the commissioners was to find that each wagon is required to back up to the steamer and have the cargo lifted in. The wagon then pulls out and another of the long line of waiting vehicles is allowed in and the same manner of handling cargo from wagon to hold is observed. The commissioners will endeavor to take this matter in hand. The merchants complain of the long time their wagons are away from their places of business and many have found out why by watching the system on these wharves.

OFFICIAL ACTION IN ONE CASE IS HURRIED

An interesting letter has been received from Otto Gertz, a member of the Kailahi Improvement Association, in which he tells of the conditions in that section of town, especially in regard to the cesspools. One of these is that of the Kailahi-waena School, which empties into the Kailahi river, where the children swim and from which is drawn the water which irrigates certain taro patches. The improvement association recently made a kick about these conditions before the board of supervisors and were told that something would be done.

Then it was discovered that from one of these taro patches into which the cesspool runs is supplied the taro from which was made the poi that was served upon the table of Mayor Fern. When this came to the notice of the Mayor of Honolulu there was action at once and His Honor called in the sanitation committee and was emphatic as to a correction of the conditions.

DANGER OF BLOOD POISONING.

Every family should at all times be provided with a good reliable liniment and those who have used Chamberlain's Pain Balm will admit that there is none better. Even as slight an injury as the scratch of a pin has resulted in blood poisoning and caused the loss of a limb. Such injuries are of no consequence when Pain Balm is promptly applied. Cuts, bruises and sprains are cured in one-third less time when it is used and all danger of blood poisoning is avoided, as it is antiseptic. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd. Agents for Hawaii.

WAR DEPARTMENT MAY TRADE DRILL SHED LOT BACK AND TAKE THE CHANNEL WHARF

The war department is expected to take over the channel wharf in the near future, according to a rumor which reached the city yesterday by the Lurline's mail.

The army has looked upon the Channel wharf for several years as something that should be had for the use of the quartermaster's department particularly, and negotiations have been under way for some time between the Territory and the federal government whereby the Territory would turn that wharf and the site over to the war department in exchange for the drill shed lot back of the Capitol, which the war department took over about ten or eleven years ago.

Negotiations have also been started from this end to secure control of the drill shed lot for the Territory so that a handsome national guard armory might be built there. The last legislative made a liberal appropriation for such a building and all interested hope to have it erected on the old drill site. A proviso proposition was that if the United States desired to retain possession

OFFICIAL HAS NO NEWS OF OPIUM MAN

(From Thursday's Advertiser.) District Attorney R. W. Breckons said yesterday afternoon that he had nothing to add to the information contained in the telegram from the Associated Press to the effect that Norman Smith had left San Francisco on Tuesday on the Korea for Honolulu. That was all that he knew about the matter, so he could give no further news.

The operations of the opium importers, who have been carrying on an illicit trade between here and San Francisco, has exercised the local customs men to a very great degree. San Francisco has tried to blame the leakage on to Honolulu, alleging that the opium comes in here from the Orient. That this is wrong the local men are certain, and support their contention by the prices. Opium, they say, can be purchased in Salina Cruz much cheaper than it can anywhere in these parts. In San Francisco, it is considerably cheaper than it is in Honolulu, so the natural inference is that the drug is being taken from Salina Cruz into San Francisco, and then it has to be got over here. The difficulties of getting it in here are so great that a high rate is being demanded for it. The leakage, therefore, is said to be at San Francisco from vessels plying between Salina Cruz and that port, and not from vessels calling here from the Orient.

That ring has been operating on a large scale in these parts has been the positive assertion of some of the customs officials, but unfortunately the culprits are not yet caught. It looked at one time as though there was going to be a grand coup, but the news that the customs men were close on the trail was given out, and the participants were able to cover up their tracks. Since then, it is said, they have not been working to any great extent. Anyway, things have been very quiet for a long while, but the customs officials are still working unostentatiously towards the apprehension of the smugglers, and while they have got a few in the meshes, these are not the ones that are wanted. There is a certain class of people who are engaged in opium smuggling, and the authorities are in hopes that they will yet be able to catch them rehandled, or obtain enough evidence to convict the principals and break up the ring.

WILSON SAYS HE IS DOING GOOD WORK

(From Thursday's Advertiser.) Road Supervisor Wilson stated yesterday that he had gradually increased the number of men at work on Nuuanu avenue since its beginning on Monday. Up to half-past two yesterday afternoon, twenty-five additional men had been put on, bringing the total up to sixty-five. Work was proceeding at a very rapid rate. Had the weather been more favorable more men would have been put on, but this was not possible in the present circumstances. Just to show how quickly the work is going along, the road supervisor mentioned that in three days 130 feet of twenty-one-inch storm sewer pipes had been laid and covered up, up to half-past two yesterday afternoon. This represented approximately forty-three feet of piping a day. A better idea of the rapidity can be gained when it is recalled that the ground was not broken until Monday last, and then, of course, the state of the weather has to be taken into consideration. The storm water will be diverted into the Nuuanu stream through these pipes.

The road supervisor was looking forward to the time when the weather would have improved sufficiently for him to put on more men, and thus get the task finished much quicker.

LARGE REWARD NOW NAMED FOR BANDITS

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, September 21.—Rewards have been offered for the capture and conviction of the robbers who looted the New Westminster Bank, a branch of the Bank of Montreal, of \$315,000. The reward amounts to \$25,000.

of the drill shed lot and wanted the Channel wharf also, then the United States could have the wharf for \$70,000. The war department is making extensive improvements on the reservation back of the Channel wharf. Fort Armstrong has been built and the gun mounted. A torpedo station wharf is to be established soon near the Myrtle bathhouse, and it is possible that the depot quartermaster's office and storehouses may be built on land adjacent to the federal immigrant station which adjoins the Channel wharf site. This would greatly facilitate the army work.

BLIND PIG RAIDED.

Koloi Perrett (w), a resident of Kaaka'o, was landed behind the bars of the city jail last night by Liquor Inspector Fennell, who caught her selling booze without a license back of her home near the Japanese school in that district. Fennell's informer went through the signal work necessary to get a glass of the cup that illegally cheers which consisted of going behind the house and beating it with a stick

FOOD CONDITIONS ON MAUI VERY GOOD

Food Commissioner Blanchard returned from Maui yesterday morning by the Claudine, and he found everything in fine shape there, he said. He meant, of course, generally speaking, for there are several things that will have to be remedied, and these matters will be taken up as early as possible. All the stores visited were in excellent shape. There were but one or two minor points that were to be criticized. There seemed to be good management in all the stores. It looked to him as though the oriental stores were very small affairs, indeed, and that the bulk of the trade went to the plantation stores. Generally speaking, the oriental stores were only carrying small lines, such as candy, canned goods and soda water. He did not find the same condition of affairs among the oriental stores on Maui, as existed on Oahu and Hawaii.

The two days that he spent there, the Food Commissioner says, were the most strenuous he had ever put in. He left here hurriedly on Sunday on the special trip of the Mauna Kea and returned by the Claudine. This gave him forty-eight hours on the island, and, of course, he did not have an opportunity to go into very many matters. He made arrangements to have milk supplies brought up, and this is practically all he did in this line. The inspection that was so hurriedly made was through Paia, Kahului and Wailuku. The soda water works in the latter town were in excellent shape.

"From my point of view," said Mr. Blanchard, "things were in a very satisfactory state. Perhaps there is something needed from a sanitary standpoint, but that has nothing to do with me, and I cannot speak about it. There is one trouble over there that will have to be stopped, and that is the sale of drugs by storekeepers without pharmacists' licenses. This goes on chiefly at the Japanese drugstores, but also at the plantation stores, for they sell patent medicines there, as well. This selling without a license of patent medicines has got to stop."

The Shortweight Hams.

The question of shortweight hams that have been received here from the Coast was also taken up by Mr. Blanchard while on Maui. It will no doubt be recalled that the storekeepers drew attention to the difference between the actual weights of the hams and those marked on the covers. On Maui his investigations led him to think that the shortage was merely due to natural shrinkage of the hams after transshipment, as there was not a very great difference in the marked and the actual weights.

ELECTION TODAY IN CANADA; BOTH SIDES CONFIDENT

MONTREAL, Canada, September 21.—The greatest excitement prevails over the election, which will be held today throughout the Dominion. The Liberals, in a statement last evening, claim a majority in the house of fifty-three, while the opposition is confident of a working majority.

Every precaution has been taken where it was thought necessary to preserve order. The fate of the reciprocity treaty with the United States will be decided at the polls at this election.

SPANISH CABINET CALLED TO CONSIDER DEFENSE

MADRID, Spain, September 20.—So serious has the situation here become that the cabinet has been called together to frame a defense. The town is in a turmoil and the riots are fast becoming a revolution.

NOTHING BETTER.

For bowel complaints in children always give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and castor oil. It is certain to effect a cure and when reduced with water and sweetened is pleasant to take. No physician can prescribe a better remedy. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

THINKS HE WILL FIND SOME LIFE

Ewaliko Coming to Start Union Here and Intimates Trouble.

HILA, September 18.—Ewaliko is going to Honolulu to carry the gospel of labor unionism to the capital city. He leaves Hilo next Friday and expects to have a stirring time in the big town.

"I received a letter last Sunday from the secretary of the new organization of labor in Honolulu," said Ewaliko last week. "Kana is the president thereof, and Kowahaku is the secretary. They stated that they had formed a preliminary organization which had appointed an executive committee, and this committee had decided to try to get me to go to Honolulu to organize the union and to get a charter for it. The organization pays my expenses, so I am going next Friday to look into the matter, and if I find that the organization is all right, I will write for a charter for it. The trouble is in Honolulu that the pools are split up in several factions. Some of them think that I am likely to fool them, and want to follow Kameka, while others think that Kameka is leading them astray and want me to organize them. I will probably have quite a lively time in Honolulu."

Union Prospering.

The union here is making arrangements to handle the lumber work of Hackfeld & Co., and negotiations are now on. Peter McRae, who is a member of the union, has taken a contract for certain field work at the Wainaku plantation, but not all his men are members of the union. The unionists hope to gradually secure contracts for doing work on the plantations.

A new restaurant has been started by members of the union on Front street, and while it is not strictly a union enterprise, the members of the union are encouraged to support it. R. R. Richardson, the painter, officiates as chef; Ben Ah Leong, the Home Rule politician, waits on the customers, while Bernard Kelekolio of oratorical fame, is doing fancy stunts in the hash-slinging time in his spare time.

Spread to Maui.

The labor union movement appears to have spread to the Valley Isle, and a call has come forth for Ewaliko to go there and organize union branches at Wailuku, Pauwela and Kaniapala. The letter states that the preliminary organizations are now being perfected, and that the movement is particularly strong because the Hawaiians have been advised by members of visiting crews to join the union movement. Ewaliko says that he will go to Maui to organize these branches as soon as the time is ripe.

ALLEGED SMUGGLER OF OPIUM ON HIS WAY BACK

SAN FRANCISCO, September 20.—Norman Smith, the man accused of opium smuggling, arrested here yesterday on advices from Honolulu, was taken aboard the Korea and sailed this afternoon for Honolulu.

SON OF GENERAL SHERMAN IS SENT TO THE ASYLUM

SAN JOSE, California, September 21.—Rev. Father Thomas Ewing Sherman, son of the late Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, was committed by the local lunacy commission to the insane asylum yesterday.

Before his committal the Rev. Mr. Sherman attempted to commit suicide. His condition is asserted to be due to a nervous breakdown. He served as chaplain in Porto Rico with the Fourth Missouri Volunteers in the Spanish-American war. He was ordained a Roman Catholic priest in 1889.

STARTS INVESTIGATION INTO PIPE LINE TRUST

LOS ANGELES, September 21.—An investigation into the alleged pipe line discrimination by the Standard and Associated oil companies has been started here by the interstate commerce commission.

TRUST GIVEN A CHANCE.

WASHINGTON, September 20.—It was announced today from the department of justice that the "harvester trust" will be permitted to reorganize to prevent dissolution.

RATHER DEATH THAN ARREST.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 20.—L. P. Merten, said to be a German of noble birth, committed suicide in a fashionable hotel here, when about to be arrested for alleged forgery.

AVIATOR TO TRY AGAIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 20.—Bob Fowler, the aviator in the ocean-to-ocean race, will continue his trip Friday, having repaired his machine. The Culebra cut and the maximum width 1000 feet in Gatun lake. The usable width of the locks of the canal, however, will be only 220 feet.

MYSTERIOUS "SHADOW" AFTER JUDGE GROSSCUP

CHICAGO, September 20.—It was learned here today that Judge Peter B. Grosscup of the federal court, whose resignation has been announced, has been hounded for two years by a "shadow." The entire affair is a mystery.

BATTLES AROUND THE WALLS OF CHINGTU

Two Thousand Insurgents Are Reported Killed in the Fighting.

FOREIGNERS NOW IN TRAP

City is Besieged and Garrison Bottled Up—Refugees in Chungking.

PEKING, China, September 21.—Advices received in this city by the imperial authorities and the legations indicate that the fighting in and around Chingtu, capital of the province of Szechuen, has been severe since the last dispatches have been received, at which time all was quiet, so far as battles were concerned.

Stories of sanguinary fights around the city reached here yesterday and it is asserted that 2000 of the insurgents have already been killed in the battles which are going on about the walls.

Foreigners Bottled Up.

While no word has been given out as to the casualties among the garrison of 1600 regular troops in Chingtu, it is probable that the losses have been heavy in comparison with the numbers of the defenders.

In spite of the loss of the insurgents the news is that the city is closely besieged and that the foreigners there are bottled up with little hope of getting away until rescued.

Some Refugees Escaped.

Just how many foreigners remain in Chingtu and how many escaped to Chungking, is not known, although reports have it that a number of refugees are in the latter city, where they were taken under escort before the former city was finally besieged.

ELEVEN ROOMS, CHURCH AND ONE HOSPITAL

By Renting These, School Department Will Be Able to House All Pupils Applying.

The chief work of Willis T. Pope, superintendent of education, these days seems to be figuring how many additional can be made to the existing school buildings in order that all the children may be accommodated. At last he can see daylight, and he hopes before very long to have every one accommodated, perhaps not comfortably at first, but still housed.

This can only be done by obtaining many more school rooms, and these he has in view. For instance, the Central Grammar School will have three additional rooms. One room had already been added, but this was found to be insufficient, so two more will have to be taken. These, it is anticipated, will take all the overflow there.

Kaahumanu will have three more rooms, and thus will be satisfied all those who clamored for enrollment. Kailani will have to have three or four more rooms before the children desiring education can be cared for. Moiliili will get another room. Waikiki will be cared for by the temporary leasing of a church nearby. There is also a small church building that will answer the purpose of the department admirably, and this will be leased.

Harking back to Kailani, Mr. Pope said that the department was trying to get the hospital opposite the school for the purpose of a school building. This has several rooms and has been turned over to a Chinese organization. The department, if possible, will obtain a lease of it, and if successful it will mean that all the children who desire to attend that school will be accommodated.

McKinley High School has a very satisfactory state of affairs to report. There are 112 new pupils enrolled. Everything went off perfectly on the opening day, and everybody seemed satisfied with the likelihood of a progressive year. Professor Scott was very optimistic on the outlook. The school accommodation is now taxed to the limit, however.

There was an appropriation of \$13,127 made by the last legislature to be expended in the purchase of furniture and fittings. It is more than probable that the money will be divided between the counties according to school population. Tenders will be called for the construction of the furniture, etc., necessary for the adequate equipment of all school buildings. This work will be put in hand as soon as possible, and no unnecessary delay will be occasioned in this direction.

There is no dearth of teachers, Mr. Pope said, as several have recently registered, and two more returned from the Coast yesterday on the Lurline. Mr. Pope, therefore, thinks that he will be able to obtain all the teachers he needs when the schools have been enlarged.

TRAFFIC DIRECTOR STUBBS TO RETIRE IN JANUARY

CHICAGO, September 21.—John C. Stubbs, traffic director of the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line railroads, has announced his retirement from active service with the companies on January 1 next.

BLESSED IS HE WHO PROMISES NOTHING

Those who have been inclined to the impression that the enthusiasm of Governor Frear in the matter of promises is something to be held against him must now revise their ideas. The Governor has been and seen and conquered Hilo by what we have always been led to believe was his greatest feat, the surprise of an address by a public official in which nothing was promised having taken the wind clean out of things in the Crescent City. Hear what the Hilo Tribune has to say editorially:

It has often happened when Hilo was visited by the great and mighty powers from Honolulu who sway our destinies and who hold in their hands our hopes and our desires, that we have been made happy by brilliant promises. It has generally pleased the mighty ones to dazzle us with splendid visions which they would conjure before our eyes with master hands. No wish we expressed was too daring, no hope so preposterous but that we were assured, with offhand munificence, of its fulfillment. At times the great men even entered into the spirit of the game so far as to suggest a few things which we had not thought of ourselves.

Then the great men left, but for a while we lived in a fool's paradise, happy in our dreams of the fulfillment of great things with which we had been dazzled. And then gradually it would dawn upon us that the flowers with which the powers were to strew our path, had been flowers of speech, that the buildings which they would erect for us, were but castles in Spain, that the improvements, the appropriations, the "immediate actions" promised were naught but a mirage, in fact—only promises.

If Hilo, after repeated repetitions of this dose, has become peevish, can she be greatly blamed?

In view of our experiences as described above, the line of action taken by Governor Frear last Friday in his speech to the board of trade members and their guests was particularly welcome. If officials formerly have failed by holding forth too many promises, the Governor certainly did not err in that direction. It was even remarked, after the speech, that His Excellency had not made a single definite promise, that he had assured Hilo of nothing but his unflinching interest and sympathy in the working out of the problems which confront the city. And is it not better so? The very fact that promises and assurances did not flow glibly from over the gubernatorial whiskers gave an impression of sincerity and fostered a faith in the assurances made of action, even if such were few. The Governor has promised nothing that he cannot fulfill, and his conservatism has won him more respect and confidence among the people of Hawaii than he could have gained by the most flattering and rosy word-painting.

As a matter of fact, the Governor showed repentedly in his address that he was familiar with Hilo and her problems to a degree which surprised many of those present. It was evident that he had taken a live interest in some of our most important matters which need his immediate attention, such as the Waialae land opening, for instance. It was also apparent that while the Governor's audience was enlightened by his outline of the territorial policies, the Governor was no less benefited by the speeches made by the people of Hilo, in which our problems and our grievances were presented to him, often from several points of view, thereby giving the executive a better idea of Hilo's wants and feelings than he could have gained by volumes of correspondence.

The Governor has made friends by his visit to Hilo. His speech has gained the confidence and respect of those who heard it, and it is only to be regretted that the opportunity for hearing it was not more general. Again the point has been illustrated—which we in Hilo know so well—that nothing so furthers pleasant relations between the administration and this community as personal intercourse. The Governor undoubtedly realizes this, at least, to some extent, and he will certainly do so even more.

So come again, Governor, and stay longer.

PERRET'S WORK AT KILAUEA.

That he has been able to secure accurate data upon which to show that what has been heretofore regarded as hypotheses are facts is the very satisfactory announcement made from Kilauea by F. A. Perret, the world-famous volcanologist, whose weekly bulletins have been among the greatest features ever published in this paper or ever printed in the Territory. That Mr. Perret has now concluded his daily observations will be generally regretted, although it is recognized that a scientist of his standing could not be expected to remain indefinitely at Kilauea, at his own expense and putting up with the discomforts of a temporary shack built over the lava cracks. The regret is tempered with the satisfaction that a start toward the consistent study of Kilauea has been made and that the result of Mr. Perret's work has so encouraged those interested in the volcano that the study will probably be taken up by others and carried along.

The ideas advanced by the volcanologist who received the thanks of the Italian government for his predictions in Italy regarding the activities of Vesuvius, that an eruption is due next year of Mauna Loa—advanced not as a prediction, because of the impossibility of accurate predicting without the necessary instruments to aid in determining present conditions—will be received by Hawaiians with intense interest and the activities of Mauna Loa will be watched particularly during December and June, the probable periods in which the eruption may be looked for. Never before in the history of the Territory has anyone even ventured to suggest a date for a coming eruption, although Mr. Perret states that he foresaw the recent period of activity at Kilauea and timed his arrival here with the expected period of greatest activity. Certainly he came just at the right time.

OUTRAGING NEIGHBORHOOD SENTIMENT.

A recent law enacted by the New York legislature makes it a misdemeanor to place advertising signs along a public highway, says an editorial in the San Francisco Call. The act became effective on the 1st instant, and the Automobile Club of America signalled the occasion by calling for volunteers to take the road and pull down the signs and posters wherever found on the highway fences.

The raid was well planned and effectively carried out. The work was not done in amateur or haphazard fashion. A five-ton truck started out from the club building in New York city early in the morning with a crew of men well provided with axes and hatchets to work havoc on the country road signs. These hideous defacements of the scenery were captured in wide variety and either destroyed or loaded on to the truck. The workmen had to climb trees and telegraph poles in many instances. The signs were planted so thickly that one telegraph pole often yielded up the spoil of some twenty signs of breakfast food, automobile supplies, patent medicines, soda fountain drinks, and the like. The traveling public passing that way cheered and applauded the work of the destroyers. One day's work by this crew cleared away the signs from eight miles of road, and the campaign will be kept up until all the State highways are delivered from these abominations.

Some time ago Massachusetts enacted a statute of similar character, and other States will doubtless follow in the same line of action. The States have no power to prohibit the erection of signs on private property, but public opinion in this relation will in time have its effect. No man will be well advised to outrage neighborhood sentiment by maintaining eyesores on his property.

"DISGUSTINGLY UNPICTURESQUE."

"The published statement that President Taft heads the fight against billboards is preposterous."—Afternoon apologist for the billboard business, yesterday.

"Get rid of the disgustingly unpicturesque advertisements that mar the every rural view."—President Taft to the American Civic Association, last March.

WHY CONTINUE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT?

It is not surprising when a man is being led of the absolute need for necessary sanitary improvements in Honolulu in view of the growth of the city and of the multiplied dangers of infection from abroad that will face us very shortly, that we should consequently regard the existence of our municipal government as something to be perpetuated. Is it not about time for some one to arise as a leader of those thoroughly disgusted with the waste on every hand to propose some plan of doing away altogether with the charter of the city and substituting as a government either a commission of one, two or three practical men to be named by the Governor, or a nonpartisan commission to be elected by the voters?

With the soaring prices for sugar realized this season, the Territory is certain of prosperity for next year at least, and the amount of income taxes which will come in will give the territorial treasury a greater net income than has ever before been the case. Next year the income of the city from property tax and from other sources will be the largest in the history of the city. There will be plenty of money to spend in 1912 in Honolulu, but is there any one among the taxpayers not on the present payrolls who would have the present government of the city spend this increased income if he could prevent it? We doubt it. The present board, with one or two exceptions, has proven its incompetence to attempt anything progressive.

If Honolulu had a municipal government that could be depended upon to act in intelligent cooperation with any department of the territorial government or with any commission of intelligent men that might be named, the Governor would be justified early next year in calling a special session of the legislature to appropriate for the necessary sanitary reforms for this city, but under the present conditions any relief legislation would be nullified to a greater or less extent by the supervisors and their friends whom we were bunched into electing last fall. A special session of the legislature called to legislate our present government out of existence might succeed in bettering conditions, and the members of the legislature probably would remedy things here in short order if the demand for it came sufficiently loud from the residents of Honolulu.

As things stand now, Honolulu is being woefully misgoverned. Our elected officials engage in drunken brawls in the saloons; their appointees hang back in their work and delay the improvements so urgently required; their employes are encouraged to loaf through the working days.

Some officials, of course, can not be included in these sweeping charges, but the exceptions are not numerous. We have a Mayor that is a laughing stock, a board of supervisors that disgraces us, a road department with its head flouted by underlings and powerless to remove the incompetents shovled on him; waste in many departments and a governmental system moving backwards.

Either big men have to come forward soon and prepare to take up their share of the municipal burden, or we should tear our charter up and ask for something as different as can be devised.

THE DEFEAT OF RECIPROCITY.

The defeat of the Liberal party yesterday in Canada, which included the defeat of the Reciprocity Agreement with the United States, was something wholly unexpected on this side of the line, and, until possibly late in the campaign, was not expected by the party of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The vote of the Canadians has made abortive the work of President Taft in calling the recent special session of congress for the purpose of ratifying the trade agreement made between Secretary Knox and the Canadian minister of finance, W. S. Fielding, and removes from among the list of things accomplished by the Democratic majority of the house this bringing about of freer trade relations with our neighbor on the north.

In the defeat of reciprocity, Canada loses as much, if not more, than we do, but the loss to the United States is considerable, none the less. The Democrats aided the President in passing the Reciprocity Agreement, yet it is to the Democrats that the final defeat of the agreement at the Canadian ballot box is due, more than anything else.

The Conservatives took advantage of the fool speech of Speaker Champ Clark, in which he referred to reciprocity as the handmaiden of annexation, to carry on a flag-waving campaign throughout the Dominion, appealing to the loyalty of the voters to the Empire to defeat this entering wedge of political union which Speaker Clark had predicted. It was in vain that Laurier attempted to dispel this appeal by reason, especially as the Democrats in congress had given the Conservatives further ammunition against reciprocity by the introduction of the farmer's free list and the various tariff reducing bills, with the promises of general tariff reduction, the Canadians being led to believe that Democratic success at the next elections here will bring them the benefits of reciprocity without any quid pro quo being required of them.

Many Canadians yesterday took, in all probability, a genuine pleasure in being able to "turn down" the United States in this matter of reciprocal trade relations, in revenge for the several times in which the government at Washington had rebuffed Canadian effort to secure reciprocity.

LET US HAVE AN EARLY CONTRACT.

It appears that we have finally got down to business in the matter of commencing work on the paving of the downtown streets with something equal to the strain of the traffic. During this half-year there will be twenty-four thousand dollars to spend on permanent pavements, a pitifully small amount in view of what has to be done, but at least something saved from the general waste on macadam and dirt. As we understand the proposition, the supervisors propose to pave King street from Nuuanu river to Nuuanu avenue and to take the stitch in time in the resurfacing of Queen between Fort and Alakea. This is about all that can be done from available funds, if, as is claimed, there are certain stretches in the country which to leave now would result in the destruction of half-completed work.

The Advertiser is hopeful that there will be no long-drawn-out controversy regarding the particular merits of the particular styles of permanent pavements upon which the three contractors have bid. We trust that the city engineer will make a careful recommendation of one of the three and that the contract may be speedily let. Honolulu can better get along without another squabble than without the pavement, limited as it will be. Every square foot that goes down now is a standing argument for more, and for that reason we are in favor of any good pavement, provided it is on the street. We hope for an early contract also for the reason that it will remove supervisory temptation to dip into the paving fund for some other work. Once that twenty-four thousand is on the street in pavement, we know where it is.

TIME FOR MORE CHEERS.

Those who would have us swallow our inconveniences and satisfy ourselves by loud cheers for the flag in order that we should not interfere with the shipping interests of San Francisco are expected to get out and about for the flag this morning and say nothing about the hog policy of our big neighbor in probably having the visit of the cruiser fleet to Hawaii indefinitely postponed. Whatever we do, cheer, while San Francisco applauds our intense Americanism and takes advantage of our clamorous preoccupation to reach out for every dollar in sight, preferring the loyalty shown in patronizing the government mint to that unremunerative kind known as sacrifices for Old Glory. There were practical reasons why the fleet should have come to Hawaiian waters, but what is the benefit of the warships compared to the benefit of having the officers on hand to make a pretty background for the leaders of San Francisco?

When it comes down to the coastwise law brand of patriotism, Honolulu will remember that in the case of the S. S. Cleveland it only applied to Hawaii. And, apparently, Hawaii will continue to be the goat, if some of us are listened to.

THE FISHMARKET BLUNDERING.

It passeth understanding of an ordinary man why all the governmental powers of Territory and city can not make a bunch of Chinese meat and fish sellers be cleanly in their way of business. Of all the farces ever perpetrated on this community, that of making the dealers at the market install screens against flies and dust and then not make them use them is the worst. One old woman with a broom could improve market conditions in Honolulu better than all the boards of health and supervisors and His Honor the Mayor and a police force and a corps of inspectors, territorial and otherwise, with their titles, uniforms and badges.

It is all not to say that we have to wait for more readings of ordinances and further legislation in order to be able to buy meat without flyspecks and fish uncontaminated by the various brands of manure that blow through the open market place. We are not so utterly helpless as that, surely, and neither are our laws so idiotic as to prevent the authorities using a little common sense in this matter. We are kidding with the health of the city as in other things.

SPECIAL TRIP TO BRING EXHIBITS

Evidence in Smuggling Case Is Extra Expense—Marshal Is Coming.

According to a cable received from United States Marshal Elliott at San Francisco, Norman B. Smith has sailed from the Coast port on the Honolulu, in charge of Deputy Towle, to face the investigation for alleged selling of opium in Honolulu.

In the cablegram received first, it was stated that the exhibits taken from Smith were being held in San Francisco, although the prisoner was on his way to Honolulu.

As soon as this notice was received here a cablegram was dispatched to the Coast that the exhibits were needed in evidence here, and a reply was received that the marshal himself would bring them to Honolulu on the Wilhelmina, which will sail from the Coast on September 27.

This would bring the necessary evidence here one week after the prisoner arrived, and it seems probable that Marshal Elliott overlooked the fact of the Sierra sailing on September 23, arriving but three days later than the Honolulu.

It is more likely that the marshal will take the Sierra, bringing him in earlier, as the officials here wish to hold the preliminary examination of Smith as soon as possible.

Through the cut published in The Advertiser two days ago a number of persons in the city have recognized Smith and have called on United States District Attorney Breckons to tell him of the fact.

This photo which was used for the cut was a snapshot and is the only picture taken of Smith which is now in the city; it is understood.

Investigations are still going on as to the movements of the Coast man during his two trips here, but his arrival is awaited with considerable interest as his confession implicating Honolulu people will be received with satisfaction by the officials here who have been busy in chasing up the opium ring.

SUGAR CARGOES GET PRINCELY RETURNS

Shipping and sugar men yesterday got busy with pencils and pads and figured that a 12,000-ton cargo of sugar on an American-Hawaiian freighter would get an additional advance of about \$40,000 as a result of the recent jump in sugar, or that the Wilhelmina with a 5,000-ton cargo would receive about \$16,000 or \$17,000 more than had been figured on. Every shipping and every plantation agency office, as well as every broker, indoors and out, figured furiously yesterday after the receipt of the latest news of the acre-planting of raws.

But the end of the season is drawing near and the 1911 crop will soon be a pleasant financial memory, for the last American-Hawaiian boat to carry sugar this season will be that leaving the islands about October 10, while the other steamers of the Matson and Oceanic lines are now receiving the flag-end shipments from the plantations.

The Swat the Fly contest ended at Minneapolis with 3,208,575 flies killed. The contest began on August 1. George Knaebie, thirteen years old, won the first prize, of \$50 cash, with a total of 266,340.

Strength for the Nerves

It is caused by worry, grief, excesses, overwork or overstimulation. The first thing to be done is to stop the cause of the trouble, if possible. If not, do the best you can to stop it. Eat sufficient food, take at least eight hours rest each day and, for medicine use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, a tonic for the blood and nerves. Avoid stimulants or medicines that are highly stimulating.

Mrs. Marie E. Eaton, of No. 505 Sunol street, San Jose, Cal., says: "My nerves were in a shattered condition. I was terribly nervous and completely run down. I couldn't sleep at all and frequently had crying spells. I was very thin and all of my friends spoke about how badly I was looking. I became so sick that I thought death was the only thing I could look forward to. A friend of mine recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and, although I had been sick for months, I could see such an improvement that it was almost miraculous. I kept on with the pills until I was entirely cured. I have never been without them since and I find them unequalled for toning up the system whenever one gets run down."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cure nervous disorders by building up the blood with the elements that the broken down nerves require. This is the only way in which the nerves can be reached because they get all their nourishment from the blood. It is called the tonic treatment and is not confined to severe disorders but is even more effective in common troubles, such as neuralgia, nervous headaches, nervous dyspepsia and St. Vitus' dance.

If you are interested send today for our booklet, "Nervous Disorders, a Method of Home Treatment." It is free.

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

WHEAT RETURN ON SHINGLE BOOM

Frame-up Is Shingle for Governor and Kuhio Again as the Delegate to Congress.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

OLLO, September 22.—That the political game which is now being played on the mainland by Shingle and Sam Parker is not all that it seems on the surface is the statement made by County Auditor Charles K. Maguire, who in the last campaign was the manager of the Democratic campaign on this island. Maguire states that Kuhio, Parker and Maguire have made very complete arrangements for the political future of the Territory for the next few years. Shingle is to be the next Governor, Kuhio is to be the Delegate to congress again, and the whole story is to be worked off in the near future on the mainland. Maguire will not say on what information he bases his statements, but he is closely connected with the Parker family, and there is good reason to believe that he may be in on the inside.

"The talk of Shingle's not wanting the position of Governor is merely a blind," said Maguire the other day. "Shingle wants the position all right, but he is not going to say so until he is sure to get it. The whole thing has been arranged by Shingle, Sam Parker and Kuhio, and they will work together to get Shingle appointed Governor in the place of Frear, when Kuhio will, of course, resume his candidacy for Delegate to congress on the Republican ticket."

Kuhio has already done all he has had to do with the matter. He is now lying low in Honolulu, saying nothing but preparing himself for coming events. Shingle is to secure the influence of Senator Warren of Wyoming, who is a good friend of Shingle's. The Senator is close to the President, and it is believed that he can secure the position for Shingle if he decides to exert himself in his favor, which he probably will do. Sam Parker, on the other hand, is to see President Taft and work with him in favor of Shingle. As soon as the appointment of Shingle has been announced, Kuhio will come out of retirement and will announce himself as seeking the Republican nomination for Delegate, and he will get it, too.

"In saying this, I want it understood that I have no reason to attack the administration, and I am merely speaking politically. Personally, I have a high regard for Governor Frear, and I think that his administration as Governor has been a very good one."

JAPANESE STABS ANOTHER FOR MONEY

Because he would not lend money to a fellow countryman, Asato Morikami lies at Waimanalo with seven knife wounds in his body and Kane Kamihira is being hunted for by the police, who went over to the other side yesterday.

The assault took place night before last at eleven o'clock, and Morikami was in such bad shape yesterday afternoon that he could not be moved when Sheriff Jarrett and Doctor Moore were over to Waimanalo to see him.

From the evidence obtained it appears that Kane is a new man at Waimanalo and went to Asato to borrow some money.

The latter told him that he had none and Kane then stabbed him from behind, one knife wound being delivered by a blow from over the shoulder which cut just above the heart of the victim. Had it been two inches lower it would have killed him.

Jarrett and Doctor Moore went over yesterday to investigate, but no trace of the man who committed the assault was found.

Two officers are on his trail, however, and he is expected to be in the toils before many hours have passed.

Neurasthenia, nervous exhaustion, nervous debility or nervous prostration—whatever you may choose to call a condition in which the nervous system is unequal to the demands made upon it—is preventable and curable.

It is caused by worry, grief, excesses, overwork or overstimulation. The first thing to be done is to stop the cause of the trouble, if possible. If not, do the best you can to stop it. Eat sufficient food, take at least eight hours rest each day and, for medicine use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, a tonic for the blood and nerves. Avoid stimulants or medicines that are highly stimulating.

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GOVERNOR LISTENS AND THEN TALKS AT HILO PERRET'S FIRST VOLCANIC FORECAST FOR HAWAII—ERUPTION OF MAUNA LOA DUE NEXT YEAR—CAN NOT PREDICT

Residents Explain What Hilo Wants While Officials Take Notes and Express Their Gratification

HILO, September 18.—An excellent resume of the policies of the administration in regard to the various public matters in Hilo, and the island in general, which are at present in the hands of the Governor and his department heads for settlement, was given last Friday afternoon by Governor Frear at a luncheon given in his honor at the Hilo Hotel. The affair was gotten up by the board of trade, those present being members of that organization and a number of others who had been invited by them, among them being a number of the county officials. Speeches were made by a number of Hilo men, each discussing one or several of the local problems on which he would like to see action by the administration.



GOVERNOR FREAR.

These speeches were answered by the Governor, the attorney-general and the land commissioner.

Those present were Governor Frear, Attorney-General Lindsay, Land Commissioner Judd, Doctor Elliot, Judge Parsons, and Messrs. Castendyk, Campbell, Kennedy, Scott, Ogg, Webster, Forrest, Bears, E. H. Moses, Kai, Senator Brown, Le Baron Gurney, Maguire, Bowman, F. B. Lyman, L. Lyman, Doctor Irwin, Deyo, Clowes, Stone, Lindsay, Wright, Metzger, H. Irwin, Carbrink, Cole, Swain, Pua, Horner, Vicars, A. Scott, H. Kluegel, Morehead, Ernest Moses, Jas. Lewis, C. H. Kluegel, Judge Wise, Waterhouse, Corbett, Colonel Baker, Patten, Fuller, Nichols, Mariner and Holmes.

Several Hilo Spokesmen.
Doctor Elliot, the president of the board of trade, opened the speaking after luncheon with a short speech introducing the visiting officials. The Governor, he said, was mysterious in his appearances and his disappearances in Hilo, and the luncheon had been arranged in order to give an opportunity for an informal discussion of public matters here. He praised the administration as having paid more attention to Hilo and her needs than any previous administration had done. He then called on various local speakers, reserving the speeches of the visiting officials until the last.

E. N. Holmes, Senator Brown, Supervisor Lewis, Judge Wise, C. E. Wright, C. C. Kennedy and County Attorney Bears spoke for Hilo, making plain the wants of the community and explaining the position taken by the residents.

The Governor's Reply.
The Governor opened his speech with assurances of his pleasure in coming to Hilo. He regretted that press of affairs at headquarters prevented his coming oftener and making his stays longer. He benefited greatly from direct contact with the people in the localities where problems arose. The Governor added that he had purposely chosen to speak after the local men had expressed their views in order that he might speak on subjects of interest to them.

"I am heartily in favor of selling the lots at Twenty-nine Miles," the Governor went on, taking up one by one the subjects which had been mentioned by the Hilo men. "Probably the terms of sale will be made easy and the time limit in which a house must be built made so long that the owner will have time to build a permanent structure at once instead of first building a temporary house in order merely to comply with the conditions. I am also in favor of using the proceeds for the building of roads to the lots. I believe that in the case of any sale it should be decided beforehand what the government should do in the matter of roads and water. Smaller prices are obtained for lots where there is no such assurance. However, a question of law is involved in regard to whether these roads could be built before the lots are opened. In the case of homestead lots, the proceeds may be taken from other homestead lot sales to build roads to homesteads to be opened, and the proceeds from the last sale applied to the next set to be opened, but where lots are sold for residence purposes only the proceeds from each sale may be used for the roads to these lots, and before the last session of the legislature, which passed a law to that effect, it could not be done at all under the law, although it now does legally in some cases. The government was, however, undertake to put the money it obtains

WAILUKU RIVER AT HILO.

A waterway which Governor Frear says is Hilo's greatest asset.

from the sales into the roads as soon as possible. It can even put in the money paid in on old lots in this place for the new roads.

Expects a Big Future.

"I am also heartily in favor of the project to sell the lots at Waiakena. It is one of the important matters which I came here to look into. I hope to look over that land and to see just what is wanted. I don't know what Hilo's future will be, but I think that it will be a great one. The town will be built up in that direction and the harbor may be used right up to the breakwater, and much of the waterfront land may be needed for wharves, particularly after the Panama Canal has been built, and when many vessels may prefer to come to Hilo instead of Honolulu, as this port has certain advantages. The question as to what should be done in the case of the waterfront is involved herein.

"Many applications have been made for preference rights in this locality, and more may come in. Here a question of law is also involved. The matter will be seriously considered. The Hilo people should also consider it well. We are always glad to get suggestions from the people living in the localities where the questions arise. We don't mind a free expression of opinion, even though it may be contrary to that which we have until then as long as it is given in fairness and in a desire to arrive at a correct result.

Armory Site Question.

"I have not as yet made up my mind in regard to the armory site question. It was in a sense decided a long time ago, and without serious opposition. Possibly the opposition which has now arisen is well founded. I have looked at the Ponohawai street lot and at the Front street lot, and it seems to me that the latter is the better of the two. The matter of the widening of Front street will be taken up, and we will do whatever is necessary. The same will be the case in regard to the concrete structure question.

Sidewalk Kicks.

"In regard to the kick about the sidewalks, I heartily agree that when the government gives other notice to build sidewalks, it should build such outside its own property. The Territory gave notice to the federal government and to private individuals to do so, and so great did I consider the obligation on its own part that I even spent money from the contingent fund for territorial sidewalks. Of course the obligation on the Territory is a legal one, but paradoxical as it may seem, it is a legal obligation which cannot be enforced. However, the Territory got \$2500 from the legislature for sidewalks, and Hilo will get its share of this appropriation.

"The government favors the purchase of the Mason and the Scott lots. It is almost a necessity to get them before we build the \$65,000 school, and it has been provided that it is to be built out of the first instalment of the bond money. Negotiations have been pending for some time, and the lots will be obtained, I think I can say with assurance, in one way or not in another.

Public Health Important.

"The public health matter was perhaps the foremost question before the last session of the legislature, and that session was without doubt the best we have ever had under the territorial form of government. The amount of progressive and instructive legislation which it did was something remarkable, not only in regard to the number of laws passed, but which was greater than that of any session before, but also in regard to the importance of those laws. The question of public health is of the greatest importance to both Honolulu and Hilo, particularly on account of the opening of the Panama Canal, for if yellow fever ever comes here, it will be the greatest calamity which ever happened to Hawaii. The sanitary commission has nothing to do with the expenditure of the revolving fund. That is to be expended by the department of public works on land which has been condemned by the board of health. There is no reason why a part thereof should not be applied in Hilo. There is no limitation as to the locality in which it is to be spent. The appropriation is to be used to force private individuals to fill their lands. If they fail to do it, the government can do so, and it gets a lien on the property, and can sell the land. Out of the proceeds it pays the owner the value of the land before it was improved, and the rest of the money is put back into the fund to be used for other reclamation work.

"With regard to the proceeds from the sale of residence lots at Waiakena, these should be spent on roads. I will not take up the question of the relocation of the belt road to Oloa, as I am not familiar with the matter, and as I will have nothing to do with it. It is entirely in the hands of the commission, which I judge, from all the expressions which I have heard here, to be an Al commission, consisting of men of good judgment who deliver the goods. As I understand the proposition of changing the location of the road to Oloa, the idea is to let the new road follow the line of the old one at the Puna boundary so that none of the part of the road which is good at present will be wasted. The important question is whether this will cost more than it will save to repair the present road. The quality of straightness is an important one in

Volcanologist Concludes Constant Vigil at the Fire Pit

Ten Weeks' Work Has Brought Valuable Results.

F. A. Perret, the famous volcanologist, who has spent the past ten weeks at the brink of Halemaumau, the fire pit of the volcano of Kilauea, has concluded his daily observational work and will spend the next two weeks checking over his results, with headquarters at the Volcano House. While Mr. Perret will first publish the full details of his work in the scientific report to be published, he states that as a result of his observations at the volcano certain hypotheses affecting the very core of the nature of volcanic action have been clearly established as facts. This result, scientifically and otherwise, justifies the close study of Kilauea which Mr. Perret has made and crowns with an accomplished success his trip to Hawaii.

In the Weekly Bulletin which follows, Mr. Perret takes advantage of the opportunity to deny the report that he has predicted "a great eruption of Mauna Loa." He states that he had anticipated the present period of great activity in Kilauea and had arranged last winter to be here for it at the time he arrived and now anticipates activity at Mauna Loa within the coming year.

The next period of stronger astronomical influence comes in December and again next in June. An eruption of Mauna Loa is due next year, Mr. Perret believing that it will break out on the north side of the mountain should it come.

This is intensely interesting to everyone in Hawaii, being the first forecast of volcanic conditions ever made in the Territory, although, in the absence of instruments on Mauna Loa, no certain prediction is made. In his bulletin, Mr. Perret goes into some details of this expected eruption.

WEEKLY BULLETIN.

Technology Station, Halemaumau (Kilauea).

September 11 to 17, inclusive.

With the close of the past week the routine, daily observational work of the expedition at the Halemaumau Station comes to an end and with it will close the issue of the regular weekly bulletin. Much yet remains to be done and several new instruments, including an optical pyrometer for supplementing and checking the earlier temperature measurements, are expected in the course of the next two weeks but these and other investigations will be directed from the Volcano House as a base. The Halemaumau Station will be maintained with the instruments in place and as an occasional night shelter until the writer's departure from the island.

A resume of what has been accomplished during the ten weeks of observation at the crater would include a number of findings which, in the very nature of the case, must first appear in a scientific report of the expedition to be published in due time. It may suffice to state here that certain hypotheses affecting the very core of the nature of volcanic action have been established beyond doubt and that these, in general, tend to confirm the doctrine of the solidarity of volcanic phenomena in all parts of the world. That is to say, the visibly wide divergence in the outward form of different volcanoes and the still more various nature of what may be called their eruptive habit are both more apparent than real and are easily explained on the basis of the physical condition of the lava itself at the time of eruption. The actual habit of any given volcano should also not be too hastily judged as constituting its normal or containing one as the periodicity of certain phases of volcanic phenomena may seem very long from a purely human standpoint.

The average seismicity for the week



—Photo by F. A. Perret.
A RECENT VIEW OF THE PIT.
This view, taken from the Technology Station, shows admirably the fallen ledges.

was 6 (normal 5).

Maximum temperature 78 deg. on September 11.

Minimum temperature 55.2 on September 16.

The downfall of the ledges continues and is now nearly complete. The remarkable downflow of the south ledge has, by its weight, so depressed the backs of the lake that frequent overflows occur on that side. The advance of the north shore has caused the now rather infrequent outbursts of Old Faithful to take place partly under the bank. The principal maintainer of the convection currents in the lake at present is a furiously active spatter grotto under the southeast bank from which the gases escape in great quantities and towards which the surface lava rapidly surges for its descent into the great caldron only to reappear quietly under the western corner of the lake.

The hot steam crack to the north of the pit near the Devil's Kitchen has a surface temperature of 580 degrees Fahrenheit. The gases are principally

atmospheric air (which is probably poor in oxygen), vapor of water, and sulphur dioxide. Neither at this point nor at the Devil's Kitchen is it possible to produce the well known effect of the condensation of the water vapor by the application of a torch, although this takes place readily in several of the lava caves and at the various sulphur banks.

No Great Eruption.
The writer takes this opportunity to deny the report that he has predicted a great eruption of Mauna Loa in December. What he said was that certain astronomical conditions indicated a rather active period of volcanism during last spring and up to the end of June; that because of this he arranged, as far back as last winter, to arrive here by that time; that in fact, shortly after this date the present era of downfall in Halemaumau was inaugurated; that the next period of stronger astronomical influence comes in December and again next June; that an eruption of Mauna Loa is due next year; that it should break out on the north side of the mountain and that there was more probability of its occurring in those months than at other times.

A station for instruments on Mauna Loa would make prediction comparatively easy—without it the task is impossible.

The writer will continue to report any event of importance occurring at this crater during the remainder of his stay. Respectfully,

FRANK A. PERRET,
Director, pro tem.

UNSIGHTLY COMPLEXIONS YIELD TO CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by Cuticura Ointment. For preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, for itching, scaly scalps with dry, thin and falling hair, for minor eruptions, rashes, itchings and irritations, for sanative, antiseptic cleansing and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are unrivaled.

INTEMPERANCE MAKES A "SAD" MARRIAGE

Many of the complaints filed lately in the circuit courts have shown a deplorable amount of carelessness. Whether it is an originality with regard to the spelling of the words used, or whether they have resulted from typographical errors that have not been "caught," cannot be said, but all the same some of these within the last two weeks have been disgraceful, and that is the only way to express it.

One complaint in particular would indicate that the author did not seem to have even a nodding acquaintance with the King's English. In these days of cheap education, it seems strange that a man who has reached the eminence of an attorney, should show such a woeful knowledge of grammar. Then again there are the little mistakes that give a sense of humor to the forensic situation, and out of the dull grayness that always seems to pervade the judicial building and its precincts, they arise such incidents to lighten up the gloom a little.

For instance, one divorce complaint filed yesterday recited how the husband had been intemperate for many months, and how he had ill-treated his poor suffering wife. In those circumstances, what should be more apt than that the typist—or was it a typist?—should make the legal luminary say "that the said libelee has been guilty of continuous and habitual intemperance in that since their 'and' marriage," etc. It seems only natural that a marriage where the husband should utter such endearing terms as "I will kill you" and "I will shoot you," was a "and" one.

Rodney J. Diebis, former sergeant-at-arms of the Ohio senate, who was convicted of aiding and abetting alleged bribery, was given a sentence of three years in the penitentiary.

COMEDY OF ERRORS IN TRUNKS IS NO LAUGHING MATTER FOR THE TOURISTS

Words of wrath floated off the briny deep yesterday when a warm "kick" skeddaddled over the waves in the Lurline mail from H. P. Wood, promotionist, to W. H. Hoogs, head promotionist. The letter is dated "September 16, 1:30 p. m. Abt Midway bet Hon. and S. F." and describes a general incompetence on the part of Honolulu hotel employes and several express companies that will start the promotion committee in an active work against a brand of carelessness which has disgusted tourists in the past on several occasions.

Mr. Wood says: "Dear Mr. Hoogs:—Through gross carelessness on the part of some employes of the Young Hotel, the trunks of one of the guests, Mr. Welch, were removed from his rooms and placed on board the Wilhelmina. Yesterday, in response to a wireless from Honolulu, a search was made and the trunk was found on board. In about an hour's

time we expect to meet the Lurline and to transfer the trunks so Mr. Welch should come into his own again by Tuesday morning.

"There seemed to be a general mixing up of baggage by some of the transfer companies, showing both lack of system and great carelessness. The baggage of a lady passenger turned up missing and by wireless was found to be on the Sierra duly marked Wilhelmina.

"Another passenger failed to receive his baggage and is informed by wireless that it is still in Honolulu. Mr. H. P. Faye of the Kekaha Plantation, upon leaving the Young Hotel happened to see his baggage on the express wagon and looking at it closely, noted that every piece was marked 'Sierra' when he had given explicit order to have the same marked 'Wilhelmina'.

"There is certainly need of stirring up hotel employes and baggage agents.

Yours,
H. P. WOOD."

JACK BERGSTROM A SWIFT LOVER

Meets Blond Beauty Saturday, Leads Her to the Altar on Monday Morn.

SAN RAFAEL, September 12.—Two days' courtship and then elopement; a telegram to the girl's parents, a stormy scene with father and brother, and then forgiveness.

Such was the rapid fire love making of Ethel Lillian Cooper and John Raymond Bergstrom, who met for the first time Saturday and were married Monday morning.

Music was the magnet which drew them together. Ethel Cooper has been well known in San Francisco musical circles since she composed the Portola march. They met at San Anselmo at the house of mutual friends, talked music for a while, then talked love, and then eloped.

Miss Genevieve Marsh, chum of Miss Cooper and a distant relative of the bridegroom, was the innocent match-maker. She had often talked to Ethel about John Bergstrom, dwelling on his powers as a musician, his good looks and other qualities. Ethel's interest and curiosity were aroused.

Affairs Liven Up.

Miss Marsh invited her to a house party at her Anselmo home. Miss Marsh is the daughter of F. D. Marsh and with her parents is very fond of entertaining young people over the week end. Meanwhile Bergstrom arrived in San Francisco from Honolulu on a brief visit. Of course he was invited to the house party. Ethel Cooper arrived Friday night. There was a score of guests present, but she looked in vain for John Bergstrom of Honolulu. Things were rather slow that evening for Ethel, but not the next day, Saturday.

On that day "John" arrived. Introductions were brief. So was John. He was calling her "Ethel" almost before he had unpacked his suitcase. That evening there were strolls about the attractive grounds of the Marsh home, little chats about "music" under the grape arbor and tete-a-tetes in the drawingroom. Two other young men, who were deeply attracted by the fair haired beauty of Ethel Cooper, sought to engage her in conversation and claim her attention in various ways, but John Bergstrom never left her side.

John, Always John.

Next morning the entire party went for a ride over the surrounding country. A fourth anxious swain endeavored to sit in the seat beside Miss Cooper, but John Bergstrom got there first. There was no stopping him.

By evening he had progressed farther than the ordinary lover would in six months. A little more than a day and a half had passed, and they were miles beyond the engagement post. He proposed in the grape arbor that night. Ethel said "yes."

"We will be married tomorrow," declared John.

"This is awfully sudden," stammered Ethel.

"Sure," agreed John, "but that is my way."

And his way went. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh and Genevieve knew nothing about it. Neither did the other guests. They suspected that it was love at first sight, but had no idea that an elopement was being planned.

The next morning, Monday, John and Ethel left to take the train for San Francisco—at least, that is where they hinted they were going.

But on the station platform their destination changed.

"San Francisco or San Rafael?" asked Ethel, with one last faint protest against her lover's speed.

"San Rafael," whispered Bergstrom, seizing her by the arm and helping her aboard the electric train.

"What minister?" asked the girl when they reached San Rafael.

"The first one we come to," declared John.

Rev. J. W. Stinson performed the ceremony. Mrs. E. G. Shiratz was the witness.

Then the couple returned to the Marsh home at San Anselmo and confessed that they were married. Surprise, alarm and confusion filled the household.

"What will your father and mother say?" cried Mrs. Marsh.

"To find out they sent a telegram to S. M. Cooper, 3150 Jackson street. Papa Cooper and Brother Charley came over post haste. Just what they said to Ethel and John is not known. There were tears, explanations and finally the first steps toward forgiveness. Mrs. Marsh accompanied them all back to San Francisco to the Cooper home, where John and Ethel made their peace with Mrs. Cooper.

Every effort was made by both families to keep the swift courtship and runaway match a secret, but through some subtle source it leaked out today. Ethel Cooper's age is given on the marriage license as 21 and Bergstrom's as 24. He is dark and handsome, and she is a ravishing blond. Her musical career is not limited by her composition of the "Portola March." She has composed songs which are being sung by many well known singers, notably Allice Lloyd and Lillie Lena. She is also an accomplished pianist.

Bergstrom is a member of a wealthy Honolulu family. His father is one of the most prominent plantation owners on the island. Friends say that the honeymoon will be spent on the trip back to Honolulu, where the young couple will live.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

Diarrhea is always more or less prevalent during this month. Be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and effectual. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. For sale by all dealers. Beeson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

KARRATI LANISTS IN OTHER TOILS

City Prosecutors Turn Them Over to the Federal Authorities for Action.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Unable to do anything with the leaders of the Karrati Lane cult who were arrested by Sergeant of Detectives Kellett several months ago, the police officials have turned the cases over to the federal authorities and it is probable that a very different procedure will be gone through. The persons who were placed in the hands of Marshal Hendry yesterday are George K. Ewaliko, Rebecca Ulii and D. M. Kuali.

Ewaliko was charged in the local police court with illegally performing the marriage ceremony between Rebecca Ulii and Kuali, but nothing happened to him there. The woman and Kuali were charged with gross cheat for having taken money from certain women, promising to cure them of their sins, but nothing happened to them, either, although it was proved beyond apparent doubt that money was taken for that purpose.

The two latter were then arrested for a statutory crime and apparently the city officials were not confident that any better success would attend that effort, for the action yesterday intimated that they preferred to leave it to the sterner federal law. The federal charge against them is under the Edmunds Act. Ewaliko's charge is substantially the same as with the Territory.

Max Alfonso, the Filipino whom Chief McDuffie believes he can convict for the burglary of Captain McCleery's quarters at Fort Shafter some time ago, will also probably be turned over to the federal authorities, as the crime was committed on federal ground. When Alfonso was brought before Judge Monsarrat yesterday morning, the latter declared that he doubted his jurisdiction.

LAURIER MAKES LAST APPEAL TO VOTERS

MONTREAL, Quebec, September 20.

The general election campaign came to an end last night, when Premier Laurier met in joint debate with Henri Bourassa, the leader of the French Nationalists. The debate was a strenuous one, the Premier endeavoring to pin his opponent down to a discussion of the general principles involved in the Reciprocity Agreement, the French leader endeavoring to arouse anti-Liberal feeling by attacking the Imperial policy of Laurier.

The indications are that the vote tomorrow will be the heaviest ever polled in Canada and there are some fears that the party feeling which has run so high recently will result in trouble in some of the constituencies.

Both parties claim that victory is in sight for them. Last night Laurier expressed his conviction that he will be returned to power with a majority larger than ever. He appealed to his fellow French-Canadians to show their loyalty now to the man they had made Prime Minister of Canada and sustained until he had been able to secure for Canada what former Premiers had attempted, namely, American Reciprocity.

W. S. FLEMING IS MEETING OLD FRIENDS

W. S. Fleming, once of Honolulu and now of Shanghai, China, is a through passenger to the Far East by the Persia, which continues her voyage this morning. He wishes to be remembered to all friends in Honolulu, and regrets that he was not able to renew more old acquaintances.

Mr. Fleming has done particularly well in Shanghai, and has now the enviable position of being the most successful American lawyer in the Settlement. He has a host of friends among all classes of that cosmopolitan community.

Speaking to a representative of The Advertiser last night, he said that he was considering the probability of coming back to Honolulu to live, but he hates to leave Shanghai, where he is doing so well. He has had some flattering offers to return here and take up practice, and he has also been approached on the question of returning to Lower California. Both propositions appeal to him, and he is very much exercised whether to remain in Shanghai, where he has done so well, or whether to return to Honolulu or Lower California. His return here or to the mainland would not be for seven or eight months yet.

Everywhere he went last night he met a lot of old friends, who expressed their great pleasure at seeing him in Honolulu once more.

SHERMAN LAW WORKING.

BOSTON, Massachusetts, September 19.—A federal indictment has been returned against the United Shoe Machinery Company for breaking the Sherman antitrust laws.

TRENTON, New Jersey, September 19.—The Buckeye Powder Company today sued the American powder trust for \$5,000,000, alleging violation of the Sherman act.

Charged with hitting his wife to a pulp and beating her because she failed to call it. Jacob Zimmerman of Wellsville, Ohio, pleaded guilty and sought the mercy of the court. He got thirty days in the workhouse.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS BROUGHT TO LIGHT AS RESULT OF COLCORD JOURNAL

In the last installment of John Colcord's Journal, which appeared in the Sunday's Advertiser, there is mention made of the deportation of two French Catholic missionaries, the name of Sumner being mentioned in the journal.

Eugene Buffandien is one of the very many reading this series, and, when he found the name Sumner immediately thought of some old papers in the possession of his wife, who was a Sumner.

He looked up these documents and found that one was the order of deportation of the missionaries in the brig Waverly, signed by King Kaulikeouli, and another was the certificate signed by the two priests that they had been safely landed on California shores, according to the orders of the king.

The order of deportation is dated November 5, 1831, and reads:

I, Kaulikeouli, King of the Sandwich Islands, and Humano and Karoo, Governor of Oahu, do hereby commission William Sumner, Commander of the brig Waverly, now a laying in Oahu, to receive on board two French Gentlemen and their good, or whatever they may have to bring on board, and to proceed to California and land them safe on shore with their goods and belongings, to them where they may submit, and then to return back to the Sandwich Islands.

ALLBRIGHT AND STOUT AS RESCUERS

LONG BEACH, September 4.—For the first time in the history of southern California beaches, two men were rescued from drowning here yesterday afternoon by Hawaiian surf boards. They were Paul Rowan, a well known real estate man, and a stranger, whose name could not be learned. Charles Allbright and A. J. Stout, both fresh from Honolulu, brought them to shore.

The stranger had swum out beyond the end of the safety line, and not heeding a strong swimmer, could not back the heavy undertow. He began to sink and yelled for help to Paul Rowan, who was swimming a few yards beyond him. Rowan, seeing him go down, hastily rushed to his side. The stranger grabbed him and crippled him by pinning his arms to his side.

It was at this point that Allbright and Stout, who were out beyond both the men, lying in wait for a huge roller on which to coast ashore, hurried to the rescue. Stout pulled the stranger onto his board and Allbright hauled Rowan onto his. Just then a roller came along and the experts from Hawaii, holding the boards steady, coasted through the breakers with the almost unconscious men. The undertow began to carry them out again, however, and at this point John Leenhart, the life guard employed by the hotel, reached the four men with a lifebuoy held in his teeth by a rope.

Leenhart is a very strong swimmer and he towed all four the remainder of the distance to shore, where the stranger sank to the beach with exhaustion. Rowan managed to get rid of the water he had swallowed and felt none the worse for his experience, but the pale and frightened stranger hurried away before his name could be learned.

Allbright is a Honolulu newspaper man and Stout was formerly manager of the Seaside Hotel at Waikiki, near Honolulu. They recently came to Long Beach with their koa wood surf boards, and were entertaining a large crowd on the beach by coasting in shore, standing up, when Rowan got into trouble. The surf boards are much larger than those used on this coast, being six feet long, three inches thick and eighteen inches wide. It was their size which enabled the rescuers to place the drowning men on them for safety.

AFTER TEMPORARY SCHOOL PREMISES

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) Superintendent of Education Pope yesterday took a rosier view of the scholastic situation than he did the day before. He now looks forward to having all the children who desire education enrolled by the end of the week—provided that the necessary accommodation can be found for them in temporary quarters near the schools.

Mr. Pope said that he hoped before the end of the week to have all the children enrolled, and not have one away from school on account of lack of accommodation. But this can only be done if accommodation can be found in the neighborhood of the schools. The department is seeking the cooperation of the board of supervisors in this matter, and it was hoped that the necessary temporary quarters would be obtained. Some public-spirited citizens had suggested that tents be obtained for the purpose, but Mr. Pope thinks that this method need not be resorted to.

Now that the appropriation is available, said Mr. Pope, the department can go ahead and carry out the approved plans. There are many schools to be erected on this and the other islands, and the end of the year will see them all well on the way. Of course, there have been large increases in the number of teachers. From about five hundred and one they have increased to about five hundred and fifty or five hundred and sixty.

The number of pupils on the rolls has not yet been ascertained but the work of compiling this information will be on with as soon as possible. No reports have been received from the other islands, so Mr. Pope anticipates no trouble there.

KAUIKEAOULI,
KAHUMANU,
GOV. KAUKINI,
Nov. 5, 1831.

The English translation and the Hawaiian document are both pasted on heavy brown paper for preservation, being somewhat eaten by insects, and between the two is the certificate given by the French priests, as clear as the day it was written, January 22, 1832. It reads:

This is to certify that we, the undersigned catholic missionaries to the Sandwich Islands have been debarked with all our effects at a place called San Pedro on the coast of California and that we have been treated by Captain Sumner during our voyage with all the attention and interest we could have expected.

PIT. BATCHELOT,
Z. SHORT.
22 Jan. 1832.

Father Batchelot, it will be remembered, planted the first algaroba tree on the Islands and it still stands in front of the Catholic Church on Fort street, near Beretania.

CONNES WOULD LIKE A FEW WATERFALLS

Governor Wants Some Assurance That the Power There Will Be Used in Reasonable Time.

HILO, September 18.—It is not the intention of the promoters to run the Hilo street railroad with hot air. Some have been mean enough to intimate that, but it really isn't the case, because Lehard Stanford Conness has asked Governor Frear to turn over to him and his associates a few of the waterfalls of the Wailuku river, back of the Crescent City, the idea being to have the water power ready when the time comes to use it for the development of electricity to make the wheels go round.

While a formal written application has not as yet been made, Conness, during his recent visit in Honolulu, made the request in verbal form to the Governor, who states that "a number of important questions are involved."

Governor Frear last Sunday gave the fact of the matter to The Advertiser correspondent as follows:

"Yesterday I went to inspect the waterfalls of the Wailuku river at Pihoua together with Mr. Conness and W. H. C. Campbell. Mr. Pierce, the hydrographer, was also with us. Mr. Conness at his recent visit in Honolulu saw me about these falls, the idea being to use the water in them for the development of power.

"No formal application in writing has been made as yet; still we have enough to go on to warrant making an investigation. The falls in question consist of a series of falls, the names of which are not altogether certain—as a matter of fact some people call the falls by one name while others call the same falls by another—but the falls are the ones about a mile above Manager Campbell's residence—the big one which can be seen from Hilo. They also wish to have the lower falls, below the plantation store, desiring them more as a subsidiary proposition, to be used in case the upper falls do not develop all the power needed.

"The plan is to have the Territory grant the use of the water, while the matter of securing lands for power stations must be taken up with the plantation which holds the Pihoua lands. "The matter involves the settling of a large number of questions. First of all there is the matter of the title to the water rights in the river to be looked into and determined. We must also determine how much of the water in the river can be used for power and how much for irrigation. Then there is the question of the manner in which the rights should be disposed of, whether they should be disposed of through private sale or through public auction. The form of payment must also be considered, whether the grantees should pay so much a year or whether they should pay a certain sum for each horsepower developed, or for each horsepower which could be developed from the water granted.

"Finally, there should be some provision made to define the time within which the privileges granted must be put in use, as we do not propose to grant a privilege merely to have it held instead of placing it in use in the near future."

CANADIAN LIBERALS PREDICT EASY VICTORY

WINNIPEG, September 10.—With polling day off, the Liberals now claim an easy victory in the west.

In view of the Conservatives who have announced their intention to support the Laurier government, Premier Roblin of Manitoba declared last week that Conservatives who conscientiously intend to vote for reciprocity will not, in so doing, be voting against their party principles. Premier Roblin has borne the brunt of the anti-reciprocity campaign since it opened.

The market growers still offer a united front to reciprocity and it is claimed the Canadian Pacific Railroad through its former solicitor is active in opposition to the government.

STARTED FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL; WENT BOATING

Son of William Robb of Kahului Drowned—Other Notes of the Valley Isle.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WAILUKU, September 19.—Sunday afternoon last, Alexander Robb, the nine-year-old son of William Robb of Kahului, left home dressed in his Sunday clothes, his parents supposing that he was going to Sunday School. He went, however, to the old Kahului boat wharf, took off his shoes and stockings and climbed down into a small boat with two Japanese boys about his own age and went boating.

After getting a little distance away from the wharf the boat tipped over, throwing all three boys into the water. Young Robb sank and the Japanese boys became panic stricken and hurried ashore, not even looking back to see what had become of their companion. A native girl on the wharf saw the whole affair, but also became badly frightened and ran away.

Not until late in the evening, at eight o'clock, did the parents miss the child. A search was made and little by little the details of the tragedy were learned, but not until Monday afternoon was the body of the missing boy found, a little inshore from where the accident happened.

The boy was subject to epileptic fits, and in the condition found it is possible that his death was due to that and not to drowning, as his lungs and stomach were free from water.

Discuss School Plans.

Supervising Principal Copeland of the Wailuku district called together all of the teachers in his district last Saturday afternoon to discuss plans for the school work of the year. The meeting was held in the Wailuku Public School building and nearly all the teachers of his district were in attendance.

Jailer Resigned.

Joe F. Welch, the Wailuku jailer, has tendered his resignation, but no successor has been appointed yet. There is a rumor that Charles Lake is being approached to take the place. Sheriff Crowell, however, states that he will fill the vacancy by promoting the assistant jailer, L. Palea. The appointment will be made within a few days at the most.

CATHCART'S DOCTOR BILL IN COURT

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

An appeal has been lodged by City Attorney Cathcart against the decision of District Magistrate Monsarrat, who gave judgment for \$167.31 to George S. Curry, trustee plaintiff, who is acting for Dr. Victor E. Collins.

The bill of complaint set out that the sum of \$125 was charged to J. W. Cathcart for medical services away back on August 10, 1909. Demands for payment had been made upon the city attorney, the complaint alleged, but he refused and neglected to pay the amount.

A Lady's Appeal.

Blanche Martin has appealed to the circuit court against the judgment of Judge Monsarrat, who gave a verdict for \$37, claimed by C. H. Brown, for damages alleged to have been caused by the defendant. The complaint alleged that through careless driving of her automobile she collided with an automobile driven by C. H. Brown.

Mele Hips' Estate.

The Bishop Trust Company, Limited, has filed an inventory of the estate of the late Mele Hips. This shows the real estate to be a vineyard, two taro patches, subject to mortgage for \$600 to W. R. Castle, one homestead and one house and lot, all situated at Kalihiwai, Honolulu, Oahu; the personal property is put down at \$165.55 cash; furniture and household effects, four horses, chickens, harness and two buggies.

Let Them Prove It.

In the case of Fred Sackwitz vs. Elizabeth Goodwin, Charles F. Sackwitz and Bishop Trust Company, Limited, a bill to establish trust, etc., the Bishop Trust Company yesterday filed its answer.

The usual formal statements are admitted, but it is denied that the late Matilda Bright Sackwitz left a widow as her sole heir at law. Concerning the other allegations the respondent had no knowledge whether they were true, so left the proof to complainant. Respondent asked that the bill be denied in so far as it sought to impeach upon or affect its right as executor of the will.

An Extension of Time.

In the case of J. Aulike Pankiki vs. Samuel Maluka, Spencer and Alice Kahanani Spencer, respondents have been granted until September 23 in which to plead, demur to, or to answer the bill, which is to set aside a deed.

Marital Troubles.

Carl Haasenritter has been granted a divorce from Lydia Haasenritter on the grounds of misconduct.

FLEET MAY ARRIVE HERE IN NOVEMBER

SAN FRANCISCO, September 20.—Reconsideration has been given the plans of the Pacific cruiser fleet's maneuvers in Hawaiian waters. Although the fleet will be held until after October 14, the ground-breaking date at San Francisco, it is announced today that the fleet will sail for Hawaii on November 15.

WELLS DEFEATS ATTELL.

NEW YORK, September 21.—Wells won the decision over Attell in their match fight last evening.

TAFT ON ARBITRATION.

MARQUETTE, Michigan, September 21.—President Taft arrived in this city yesterday and devoted his address almost entirely to the question of arbitration treaties.

EVIDENCE SLOW IN MURDER CASE

Kahuku Case Continues Before Judge Cooper—Obliging a Complaining Witness.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The charge of murder in the first degree, preferred against a Korean named Chane Ik Hai, which was begun on Tuesday before Judge Cooper and a jury, was proceeded with yesterday morning, but no very important evidence was given.

J. W. Keau, the police officer on the Kahuku plantation, where the killing is alleged to have taken place, was the first witness. He said that immediately he heard of the death, he went down to the house, and later on he arrested the defendant.

Chief Detective McDuffie told of having been called to the scene, and so did Sheriff W. P. Jarrett.

Luto Natoro also gave evidence concerning the scene of the occurrence, and a Japanese woman named Tetsu Somoto told how she used to sell candy, etc., to the defendant. On the night previous to the date of the alleged murder, she stated that she called at defendant's house, and from the door she asked whether the defendant wanted any candy, and he replied that he did not.

It is stated that the fees for the attorney to defend the defendant are being collected among the Koreans. So far the defense has notified that it intends to call about twenty-two witnesses.

City Attorney Cathcart is appearing for the Territory and Attorneys Lorrin Andrews and Lyle A. Dickey for the defense.

A Nolle Prosequi.

John Gomez and Joe Fragas appealed against the sentence imposed upon them by the district court for profanity, to the circuit court. Yesterday a nolle prosequi was entered because the complaining witness had stated that he did not wish to go on with the case.

Other Cases.

The case in which Devere Anderson is charged before Judge Cooper with having obtained money by false pretenses, was continued yesterday morning until October 3.

Ah Sing was before Judge Cooper yesterday morning charged with having been present at a gambling game. His case will come up today for disposition.

On Tuesday afternoon the case of Leialoha, L. Bush and John F. Colburn against H. F. Walter, was concluded before Judge Robinson and resulted in a nonsuit. The plaintiffs sought to have the defendant ejected from premises at the corner of Mauna Kea and Queen streets.

Attorney E. M. Watson, who appeared for the defendant, moved for a nonsuit on the grounds that the evidence produced did not sustain the allegations of the complaint, and further, that plaintiffs had no title to the premises.

Judge Robinson granted the motion. Attorney C. W. Ahford, who appeared for the plaintiff, notified an exception.

FEDERAL COURT AT WORK ON LONG CASE

In the federal court yesterday the hearing of the Celtic Chief case was proceeded with.

J. M. Dowsett, called by the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, was on the stand, and was the only witness examined. He deposed that he was on the Mikahala the whole time that she stood by the stranded vessel. But he did not see the Arcoma make any attempt to pull the boat off the ground. There was, he said, some very high swells during a lot of the time that the Mikahala was standing by.

The direct examination of this witness lasted all the morning, and the cross-examination by Attorney Olson was not concluded until half-past three.

Attorney Weaver waived cross-examination.

The court adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

Phoney Davis Comes Up Next Monday.

Before Judge Clemens in the federal court yesterday morning, the charge of having smuggled gin off the German sailing ship Alexander Isenberg, was read against "Phoney" Davis, Carl Smith and Charles Mitehell. They are to come up for plea on Monday next.

Strain too Great

Hundreds of Honolulu Readers Find Daily Toil a Burden.

The hustle and worry of business men,

The hard work and stooping of workmen,

The woman's household cares,
Are too great a strain on the kidneys.

Backache, headache, dizziness,
Kidney troubles, urinary troubles follow.

A Honolulu citizen tells you how to cure them all.
B. T. White, Pearl City, Oahu, Honolulu, Hawaii, says: "I am ninety-two years of age, and I suffered from backache and kidney disease for eight years. I have given Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a fair trial, and have been so greatly benefited that I cheerfully recommend them to other kidney sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take a substitute.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM. This is a condition (or disease) which almost gives many people up. It is simply weakness—a broken-down system. It is simply weakness that makes the system. No matter what may be the cause, the system is almost broken-down. Its symptoms are those of the same; the most prominent being dizziness, some of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary duties of life. Now, what else is absolutely essential in all such cases is VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that an slight increase of this may be more certainly secured by a course of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 3 than by any other known combination. Its purity and directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored and a new existence imparted. This wonderful medicine is purely vegetable and innocuous. It is agreeable to the taste, suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or debility, whose main features are those of weakness, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing restorative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that has preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

Arrest Confesses and Names Some Local Residents as Ones "Higher Up." (From Wednesday's Advertiser.) SAN FRANCISCO, September 19.—Norman Smith was arrested here today on a cablegram from Honolulu in connection with the opium cases. He refuses to talk.

Has Confessed. Norman Benjamin Smith, whose arrest was yesterday noted by the Associated Press, has, according to the advice received by the local federal authorities, made a complete confession regarding his opium dealing in Honolulu, the confession implicating a number of Honolulu people.

Smith cleaned up in the neighborhood of ten thousand dollars by selling opium in Honolulu during two visits in the city, according to the way federal officials size up his alleged operations. Smith is alleged to be one of the cleverest operators who have been in the local field getting rid of dope during the past few months, and he is supposed to have cleaned up a good bunch of money while in Honolulu.

When arrested yesterday upon the arrival of the Wilhelmina at San Francisco, Smith had three thousand four hundred dollars in his possession. The last time he was in Honolulu he stayed but ten days and on the former occasions he stayed nearly a month, so that the officials interested figure that he made close to ten thousand dollars during the two trips.

Implicates Others. According to the cablegram received from the Coast, Smith has made a confession which implicates several Honoluluans in his deals, and this confession is coming forward by the mail of the Korea, which left San Francisco at one o'clock yesterday.

Whether Smith is being brought back on the same steamer or whether he intends to resist extradition has not been learned as yet.

Came In July. On July 6 Norman B. Smith first came to Honolulu, being a passenger on the Matson steamer Honolulu which came into port that day. He put up at the Young and remained here until August 2, when he went back to the Coast on the Sierra. He was a quiet appearing man of about thirty years of age and was nearly always by himself, not making any friends around the hotel.

He is alleged to have carried the opium around in a Japanese straw suitcase, and he had a large sum of money on deposit at the Young, it being stated that his money completely filled one of the safety boxes at the hotel.

He is said to have been seen several times in Chinatown by one of the bellhops at the Young, but never in conversation with anyone.

Returns to Coast. He was away from the Islands a month, and next came in on September 2 by the Honolulu, and remaining only until September 13 when he went back to San Francisco by the Wilhelmina, being arrested upon his arrival there yesterday morning.

During his whole time Smith was conducting his alleged operations in Honolulu in a so-called "legitimate" knowledge of the United States authorities, and it was not until the Wilhelmina was out at sea that his operations were uncovered, and then by accident.

Breckons Gets Busy. As soon as District Attorney Breckons learned of the work which Smith had been doing he got busy tracing his movements with the result that he was arrested in San Francisco on a secret indictment returned by federal grand jury last Friday.

From the information now at hand it is surmised that Smith was the tool of others on the Coast and in Honolulu who were regularly bringing in opium which had been landed previously at San Francisco.

As to whether he had any dealings on islands other than Oahu is not known, but when his confession arrives on the Coast it is expected to describe his operations in Hawaii in full.

It is not expected that he will make any opposition to being brought back here as he confessed his complicity in the smuggling game and gave away his pals so soon after being placed in custody.

There is considerable speculation as to who, in Honolulu, are implicated with Smith, and his confession is awaited with much interest by the officials here and by some others.

SAYS SMUGGLERS ARE HONOLULANS

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DIPLOMATS SEE WAY TO PEACE

Weeks of Warlike Preparations to Result in Amicable Morocco Settlement.

PARIS, France, September 19.—It is believed here that the Moroccan difficulties will now be successfully settled.

French Troops Ready. PARIS, September 12.—Under cover of "maneuvers" the French army is being massed on the German frontier preparatory to repelling a German invasion after the French answer to Germany's demands for concessions in Morocco has been received in Berlin. All France is today discussing the German demands and national feeling runs high in the support of the cabinet for declining to be awed by the Kaiser's implied threats.

An extraordinary meeting of the French cabinet was held. Following the semi-official announcement that Germany's answer to France's ultimatum would not be presented to the cabinet as a whole, the situation today developed a more mystifying aspect in consequence of the special cabinet meeting.

France Hovers on Verge. There were persistent reports that France is hovering on the verge of taking a momentous step. There were other reports that the cabinet will discuss a supplemental series of proposals to go with the ultimatum which was presented to the German empire.

An electrical thrill was in the air at the foreign office and there was a hint of something vast in contemplation. That France is preparing the way to reject the German note is becoming more and more apparent.

French Minister Upheld. PARIS, September 12.—A momentous meeting of the cabinet was held this afternoon to consider France's reply to Germany's counter proposals in the Moroccan negotiations. The meeting lasted three hours. The terms and a rough draft of the document were laid before the ministers by Foreign Minister de Selves and were discussed and scrutinized from every aspect.

Although the ministers formally refuse to satisfy public curiosity by making any statement as to what passed at the historic council, it is said the cabinet accorded its fullest approval of the reply prepared by M. de Selves, which is no less explicit than that submitted by Germany.

Free Hand Demanded. The reply sets forth in the clearest possible manner France's position with regard to the question of principle raised by Germany, and pays particular attention to the necessity of maintaining commercial equality for all and of assuring to France of an absolutely free hand politically in Morocco.

The foreign minister will proceed to Rambouillet tomorrow to submit the decision of the cabinet to President Fallieres. He will then have drawn up the definite text of the reply, which will be dispatched from Paris without delay and will be in the possession of the German government by the end of the week.

German Stocks Weaker. BERLIN, September 12.—No further developments in the Moroccan affair are expected here pending the receipt of France's reply to the German note, French Ambassador Cambon is in Dresden with his family awaiting the next move by his government.

Although the public anxieties regarding the differences between France and Germany have been largely allayed, stocks opened somewhat weaker on the bourse today, owing to the unsatisfactory course of the New York and Paris markets yesterday.

A report printed in the foreign press that the Russian government had withdrawn great sums of money from Berlin is authoritatively denied and it is asserted that the withdrawal of the French credits from German houses has been much exaggerated in the reports. Whatever withdrawals were made were so slight, it is declared, that it played no important part in the recent stock market panic.

A report circulated in financial circles that Germany has withdrawn the cruiser Berlin from Agadir was given official denial this evening.

REGULAR SHIPS FOR IMMIGRANTS

British Would Put on Bimonthly Service if Guaranteed Some Freight.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) Yesterday morning Doctor Clark of the territorial immigration bureau had a long conference with Captain Smith of the Crown of Castile, which arrived here a few days ago from Liverpool via South Europe ports. There was nothing decided of a definite nature, of course, but the talk was an interesting one, inasmuch as it may lead to the inauguration of a bimonthly service of excellent steamers from Liverpool, with immigrants for Hawaii plantations, as well as a better class of people from England and elsewhere who wish to settle here.

There are many possibilities in the proposal, for if the idea is carried out, it will mean that Hawaii will get a vessel here every two months, as well as an excellent advertisement throughout England.

Doctor Clark wished it understood that there was nothing definite at all about the matter. They were merely talking generally over the question, and Captain Smith will report in due course to his owners. The owners of the line will need a guarantee that they will obtain a sufficient amount of freight to induce them to call here regularly. This is a matter that is outside the jurisdiction of the immigration bureau, and will have to be taken up by some other body, such as the chamber of commerce or the planters' association, whose members are big importers. If the owners will undertake to inaugurate the service, then there will be accommodation for about 500 to 1,000 immigrants each trip. These will be taken on board at whatever points are found to be most satisfactory to the board's agents abroad. It may be from somewhere in Portugal or Spain, or anywhere else. This is a point that will be settled from time to time. Then again, each vessel will in all probability be able to carry a limited number of saloon passengers. These, of course, will be booked by the shipping company itself, and will have nothing whatever to do with the immigration bureau.

Captain Smith took all the information that he could obtain from Doctor Clark and this will be passed on to his principals in the shape of a report in due course. The whole matter will hinge on the question of freight. If the owners can obtain an assurance that they will get sufficient to make it worth their while calling here, then Honolulu may look for a bimonthly service from Liverpool at an early date.

Another Aviator Falls to His Death. DEWITT, Pennsylvania, September 20.—John Rosenbaum, aviator, met death here yesterday, falling with his machine from a height of fifty feet.

Rev. Freeman Pratt Tower, formerly president of Montana Wesleyan College, Helena, Montana, died suddenly of paralysis at Everett, Massachusetts. Dr. Tower for a time was presiding elder of the Los Angeles, California, conference, and was later connected with Willamette University, in Salem, Oregon.

CHINESE REBELS ATTACKING BOLDLY

Fear for Missionaries Grows Each Day as Reports Come in from Szechuen.

PEKING, September 20.—According to reports received here the rebels throughout Szechuen Province are gaining in strength daily and the revolt becomes more and more serious. For some days no word has been received regarding the fate of the missionaries who fled from Chengtu, the last word being of the safe arrival of the women and children at Sui-Fu.

Yesterday word came of great rebel activity at this city, where the yamen of the governor has been stormed and captured, the governor and many of his men being killed. The yamen was burned.

It is also reported that the yamen at Kiating-Fu has been attacked. Five towns in the neighborhood of Chengtu have been looted.

Much Fighting. PEKING, September 12.—The British legation was advised this afternoon of the safe arrival at Sui-Fu of seventeen English missionaries, who left Chengtu Thursday last.

Delayed Chengtu dispatches dated Saturday report continued street fighting and heavy losses. The government forces apparently are in control. Following the repulse of the mob's attack on the yamen, the viceroy ordered all the city gates closed. Some of the foreigners remained, the viceroy assuring them of protection. Since Saturday no definite news has been received here.

Reports from Chung King that the provincial judge had been killed and the military commander had committed suicide have not yet been confirmed.

Martial law was declared by the local officials at Chung King in their fight against the agitators controlling the provisional railway organization, who are seeking to cause riots by non-payment of workmen. The population is greatly excited. Chung King officials, as well as those of Wai Wu Pu, are prepared to handle any outbreak.

PANAMA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY A FAKE

It is to be hoped that no easy money from Honolulu has gone to swell the profits of the Panama Development Company, a fake concern which has been operating up and down the Coast. If any one has been stung in Honolulu, let them spread the glad tidings, as a lesson for others in the future and as a warning not to believe all that you read.

Some weeks ago The Advertiser received an advertising order from this concern. As is the custom in this office, inquiry was instituted before the advertisement was accepted. The advertiser professing to guard its readers than to pocket the price for any foreign advertisement without knowing what is back of the promises made therein. The advertisement was referred to the Dake Advertising Agency of Los Angeles, the following reply being received last night:

Hawaiian Gazette Company, Honolulu. Gentlemen:—On receipt of yours of the 26th of August, regarding the standing and publicity sent you by the Panama Development Company, we desire to state that these people have been in trouble for some time and that those back of some have been arrested. We enclose clipping about Doctor Lyman, who was at the head of this company.—Dake Advertising Agency.

A Fine Record. In addition to the clipping from a Los Angeles paper, the San Francisco papers have much to say of Doctor Lyman and his career as a promoter. The Call, on September 9, says, in part: "Dr. John Grant Lyman, prominent in society and business circles in Los Angeles and Pasadena, was arrested last night at the Union Square Hotel on a telegraphic warrant from the southern city, charging him with fraud in connection with the Panama Development Company, of which he is an official and general promoter. He was taken into custody by Postal Inspector W. L. Madera, assisted by R. H. Woods of the government service and Police Detective Jerry Dinan, just as he was about to leave for Portland."

"The specific charge against Lyman relates to the sale of stock in a bubble concern which he has been managing in Los Angeles. His social reputation, combined with extensive advertising, made the game an easy one, and according to the postal authorities in the south the promoter was in a way to reap large sums from possible investors. Two boxes of literature have been seized in his offices and will be used as evidence."

CROP FAILURE IN PRUSSIA IS SERIOUS. BERLIN, September 6.—The official crop report, made public today, describes conditions throughout Prussia in gloomy terms. The prolonged drought not only burned the crops, but also caused such a plague of field mice, larvae and other crop destroyers that great fears are entertained for the winter.

Crops of potatoes and sugar beets are of the poorest kind. Fodder crops suffered so severely that owners are selling off their cattle, despairing of means to keep them through the winter. Pastures have already partly or wholly shriveled up.

Little progress has been made toward winter crops. The soil is baked and hard that sowing is difficult and sowing impossible.

DIVORCE COURT GRINDS AWAY

Four Wives Bring Their Marital Troubles to Attention of the Judges.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) Hattie Manous has been granted a divorce from John Manous on the ground of cruelty. Mrs. Manous alleged that her husband ill-treated her for over a year and particularized that in the months of September, October and November last, without justification, he struck her with his clenched fists, kicked her, called her vile and inappropriate names and knocked her down. On September 22 last he threatened her with a knife and was only induced to stay his attack by the intervention of a third person. Then followed allegations of brutal ill-treatment on other occasions. Labels had also not given anything at all towards her support.

Manous admitted the usual formal assertions regarding the marriage, etc., but with regard to the alleged ill-treatment, he left this to libelant to prove. The divorce was granted.

Desertion. Aki Fugioka is seeking a divorce from Buichi Fugioka. The grounds relied upon are desertion and failure to provide. W. S. Edings has been retained by the libelant.

Kini Yoshakawa was yesterday granted a divorce from Sukeichi Yoshikawa because he had deserted her.

Thirty-five Cents a Day. Having grown tired of the constant worry of trying to live on thirty-five cents a day, with the prospect of this meager sum being cut off by the death of her husband, through suicide, Abbie Fern has sought relief in the divorce court. She wishes to be free from John K. Fern. She alleges that her husband allowed her only thirty-five cents a day, while during his absence on the Coast for some time he left her with no means at all. She stated that he would leave what was supposed to be his last will and testament, thus insinuating that it was his intention to commit suicide. This sort of thing went on frequently. On the failure to provide and extreme cruelty she sought a divorce.

Appal Against a Divorce Decree. Edzal Markle was some time ago granted a divorce from his wife, Neell Markle. She then had a motion submitted, asking that the decree be set aside. Judge Robinson declined to grant it, and she has now appealed from his ruling to the supreme court.

Other Court Items. The case of Kabanua Laamea vs. Solomon Mahelona et al. was settled yesterday afternoon before Judge Whitney and a jury. This was a case in which the plaintiff claimed that she was the owner in fee simple of a piece of land at Kawaipilo, Honolulu. The jury brought in a verdict for her. E. C. Peters appeared for the plaintiff and Lorin Andrews for the defendants.

Plaintiffs in the case of the Kaneohe Ranch Company, Ltd., vs. Kaneohe Rice Mill Company, an action for water rights heard before Circuit Judge Robinson, have appealed to the supreme court and the case has been placed on the calendar.

In the case of Cecil Brown, trustee of the estate of the late Kulepaia Kanon, vs. the Territory, a jury has been waived. This is a petition to establish fishing rights.

BIGAMIST MUST SERVE TWO YEARS

Federal Court Has Short Session and Adjourns Till This Morning.

At yesterday's session of the federal court Antone Freitas was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of \$10 and costs, amounting to \$39.05, he having pleaded on Monday guilty to the charge of bigamy.

Freitas came to Honolulu about a year ago from Portugal and left a wife and family there. After coming here he married Rosina Marques, and he said in court yesterday that this woman told him many persons married here after being married in the old country and that it would be all right.

Family Destitute. Shortly after his marriage to the second wife a letter was received from his wife in Portugal, said Attorney Rawlins, which told that he had sent no money to his first wife and child whom he had left behind. Rawlins stated also that the accused man had a bad reputation since coming to Hawaii, as he had been in several scraps and knife fights here.

MYSTERY OF WHOLESALE DEATH PUZZLES POLICE

COLORADO SPRINGS, September 20.—The discovery that three adults and three children lay dead in adjoining houses here, their bodies badly decomposed, has revealed a mystery that so far has puzzled the efforts of the authorities to unravel.

Teething children have more or less diarrhea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels more than natural and then eat oil of clove the system. For sale by all druggists. Hanson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.



HELP THE EARTH AND THE EARTH WILL HELP YOU

We make fertilizer for every product and put on the market only what has been proven of real value. Let us know the purpose for which you want soil helps and we will supply you. Address us

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co. Honolulu, H. T.

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Life and Fire Insurance Agents. General Insurance Agents, representing New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston. Actua Fire Insurance Co. ATTENTION: We have just accepted the Agency for the The Protective Underwriters of the Phoenix of Hartford. These are also among the Hall of Honor in San Francisco.

TO STUDY SPREAD OF HOOKWORM ON COAST

Washington Officials Asked to Detail Special Investigator to Look Into Conditions.

SACRAMENTO, September 12.—Dr. W. F. Snow, secretary of the state board of health, today addressed a letter to Surgeon-General Walter Wyman at Washington, asking if Doctor Stiles, official investigator for the service, can be detailed for the service on the Pacific Coast in making an investigation of hookworm conditions. He also addressed a letter to Doctor Wickliffe Rose, administrative secretary of the Rockefeller sanitary commission, asking if the Rockefeller institution can provide financial aid in the event that hookworm eradication in California should be demonstrated as vitally important.

Investigations already made, he says, show that immigrants, who have been coming into the State in considerable numbers, are suffering with hookworm. It has developed that some of the State's deep gold mines are infested, and there is evidence that some native Californians have developed the disease.

The National Association of Mail Carriers have decided to meet in San Francisco in 1912.

ANOTHER AVIATOR FALLS TO HIS DEATH

DEWITT, Pennsylvania, September 20.—John Rosenbaum, aviator, met death here yesterday, falling with his machine from a height of fifty feet.

Rev. Freeman Pratt Tower, formerly president of Montana Wesleyan College, Helena, Montana, died suddenly of paralysis at Everett, Massachusetts. Dr. Tower for a time was presiding elder of the Los Angeles, California, conference, and was later connected with Willamette University, in Salem, Oregon.

KNEE TO ANKLE A MASS OF HUMOR

Suffering Simply Indescribable—Had to Scratch Till Blood Ran—Health Undermined from Lack of Sleep—Gave Up Hope but CUTICURA FREED HIM FROM SKIN-TORMENT

"About seven years ago a small abrasion appeared on my right leg just above my ankle. It irritated me so that I began to scratch it and it began to spread until my leg from my ankle to the knee was one solid scale like a scab. The irritation was always worse at night and would not allow me to sleep, or my wife either, and it was completely undermining our health. I lost fifty pounds in weight and was almost out of my mind with pain and chagrin as to what matter where the irritation came, at work, on the street or in the presence of company, I would have to scratch it until I had the blood running down into my shoe. I simply cannot describe my suffering during these seven years. The pain, mortification, loss of sleep, both to myself and wife is simply indescribable on paper and one has to experience it to know what it is.

"I tried all kinds of doctors and remedies but I might as well have thrown my money down a sewer. They would dry it up for a little while and fill me with hope only to break out again just as bad if not worse. I had given up hope of ever being cured when I was induced by my wife to give the Cuticura Remedies a trial. After taking the Cuticura Remedies for a little while I began to see a change and after taking a dozen bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, in conjunction with the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, the trouble had entirely disappeared and my leg was as fine as the day I was born. Now after a lapse of six months with no signs of a recurrence I feel perfectly safe in extending to you my heartfelt thanks for the good the Cuticura Remedies have done for me. I shall always recommend them to my friends. W. H. White, 212 E. Calcut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Feb. 4 and Apr. 13, 1909."





Makes The Hair Grow

We are talking about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Just note that word "Ayer's." You are perfectly safe with it.

Ayer's Hair Vigor DOES NOT COLOR THE HAIR

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

MARINE REPORT. By Merchants' Exchange.

Tuesday, September 19, 1911. Seattle-Sailed, September 18, R. B. Arzonan for Honolulu. San Francisco-Arrived, September 19, 5 a. m., S. S. Sierra, hence Sept. 12.

M. G. Santos, Rev. G. H. Oulsh, J. H. Stewart, J. R. Bonnell, Mrs. Bonnell, R. T. Fenwick, Miss R. Hocking, Miss W. Hocking, M. N. Bates, Rev. F. S. Bender, A. C. Perreira, M. S. Capellari, M. Osho, Jno. Halosle, Miss K. Lockett, L. Cockett, Mrs. C. O. Ballivan, Mrs. Wm. Smith, R. F. Dempsey, E. D. Hinchard, C. H. Medcalf, Rev. W. B. Olson, Miss C. Cockett, F. Siga and 58 deck.

Per str. Kinahu, for Kauai ports, September 19.—A. Ges and wife, Miss D. and H. Sheldon, Miss Anderson, Miss Mae Paschich, Auntie Chang, Grace Chang, C. B. Gray, Miss Kinsler, Mrs. Morse, N. W. Morse, Herbert Morse, Mrs. G. F. Cahill, Mrs. Chas. Koetz, N. Paruki, David Kolaz, J. Fassoth, D. Scott, G. H. Fairchild and wife, Mrs. Ames, Mrs. J. H. Soper, Miss B. Soper, J. Bush and wife, Henry Sutton and wife, Miss Stewart and maid, Mrs. C. W. Hudson and two children, Miss E. Ahois, Mrs. Tona, Leong A. Guernson, Sam K. Kaoo, Miss Akoo, Miss Huddy, Miss H. Soto, Caesar Clement and wife, Mrs. Wong, Mrs. Hart, S. E. Wooley, Mrs. A. K. Hart, Mrs. E. K. Paul, Miss Etta Lee, Mrs. Gardner, Miss Ayer, Miss E. G. Wells, Miss Bella Medall, Miss Rabords, Mrs. Elston, Mrs. W. O. Crowell, Frances Pay, W. G. Schumelberg, W. Werner, H. O. Neha.

HONOLULU NOW NATIONAL FIGURE Is on White House Calling List and Has Influence With Cabinet Officers.

Among the "National Topplers" being treated of in the Illinois Sunday Magazine by James Hay, Jr. appears the name of a Honolulu, born in this city of Austrian parentage. This is Louis Nicholas Hammerling, newspaper man of national fame. Of him Mr. Hay writes: As has been often and truly and truly remarked, history repeats itself, having a record in this line that surpasses anything ever pulled off by the most hardened and corrupt repeater at the polls of our fair land when a president or an alderman needs a fat majority.

Before this happened, everybody had settled down to the belief that, throughout all the centuries and ages and eons of the world, there had been and could be only one Tower of Babel. People had begun to point the finger of scorn, not to mention the darts of disdain, at old history and sneeringly observe that the Babel building was one thing that could never be duplicated. They considered it past and gone, dead as the archæopteryx, which is the dandiest bird known to the annals of time. Then Hammerling happened along and hammered up a second Babel house with magpie trimmings and cornices constructed of garrulity and gab. As a Tower of Babel, Mr. Hammerling is the Boy from Up There. He is originator, founder, flag, and president of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, and in his quadruple capacity he blows into the national capital from time to time to tell the President and the secretary of commerce and labor how the immigrant on laws should be enforced, what treatment should be accorded to those who speak alien languages, and what is being said about the government in the consensual tongues that adorn the pages of the publications he controls.

His association has under it four hundred and thirty-nine papers, representing a grand and dithyrambic total of twenty-seven languages, of which not one is English. But, when it comes to Croatian, Hungarian, Rumanian, Syrian, Japanese, Finnish, Slovak, or any of those imported and polysyllabic babblings, the Hammerling person and the Hammerling association are plentifully applied. The most interesting thing about young Hammerling, however, is not that he wields the powerful influence embodied in the output of more than four hundred papers, but that he overcame tremendous difficulties in reaching the distinction of figuring as Tower of Babel No. 2 and the grand mogul of all the guttural and labial convulsions on earth.

He is thirty-seven years old, and was born in Honolulu, although his parents were Austrians. His mother died when he was two years old, and he was taken to the old family home in Prague, Bohemia. When he was twelve, he came to the United States and started out as a humble but ambitious worker in a cigar factory in San Francisco, where he labored for three months without getting any other pay than his board and lodging. At this time he spoke about as much English as the Lafayette Statue in Washington.

After soliciting subscriptions for a German newspaper in Milwaukee, he finally drifted into Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, where he spent five years in the coal mines. He began as driver boy and wound up as expert timberman. He wrestled with a pick and a hammer by day, and at night he fought fierce battles with a pencil and the English language, coming out of the struggle in complete command of all those good old Anglo-Saxon words which have nine different meanings and two or three different kinds of pronunciations. His next leap was into the field of journalism, and he became correspondent for more than one leading foreign language newspaper, writing learned and highbrow articles on American citizenship, American customs, American business methods, and American mine—the whole moral of his tales being that the foreigners had a lovely chance to surround a lot of the American coin and that they had better get very busy at it right away. This, of course, made him popular with all the foreigners. When he was at Wilkesbarre he was appointed by the State authorities of Pennsylvania as their official translator, and in 1902 President Roosevelt made him mediator in the anthracite coal strike. He was recommended for the place by the population of the regions affected, patting on the back by the miners' organizations and accepted by the coal-carrying railroads. Whereupon he got very glibly in about seventeen different languages and brought the strike to a satisfactory conclusion. It was so satisfactory that the miners, voting in enough tongues to reach round the globe, donated for the embellishment of his person one fine, solid gold medal.

The year 1908 was a big one for him. He was elected a delegate to the Republican national convention, and was offered a place on the Panama Canal Commission, which he declined. Later in the same year he organized his association and Tower of Babel. This tower, by the way, has something the old one did not have; for Hammerling speaks English, and, according to the best authorities, English did not develop until a few centuries after the first Babel plant had been done. The No. 2 Tower has a sad. It is that of taking a drive every afternoon through Central Park, New York, where he is now located. Strange as it may seem, he is a quiet man and talks only when it is necessary. Society Note: He is unmarried and has blue eyes.

OUTSIDERS MUST BE CAREFUL OR SUFFER Judge Whitney Gives Damages to Victim and a Lecture to Defendant.

The damage case begun on Wednesday morning before Judge Whitney, in which William A. Marsh sought to recover \$1325 from William Savidge for injuries which he said he received through the defendant's automobile knocking him off a motorcycle, was concluded yesterday by the judge giving a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$650.

On the first day plaintiff testified concerning the accident, and Maj. J. M. Kennedy told of the injuries sustained by the plaintiff. Yesterday morning the defendant told his story of the accident. He stated that he saw another automobile coming towards him and he had to swerve out of the way of the approaching machine. In doing so he was brought into contact with the plaintiff.

He called J. Whittle, S. Golden, J. McVeigh Jr., and J. W. Harvey in support of his testimony. Judge Whitney very shortly after the testimony had been tendered gave his decision. He said: "The court can find from the evidence, no negligence on the part of the plaintiff herein. Riding a motorcycle at a moderate rate of speed along the public highway at the intersection of Merchant and Alakea streets and having practically passed the intersection of those streets, being on the right side of the street and about two feet from the curbing, he was struck by the sudden turning of defendant's automobile. The court can find no negligence in his conduct."

"The defendant was likewise driving at a moderate rate of speed on Merchant street, yet taking alarm at an approaching automobile on Alakea street, the defendant turned the machine which he was driving suddenly and without warning, to the left, crossed Merchant street, struck the plaintiff and continued on for several feet thereafter. "The court is of the opinion that the reasonable and only safe course for the defendant to have pursued in the circumstances in which he found himself was not to turn as he did, but to have applied his brakes and stop the machine, a course which I find from the evidence could have been pursued and the accident thereby avoided."

"The defendant testifies that his entire attention was occupied in escaping the motor on Alakea street. A person in the position in which defendant found himself owes not only to himself the duty of self-protection, but to others on the street, reasonable care to avoid accidents. I can not find the defendant exercised such reasonable care towards the plaintiff rightfully on the street. "The court, therefore, finds for the plaintiff and assesses the damages in the sum of \$650."

August Dreier's Account. Cecil Brown as trustee of the estate of the late August Dreier, has filed his account, and Clerk M. T. Simonton as master has submitted his report to Judge Robinson on the account. The trustee charged himself with \$7827.64. The receipts were made up of rents amounting to \$1971, interest \$3988.54 and dividends, etc., \$3840. He asked to be allowed \$7380.59, made up of the usual incidental expenses, such as insurance premiums, court costs, etc.

The master said that in the statement of the estate of August Dreier all income received by the executors and all money received from any other sources by the trustees, has been used in settling the debts of the estate, as well as the dower right of the widow, and whenever principal has been received by the trustee since the institution of the trust, it has been transferred to income account to make good the income used in such settlements. This was done in order to keep the estate intact and to prevent a sale of securities and properties held as principal. In consequence, nothing has been offered to the beneficiaries under the will.

On April 4 last Mrs. Anna Markham, one of the beneficiaries, died, and to her estate has been paid the sum of \$2912.81, being one-fourth of the accrued net income from the estate, from the date of the death of Dreier to the date of her death. This is the only amount that has been paid out by the trustee on account of income. Should the other beneficiaries insist on receiving their shares at once, more of the principal will have to be disposed of to meet such demands. Since the filing of the first annual account of the trustee, August Dreier, at that time a minor, has come of age. Mrs. Frates and Edward Dreier, a minor, two of the beneficiaries, as still residents of the State of California.

The gross receipts from income and principal during the period covered by this account have been \$7828.64 and disbursements \$7380.59, leaving the balance treated as income \$448.05. The master states that he has found everything correct and recommends that the account be approved by Judge Robinson.

Widow Is Left Out of Will. Peter Joseph Alencastre yesterday applied for probate of the will of his father, who died in Funchal, Madeira, on May 12, last. According to the documents filed there are a widow and three sons, namely, Peter Joseph, Stephen Joseph and Alexander Alencastre. The first two mentioned sons are of Honolulu and the latter of Oakland, California.

The property left here comprises two lots of land at Kapahulu, Honolulu, each of which has a house on it, and the total value is said to be \$1300. There is no personal property here. The devisees and legatees named in the will are Stephen Joseph and Alexander.

Childish Witness Unsworn. The trial of Olanu, Jr. Hal, a Korean, charged before Judge Cooper with murder in the first degree, proceeded yesterday morning, but the case did not

BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar No Alum, No Lime Phosphate

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Par Value, Bid, Ask. Includes entries for Mercantile, C. Brewer & Co., Sugar, Ewa, etc.

*\$2,725 on \$100 paid. Redeemable at 103 at maturity. \$2000 shares treat stock.

Between Bonds. \$3000 McBryde 6s, 100; 49 Ewa, 32,255; 50 Tanjong Olok Rub, 40; 75 Waiiala, 132,50; 105 Oahu Sug. Co., 32,75; 50 Hon. B. & M. Co., 19,75; 20 Haw. Sug. Co., 46.

Sugar Quotations. 88 analysis beets, 17s 9d, parity 5.81; 96 degree centrifugals, 5.76c.

Benefited by Appeal. Ah Sing was fined \$50 in the district court for having been present at a gambling game. He appeared to the circuit court, and before Judge Cooper yesterday morning he pleaded guilty and the fine was reduced to \$25. S. Chillingworth appeared for him.

A Demurrer Filed. Mark O'Donnell has started proceedings against Elmer L. Schwarzberg for a quiet title. Yesterday, Deputy Attorney Sutton filed a demurrer on behalf of the defendant, in which he set out that the complaint did not allege facts showing the nature of the cloud upon plaintiff's alleged title to the land, the complaint did not state facts showing in what manner the defendant acquired or claimed to have acquired the title, and that it did not show in what particular defendant's title was invalid. It was also alleged that the complaint was uncertain, unintelligible and ambiguous. The defendant asked that the complaint be dismissed.

The matter will be heard before Judge Robinson. A Separation Wanted. Mary Ann Lincoln is seeking a separation from Ned Lincoln. The matter will come up before Judge Robinson on Saturday morning.

Master's Report Approved. The report by J. Batholomew as master, on the estate of the late August Dreier, was approved yesterday morning by Judge Robinson. The master was allowed \$100 as a fee.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED. Tuesday, Sept. 19. P. M. S. S. Persia from San Francisco, 7 p. m. Wednesday, Sept. 20. Str. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, 4:30 a. m. Str. Claudine, from Maui and Hawaii ports, 5 a. m. M. N. S. S. Lurline, Weeden, from San Francisco, 7:50 a. m. Am. Schr. S. C. Alken, from Fort Bragg, 10:50 a. m. Thursday, Sept. 21. U. S. Gunboat Annapolis, from Pago Pago, Samoa, 8:30 a. m. T. K. K. S. S. Kiyu Maru, from Yokohama, a. m.

DEPARTED. Str. Mauna Kea, for Hilo and way ports (volcano route), 10 a. m. Str. Mauna Loa, for Kona and Kau ports, 12 noon. Str. Kinahu, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m. Str. Mikahala, for Maui and Molokai ports, 5 p. m. Str. Maui, for Paauhau, Kikaian and Ookala, noon. Str. Likelike, for Mahukona, Kawahae, Kipahulu, Honoipu and Mokuia, noon. Am. Schr. W. J. Patterson, for Grays Harbor, 4:30 p. m. Str. Wailele, for Honokaa and Kukuia, noon. Str. Neena, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m. P. M. S. S. Persia, Lockett, for Yokohama and Orient ports, 11:40 a. m. Br. S. S. Belle of Ireland, for Newcastle, N. S. W., 4 p. m. T. K. K. S. S. Kiyu Maru, for Mexico and So. American ports, 6 p. m. Br. S. S. Crown of Castile, Smith, for San Francisco, direct 6 p. m. Str. W. G. Hall, for Kauai ports, 5:30 p. m.

PASSENGERS. Arrived. Passengers arrived per P. M. S. S. Persia from San Francisco: Lay-over—Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Johnson, Through—For Yokohama, Mrs. L. J. Bennett, Miss E. M. Bennett, Miss Maude A. Grigg, Miss Goldie McCulloch, Miss Emma F. Mowbray, Mrs. P. G. E. Silva, G. W. Taylor, E. Young. For Kobe—Miss Florence Guppy, Mrs. S. A. Barton, Yushu Chin, For Shanghai—G. R. Arthur and infant, Mrs. J. C. Arthur, Master James Arthur, Miss Janet Arthur, Miss Elizabeth G. Arthur, Mrs. Jane Chard, S. P. Clement, Dr. C. A. Devlin, Mrs. T. F. Earle, Miss Dora Earle, William S. Fleming, Miss Elizabeth T. Lanman, Miss A. C. Lay, Rev. J. Meikle, Mrs. J. Meikle, Max Meyer, Rev. W. A. McRoberts, Mrs. W. A. McRoberts and infant, Master Augustus McRoberts, Yang Paoling, For Hongkong—Eugene Adams, Harry Barusch, Mrs. M. Bogard, Mrs. M. Canfield, George G. Clark, W. A. Cook, Mrs. E. Dumas, Miss Marie Dumas, A. H. Fair, Mrs. A. H. Fair, Miss Lillian A. Fitzhenry, E. R. Fox, G. E. Goedfert, Mrs. G. E. Goedfert, Rev. W. J. Hanna, Mrs. W. J. Hanna, Master David W. Hanna, J. N. Hanlon, W. M. Irwin, Charles C. Jensen, Earl Johnson, Mrs. Earl Johnson, B. A. Kelsey, T. W. Kydd, Mrs. T. W. Kydd, W. C. Lord, Miss Nellie Lowe, Miss E. Marquardt, Dr. C. L. Pickett, Mrs. C. L. Pickett, Master Harold Pickett, Master Lindley Pickett, Miss Esther Posner, J. B. Sawyer, Mrs. J. B. Sawyer and infant, William B. Shaw, Miss Helen C. Stevenson, George Suarez, Carson Taylor, Mrs. Carson Taylor, Master Lafayette Taylor, Miss Frances Williams, Mrs. W. L. Wright and infants, V. Moroni.

Per M. N. S. S. Lurline, from San Francisco, Sept. 20.—H. Blackman, Mrs. H. Blackman, Mrs. J. P. Chalmers, J. G. Faria, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Fuller and 2 children, Miss Mary L. Fuller, Mrs. A. J. Gossin, W. G. Hall, A. O. Henderson, Mrs. E. Jacobson, Mrs. E. A. Kennedy, T. J. King, A. H. Matthews, Mrs. C. E. Mayne and child, R. McGrew, Mrs. J. P. McPhail and child, J. B. McSwanson, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. McVay and child, Miss L. A. Monroe, Eugene Murphy, Miss L. Block, Mr. Coleman, J. R. Nelson, Mrs. C. A. Putney, W. H. Reid, F. A. Richards, Mrs. F. A. Richards, Mrs. J. Rosenberg, Antonio Schmitt, Mrs. Antonie Schmitt, Miss M. T. Scott, Mrs. W. Seabury, Mrs. H. Seabury, Mrs. Margaret Seabury, W. Seabury, Dr. M. A. Seabury, Miss Margaret Seider, J. Shainwald, G. L. Stinson, Mrs. G. L. Stinson, L. B. Tapp, Wm. Unkrust, Mrs. Wm. Unkrust and child, Miss Harriet C. Walte, Fran Walker, Miss J. Walte, Master Nichols.

Per str. Claudine, from Hawaii via Maui ports, Sept. 20.—Gertie, J. E. Hughes, Judge Kapehu, T. H. Kamehameha, P. Kowli, Yee Yung, L. Kama, J. Hiver, Mrs. A. Lanza, Miss M. Anderson, F. Austin, D. Machado, Rev.

HEALTH BOARD WILL TAKE NO CHANCES

Hawaii will take absolutely no chances on the introduction of yellow fever or malaria from Mexico or South America, and the board of health at its meeting yesterday went on record as opposed to any change in the carrying out of the rules and regulations of the United States Marine Hospital Service relative to a quarantine after a vessel from a yellow fever port has been disinfected.

Regarding the United States quarantine service both here and at other ports as safeguards against the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases, the Territorial Board of Health passed a motion that it be the sense of the board that the federal quarantine service be requested to hold vessels originating at Salina Cruz and coming direct to Hawaii for the six days' quarantine period after disinfection. "We can not take a single chance in having yellow fever and malaria," said Doctor Hobdy, formerly a member of the United States quarantine service.

The interpretation of that motion means that the United States quarantine people are asked to carry out their own regulations, as it is understood that the quarantine authorities have removed the quarantine period, after disinfection, at the original port of departure. This has become a serious phase in the quarantining of Hawaii against ports which may serve as feeders for the introduction of diseases. The rule, enforced, would be principally against the vessels of the Japanese lines now operating across the Pacific between Japan and Mexico and touching at Honolulu. Doctor Ramos, head of the United States quarantine service at Honolulu, will receive the board of health's motion today.

HOMESTEADERS HAVE NO RIGHTS ON LAND

According to unofficial sources Attorney-General Lindsay has written to the Maui authorities in which he has expressed doubt whether the homesteaders on the Kihai lands had any right there or not. It is also asserted that the proceedings against Manager Pia Cockett and four Japanese employed on the Cornwell Ranch have been dropped. These unofficial assertions are that the attorney-general wrote to County Attorney D. Case of Maui, a private letter, in which he stated that the homesteaders had no right to go on the property as long as the Cornwell Ranch authorities have control of it. Their lease will expire on November 1, and until then it is not considered that anyone has a right to the property. It is said that the matter has been straightened out by Attorney-General Lindsay during a recent visit to Maui.

JUDGE GROSSCUP SAYS DETECTIVE TOOK PAPERS

CHICAGO, September 21.—Judge Peter G. Grosscup of the U. S. district court says he had not resigned. He declares that the detective alleged to have shadowed him for years stole papers incriminating him.

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

Honolulu Monument Works, Ltd. Fully equipped to do all kinds of Monument Work at Frisno prices. King Street near Alakea. P. O. Box 491. Phone 3085.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS IN THE FIRST AMERICAN SAVINGS & TRUST CO. OF HAWAII, LTD.

Pursuant to a resolution made by the Board of Directors of The First American Savings & Trust Company of Hawaii, Limited, notice is hereby given to all persons having money on deposit in said bank, that from and after the first day of January, 1912, all interest accruing to be paid upon deposits now in said bank, and upon all deposits thereafter made, will be at the following rates: For the term of six months, at the rate of two and one-half per cent per annum; for the term of nine months, at the rate of three per cent per annum; and for the term of twelve months, and upwards, at the rate of four per cent per annum.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL WILL SOON BE BUILT

Willis T. Pope, superintendent of public instruction, has completed his scheme for the new boys' industrial school, and the matter has been taken up with Superintendent of Public Works Campbell. The rearrangements that have taken place will be decided improvements on the first plans, which were only rough ones anyway.

In the new scheme, the engine house will be on the other side of the road, and the buildings in which is machinery that will derive power from the engine will be in close proximity. The boys will obtain an excellent practical training in the erection of the building, for they will be put to work under qualified men, assisting in the construction work. This, it will be seen, will be splendid practical training for the boys, and one that but rarely presents itself.

The ideas that Mr. Pope gained during his recent visit to the mainland will be embodied as much as possible in the new home, in order to make it as up to date as possible. One thing that is to be introduced is the Whittier system of identification. Each boy will have his photograph taken with his face near a mirror, so that the camera will portray both sides of his face on the one picture.

PRACTICAL PLAN TO BRING RELIEF

(Continued from Page One.) sufficiently low at the institute so that other sections of the valley could also derive benefit, he felt that the line would be a success. He stated that the last legislature had appropriated funds for sewer extension and this was an emergency which should be met. Deputy Attorney-General Sutton stated his belief in the feasibility of the plan and the financial part of it he felt was O. K. Mr. Campbell stated it would take three months to complete the work, and this largely depended on whether there was enough iron pipe on hand to complete it. Tenders will be called for to furnish material. Meanwhile, the board of health will take no action against the institute, as they are doing all in their power to comply with every demand of the health department.

MURDER MYSTERY UNSOLVED.

OXENBROOK MURDER. No developments have taken place in the apparent murder mystery here, and the clues to the death of the three adults and three children are still lacking.