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WHOLE NUMBER 3836

INTERVENTION MATTER NOW IN BALANCE

President, Secretary Bryan and Ambassador Wilson Take Up the Mexican Question in Conference, But Allow No Inking of the President's Intentions or Views to Leak Out.

SITUATION MOST GRAVE

President Believes Shooting of Immigration Official at Juarez Was an Attempt to Force His Hand; Ambassador's Ideas Do Not Agree With Those of Executive; Former's Resignation Expected.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
WASHINGTON, July 28.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Mexican intervention, to be or not to be?

That is the question, overshadowing everything else in Washington and which early today brought President Wilson and Secretary Bryan into a protracted conference, which it is believed may have the most serious consequences. This afternoon the President, Secretary Bryan and Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson went at length into the situation and, at that time, Ambassador Wilson's report on Mexican conditions was scanned and his recommendations for an American course of action heard.

Situation Grave.
Because of the gravity of the situation and the danger that the slightest misunderstanding may lead to bloodshed, both the President and secretary of state were silent today on the Mexican outlook, it having been agreed that no inking of the President's plans should be permitted to leak.

It is known, however, that the recent shooting in Juarez of Charles E. Dixon, an American immigration official, is considered in official quarters as a probable scheme to force the President's hand and probably to provoke intervention. Only formal reports of the Juarez shooting have reached the state department, and the text of the telegram to the City of Mexico which forced Dixon's release and demanded the punishment of the man who shot him, has not been made public.

Neither has the text of the telegram to the City of Mexico, regarding the demands for the release of Charles Lissett and Bernard McDonald threatened with execution at Chihuahua City, but it is stated that both wires were couched in language which it was impossible for Huerta to misunderstand.

The Mexican dictator, it is declared, had it made clear to him that the shooting of Dixon at the time President Wilson was studying the Mexican situation has caused the latter to believe that some one was trying to force his hand.

AMBASSADOR WILSON EXPECTED TO RESIGN

WASHINGTON, July 29.—(By Associated Press Cable)—After the adjournment of a meeting between President Wilson, Secretary of States Bryan and Ambassador Wilson last night, the President had no announcement of his Mexican policy to make.

It is known that as a result of the conference the ideas of the President and those of Wilson are very much different on the conditions in Mexico and the policy that should be pursued.

Though not announced, it is understood that in official circles the developments within the past two days have been such that the acceptance of Ambassador Wilson's resignation is looked for.

PROGRESSIVES RALLY TO LA FOLLETTE

WASHINGTON, July 28.—(By Associated Press Cable to the Star-Bulletin)—Eleven senators with progressive affiliations have agreed to support La Follette's proposed tariff schedules.

Japanese Officers Captured With Chinese Rebels; Ten Executed; Two Thousand Killed in Unsuccessful Attacks on Shanghai Arsenal



German Warships Aid Forces of Yuan Shih-kai in Capturing Forts at Hukow; Rebels Reported Victorious in Battle Which Took Place at Kui Kiukiang.

(By Cable and Wireless via San Francisco.)

SHANGHAI, July 28.—(Special to The Sun Chun Kwock Bo)—In the fourth and last desperate attack made by the rebels on the Shanghai arsenal held by the northern forces, which ended in the repulse of the attacking army, thirteen Japanese officers were among the rebels captured. Of these, ten caught with arms in their hands, were tried by drumhead court-martial yesterday and executed. The other three are being held for further investigation. A number of Japanese were found among the rebel dead, which definite reports place at two thousand for the four attacks. The loss of the rebels, fighting behind fortifications, has been slight, but over one thousand Chinese non-combatants have been killed by shell and rifle fire. The southern portion of the city is in ruins and thousands are homeless.

Reinforcements for the rebels to the number of ten thousand arrived on the evening of July 25, and a pitched battle at once ensued which continued until daybreak, when the arsenal was still in the hands of the rebels, but the Wu Sung fort, surrendered previously to the rebels, had been recaptured by the rebels.

Taking advantage of the confusion resulting from the fighting, Yin Kwai Sing, the supposed murderer of Sung, escaped from prison and has not been recaptured.

GIVES CONFIRMATION OF REPORT OF ARMISTICE

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
LONDON, July 28.—(Special to The

Advertiser)—According to a despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Shanghai dated midnight Sunday, an armistice has been announced to permit negotiations between leaders of the rebels and the government forces. The despatch says there was no fighting Saturday or Sunday, and that the southerners are leaving Shanghai disheartened.

"It is admitted generally," says the Daily Telegraph's Peking correspondent, "that the situation cannot be solved by force of arms. Peking already has dispatched all her available troops and unless Mongolia and Manchuria are abandoned, further reinforcements are impossible. Three northern troops, escorted by two gunboats, are due at any moment at Shanghai with reinforcements for the arsenal."

At his own request Gen. Fun Kwock Chung, who has a German military education, has been relieved as Governor of Chih Province, and is now at the head of reinforcements dispatched to the aid of the loyalists in Kwangtung Province.

The senate has confirmed the appointment of Hung Li Ling as premier by Yuan Shih-kai.

(By Cable and Federal Wireless via San Francisco.)

PEKING, July 28.—(Special to The Sun Chun Kwock Bo)—The central government has designated Gen. Lung Tsai Kang as commander-in-chief of the federal troops operating in Kwangtung Province, and has named his brother, Lung Gun Kang as his assistant. These officers were directed to arrest Governor Chun Kwin Ming of Kwangtung Province as a rebel.

Fung Tsai Wan, chief of the commission which has been investigating the claims preferred by those who served in the revolution against the Manchus, has been arrested by the central gov-

ernment which has evidence that he advised the Governor of Kwangtung Province to revolt. He will be tried before a military court on the charge of treason, and if found guilty will be executed.

Investigation has developed that the civil administration of Anhui Province had nothing to do with that province declaring its independence of the central government. Anhui is in the hands of the federals and order has been restored.

The prefecture of Chin Kung, which declared its independence at the opening of the revolt, has now renounced its allegiance to the central government. Hunan Province is remaining neutral.

Gen. Chun Tzu has reported to the war department that he has defeated the rebels at Lun Wei in Anhui Province and has recaptured Pakow.

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GENERAL LUNG GIVEN COMMAND OF KWANGTUNG

REBELS LOSE CONTROL OF YANG TSE RIVER

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
PEKING, July 29.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The capture of the Hukow forts by a joint land and naval attack is regarded as the most important news that has reached Peking. By the



Upper—Showing the waterfront and view of some of the principals buildings of Shanghai where most stubborn fighting of latest Chinese revolution has been taking place.
Lower—Showing American marines on guard outside American concession in China during uprising of 1912.

GERMAN WARSHIPS AID FEDERALS AT SHANGHAI

TOKIO, July 28.—(Special to The Advertiser and the Hawaii Shimpo)—Advices from Shanghai today state that German warships are aiding the troops of Yuan Shih-kai, and that through their aid the forts at Hukow, near Kiukiang, Kiangsi Province, have fallen into the hands of the loyalists.

It is stated that a fierce battle was fought in the suburbs of Kiukiang today between the rebel and loyalist forces, which resulted in a victory for the rebels. This fight took place notwithstanding the negotiations now in progress between Yuan Shih-kai and the rebel leaders, looking to the restoration of peace.

NON-UNIONISTS ARE ATTACKED

Rioting Continues in the Calumet Copper District; Guarding Powder House.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

CALUMET, Michigan, July 28.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The first rioting in the copper district today came when strikers attacked a number of non-unionists about a mile from Calumet. Troops were rushed to the scene and dispersed the strikers, but several non-union men were badly hurt.

James Waddell, a professional strike breaker, says he has fifty non-unionists working at Hamecock and could crush three thousand here in two days.

Militiamen here today caught three men approaching the Isle Royale powder house. They were arrested after firing several shots. Several attempts have been made to blow up dynamite houses near the mine.

PERIOD OF MOURNING AT END IN JAPAN

TOKIO, July 29.—(Special to The Advertiser and the Hawaii Shimpo)—The department of the Japanese Imperial Household, issued the official announcement today that the period of national mourning for the late Emperor Meiji is over and civil and military officials may now discard their emblems of sorrow.

PEACEFUL END NOW HOPED FOR

Officials at Washington Believe That Friendly Understanding With Japan Is Near.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, July 28.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Administration officials are disposed to take an optimistic view of the negotiations with Japan arising from her protest against the California anti-alien law, and believe that a complete understanding is almost in sight.

While there may be another interchange of notes, administration officials feel that the diplomatic correspondence so far has established the friendliness of the United States government for Japan and the absence of intention on its part to discriminate against Japanese.

While there has been no specific solution of the question arising, it is said that a frank understanding of the purpose of the two nations has arisen from the negotiations.

WILSON SEES HOPE FOR CURRENCY BILL

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
WASHINGTON, July 28.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Belief that the administration currency bill will be reported by the upper house banking committee, practically as it was framed, is held today by President Wilson. He made it clear to others today that the measure would not be materially altered and that all differences in the committee would be slight.

POLICEMOWED DOWN BY WOMEN

London Bobbies Badly Beaten, Some Have Faces Torn and Scratched, When They Attempt to Make Arrest at Weekly Meeting Held by the Militant Suffragettes.

EMMELINE GIVEN OVATION

"Unconquered Leader" of Votes for Women Crusade, Wheeled to Platform in Chair, Collapses, But Speaks; Sylvia Pankhurst, Also Busy, Begins a Hunger Strike in Holloway Prison.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

LONDON, July 28.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Inspired by a speech delivered from an invalid's chair by Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the unconquered leader of England's militant suffragettes, today's weekly meeting of women broke up in a free-for-all fight between the militants and the police. Several policemen were badly beaten and others left the pavilion with their faces torn and scratched.

Trouble came soon after Mrs. Pankhurst, pale and emaciated from frequent hunger striking in English prisons, was wheeled to the platform. She received an ovation.

Arrest Starts Fight.
Mrs. Pankhurst was followed by Miss Anne Kintyre, one of the most persistent of suffragettes, and the fighting started when the police took her into custody.

Despite an appeal by a trained nurse, Mrs. Pankhurst spoke briefly from her chair. Once she collapsed, but revived after taking a stimulant. The militant leader first auctioned off her "eat and moult" license for \$500.

"The end of the weary struggle is in sight," she said. "Public opinion is turning in our favor. We will not stop militancy until our claims are granted."

Sylvia on Strike.

Lady Sylvia Smith, Petherick Lawrence and Evelyn Sharpe were released from Holloway prison today. Justice McKenna reduced their fourteen-day sentence to four days. Lady Smith and Miss Sharpe inaugurated a hunger strike, which Mrs. Lawrence did not join in.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, daughter of the suffragette leader, rearranged yesterday while leading a mob in a charge on Premier Asquith's official residence, started hunger striking today.

PENSIONS FOR MOTHERS ARE DECIDED UPON BY FRENCH GOVERNMENT

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

PARIS, July 28.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Final details of the mothers' pensions were agreed upon today by the cabinet after a report submitted by the ministers of the interior and labor. During the period agreed upon, the government will allow a pension to all mothers who work, from ten cents to thirty cents a day until the child is born, and in case the mother nurses her baby the pension will be increased ten cents a day. The sum of \$2,200,000 has been provided to meet the extra expense, departments and communes sharing the burden with the state.

HAMAKUA PAYROLLS SAID TO CONTAIN EVIDENCE OF GRAFT

(By Kahuku Wireless.)

HILLO, July 28.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Probation Commissioner Williamson, who has been making a special investigation of the road accounts in the Hamakua district, has discovered what he believes to be the first direct evidence of graft there, a beginning in what is believed will be disclosures of conditions in Hamakua as bad as those uncovered by the investigation in North Hilo.

Commissioner Williamson states that the payroll of the district contains falsified names and other indications of extensive padding.

AMBASSADOR WILSON SUBMITS HIS REPORT SHOWING A DISMAL OUTLOOK IN MEXICO

Banks Are On the Verge of Ruin, He Says. While the Losses to French Investors Alone, He Estimates, Will Reach the Sum of \$250,000,000; Constitutionalists Deny Anti-American Sentiment is Strong

SAYS AMERICAN LOSSES ARE IMPOSSIBLE TO ESTIMATE

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
WASHINGTON, July 27.—(Special to The Advertiser)—President Wilson had before him last night the report written here by Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson on conditions in Mexico from the time that the revolutionists overthrew the reign of Porfirio Diaz through the stirring events of the Orozco revolt, the downfall of Madero and down to the establishment of the Huerta regime, a period of three years. This report was transmitted to the President by Secretary Bryan, who had spent the greater part of the day in conference with Ambassador Wilson. It is stated that the ambassador's report deals extensively with the economic as well as the political situation in Mexico. It was said on good authority that he pictured a gloomy situation in financial circles in the Southern Republic, pointing to several big banks as being on the verge of bankruptcy and ruin, and a general condition of distress in business circles. It is declared that the ambassador spoke of the continuous deficits both of the national treasury and of the railway systems, and estimated foreign losses as very heavy. The French losses alone he is said to have placed at \$250,000,000 in paid within recent months. That American investments had greatly depreciated and that no estimate could be placed on the amount of losses, is also said to have been included in the ambassador's report.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
WASHINGTON, July 27.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Manuel Perez Romero, confidential agent of the Constitutionalists in Washington and brother of Mrs. Francisco J. Madero, tonight denied a statement purported to have been made in New York City by Ambassador Wilson, that Mrs. Madero had published letters that were forged and that the Madero family was maintaining a paid bureau in the United States for the purpose of giving publicity to false statements respecting conditions in Mexico.

Constitutionalist headquarters gave out a copy of a telegram today sent to President Wilson by General Francisco Villa, rebel commander at Ahuacatlan, Chihuahua, declaring that the anti-American demonstration in Mexico City did not express the real feeling of the Mexican people toward the United States. He appealed to the President to lift the embargo on arms and permit the Constitutionalists to obtain munitions of war on an equality with the Huerta government.

FORMER HONOLULU GIRL FIGURES IN DIVORCE

Mrs. Helen Lillian Engstrom of Palo Alto, California, formerly Miss Davey of Honolulu, was recently divorced in Palo Alto, following a number of sensational charges preferred by the husband. Mrs. Engstrom is the daughter of Frank Davey, a well known photographer of Honolulu about ten years ago.

The husband named as correspondent William La Caze, who was waiting trial in Los Angeles on charges of contributing to the delinquency of Evelyn Quick, a minor. It was the Quick girl's experience in the Honolulu apartment house that led to the recent white slavery scandals in Los Angeles.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
NEW YORK, July 27.—(Special to The Advertiser)—That Clarence H. Mackay, to keep up the pace of a millionaire's son, borrowed heavily on Wall Street and failed to pay after he had inherited \$40,000,000 from the estate of his father, is charged in a suit brought by W. L. Stow, a broker for an accounting of more than two million dollars.

Stow's attorneys claim to possess cancelled checks showing that Mr. Mackay and Company paid him \$1,000,000 in May, aggregating more than two million dollars in stock deals.

The answer filed by the attorneys for the millionaire went so far as to deny that Mackay had ever carried an account with W. L. Stow & Co. Mackay is shooting grouse in Scotland.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)
WATKINS, July 26.—August 19 will be the last day that the Rev. Mr. Short will spend on Maui. He has received a call to St. Paul's Church, Benicia, California, and will sail for the mainland on the date mentioned. Bishop Marland, who is a life-long friend of Mr. Short, has charge of the diocese in which Mr. Short will labor, and for many years he has endeavored to persuade the well-known Hawaiian pastor to go back to the mainland.



President Yuan Shih-kai and Dr. Sun Yat Sen Appoint Representatives to Meet at Nanking and Discuss Terms of Settlement — Foreigners at Kuling Face Trouble.

Peace is about to reign in China once more, and the end of a revolt which although but of a few days duration has cost the lives of several thousand men, is in sight, according to a message received by The Liberty News last night from Sun Fo, the eldest son of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who is attending the University of California.

According to the dispatch, a conference has been arranged for between the party of President Yuan Shih-kai and Dr. Sun Yat Sen, which is to be held at Nanking to discuss terms.

Yuan Shih-kai is to be represented by Wu Ting-fang and Doctor Sun by Chuu Mee Kee.

The dispatch reads: "Doctor Sun's party has captured Chuan Chow, a town in Kwang province. Tuan Goo Kwan, one of Yuan's generals, was captured by rebels. Shanghai has stopped fighting."

"Reported conference to be held in Nanking at which representatives of both sides will be present. Yuan Shih-kai has named Wu Ting-fang. Doctor Sun appointed Chuu Mee Kee who was wounded recently, but is reported well again."

The dispatch received by The Advertiser from Peking last night, does not mention plans for a conference neither is it optimistic as to the end of the revolt being in sight. Following is the dispatch:

FOREIGNERS AT KULING ARE GUARDING WOMEN

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
PEKING, July 27.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Volunteer American, British and other foreigners today are guarding the approaches to the mountain town of Kuling where thousands of foreigners, mostly American and British women and children have taken refuge from the heat of the summer months. The few American blue jackets on the heights are maintaining signal communication with the United States gunboat Helena which is lying off the river port of Kuling.

Foreigners have been able to see fighting between the government forces and the rebels from their position on the mountain top. They advise other foreigners to remain away from Kuling owing to the difficulty of communication and the shortage of provisions.

European and American sympathy for the Yang Tse Kiang port is well shown in Peking is overwhelmingly for President Yuan while the Japanese and Russians apparently favor the southerners.

The popular prejudice among the Europeans in the camp that Yuan will be victorious, it is pointed out, some quarters that the ability of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the first provisional president of the republic and his party to create rebellion and to spread disaffection among the troops in the principal cities along the lower Yang Tse river was not suspected three months ago.

Vice President Li Yuan Hung asserted that an interview today that Japanese were aiding the rebels.

Men Who Write Books to Be More Closely Investigated Before Receiving American Ambassadorships

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
WASHINGTON, July 27.—(Special to The Advertiser)—All President Wilson's diplomatic appointments to date have been approved by the foreign committee of the senate. A favorable report was ordered on the nominations of Judge Girard of New York to be ambassador to Berlin, Frederick Courtland Penfield of Pennsylvania to be ambassador to Austria-Hungary, Joseph E. Willard of Virginia to be ambassador to Spain and Charles H. Hartman of Montana to be minister to Ecuador.

When Senator Bacon discovered after his confirmation that Walter H. Page, appointed ambassador to Great Britain, had written a book upon the South, he stated at a private committee meeting that no more appointments would be confirmed until the committee knew something of the views of the appointees. Senator Bacon declared that this should apply particularly to "literary gentlemen."

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
BANNING, California, July 27.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The Mojave Indian Reservation, four miles from Banning, was the scene today of a unique and decidedly picturesque demonstration when representatives of President Wilson and the federal government greeted nine Indian tribes from over Southern California and delivered to them a personal message from "the Great White Father" in Washington. This was in the form of a speech conveyed by phonographic records. The commission is traveling in a special car and will cover 22,000 miles before returning to Washington.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
OAKLAND, July 27.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The "Adventurer," the new \$50,000 yacht of John S. Burden, left Oakland harbor today bearing her millionaire owner and his party of friends toward the Arctic Ocean and hoping to see for their three months' cruise shooting polar bears and seals. With Burden are three friends and a crew of twelve.

Gao Hoo, a Chinese woman, was slightly injured yesterday morning by a fall from a rigid transit car at Heron avenue and Port street. The principal damage was to a basket of eggs she carried.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
LOS ANGELES, July 27.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The Los Angeles police department today announced that it had received information that a number of men were planning to hold a demonstration in the city on August 1st. The police are now making every effort to prevent this from taking place.

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Foreigners in China Fear Trouble



Foreign Volunteers preparing for service at Hankow during Chinese uprising in 1911.

Duke Kahanamoku Chops Another World's Record

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
SANTA CRUZ, California, July 27.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Some of the crack swimmers of the Coast, including Duke Kahanamoku and Bobby Kaawa of Honolulu, are scheduled to give a series of aquatic exhibitions here. The first exhibition took place at the Casino Natatorium last night and an immense crowd was present to witness the different events which were for special trophies.

Duke Kahanamoku and Kaawa figured in the one hundred yard and four hundred and forty yard races and amazed the crowd with their speed. During the exhibition this evening Duke Kahanamoku smashed the world's record for fifty yards covering the distance in 0.23.1-5. He also showed his powers as a swimmer in the rough waters of the ocean covering the half mile in 11:45.

Germany Refuses to Join With Russia in Joint Demonstration Of Constantinople.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The proposal made by the Russian government that a joint naval demonstration be made off Constantinople to coincide with the mobilization of Russian troops in the southwestern provinces has been abandoned. Germany flatly declined to agree to the plan and Russia's allies, Great Britain and France replied adversely.

Russia is unable to assume the task single-handedly of bringing pressure to bear on the Turkish government. She is unwilling to do so, a minor, realizing that such a course would encourage American uprising, which would only further complicate the Turkish problem. On the other hand, the Russian government does not hope of arresting the progress of the Turks.

At a council of ministers held today it was agreed that the Russian government had done its utmost to avert further bloodshed in the Balkans and that if the progress of the military operations led to wholesale massacres in that region, the responsibility would rest on the other Powers. The Russian parliament is now entirely concerned with patching up a new Balkan League, including Roumania, as the sole means of stopping the Turkish advance.

ENDEAVORERS FROM FAR APART CONFER

LOS ANGELES, July 27.—Dr. William Patterson and Peter N. Kahokuana figuratively greeted each other across the globe today. They are attending the Christian Endeavor convention, Doctor Patterson from Belfast, Ireland, and Mr. Kahokuana from Hawaii. They met at the Hotel Alexandria and exchanged ideas in regard to Christian Endeavor work.

Doctor Patterson was formerly pastor of Wauwamuck's Church in Philadelphia and went to Belfast several years ago. He is the leader in Christian Endeavor circles of Ireland and is one of the strongest advocates of church unity now attending the convention.

Mr. Kahokuana represents 2000 Christian Endeavorers in the Hawaiian group of islands.

VALLEJO, July 9.—The transport Sheridan, on which repairs were finished last week and which was to have left the yard immediately, has been ordered held here, owing to the fact that Army transport officials wish the vessel docked again before it is put on the run to the Philippines.

NINE-YEAR-OLD ARTHUR SOUZA LOSES HIS LIFE WHILE SWIMMING WITH BOYS IN KAPENA POOL

(From Monday Advertiser)
Death lurked in the corners of the beautiful Kapena pool, Nuuanu, yesterday afternoon, for little Arthur Souza, nine years old, who, with four companions, fled the summer heat in the waters about Kapena falls. A few minutes after the five lads had plunged into the water, Arthur disappeared. His absence was not noted for some little time, when his companions, wearying of play commenced to look for him.

They had found him. They found him face down in the shallow water at the edge of the pool, where he had floated in among the shore grasses. With little faces blanched and horror-stricken they pulled the body out and so far as they knew how they tried to bring back life.

They knew that rolling and that the working of the limbs sometimes brought life to the drowned and they faithfully did all they knew, but when they dropped to the grass exhausted the white naked form of their late companion was still limp and cold on the grass.

They rushed back to the city where they told their parents, most of whom lived on Lihua street, and the police were sent to the place. Life was extinct and had been for some time in the little body that they found, and it was carried to the morgue there to wait the orders of the coroner.

The boys with young Souza were P. David, Manuel Raposa, Henry Wise, Jr., and Frank Correa. None of them had the slightest idea how the accident occurred or what had caused his death. His absence had not been missed nor did they remember hearing anything at any time that might have been a warning.

The boys with young Souza were P. David, Manuel Raposa, Henry Wise, Jr., and Frank Correa. None of them had the slightest idea how the accident occurred or what had caused his death. His absence had not been missed nor did they remember hearing anything at any time that might have been a warning.

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HALCYON DAYS FOR LOBBY ARE GONE

David Lamar's Testimony Before Lobby Probe Makes Impression in National Capital — Developments of Investigation Put End to Old Practices in Legislative Procedure. It Is Believed.

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Many a surprise has come at the senate investigation of lobbies, but for novelty and boldness nothing stands out as conspicuously as the testimony of David Lamar. He was on the witness stand several times and made an impression that will not soon pass. When the proceedings of the lobby have faded, the testimony of Lamar will be recalled by the raconteurs in congressional cloak rooms. Apparently he is to "get away" with his remarkable procedure of impersonating, over the telephone, men prominent in public life. However, there are newspaper reports about grand jury proceedings in New York City.

Before Lamar was dismissed he professed penitence. He said he had been "playing the Wall Street" game and claimed it was necessary for one to do that to cope with cunning people who range Wall Street precincts. He said he was disgusted and ashamed and would never do it again. Only his frank acknowledgment that he had impersonated over the telephone such men as Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, saved these men from more or less embarrassment. Probably no witness who ever appeared at a hearing in Washington heard himself called more hard names. "Liar" was used in the cross examination and Lamar admitted having told things that were entirely untrue. He justified it because he was "playing the Wall Street game."

Lewis Cass, Ledyard, the lawyer, to whom Lamar represented himself as A. Mitchell Palmer, was most outspoken in his opinion of such work as Lamar attempted. "The Wolf of Wall Street" was even denounced by Edward Lauterbach, the lawyer whom, he claimed, he was attempting to serve.

It almost goes without saying that old heads hereafter will be very wary about telephone conversations with people not well known to them. Probably Senator Cummins' bill to punish such impersonations will not become law, but whether it does or not any business man of importance, in New York at least, who has a telephone message from a member of congress, whom he does not know, about important matters of business, will insist upon seeing his man face to face.

Impersonated Hill

Lamar impersonated Mr. Hill, former secretary to Mr. Taft, when the latter was President, and likewise National Chairman, McCombs, and other amazing thing is that his telephone conversations in their names were given attention and consideration till the trick was discovered. Seemingly no great harm came from Lamar, because his representations that it would be to the interest of big New York corporations to employ his friend Lauterbach to represent them at Washington were ultimately credited. The incident brought a number of prominent men, like Speaker Clark and Senator Stone, to testify, and thus register their denials for the sake of keeping the record clear. In this Lamar succeeded in stirring many public men here profoundly, apart from Lamar himself the most conspicuous, and also the most denounced character in a remarkable investigation.

In the lobby hunt, it has been a week of William Whitman, of Boston. Not that Mr. Whitman was a witness all the time. He spent a part of three days upon the stand, but his testimony was the leading feature and when it was done the senate subcommittee on judiciary had well disposed of one important topic. That was the wool and woolen lobby, supposed to have been a mighty influence upon tariff legislators in years ago.

Halcyon Days Are Gone

It was demonstrated by divers witnesses that there were halcyon days when such as Mr. Whitman could come to Washington on tariff errands without fear of hunsman. There were friendly men in public life, even into chairmen of great committees and others in high places, who were glad to see the visitors, extract information from them and accept advice as to what duties were reasonable for thriving industry. Those halcyon days are no more and apparently will not return. For whether Democrats stay in power or Republicans displace them, it will be long ere the suspicion planted in the minds of people as to such friendly exchanges will be displaced. It is as to that as with lawyer members of senate and house taking cases from big corporations. It was tolerated ten years ago, but it is not tolerated now.

In the future Mr. Whitman and other manufacturers may come to Washington for hearings on tariffs and have their say, but party leaders will be chary about taking them into the inner councils. It will be thus as to all representatives of big interests. Such men will be kept at arm's length, however, just and righteous their representations. Inside information will be less accessible to them. Whether the closer relations which some have enjoyed were reprehensible or otherwise in given instances, the lobby investigation (Continued on Page Eight.)

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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EDITOR

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THE HIGH SCHOOL AND CITIZENSHIP.

"High-school teachers of social science and history have the best opportunity ever offered to improve the citizenship of the land," says Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, of the United States bureau of education. Doctor Jones believes that the 1,300,000 boys and girls now in American high schools form the largest group of persons anywhere in the world who can be guided into acquiring the "social point of view" by means of the subjects of social science and history taught in the modern way.

"Good citizenship should be the direct aim of the high-school courses in social science and history," he declares. "Good citizenship is the test that must be applied to every topic in these courses. Facts, conditions, theories, activities which do not contribute directly to the appreciation of methods of human betterment have no claim on the time of the high-school pupil."

Doctor Jones points out that under this test civics must not be merely a study of government machinery, but a study of all manner of social efforts to improve mankind. "Every pupil should know, of course, how the President of the United States is elected; but he should also understand the duties of the health officer in his community. It is the things near at hand and socially fundamental that should be taught first of all. Comparatively few persons have any need of knowledge of congressional procedure, but every citizen should know what are the chances of employment for the average man."

Proposed topics in this newer high-school civics are: Community health, housing and homes, pure food, public recreation, good roads, parcel post and postal savings, community education, poverty and the care of the poor, crime and reform, family income, savings banks and life insurance, human and material resources of the community, human rights versus property rights, impulsive action of mobs and the selfish conservatism of tradition, public utilities, like street-car lines, telephones, and light and water plants.

"The purpose is not to give the pupil an exhaustive knowledge of any of these subjects, but to give him a clue to the significance of these things to himself and to the community, and to make him want to know more about the conditions under which he lives. It is to help him to think civically, and, if possible, to live civically."

CANADA'S BANK LAW REVISION.

Canada revises its banking law every tenth year, and happened to revise it this year after a hunt for the money trust in imitation of our own. It would be better if we should imitate Canada than that it should imitate us, says the New York Times. A fixed year for revision keeps those operating under the law on their good behavior against the time of revision, and the fixing of the time both makes the revision necessary and prevents alarm when it is undertaken. It need not be imagined that the Canadian system is perfect, for even the Canadians do not think so. But it also is worthy of remark that their amendments are both rejections of what is proposed for ourselves and also persistence in what we reject. For example, the government's bill was antagonized by a proposal to substitute for the existing Canadian system a government bank as the sole bank of issue, canceling other bank issues altogether. The introduction of the proposal supported it expressly on account of the horrible disclosures on this side of the border, but it is creditable to the sanity of the Dominion Parliament that he made no progress at all.

That Canada persisted with its branch bank system was due in part to the testimony of former Canadian bankers, now prominent bankers in this country, that they regarded branch banking as preferable. President Forgan was one of those with experience under both systems who gave testimony on which Canada refused to reconsider its system in this respect. This is the outstanding difference in the two systems, and President Forgan attributed the 1907 panic to the multiplicity of our small, weak banks, and the freedom of Canada from similar disturbances to the fact that it has twenty-six strong banks. In the United States there are as many thousands. The Canadian banks average a hundred branches, and the branches accommodate neighborhood and farming borrowers in a manner superior to our own. No borrower is too small to be accommodated at a branch, and individual banks have many millions in farmers' loans. The Canadian Bank of Commerce has \$15,000,000 loaned on rural credits. But the Canadian banks are not loaded with billions in bonds, partly as investments, which more properly are speculations, and partly as the basis of note issues.

The Canadian revision was accompanied by the same attacks on the banks as at Washington. The interlocking Directorate bogey was trotted out, and a list was read of twenty-three men who control Canadian business. A guarantee of deposits, a limitation of interest, a tax on exports of money, were among the rejected proposals. But the Parliament's action was characterized by friendliness for the banks, as well as for their customers. In the interest of both, the functions of the banks were much enlarged. Banks get a prior lien on farmer's produce in order that it may be a better basis of bank loans, and the list of things on which bank loans may be made was much lengthened. In the interest of depositors, it was provided that the banks must have their accounts certified independently, the government reserving the power to make its own examination. In the interest of retail trade, the issue of banknotes was liberalized, the amount being unlimited, provided that the excess of the notes above the capital of the issuing bank should be covered by gold or Dominion notes, which are gold certificates, paid into a central reserve. This central reserve is to be paid into the hands of trustees, three representing the banks, and one the government. This centralization of reserves was a feature of the Aldrich plan, which was specifically approved by name in the formal reply of the American Bankers' Association to the senate's questions. But the one thing which our bankers cannot have is anything with the word "central" in it. The thing is necessary, but the word has been condemned in the platform of those who are—or may we say who were?—going to give us a political banking system.

That was never mentioned during the Canadian revision. No body proposed a Liberal or Conservative banking law. Our leaders are—insistent upon that above all things. It was more important that the party should get the credit than that the country should have a good banking system. When the bankers objected Senator Owen said that their objections would be examined with the microscope, the searchlight, and the megaphone. Our foremost authority on the double standard, and the issue of government money in the interest of the poor man, certified to the bill as an unalloyed blessing which the business world would welcome. The notes were to be treasury notes, issued by the government, and loaned to the regional reserve banks. There was no surrender of the government's right to "issue" money—where does the government get the right of issue?—and for this blessing the people were to be indebted to the Democrats. The bill is no longer the same bill, but there can not be a Democratic bill of any sort. Nor should there be. There is no excuse for partisanship. The Democrats should welcome Republican assistance in getting out of their old difficulties.

QUESTION OF UNIFORMS.

It is learned that the rank and file of the soldiery on Oahu are generally pleased that the war department has decided to consider the proposal to furnish a lightweight blue uniform for wear while in Honolulu and vicinity, on pass. Soldiers claim that to add to the number of uniforms to be worn on certain occasions would be about as efficacious in helping certain conditions of which they complain as would be the reducing of the food of a man suffering from malnutrition.

Admitting that the khaki uniform is not a thing of beauty at present, on account of the diversity of shades and colors worn, the individual soldiers are not to blame, nor are the local Army officials, whose protest and recommendations against this state of affairs have been printed from time to time. But to put the government and the soldiers to the expense of another uniform, to be worn only while off duty, seems to be a peculiarly roundabout manner in which to meet the situation. A uniform, whatever its style, texture or color, is still a uniform, and must be worn in a certain manner as laid down in regulations on the subject, and none of the uniforms of the army seems particularly adapted to give comfort and freedom to the wearer in a tropical climate, especially in his hours of ease.

What the soldiers want, it seems, is not more or different uniforms, but freedom to lay aside their uniform when absent from their posts on leave. The reasons they offer are logical. For example, it irks them to sit in a stuffy railway coach on a sultry day, buttoned to the chin, while their citizen friends doff their coats and hats. This liberty is allowed within the continental limits of the United States, but in Hawaii, an integral portion of the Union, it is prohibited by a regulation of the war department, a regulation that has outworn its original wisdom. Again, the soldiers state that the service uniform, as worn here, constitutes their regular working clothes, and they can not and do not feel at ease or comfortable, in social, mixed gatherings while in such dress. This seems to be a more serious complaint. It is learned that many of the older men in the service, for this reason, do not visit the local branches of the societies and fraternities of which they are members and, when tired of their self-imposed isolation, leave these islands the quickest way they can, dissatisfied with things in general. Among other results, this tends to deplete our military population of its older and steadier members and their places must be filled by drafts of recruits who are mostly inexperienced boys, and this certainly does not militate towards increasing the efficiency of our garrison.

However, it is not our purpose to attempt to teach the military authorities their business in maintaining the Hawaiian garrison at its highest state of efficiency. We are simply setting forth facts brought to our notice, for the benefit of men who have no voice in these matters.

In the army of Great Britain, where they are very slow to change, the practice of permitting men off duty to wear civilian garb, provided by themselves at their own expense, has been authorized, and only recently the same indulgence has been extended to the enlisted men of the British navy, for the purpose of making naval service more popular.

As our military officials seem inclined to pattern after our British cousins in many particulars, here is one instance where such action would meet with the unanimous approval of the man behind the gun.

WOMEN AIDING IN HEALTH WORK.

One of the biggest health movements ever undertaken in America, it is interesting to note, is now enlisting the earnest support of the women of this country. It is in fact more or less depending upon their support. This movement is an effort to improve the health and efficiency of our 20,000,000 school children, and the cooperation of the women of America is being furnished in a number of ways: as school teachers, again as physicians and nurses; as mothers, and still again through those numerous organizations in which women play an important part—organizations like the school improvement association, the parent-teachers' association, school boards, mothers' congresses, and the several thousand women's clubs of the General Federation of America.

In Buffalo the last week in August a special feature on the program of the fourth international congress on school hygiene will be a session organized under the direction of Mrs. S. S. Crockett of the General Federation of Women's Clubs of America. Mrs. Crockett is chairman of the public health department of the general federation which is now calling attention to the serious importance of the Buffalo gathering.

In this connection it might well be said that no particular field of work in the line of health improvement offers a better opportunity possibly than a movement for the betterment of the schools of today. No problem is more vital to the mother certainly than the care and protection of her children while they are beyond her sight. All children go to school, but the conditions under which they go to school—are they what they ought to be? Is the school room properly lighted? Is it well ventilated? Are the sanitary conditions surrounding the schoolhouse such as they ought to be? Are the other school children carriers of disease? Is the school session too long? Is the mental condition of the school children taken into consideration when it comes to the hours of study? These are questions which can be asked by the women of any community.

To the women of the country the Buffalo congress is important because it will give them the result of research work carried on in all the leading nations. It will give them the best methods of work for their own individual communities. One of the objects of the Buffalo congress is to make known the best ways of improving the health of school children.

PREPARING FOR NINETEEN FIFTEEN.

San Francisco has a billboard ordinance, limiting the size of the hoardings, but the ordinance does not seem to be enforced. This moves the Chronicle to comment on the lack of ordinance enforcement in general and the lack of curbing being given the billboard nuisance in particular. The editorial in part, is:

"This mania for lawmaking might be a comparatively harmless pastime were it not for the fact that the natural disrespect for unnecessary enactments tends to promote a disregard for those essential to the civic welfare."

"The billboard ordinance is a case in point. No law is more needed than one which will rid the city of unsightly signs and billboards repulsive to all save the farm and color blind. As an installment the present measure would be acceptable if enforced. That it is not enforced is proof that the supervisors are only paltering with the question, and that owners are so accustomed to seeing other restrictions violated they are willing to take a chance."

"Their mistake should be demonstrated at once. San Francisco is inviting the world to an exposition which is to hold the mirror up to progress, and by the graces of art and architecture to symbolize the beauty and magnificence of man's achievements. With billboards still disfiguring her streets that exposition would be as the modern amid the antiquated, the sublime in proximity to the ridiculous."

LINK RUNNING TRUE TO FORM.

Ke Aloha Aina, personal organ of Link McCandless, is apparently beginning to carry out the threat alleged to have been made by its master some weeks ago to the effect that if his political ambitions were not gratified he would make an open fight for free sugar. The issue of Ke Aloha Aina of July 26 contains a column of inspired arguments printed in English and taken from The Public of Chicago. The latter is the mouthpiece of the refiners, and is using every effort to insure the passage of the free sugar clause in the Underwood measure.

The action of Ke Aloha Aina adds but further proof to the charge repeatedly made that the sincerity of McCandless on political issues is based entirely on what the results mean to Link.

JAPAN'S BITTER PILL.

Japan is preparing to "again take the bitter pill" as an outcome of its diplomatic dispute with the United States over the Anti-Asian Land Law of California, special despatches from Tokyo to the local Japanese press indicating that the foreign office at Tokyo is about to drop the whole question as unprofitable and abandon the position taken by Japan as untenable. Such has been the impression in Tokyo for some weeks, and the press has been busy preparing the people for the failure of the negotiations being carried on at Washington by Ambassador Chinda.

The Japan Times, in prescribing "the bitter pill," makes the dose less difficult to swallow by reminding the Japanese that they swallowed this same medicine for many years before it brought "unprecedented splendor to the closing years of the Meiji era."

"On Dr. Juichi Soyeda's departure for America in the early part of last May, we ventured to expect that on arriving there he would 'naturally seek to learn the real extent of the anti-Japanese spirit in California and other States,'" says the Times in a recent issue. "In view of this, it is interesting to note that press despatches are now reporting some of his observations. It appears that the past few days he has spent in New York and Tuesday night he spoke before a gathering of resident Japanese. A significant remark he made on that occasion was to the effect that whereas it had been his erstwhile conviction that the anti-Japanese feeling was confined to the State of California, he could not help entertaining some doubt, now, on this point, his travel in the Eastern States having opened his eyes to what he had not expected. He thought that the condition of things confronting Japan abroad showed that it was no time for her people to rest in ease and contentment. He even said: 'Providence seems to have sent tribulations to see if Japan may issue from them.'"

"We are given no clew as to what it is that confronts Japan in America as Doctor Soyeda has seen it. But it may not be very difficult to make a pretty shrewd guess at what it is, by bringing to our aid occasional hints that one runs across in the utterances and writings of publicists in America about this country. We think it is a fear and distrust of Japan and Japanese that is at the bottom of all. The latest and most notable instance of this was the recent letter of Rear Admiral Mahan to the London Times, which received our attention some days ago. Not that we see in the renowned admiral a man of narrow prejudices and simple credulity. Far from it; we believe him to be a thinker with the gift in a rare degree of being always open to convictions, always careful and rational in arriving at conclusions. Nevertheless, by his own declaration, he believes the Japanese to be non-assimilable, and it may be undeniable that to the extent that he believes this he distrusts and fears the Japanese. Again, it has been stated that in sending out the battleship fleet on the famous round-the-world cruise four years ago, it was the intention of President Roosevelt to prevent war by overawing Japan with the great display of naval strength. This can not but mean that in so far as the Colonel thought it fit to have recourse to a silent argument of arms, he was subject to a fear and distrust of this country. It hardly needs being stated that by fear as we use the term here, we in no way mean that of the coward, but the apprehension of the possibility of something untoward arising. When men like Admiral Mahan and ex-President Roosevelt, each a typical American in his own way, are swayed by a fear and distrust of our race, it will not be strange that there should be other Americans similarly disposed toward us. Nor is this to be wondered at; because to most Americans the Balkan States would appear at least not inferior to Japan in civilization and enlightenment, and seeing that these victors of Turkey, once seized with the lust of war, would continue the work of mutual bloodshed and carnage with the least heed to their empty treasuries, they, the Americans, may think it not at all impossible that this country—not the superior of the Balkan States as they think—would at the least provocation plunge itself into red warfare. We naturally and most emphatically declare that such a fear and distrust of this country is extremely unfair and unjust. That does not prevent us, however, from believing that it is this disposition toward us that Doctor Soyeda has found existing in the States. What can be the remedy?"

Doctor Soyeda almost believes that Providence is giving Japan her days of trials, and the remedy he suggests would probably be one like that recommended recently by Count Okuma, namely meek and patient struggle for self-conquest and self-improvement. The remedy will undoubtedly prove very unpalatable to many of our patriots; but one should remember that it does not mean abject submission to all wrongs. On the contrary, we should at all times be most firm in maintaining what we regard as our due and legitimate rights and interests; but this we can do considerably and perseveringly, with large hearts and broad views. At all events, there is nothing new in the remedy suggested, it being the same pill that we had to swallow for the best part of the Meiji era, but which brought its unprecedented splendor to the closing years of that glorious reign. We are still in the beginning of the Taisho era, and do not think it an ill augury that we again take to the bitter pill."

ELIMINATING USELESS ARMY POSTS.

Secretary Garrison has begun his term of office with a clear understanding, at least, of some of the needs of the Army, and a determination to do all in his power to secure improvements. The secretary of war can probably accomplish much without the help of congress. Mr. Garrison is hoping, as his immediate predecessor vainly hoped, to get the cooperation of congress for his plan to eliminate some, if not all, of the superfluous Army posts. These have been retained merely because of the political interests which have dominated in congress.

Mr. Garrison will make a tour of inspection of all the Army posts, in company with the chief of staff and chief of the quartermaster corps, to obtain first-hand information of their condition, and we may expect, as a result of this tour, that if the members of congress still refuse to abolish posts which have existed without reason since the era of Indian warfare, the war department will endeavor, in distributing the Army, to concentrate as many men as possible at the few important posts. The folly of retaining the useless posts would, in that case, be made clearer to the intelligence of the people.

Kuhio, says a cable report, is going to be strictly on the fence in the Pinkham nomination matter. As Kuhio has been strictly on the fence on everything else at Washington lately, the news is not surprising.

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WHITEHOUSE HAS MADE SELECTION

City Engineer Names Thomas F. Kennedy as Road Supervisor; Miles Explains Joke.

"I shall notify the supervisors at their meeting Tuesday night that I have appointed Thomas F. Kennedy as road overseer for Honolulu, a man whose politics I do not know. I do not even know whether he is registered and I don't care to know. I do know that I believe him to be thoroughly competent to hold the position of road supervisor, and that he is taking the place with the distinct understanding that if he does not make good, he will have to step out."

With this paragraph, City Engineer Whitehouse yesterday dismissed a story that W. E. Miles was slated for the position, and that Bertrand Riverburgh would resume his duties as secretary to the mayor.

This story, it appears, originated as a practical joke, and gained circulation through the credulity of the two minority members of the board of supervisors. Supervisor Walter was the first to hear it, and it is said immediately opened negotiations with Miles for an alliance whereby Walters was to benefit politically. Miles, aware of the joke, good naturedly encouraged Walter who then carried the news to Facheo, who, it is said, was responsible for the publication.

"I never dreamed of taking the position," said Secretary Miles, "and never heard that I was supposed to be a candidate until Walter came in and insisted that I was to have the place. I thought he was joking, and so carried it on a little further. I am staying right where I am."

"I said shortly after my return that I wouldn't take a job in the road department if it was offered me on a silver platter," said Riverburgh, "and the talk of my returning as secretary to the mayor is just as ridiculous. I have other plans. The matter was never discussed, save as a jest, and the extreme gullibility of some persons is the only excuse for it."

"Miles' name was never mentioned as a road supervisor," said Whitehouse, "I am naming my own man, who is not a politician and never has mixed in politics to my knowledge. He will be responsible to me alone, as I am to the supervisors. It will be to his interests to get rid of the incompetents under him and he will have full swing in this respect."

Mr. Kennedy, though not prominent in political circles, is well known among the contractors and practical engineers of Honolulu. For some time past he has been employed by the belt road commission as inspector and until this week has been inspecting the Lord-Young Engineering Company contract in the vicinity of Lelehu. Previous to being with the belt road commission he was engaged in the fortification work at Diamond Head. For two years he was with that project. He also spent some years in the Philippine Islands, was a non-commissioned officer in the Army and did valuable work, it is said, with the engineer corps.

"He knows road building, will follow orders and devote himself entirely to the task he has in charge," said a man who knew him yesterday.

ONCE MORE IN THE BAND WAGON

T. Kimura has resigned as editor of Hawaii Hochi, and the facts connected with his resignation would appear to point a moral as to the poor policy of attempting to climb into a band wagon without first laying the proper foundation.

Kimura, it seems, previous to Pinkham's nomination as Governor, wrote an editorial in stern opposition to him. Following the news of the appointment being sent to the senate for confirmation, Kimura blossomed out with an editorial lauding Pinkham, and in a way apologizing for the former editorial.

Kimura explains his resignation in the following statement: "The reason why I joined the editors of the Hawaii Hochi was because of my sincere desire to do some good for the public in general, and at the same time to coincide with the policy of that paper. But regarding the nomination of Pinkham as Governor of Hawaii, I had set forth my idea in two different ways, which The Advertiser immediately took up and printed as editorial comment from the Hochi, setting forth that the Hochi had converted its principles. This taking the root from my blunder, I will not try to advocate for myself. However, the Hochi Remarks are the remarks of the times, and I only based my remarks from two different points of view. To call this an editorial argument of the Hochi, used in setting forth its principle, must be taken as their false charge, misinterpreting the same intentionally. Since the first issue of the Hawaii Hochi, it has carried out its principle in every respect, and to put a stain on its past history, is the worst mistake which I could have made. My mistake, however, has been particular, and my resignation accepted. On this occasion I wish the public to understand that the principle of the Hochi was not the principle of the Hawaii Hochi but my own blunder."

Henry Lee, accused of thefts from a local garage, who appeared on three charges to police court yesterday morning, had all three cases nolle prossed.

Where Politics Cease

DR. A. N. SINCLAIR,

Superintendent Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign, Hawaii.

Tuberculosis legislation has become the accepted duty of every legislative body in the United States responsible for the welfare of any considerable community or commonwealth. Nothing speaks for the unanimity of opinion held by the people on this necessity more than the unquestioning acceptance of that duty by every representative they send to their legislative bodies, no matter what his politics or how far he may be inclined to overstep the limits of political virtue.

Legislatures which have enjoyed no great reputation for political chastity have passed anti-tuberculosis laws among the best in the country, and the Hawaiian legislature this year, by the way it handled the question when it came up, indicated that it was as fully aware of the importance of the subject as its mainland prototypes.

A study of the Congressional Record will show the same sentiment existing in the United States congress, and both houses of it. During the recent long debate on the Indian Appropriation Bill, in which some of the members even went so far as to attempt a filibuster against some of the items, the proposition of appropriating \$100,000 for a sanitarium for tubercular Indians came up.

The trifling tactics and the inquisitorial debate to which almost every other clause in that bill was subjected were dropped at once. A hot debate on the best location for the sanitarium lasted for fifteen minutes but the value or need of the project itself was never once questioned and the item was passed.

The government also maintains separate sanitariums for members of the marine corps and the army as well as naval hospitals to suppress tuberculosis in the ranks. Where states or municipalities have neglected other duties in sanitary or health legislation, they have nearly all at least provided sanitariums for consumptives. In Hawaii there are four such institutions, maintained partly through private endowment and governmental support, with the latter probably leading.

One of the most wonderful features of the great wave of progressive thought that has swept the principles of civic responsibility and civic reform into prominence is the uniting of the country against tuberculosis. The prospect of a nation of ninety million people alarmingly infected with this disease, so concentrating and focusing its attention on the minute tubercle bacilli (which fifteen hundred times magnified is hardly seen), that it actually aspires to the eradication of that invisible and uncountable enemy, is a striking example of modern thought.

That matters have gone so far that the field officers of the campaign can confidently assert that the end of the battle and a victory of man over plague is in sight, is the most striking testimonial to man's application of science to life that can be found.

Sex Hygiene

Instruction in sex hygiene has become pretty generally established as one of the educational facts. Whether it is to justify the many claims made for it may be open to question, but the Kansas City Journal. Most reforms begin as facts. If they prove desirable and effective they come to be facts and take their place among the lasting advances in scientific or other forms of progress. If they go the way of many predecessors, the fact is accepted as evidence that they did not deserve to last. The process is much like that of throwing a witch into a pond. If she sank and was drowned, it was proof that she was innocent, but if she swam ashore she was proved a witch, and was thrown in again. The analogy does not hold good in all respects, but sufficiently to illustrate the attitude of the public toward new things and the gauntlet of test that must be run by most reforms.

The Kansas City board of education is evidently adopting the right course in calling for a very general expression of opinion on the part of the patrons of the school system before introducing the sex hygiene instruction here. In the absence of experience of a direct character, it would appear reasonable that the proper instruction along these lines would accomplish a great deal of good, even though it is another encroachment upon the time of the school room and the shifting of another responsibility primarily devolving upon the parent rather than upon the teacher. A very great deal would depend upon the character of the instruction and especially upon the manner in which it is imparted. It has been suggested locally that only men should lecture to the boys and women to the girls—a self-evidently wise division. The suggestion is made that the children of parents objecting to the instruction shall be excused and this is superficially reasonable, though it might easily happen that the very ones in need of the instruction—if anybody is—would be the children of those very parents.

But at this stage of the reform it would seem that the most pertinent consideration of all is the determination of this question: Are the evils designed to be obviated by instruction in sex hygiene due to ignorance or to precocity? Are the prospective beneficiaries of this advice sophisticated or are they exposed to the perils of the lack of knowledge? In other and plainer words, do they know too much or too little? This is a hard-driving age. Everybody "knows more" than the people of a generation or two ago. May not the real need be the development of the fundamentals of character that will direct into the proper channels the world-old and unchanging instincts of physical nature, rather than the possible opening of the door that may lead to dangers that ignorance would avoid, in the absence of this character building? Should not parents be required to assume the burden of responsibility for the most part in this connection and the schools, as a general proposition, confine themselves to the elemental generalities and the specific instruction of the facts and theories of education?

There is a growing tendency to thrust upon school teachers more and more duties far separated from the school room. They are losing their character as teachers and becoming "jacks of all trades," a little of a preacher, a bit of a missionary and sociologist, something of a humanitarian, with a proportion of cook, seamstress, carpenter, typist and milliner. In general is not this about enough, without making them doctors, dentists and confessors? This is not saying that this protean role is not productive of excellent results but should not some care be taken to retain something of the original character of the school teacher, that of one who teaches, in the time-honored, "little red school house" fashion brought down to date?

The Bystander

Insufficient Address.

If you had an office boy, of average intelligence, ten years old, or thereabout, and you gave him a letter to deliver with this address on it:

MR. JOHN JONES
Corner of Smith and Beretania,
Honolulu.

and he came back with it, announcing that there were four stores at that corner and he couldn't deliver the letter because you had not specified which corner, what would you do to that office boy? Wouldn't you fire him and announce that you would hire another that had some small atom of sense? Wouldn't you rave around and ask what the country is coming to when a ten-year-old boy knew so little as that?

Of course you would. You would be justified. Any kind who would bring in an excuse like that should get the can.

Now, with the mail carriers, of course, it is different. They have their little blue book of civil service rules and, naturally, cannot be expected to ever get outside the cover into the realm of ordinary common sense. At least the ones in Honolulu cannot, which accounts for the following story being told just now by R. H. Trent. Mr. Trent, it appears, on July 10, mailed a letter with a corner address. Some days afterwards, the person addressed dropped into his office and complained that his receipt had failed to arrive. He was assured that it had been given over to the safe keeping of Uncle Sam's mail and would certainly get along, sooner or later. On July 21, eleven days later, the letter came back to Trent, marked: "Party cannot be found at this address."

This was a bit surprising, because the party was at the address looking for the bit of mail, so a polite note of inquiry was sent to Postmaster Pratt, asking why the letter had not been delivered as addressed. His surprise at getting the letter back was considerable, but nothing like his amazement when he read this official explanation:

"I beg to state that as there are four houses at the intersection of the above streets, the carrier serving this part of the city was unable to locate the addressee."

Fancy a grown man, wearing a uniform, whose business it is to know the residents of the streets he walks over day after day, not being able to find out in which one of four houses a certain person lives! Especially as on two of the four corners live two of the oldest kamaainas in Hawaii, leaving it to the ingenuity of the post man only to find out in which of two houses the addressee of the letter had taken up his residence. Evidently our postmen are not even inquisitive.

Trent was telling this story to Frank Kruger.

"You are lucky the postman found Trent Trust Company to give you your letter back," said the veteran watchmaker. "A letter was sent from the Coast a little while ago addressed: 'F. J. Kruger, Fort street,' and it went back to the writer marked 'Insufficient address.' And, mind you, I was chairman of the sanitation and health committee at the time and the most talked-of politician in Honolulu. When I found out that they didn't even know who F. J. Kruger was at the postoffice, I decided to quit politics and go into something that would make my name sound until even the postman who has gone past this door eight times a day for twelve years would hear of me. You will please note that I am acting strictly accordingly." In the meanwhile I watch the advertised letter list for fear I may miss an invitation to something.

Backcloth and Ashes.

Some of the leading Democratic politicians, who have been most active in the candidacy of one or the other of the several actual Democrats in the running for the governorship, and who have been sweating industriously in their boasting and their knocking, were out on the street yesterday passing out cards to their friends, with a sort of "mea culpa" expression on their faces. The ones who received the cards have been puzzled over them ever since, wondering what it means. The pasteboards bear this verse in some foreign language:

Ova tannas Siam,
Geeva tannas Siam,
Ova tannas!
Sucha tannas Siam,
Inocna giffa dam,
Osecha nas Siam,
Osecha nas.

The instructions on the card ask the recipient to go into a room, all by himself, and shut the door. Then sing the verse slowly, to tune of "America." Then, says the card, he will get the victim's point of view.

Scotching the Road-hogs.

An average of ten warrants a day, featuring names in the automobile registry list, has had a beneficial effect on the municipal system. Ever since the new policy of the police department against speed-freaks and other violators of the traffic ordinance was put into effect, which means that any dark hedge or telegraph pole may hide an inspector with an electric push button and a stop-watch, the cautiousness in local chauffeur circles has been commendable.

The appearance of a uniform policy in the police court with a nicely adjusted scale of fines appropriate to chauffeur enterprise has completed the wrecking of the road-hog fraternity. The police and Judge Monsarrat together, in one manner of speaking, have knocked the props out from under it. Was a time when he could boast little interference. One arrest never bothered him, two merely made him sore, and three had the possible effect of making him circumspect but fifty or more in one week have made him downright virtuous.

Out of ten arrested, only six have been tried thus far, and the court books are cluttered with the names of speeders awaiting trial. The only fault in the system is the lack of a night court to which speeders can be brought five minutes after they are pinched. This week several parties escaped through the ruse of postponing their cases until the officers had forgotten the details of the arrest for the slightest loophole is all that is needed.

If Judge Monsarrat could be induced to hold night sessions occasionally, and hear those and other cases as fast as they are brought up he would set an excellent precedent. His recent work on the bench has been considerably better than policies which he gave evidence of when he first went there and it promises much towards eventual conditions more like those in other big communities.

The penal summons business which is being used to bring offenders into court could be improved on. If the officers were given an extra man stationed somewhere down the street to arrest the offender when given a signal; rush him down to the police station and make him bail himself out or spend the night in the tank, no matter who he was—then, I dare

say, the days of the road-hog in Honolulu would be completely ended. The only difficulty about the present system is that it may not last.

Japanese Humor Re Pinkham.

While the Japanese papers published in Honolulu, have for the most part had little to say regarding the nomination of L. E. Pinkham as Governor of Hawaii, it appears that underlying their apparent indifference there is a deep feeling that this selection of President Wilson's, bodes no good to the Orientals of Hawaii. This feeling is expressed in a measure by the "Japanese Humorist" in yesterday morning's edition of the Hawaii Shimpo. Under the title "A Pinkham Nightmare," he writes that after receiving the news of Pinkham's appointment on Thursday, he went home and retired, and thereon had a frightful dream to the effect that Pinkham on assuming the gubernatorial chair had at once issued the following laws:

Act 1. The killing of weasels, for which animal I have an affection, is strictly prohibited.

Act 2. The Japanese consul to Hawaii must be careful as to the language he uses.

Act 3. Persons opposed to free sugar must not enter my office.

Act 4. Voters of the Territory shall follow my example and change their political creeds after each election.

Act 5. No Japanese laborers shall give better service to the plantations than the Filipinos.

Act 6. Japanese will not be permitted to swim in the sea anywhere within the three-mile limit.

Act 7. Japanese shall not be permitted to own houses or lands within the city limits but may cultivate vegetable gardens on plantation lands without lease.

Act 8. No Japanese will be permitted to correspond with former Consul Saito. Any Japanese found with letters from Saito on their persons will be executed.

Act 9. Japanese doctors must lower their charges seventy-five per cent and their income must not exceed that of plantation laborers.

Act 10. The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association is hereby dissolved, but the headquarters of the Filipino labor agent in Manila will be maintained.

Act 11. In order to conserve the resources of the Territory all Orientals are required to eat rice with one chop stick only.

Act 12. Buddhist priests are required to keep their heads shaven so that their number can be easily ascertained by the Governor.

Act 13. Work now in progress on the Japanese consulate on Nuuanu street will be stopped at once.

Act 14. Newspapers printed in the Oriental languages must not be published in the daytime. The evening newspaper must appear at 11:59 p. m. and the morning at 1 o'clock a. m.

Act 15. Japanese fishing boats are required to have twelve holes four inches square in their bottoms to permit the ingress of salt water.

Act 16. Fishing nets used by Japanese must be made of either iron or steel.

Act 17. The board of health shall not issue birth or death certificates in cases attended by Japanese doctors.

Act 18. Any Japanese engaged in planting cane under contract shall not be permitted to raise more than ten thousand dollars.

Act 19. Orientals are prohibited from using the parks. They must use down below cane fields for parks.

Act 20. Speech cane field parks must be visited by the Japanese on Sundays only. On Saturdays the bone meal must be spread in the cane fields used as parks.

"Thinking I was in a bone meal park, I felt that I was suffocating and in attempting to flee stumbled, and so woke up," says the writer. The hour was that set by the Pinkham law for publishing evening newspapers. Then I remembered that Frear was still Governor and felt at ease, but fearful of another nightmare, I took a Pinkham pale pill and slept thereafter until broad daylight.

Too Foolish Even for the Season.

A report has been put into circulation that Private Secretary Miles is shortly to vacate the Mayor's office to provide a place for Bert Rivenburgh, while as a reward for faithful services rendered his Honor and the party generally, Miles is to be made road supervisor. Now, while a person should not be surprised at anything that takes place in this year of 1913, I really cannot believe that there is anything at all in this. My friend Miles is a clever young politician and has been a first-class secretary to his Honor, keeping our noble Mayor out of trouble and shielding his fool breaks most excellently, but I doubt if he knows anything more about a road than that it is something which runs between the buildings and the cane fields and is handy for automobiles.

I do not for a moment believe that either Petrie or McClellan would make themselves so ridiculous as to seriously propose Miles for Smiddy's job; neither do I credit the equally absurd report that Rivenburgh is either after the road supervisors or could get it if he were. Rivenburgh would make a perfectly good Secretary of the Territory—even an Acting Governor on occasions—but I do not believe that he would either look well or feel at home on an oiling job, or be able to give the suitable directions to a gang of street sweepers.

Neither do I believe that Engineer Whitehouse would name either of the two young men, even if his own job depended upon his carrying out orders. So please do not let us hear any more of such foolishness as either Miles or Rivenburgh for the job of mending our macadam or counting the callouses on the city mules.

A Suggestion; Nothing More.

The report sifts over from the Garden Island that Editor Bridgewater of the Lihue thought moulder has managed to "get in bad" with the powers that be in and around that settlement and that, as a result, his editorial head is soon to be off and put into a sugar solution, to be preserved as a warning for other newspaper men who might show an independent mind in handling plantation news.

I am no particular admirer of Mr. Bridgewater as an editor. His publication has often been a wonder, journalistically and typographically, but he has been a rustler, a constant boomer for Kauai and a fearless advocate of what he believed to be right. If it be true that he is to be sewn in a sack and tossed off the pali because he has not always agreed with the barons, it will be not well for those same barons, to say the least. The day has almost dawned in Hawaii when to be a sugar man will be about the least recommendation that can be made—at least during the next four years—and little incidents like this one of Bridgewater will come home to roost.

Better leave Bridgewater alone. It will pay best just at this moment.

Comment, Wise and Otherwise, on the News

Small Talks

SECRETARY MOTT SMITH.—Come up to my office and read some of the books I have gathered on the proper handling of public utility corporations. I have information on that now.

CAPTAIN MATHER (Barth S. C. Allen).—We were credited with being twenty-six days on our trip from the Sound. As a matter of fact we made it in twenty-three days.

LAND COMMISSIONER TUCKER.—I have nothing to say on the governorship question and just what I may do in the premises. I never borrow trouble and when the time comes I shall decide what to do.

EUGENE D. BUEFANDEAU.—Chicken raising is now my hobby and it is both entertaining and profitable. The eight dozen fowls I imported some time ago are doing so well I have sent for twelve dozen more.

GEOFFREY PODMORE.—An unusually large number of engagements are being announced these summer months, but I have not been able to satisfy the curiosity of some friends in regard to one particularly expected announcement.

HENRY C. HAPAL.—What interests me most is to see that the cash balances right every day. The succession in the governorship is a question which is up to the head of the department, the territorial treasurer. I should worry.

GOVERNOR FREAR.—Twenty-one years in public positions of responsibility seem to me to be more than the average man would care to serve, so there is no wonder that I should be so anxious to step out and once more look at the inside from the outside.

GEORGE G. GULLY.—I had to vote on the question of amalgamation of the chamber of commerce and merchants' association now. I would vote NO. Of course, I'm open to conviction and when I am better informed on the subject, may take a different view of it.

D. H. CASE.—The nearest I was to Washington during my recent trip East was Connecticut, but I have been assured by my friends my chances to land the governorship are as good as any one else's. If this fails I'll be contented with the appointment of pound keeper on Maui.

SUPERINTENDENT SNEYDY.—I understand that, although Captain Sweeney, who has been forty years in the service of the Inter-Island company, has visited Hilo but three times. Most of his service was on the Kona and Kan coasts, which he knows from A to Z and then backward.

SUPERINTENDENT CALDWELL.—The difficulties over the construction of the Kulu Bay wharf, over which the Hilo Tribune waxed eloquent sometime ago, where it charged the structure had been settling, as if that was anything unusual, have been settled. I believe, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

THOMAS TREADWAY.—The governorship—what's that? What I am bothered about just now is what kind of a crowd will turn up at the Portuguese-Stanford game this afternoon at Athletic Park. As to the game, I have no doubts whatever. It will be the best the Stanford has ever figured in during their visit to Honolulu.

LICENSE INSPECTOR FENNEL.—I hope that seamen are not being given more liquor in saloons than they can stand. The seaman is treated unmercifully, as a general thing, when it comes to liquor, and they get the worst of it. It's a wonder to me more seamen do not fall overboard while under the influence of liquor, and drown.

JACK ATKINSON.—The display of box plants in the second-story window of Ender's, on Fort street, is a move in the right direction. It makes a pretty feature and should be copied by other business houses. Paris is famous for its window boxes and even in New York, Gimbal's building is now famous for its plants.

MOTORCYCLE OFFICER CHILTON.—Catching speeders apparently has its returns in public favor. But all the late nights it involves and the cold and frosty glances that the automobile fraternity hands out to you every morning before breakfast shows that it has its disadvantages, too.

R. M. CHURCH.—While having nothing to say about myself I am glad to see Governor Frear finds no difficulty in securing a good man in Kaimuki, when he needs one. Kaimuki is noted for its independence, which fact should be made known to the new Governor as soon as he gets here.

F. F. FERNANDEZ.—According to The Advertiser, and I do not read any other paper, Governor Frear has of late been pardoning and commuting the sentences of quite a number of Oahu prison inmates, because they have been pronounced had tubercular cases. It seems to me the sanitary condition of the jail should be looked into. If it is a disease-breeding place it has no reason to remain such.

JOSEPH B. BAKER.—I am also from the great Empire State, and, moreover, from New York, a day the size and shape of things just about the same. I am a native of New York, and unless they have only moved the boundaries, New York is in New York State. Population, about 40,000. The city had then nine banks and three years ago was considered quite a commercial center.

M. A. SILVA.—I am just back from a tour of the Island of Hawaii and all I can say is that the recently arrived Spanish immigrants, who were sent to the Big Island, have no fault to find with their accommodations or employment. The fact is that all of them are anxious to leave the relatives they left behind in Spain except out here and tell them.

J. J. WILLIAMS.—The good work of the Hawaiian polo ponies in the recent international series has done more to bring Hawaii before the eyes of the wealthy Easterners than anything that has ever been done. The opening made by our ponies ought to be followed up. If we ever get the wealthy polo class coming to Hawaii for winter polo it will be the greatest thing that has yet happened in the tourist-promotion line.

R. W. WILCOX.—We have traveled a few thousands of miles the past few months, have enjoyed the Stanford enjoyed themselves half as much as in New Honolulu and Hawaii. When we stood on the brink of the Inferno at Kilauwa, would you believe it, all the boys forgot there was ever anything like a baseball and, as they looked deep into the yawning depths of Pele's warm abode, all their thoughts were, not untravelling, of the hereafter.

ALFRED C. SILVA.—I do not see where all this talk of business depression fits in. The summer months have, as a rule, been always somewhat dull in certain lines in Honolulu, still I can truthfully say Silve's Toggery is doing as well today as it ever did. Seems to me that we need more in Honolulu just now is fewer pessimists and calamity howlers.

FRANK J. KRUGER.—When I was nominated for supervisor certain politicians said it was a joke—but I won. Some politicians said it was a joke when Pinkham was talked of for governor. I saw it coming. I hope that hereafter politicians will act accordingly, taking due notice of my having been the first man to nominate Pinkham.

ACTING-SHERIFF ROSE.—This job is a good one and so is my own regular job of deputy sheriff and coroner, but when the departure of the sheriff makes me take both and then unidentified corpses are picked up promiscuously immediately afterwards, not to mention all the sudden deaths under suspicious circumstances that follow, I should worry a lot when the sheriff gets back and takes over his own.

LEUT. W. V. KOLB, N. G. H.—After waiting for several months wondering whether there were enough young men in Honolulu to make a company out of, a sudden crop of recruits sprung up and we bid fair to garner the makings of half a dozen companies. The kind of men who are coming in now indicates that old prejudice against the Guard in the better circles is dying out or already has gone.

J. M. GILES.—The Inter-Island Steamship Company has consented to take the entire company of the First Infantry which Lieutenant Snow commands, to Hilo, on August 9 or 13. At first the company thought it could not accommodate the hundred men, which is about forty more than they have heretofore accommodated. Sergeant Carey visited the Mauna Kea and looked over all the books and granaries into which the men will have to stow themselves, and was satisfied the boys would accept the various deck spaces.

WILLARD BROWN.—I am not promoting an automobile club. At a meeting of the promotion committee on May 29 I was appointed a member of a special committee, with Frank Thompson and George Denison, to report on the feasibility of forming an automobile club and erecting a clubhouse "at some convenient point near the army post at Lihue." This plan did not appeal to me and I suggested that a garage be built at a convenient point in Honolulu, where the members could have stall room, and buy their gasoline and oil. Mr. Thompson also thought this a better plan and gave me a rough sketch with an estimate of cost. I told Mr. Wood that I would join such a club but have nothing to do with securing members.

FRANCIS LEVY.—A short time ago one of the Fort street merchants took up the matter of watering the street between Hotel and Beretania—but nothing came of it. He was told that the street sprinkling was done by a private concern, and that the merchants of lower Fort street paid for the service at so much a month. Now, what about those newly painted and well-kept water wagons I see on the streets every day, marked "County Road Dept." number so and so. Are they used for the purpose of showing tourists what we really could do in the way of keeping the dust down? Or are they kept up for the benefit of the taxicabbers? I think it is a very poor policy to use those wagons for sprinkling the lanes and side streets (which are seldom used by the public) to the neglect of Fort street, the main business street of Honolulu. You may go up Fort street day or night and from the cloud of dust you see you would surely think that the block was on fire. If the county road department has not enough wagons to go round let them build a hydrant in the center of each block—get some hose, and wash the streets down a few times a day. It would be good business to keep the dust down long enough not to choke the tourist to death before he has a chance to get back and tell the folks about beautiful Hawaii.

WILSON SAID TOO MUCH TO PRESS

Ambassador to Mexico Will Probably Be Relieved of His Post Because of Implied Criticism of the Administration in His Newspaper Interviews Regarding Mexican Situation.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
WASHINGTON, July 26.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Summary removal from office by the President is the fate predicted for Henry Lane Wilson, United States Ambassador to Mexico, who held a long interview today with Secretary of State Bryan on his actions in Mexico since the overthrow and assassination of President Madero.

Wilson is to be allowed to lay the groundwork for the case against himself. He conferred with Secretary Bryan for forty minutes this morning and was instructed to write a report of his actions since the fall of Madero. All the confidential reports he has sent the government were given to Wilson. He will dictate his statement to Bryan's private stenographer and on the case he presents it is said will depend whether or not he will be allowed to return to his post.

Was Trifle Critical.
It is learned that Wilson implied too much criticism of the administration in interviews and that this would certainly have caused his instant dismissal before this except that his removal might complicate Mexican affairs.

Tomorrow the President will consider Wilson's report and all the other circumstances of his case and it is believed his mind will be pretty well made up when he grants the ambassador, who is under fire, a chance to tell his story on Monday.

May Appeal to Congress.
Friends of Ambassador Wilson were loudest today in predicting his removal next week. They say that if the President takes this course, Ambassador Wilson will demand that the foreign affairs committee of the senate investigate his case and the whole Mexican situation, asserting that the present embargo in Mexico is due simply to the lack of support given Wilson by the administration.

He will claim that if Huerta had been recognized by the United States immediately after Madero's fall no organized rebellion would have been impossible.

REBELS APPEAR IN
SUBURB OF CAPITAL
(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
MEXICO CITY, July 26.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Mexican newspapers today expressed satisfaction with utterances in New York of Ambassador Wilson and gave him credit for being a real friend of Mexico.

The disturbed state of even the capital was made clear today when government troops were called out to suppress a prison riot, in which one man was killed and several injured. The prisoners obtained knives and clubs and mutinied. They succeeded in passing some of their guards, but the troops arriving opened fire and the convicts were driven back.

Rebels On Outskirts.
Excitement spread throughout the city last night when Zapatistas attacked the Federal garrison at Tixpan, a suburb of Mexico City. The Zapatistas were driven back with several killed and wounded.

FUGITIVE LAW FOR
AMERICAN OFFICER
EL PASO, TEXAS, July 26.—(By Associated Press Cable to Star-Bulletin)—Charles Dixon, of San Diego, one of the best known immigration inspectors on the Coast, was shot in the back yesterday by Mexican federal soldiers while he was investigating a "white slave" case at Juarez. The result of the affair is likely to be serious.

Dixon was in Juarez on official business. Soldiers arrested him while he was busy on the case and started to march him toward a spot where there have been many military executions and which is known to be used by the soldiers to shoot down those condemned to die. Dixon broke away as they neared the spot and the soldiers fired upon him.

Dixon, who is still living, says the soldiers were drunk. The bullet pierced his stomach. He may die.

OPPOSITION PRESS
IN TOKYO BUSY
TOKIO, July 26.—(By Associated Press Cable to Star-Bulletin)—Leading newspapers here today chide the government because, they assert, it has failed to profit by Mexico's recent show of friendliness and disposition to seek an alliance.

PORTER CHARLTON
SURE OF ACQUITTAL
(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
NEW YORK, July 26.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Prediction that he would be promptly acquitted in Italy on charge of murdering his wife, formerly Mary Scott of San Francisco, was made from his cell today by Porter Charlton, awaiting extradition.

PINKHAM GOING TO "OVERHAUL" THE TERRITORY—PLANTATIONS WILL NOT GET ANY LONG LEASES

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

WASHINGTON, July 26.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Plans to overhaul the Hawaiian Islands are being worked out by L. E. Pinkham, nominated to succeed Walter F. Frear as Governor. Mr. Pinkham expects to leave Washington as soon as his appointment is confirmed by the senate.

This date is indefinite, as with the announcement of his appointment, cablegrams of protest began to reach Washington from Hawaii, to be followed by more definite objections by mail.

The question of land leases in the Islands is one which will form an important part of Pinkham's administration. The government owns a large part of the Island Territory and this has been leased for long terms. Some of the leases are running out and a new policy may be adopted for the future.

Secretary Daniels Hints That He Wants no "Second Class Navy Yards."

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
VALLEJO, California, July 26.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Secretary of the Navy Daniels arrived today on the destroyer Hull. The secretary was met by Commandant Bennett and other officers.



SECRETARY DANIELS.

Secretaries of Mare Island navy yard and escorted around the station.

The secretary also visited the Marine barracks and the marine hospital. He expressed enthusiastic approval of the manner in which Mare Island station is conducted.

"I do not believe in making anything in the United States second class," said Daniels, commenting upon the action of his predecessor in reducing Mare Island to a second class yard, and this remark was interpreted as meaning that he would make permanent his order staying the execution of the reduction in rank of the Mare Island yard.

BULLSEYES WIN A
FAT PRIZE FOR HAWKINS
(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
BISLEY, England, July 26.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The King's prize in the Bisley rifle tournament was won today by Private Hawkins of Canada. The trophy is the National Rifle Association's gold medal and gold badge, and carries with it \$1250 in cash.

GAMBLING ROW LEADS
TO CUTTING MACH
Hawaii Herald:—A Japanese was stabbed seven times by another at Wai-alea Tuesday night. It is thought he will recover from his wounds. The row is supposed by the police to have resulted from a gambling game. When Deputy Sheriff Martin arrived at the scene of the cutting scrape he found the wounded man had been removed to the Japanese hospital. He questioned the owner of the room in which the fight took place, but the room owner denied all knowledge of the affair. Two hours afterward the injured man identified the Japanese as the one who had stabbed him. The owner of the room was placed under arrest.

BALKAN PEACE ENVOYS
OFF FOR BUCHAREST
(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
BELGRADE, July 26.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Serbian, Montenegrin and Greek peace delegates today started for Bucharest, by steamer from Belgrade. The preliminary peace negotiations will begin at Bucharest next week.

Neither Greece or Serbia has yet signed an armistice with Bulgaria and they do not consent to a cessation of hostilities unless their preliminary terms are agreed to.

NAPTHA "EXPLODES";
MANY DODGE DEATH
(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
MALDEN, Massachusetts, July 26.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Scores of employees of the New England Dyeing and Finishing Company narrowly escaped death today when two hundred gallons of naphtha exploded, starting a fire which communicated to eight other buildings. Early reports say there were twenty missing but later all were located.

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

Honolulu Chinese Urged to be Loyal Vice-President of Republic Sends Message

General Li, Vice-President of China, with Sun Yat Sen, his former ally, and President Yuan Shih-kai, whom he is now supporting against the Cantonese-Honolulu leader.



ONE REBEL GOVERNOR ACCUSED OF SELLING OUT HIS PROVINCE TO JAPAN—SAYS REBELLION IS PRACTICALLY CRUSHED NOW.

Requesting them to forego sympathy with the rebels and giving as their reasons the allegations that the future of China rests with the federal government, the leaders of China's "Progressive Party" last night cabled to the Chinese of Honolulu asking them to remain loyal.

The cable was received by the local representatives of the Tchiu Ho Tang, the Progressive Party, and is to be published this morning in its official organ, the Sun Ching Kwok Po. The cable asserts that the rebels are practically beaten and includes the startling information that at least one rebel Governor has raised funds by mortgaging his province to Japan.

The cable was signed by Vice President General Li, the president of the progressives, and Tang Fung Sung and Leong Kai Chee.

The rebel governor of Hunan, said the cable, has completed a loan of \$10,000,000 Mex. with Japanese financiers, giving the Japanese a security.

The documents in this negotiation have already passed.

Rebel General Flees.
Chung Ki Mok, the rebel general wounded in the last engagement, has fled to Changtau, adds the cable, saying that the revolution is practically over in all provinces on the Yangtze-kiang River and that the federal troops are being moved against the provinces of Fokien and Kwangtung.

General Wong Hing, the military leader of the rebels, the cable asserts, has stated openly that he does not care whether China is annihilated, as he is working for his own ends and the progressive leaders say he is accused of a massacre in Nanking.

NANKING FALLS BACK
INTO FEDERAL HANDS
Yesterday, the Sun Ching Kwok Po received the following despatches from its special correspondents in China, the messages going first to San Francisco to the Chinese World and from there by Federal Wireless back to Honolulu:

Nanking Recaptured.
SHANGHAI, July 26.—It is reported here that the federal general, Chang Fung, has again attacked Nanking successfully and has recaptured it.

Cantonese Ask Help.
PEKING, July 26.—The Cantonese officials have requested the central government to dispatch General Fung Kwok Chang to the Canton Province. It is reported that the government has concurred to the request.

Loyalist in Canton.
CANTON, July 26.—A force of one thousand volunteers is assembled in the Shin Tuck district under command of Lee Yu, ready to attack General Chun of this province, who has joined the rebels.

Division Commander Chang Din Kee has refused to obey the orders of Governor Chun.

Disguised as General.
A soldier disguised as Gen. Ling Tai Kang of the Kwangsi Province has appeared here with the intention of deceiving the populace as to the support their Governor is receiving from the rebels. It is understood that the deception was ordered by Governor Chun, who is now with his troops at Wong Shan.

Doctor Sun Loses Post.
PEKING, July 26.—President Yuan Shih-kai has discharged Dr. Sun Yat Sen as the national superintendent of the railroads.

British Expel Rebel.
HONGKONG, July 26.—The British authorities have expelled ex-Governor Wu of the Kwangtung Province, one of the rebel leaders. He has gone to Shanghai.

TROOPS ON GUARD; STRIKERS QUIET

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
CALUMET, Michigan, July 26.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Though thousands of strikers roamed the streets last night, the city was quiet and but a few arrests were made. General Berry arrived today, and indicated that the miners would remain until all differences are settled and the strikers resume work.

The strike scene was quiet today but the threat of the strikers to attack the Victoria and White Pine mines, fifty miles southwest of here, caused a hurried dispatch of troops there. Those mines are still in operation.

The hopes of the American spectators were dampened when the English team took the first set by seven to five. Hackett, who played a magnificent game throughout, and McLoughlin came back strong in the second set winning it 6-1. The Englishmen fought back and took the third set 6-2. The fourth set was a nip and tuck affair. It went to the Americans 7-5. The fifth and deciding set was stubbornly played the Americans finally winning by 6-4.

McLoughlin, who lost his single match to J. C. Parke, yesterday showed a wonderful reversal of form today and no little of the credit for today's victory is due to his prowess. He brought the spectators to their feet frequently with his fine drives and back-handed returns and his service was practically invincible.

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Have Now Two to One Chance to Bring Tennis Trophy Back From England.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
WIMBLEDON, England, July 26.—(Special to The Advertiser)—America has its ratings today in the play for the Dwight F. Davis international cup, Maurice E. McLoughlin of San Francisco and Harold H. Hackett of Boston, representing the United States, winning the doubles matches from H. Raper Barrett and C. P. Dixon, the English team.

American now has the edge on the English team. The United States representatives broke even in the single matches yesterday and by capturing the doubles today have made themselves favorites in the betting to win Monday's final single matches and the cup.

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JAPAN LANDS MARINES AT FUCHOW

Other Foreigners Say Move Was Unjustified, But Strict Censorship Has Been Put on All Outgoing Telegrams and Upon the Newspapers of the Colony.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

FUCHOW, China, July 26.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The defeat of the southern revolutionary troops at Shanghai seems to have dampened the ardor of the people of the Province of Fukien, who sympathized strongly with the rebel movement but seem inclined to remain passive unless the southerners achieve an important military success.

Japanese Landed.
When some of the military were withdrawn from this city Saturday a detachment of Japanese marines was ordered ashore.

In the foreign colonies here the general opinion prevails that the landing of the marines was unnecessary. Strict censorship has been imposed on outgoing telegrams as well as on newspapers.

FOREIGNERS AT KYLING
WANT PROTECTION
(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

HANKOW, July 26.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Urgent appeals were received today from the foreign residents in Kyling for a naval guard. There are over two thousand foreigners there, mostly women and children. The authorities have not yet taken any action.

The northern forces, according to a dispatch from Kinking, started a general advance yesterday and the rebels retreated before them in confusion. A column of northern soldiers crossed the Yangtze-kiang, captured the heights, from which position they began shelling the Pu Jen forts.

ROCK CRUSHED HAWAIIAN TO DEATH

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)
HILO, July 25.—Nunu Hoomanawanui, a Hawaiian about twenty-six years of age, was killed by accident last Monday afternoon at Kainaliu, Kona, while he was working for the county on the government road. The gang had in the morning set off a blast to get at some gravel in a pit near the road, and in the afternoon Nunu went into the pit to secure some of the material. In loading his barrow he loosened the support of a large rock, which fell on top of him, pinning him to the ground and injuring him horribly.

The unfortunate man's comrades rushed to his rescue, but it took six of them to move the rock away, and a few minutes later the man expired.

Nunu was a particularly bright and industrious young fellow, who had many friends among all classes all over the district. As a consequence his funeral, which took place the day after his death, was a particularly large one, with a great attendance and floral offerings in great number.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)
HILO, Hawaii, July 25.—The sale of the government lots at Ponoahawai, between Volcano and Front streets, last Friday by Agent Williams, was a very successful one. The total upset price for all the lots offered was \$17,688, but one lot, on which the upset price was \$2015, was not sold, making the upset price for the lots which were disposed of total \$14,673. As the sum of \$17,688 was realized, it will be seen that the government netted quite a respectable advance above the upset price.

Theo. H. Davies & Company which has for some time past been in the market for good warehouse property, was the heaviest bidder, securing five lots. The bidding was quite lively in the case of several of the lots.

The sale is an important one in that it means a step forward in the development of Hilo. The old Ponoahawai street line between Volcano and Front streets will be abandoned, and the new street will run straight, in a line parallel with the railroad and about 150 feet therefrom.

The purchasers have been given only agreements of sale, which will be exchanged for fee simple deeds as soon as they comply with the conditions, which provide that they must, within two years of the date of the sale, either fill in their lots to street grade or construct walled cellars where they do not fill in. The proceeds from the sale will be applied toward building the new Ponoahawai street.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)
WAILUKU, Maui, July 25.—Sheriff Crowell brought a prisoner back from Hana on Wednesday, and the man is a Hawaiian named Malamalama, who is charged with a very serious crime against a young girl, who is said to be twelve years of age.

The alleged offense is said to have occurred at Keanea, some time last week. The man is now confined in the Wailuku jail, to which place he was committed to await action by the grand jury in October next.

The alleged details of the case are revolting and, if true, may result in the Hawaiian going to jail for many years.

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SAYS MEXICO HAS MILLION BANDITS

American Consul Wilson Arrives from Revolution-ridden Republic and Explains Why He Sent Telegrams to American Consuls to Recognize Provisional President Huerta.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
NEW YORK, July 25.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Denouncing the idea of Mexican mediation and declaring he telegraphed American consuls in Mexico to recognize President Huerta because he "wanted to sustain law, not bandits," Henry Lane Wilson, ambassador to Mexico, arrived here this afternoon en route to Washington.

"The idea of putting the Huerta government in control was to protect the lives of the thousands of imperiled Americans. It was the only course to pursue. If the present government of Mexico falls, chaos will result. There are at least one million bandits there. It is a country where guests are safe no longer than other work and no bandit is more than a few miles away. The custom of recognizing the de facto government is as old as the hills. I stand pat on all I have done."

WILSON SAYS REPORTS ARE EXAGGERATED

NEW YORK, July 26.—(By Associated Press Cable.)—Henry Lane Wilson, American ambassador to Mexico, arrived here from the City of Mexico yesterday. He is en route to Washington. He will deliver his report to President Wilson early next week. Arriving Wilson declared that the reports of the situation in Mexico have been exaggerated.

Three Thousand Men Threaten Mines—Governor Ferris Takes Charge of Situation

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
MICHIGAN, July 25.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Advised received today say that the State militia was routed in a serious clash with strikers at Battle, but no one was killed.

A mob of strikers this afternoon threatened the Tannet and Champion mines, but troops were sent out and order was restored.

At noon three thousand strikers marched into Albrook, seven miles distant, with the avowed intention of forcing the operators there to employ union engineers and pumps.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
ATHENS, July 25.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Dispatches received today from the Greek front confirm reports of the capture of Kresna Pass, a most important strategic point from the Bulgarians after a desperate four-day battle. The Bulgarians were outnumbered in the struggle, but the losses on both sides were appalling.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
WASHINGTON, July 25.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The house labor committee today began hearings on the bill limiting the employment of women in mills and factories to eight hours daily and forty-eight hours weekly. Congressman Taylor of Colorado, author of the measure spoke in its behalf.

The bill forbids railroads accepting interstate specimens and goods made in violation of the bill and provides a penalty of ten thousand dollars fine or one year imprisonment for violations.

It also requires factories to file semi-annual affidavits with the department of labor showing that they have not violated the law.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
WASHINGTON, July 25.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The Philbuster started four days ago by Representative Mann was a failure again today. The Democrats not permitting the Republican minority to air the Diggs-Cannetti "white slave" case on the floor of the house.

Representative Kahn of California renewed his attack on Attorney General McReynolds, introducing a resolution directing McReynolds to submit a copy of a telegram he is reported to have sent former United States Attorney McNab of San Francisco May 16, halting the Diggs-Cannetti trial a month before Secretary of Labor Wilson asked for a postponement.

COMING TO OAHU.

First Lieut. Frederick P. Black, Signal Corps, who has been on duty at Fort Omaha, has been ordered to Fort McDowell, San Francisco, to take command of a detachment of forty signal corps men who sail on August 5 for Honolulu.

GENERAL BLANCO, REBEL LEADER, AND HIS YOUNGEST RECRUIT, HIS "MASCOT"



HENRY LANE WILSON,
American Ambassador to Mexico.

Parke, in Hard-Fought Game Defeats McLoughlin in Tennis Singles for Davis Cup.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
WIMBLEDON, England, July 25.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Maurice E. McLoughlin of San Francisco went down to defeat today before the masterly playing of J. C. Parke, a member of the English team in the singles for the Dwight F. Davis International tennis cup. The first set was desperately contested. McLoughlin finally winning out 10-8. Parke came back strong in the second set, however, winning 7-5. He also took the third set 6-4. The San Francisco raised the hopes of the American spectators when he took the fourth 6-1, but Parke set a terrific pace in the fifth set by taking it 7-5, and won the match.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
NEW YORK, July 25.—(Special to The Advertiser)—In keeping with its recent course, today's market showed considerable early irregularity. Leading issues declining lower while specialties and minor shares were up one to three points. Overnight news was of mixed character, including information of a more definite anti-trust policy by Washington and lower prices for American stocks. This was offset by a rise in foreign bonds favorably taken by the German banks, and strength in foreign copper.

Before noon, however, the local market turned strong. New Haven rising almost four points with best prices for the present movement in Steel, Amalgamated and Union Pacific. Bonds were irregular.

H. Froelicher, the former Honolulu wrestler, who went to Europe a year ago with new motion picture films showing the volcano, and general island scenery, is now exhibiting in Switzerland and meeting with much success. It is said.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. PARIS & LECHE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

EXPECTS SENATE TO APPROVE SOON

L. E. Pinkham Will Confer With President Next Week and Get His Instructions as to How Hawaii Should Be Governed During the Coming Four Years.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
WASHINGTON, July 25.—(Special to The Advertiser)—L. E. Pinkham, who has been nominated for Governor of Hawaii, is here as the guest of Representative Kent. The new Governor will remain until he is confirmed by the senate, which probably will be early next week. He is to see President Wilson next week and get his instructions before leaving for the Islands.

Congressman Clarke Thinks Such Action Would Be Warning to Japan and Others

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
WASHINGTON, July 25.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Formal reaffirmation of the Monroe Doctrine by congress, as a "warning to Japan and others" was proposed on the floor of the house today by Representative Clarke of Florida.

Clarke also introduced a resolution declaring that it is the intention of the United States eventually to withdraw from the Philippines. He said in part:

"It is time that America renewed its faith in the Monroe Doctrine and the intention to enforce it to the letter. In view of recent diplomatic developments, I think it high time that this government act so that foreign nations may clearly understand its force."

"For God's Sake Have Mercy," Says Probe Witness as He Totters from Chair.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
WASHINGTON, July 25.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The senate committee investigation of President Wilson's "insidious lobby" charges was suddenly halted this afternoon by the collapse of Martin M. Mulhall of Baltimore, former self-styled lobbyist for the National Association Manufacturers. After appearing almost daily on the stand for three weeks, Mulhall tottered from his chair this afternoon, crying brokenly:

"For God's sake have mercy. I am at a point where I have broken down. All this has completely unerved me."

Senator Overman of North Carolina, chairman of the committee, ordered adjournment until Monday. Mulhall's collapse was not unexpected.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MEN NOW AFFECTED

LANSING, Michigan, July 25.—(Special to The Advertiser)—It was learned today that a martial law is to be declared in the copper country where twenty-five thousand men are on strike if rioting continues. Governor Ferris arrived this afternoon and has taken personal charge of the situation.

TOKIO, July 25.—(Special Cable to The Advertiser and Hawaii Ship)—The government today issued the new civil service ordinance. Under this law every public official is placed under civil service, with the exception of the vice-ministers and councilors, who will be appointed by the Emperor under a special ordinance.

GOOD NEWS

Many Honolulu Readers Have Heard It and Profited Thereby.

"Good news travels fast," and the thousands of bad back sufferers in Honolulu are glad to learn that prompt relief is within their reach. Many a lame, weak and aching back is bad no more, thanks to Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Thousands upon thousands of people are telling the good news of their experience with the Old Quaker Remedy. Here is an example worth reading:

Guido Blenio, chemical expert, 164 W. 146th St., New York, N. Y., says: "For over a year I was troubled by disordered kidneys. Often my whole body ached and my back was very weak. I was also subject to dizzy spells and dark spots passed before my eyes. The kidney secretions were irregular in passage, causing annoyance. I did not realize how far the disease had got hold of me until I tried to take out life insurance. The doctor refused to pass me and advised treatment at once. I heard a great deal of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and began their use. In a short time all symptoms of kidney complaint disappeared. I again applied for insurance and was at once accepted. Several friends have taken Doan's Backache Kidney Pills on my advice and in each instance entire satisfaction has been gained."

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

Remember the name, Doan's and take no substitute.

Suffragette Leader Dying Mrs. Pankhurst's Strength Gone



MRS. EMMELINE PANKHURST.
From a recent photograph taken in prison garb, while the noted militant was on a hunger strike.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
LONDON, July 25.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Death may soon end the activities of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, leader of the militants, who was yesterday released from Holloway Jail as the result of her hunger strike.

The condition of Mrs. Pankhurst, who was taken at once to a hospital from her cell, is of the gravest and a blood transfusion operation has been performed in an effort to save her life.

The most eminent physicians in London advised the blood transfusion, pointing out that the militant leader's continued hunger strikes had almost completely undermined her system. Mrs. Pankhurst passed a most restless and unsatisfactory night at the hospital and today her condition was bad.

President Wilson Putting Democrats in Soft Places in the Golden State.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
WASHINGTON, July 25.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The following San Francisco nominations were sent to the senate today:

Superintendent of mint, State Senator Thaddeus W. Shanahan; assistant treasurer, William G. McGee; appraiser of merchandise, Ed. D. Leake; collector of customs, John O. Davis; naval officer, James H. Barry; surveyor of customs, J. S. Waddell; collector of internal revenue, J. J. Scott.

McGee is from Amador county and is chairman of the finance committee of the Democratic State Central Committee. Senator Shanahan is from Red Bluff. Leake is editor of the "Wood and Democrat." Davis is chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. Barry is editor of the San Francisco Star. Waddell is publisher of the San Francisco Journal of Commerce. Scott is secretary of the State Central Committee.

CONVICT SHOT WHILE PETITIONING GOVERNOR

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
SYRACUSE, New York, July 25.—(Special to The Advertiser)—As a train carrying eighty-six convicts from Sing Sing to Auburn left the station here today, a guard shot and wounded one of the prisoners. One convict threw a petition out of the window to Governor William Sulzer.

(By Kahuku Wireless.)

HILO, July 25.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The hunt of the graft probes for a basis for a charge of felony to be placed against Supervisor Kealaia has been successful, and out of the mass of suspicious items and confusion of accounts one clear case of embezzlement appears to have been located. The amount involved is only forty-five dollars, but for its alleged embezzlement a warrant has been issued against the North Hilo official and his arrest was made today. The item is one found during the investigation of the crushed rock accounts, the allegation being that Kealaia collected the amount due the county for materials supplied and put it in his own pocket.

REFUSE AD TO CHINESE REBELS

Following Second Defeat of Revolutionists at Shanghai, Foreign Consuls Hold Meeting and Decide that Dr. Sun Yat Sen and Followers Will Not Be Given Asylum in Concessions.

(By Cable and Federal Wireless via San Francisco.)

SHANGHAI, July 25.—(Special to The Sun Chun Kwoek Bo)—The foreign consuls held a meeting here today, following the second defeat administered to the rebels, last night, and decided that Dr. Sun, Chun Kee Mee, Wong Hing, Shum Chun Hin and Lee Pin Shi, leaders of the rebellion will not be given asylum in any of the foreign concessions, but must abide by the fortunes of war.

REBEL LEADERS ARE ORDERED ARRESTED

(By Cable and Federal Wireless via San Francisco.)

PEKING, July 25.—(Special to The Sun Chun Kwoek Bo)—Yuan Shih-kai has appointed Hung Hi Ling, premier of the Republic, and the appointment has been confirmed by the lower house, which is the only body of the parliament in session.

President Yuan Shih-kai has dispatched orders to the governors of the various provinces ordering the arrest of Wong Hing and Chun Kee Mee wherever found. Wong Hing commanded the rebels at Nanking where on July 24 he was defeated and his army scattered. His present whereabouts is not known.

SHANGHAI IS QUIET; BOTH SIDES EXHAUSTED

TOKIO, July 25.—(Special Cable to The Advertiser and Hawaii Ship)—Reports from Shanghai today state that all is quiet there, following the two severe defeats inflicted upon the rebels by the troops of the central government when the former essayed to take the arsenal. The rebel army, it is stated, is not strong enough to renew the fight for the arsenal and the loyal troops are too exhausted to follow up their recent victories by attacking the rebels.

WARSHIPS AID IN REPULSE OF REBELS

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
SHANGHAI, July 25.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Foreign consul residents in Shanghai today complained to the government that in the battle of July 23, when Admiral Taeng's warships repulsed a rebel force, which attacked the arsenal, government shells caused considerable damage to foreign property. There has as yet been no casualties among foreign residents. The rebel forces began their assault on the arsenal at daybreak, but where stiffly withstood by the government troops and a shower of shells from the warships in the harbor forced them to retreat.

PEKING BELIEVES RULE OF PRESIDENT IMPERILED

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
PEKING, July 25.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Dispatches from Shanghai, Canton, Nanking show that President Yuan Shih-kai is fighting a rebellion which is more than likely to cripple his rule or perhaps may cause a dismemberment of the Chinese Republic. All the seven Southern Provinces, with a population of over one hundred and fifty million people are said to be in open revolt.

Shanghai dispatches are hopeful for the government. They report that the rebels there are steadily attacking the arsenal, but that the government forces are at least holding their own.

Shanghai believes, however, that Nanking is in the hands of the rebels. There is no direct news from Nanking and this leads to the belief here that the Shanghai dispatches are true.

Canton dispatches say that an army of ten thousand men has left there to fight the northerners and from a score of other sections of the empire the news of revolt is coming in. General Lung's troops in Kiangsi are said to be openly in favor of the revolutionists. On the whole, the situation is considered most serious for Yuan Shih-kai's adherents throughout the country.

The report of the city engineer for June from outside districts was handed to the city clerk yesterday for consideration by the board of supervisors. The sums spent in the five districts for that period amounted to \$531.09, of which the greater part went to Ewa. Nearly all the items are small ones, amounting in most cases to between fifty and eighty dollars, and almost every road on the island is mentioned in the report as having had some work performed on it.

The expenditures by districts are given as follows: Ewa, \$275.22; Wai-anae, \$373.69; Wai-anae, \$819.60; Koolaula, \$875.59; Koolaula, \$707.59.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring headline to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what its name implies. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.



ST. LOUIS IS NO MATCH FOR STANFORD VARSITY

(From Sunday Advertiser.)
Stanford 14, St. Louis 6.

Stanford left no doubt whatsoever as to their superiority over the St. Louis Alumni ball team at Moillili Field yesterday afternoon, for when the near exhibition of baseball these two teams put up was at an end, the Cardinals had fourteen runs and St. Louis had but six, and might it be added that those six were gifts on the part of the big hearted men from the mainland.

Francis Barney Joy was the heaviest for the St. Louis aggregation and in passing Barney along let it be said that his days of usefulness as a first class pitcher are about past. Stanford took kindly to his heaving in the opening round and never stopped lambasting him all over the lot until the final round of the game was played.

Hits came as regularly to the Cardinal outfit as applications to a new governor for jobs and in every inning except one, the fifth, Stanford gathered one or more hits. These sandwiched in between bases to bolls, each longer in playing, wild pitching and errors, gave Stanford their fourteen runs.

Halm, who worked for Stanford, didn't extend himself a great deal, for he saw it was easy picking. Had McCloskey fielded Hampton's hit in correct fashion in the second inning, Argabrite would have been out at first and Halm would have had a row of goose eggs instead of six tallies.

Runs commenced to dent the rubber right off the reel. Terry, first to face Francis Barney, took first base on Halm's Argabrite's single put Terry at third and after Argabrite stole second, Workman cleaned up the bags with a single into rightfield.

St. Louis Ties It Up.
In their half of the second inning, St. Louis tied up the score. Fernandez opened the round with a delay into leftfield. Hampton bunted to McCloskey and the Cardinal third sacker made an awful misnomer, showing Hampton to take first base and Fernandez second. Instead of completing a neat double play, Franco popped out next and then Halm blew up by passing the next two batters. When Bushnell shot the ball into safe territory for a single, Fernandez and Hampton romped home.

Stanford knocked one in the third on a single by Terry, two outs, and Dent's drive to centerfield for a safety. Two more were added to the score in the fourth when singles by Cass and Halm, then a batter hit by a pitched ball and Terry's liner to center did the trick.

St. Louis gathered two in their half of the fourth when Argabrite dropped Bushnell's fly, the same Argabrite made a wild throw to third, Akana gathered a triple and Joy gathered a single. Thus the score stood until the seventh, at which stage Stanford put two more over the pan. Workman was safe when C. Moriama bled a single to left and Terry was out. Dent fanned and then looked bright for Barney, but the worst was yet to come. Maple and Cass walked and with a wild pitch sandwiched in the bases were populated. Halm hit a dinky fly into T. Moriama's territory, and it should have been an easy out. Moriama fozzled the ball and two more were over. McCloskey added to Barney's woes by poling a liner to rightfield. As he rounded second, C. Moriama gave him the elbow and McCloskey went sprawling to the ground. Empire Ringland saw the hit, ferried and sent McCloskey to third. On Gragg's single, to left he scored. Terry then ended the agony by flying out to Bushnell.

In the ninth Stanford gathered again. Argabrite poled a double to left, went to third on Workman's out and scored on Dent's sacrifice. In their half, St. Louis brought two runs over the plate. Akana, first up, was safe on Terry's error, and moved to second when Joy was passed. Fernandez forced Akana at third and when Hampton hit to left, Maple threw to the rubber to head off Bushnell, but Dent dropped the ball. Fortunately Barney collided with Halm at the plate, necessitating his retirement from the game. Workman managed behind the bat. It was an unintentional act on Barney's part and he was one of the first to lend aid to the injured man.

In the meantime, Fernandez had gone to third on the play and when Workman threw poorly to Halm, with Hughes batting for Franco, Fernandez scored. Hughes took a mighty swing then and hit to Terry. Zeb, scooped the ball, touched second, then threw to first and the game was over.

Following is the tale of the many misdeeds.

STANFORD—AB R B H S P O A E
Terry, ss.....4 3 3 1 5 3 1
Argabrite, cf.....6 2 2 1 4 1 2

Workman, c.....5 2 2 0 7 0 1
Dent, c.....5 1 2 0 3 1 1
C. Moriama, ss.....5 0 2 1 4 5 2
Akana, 1b.....4 1 1 0 12 2 3
Joy, p.....3 1 1 0 1 3 0
Fernandez, rf.....5 1 2 1 0 0 1
Hampton, cf.....3 2 2 0 1 0 0
Franco, 2b.....4 0 0 0 1 3 1
T. Moriama, lf.....3 0 1 0 1 1 1
Raphael, c.....3 0 1 0 0 0 0
Hughes, cf.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Totals.....40 14 16 3 27 11 6

ST. LOUIS—AB R B H S P O A E
Bushnell, 3b.....5 1 1 0 1 3 0
C. Moriama, ss.....5 0 2 1 4 5 2
Akana, 1b.....4 1 1 0 12 2 3
Joy, p.....3 1 1 0 1 3 0
Fernandez, rf.....5 1 2 1 0 0 1
Hampton, cf.....3 2 2 0 1 0 0
Franco, 2b.....4 0 0 0 1 3 1
T. Moriama, lf.....3 0 1 0 1 1 1
Raphael, c.....3 0 1 0 0 0 0
Hughes, cf.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Totals.....40 14 16 3 27 11 6

ST. LOUIS—AB R B H S P O A E

Runs.....2 0 1 2 0 0 2 6 14

Hits.....2 1 2 3 0 2 2 3 16

St. Louis—

Runs.....0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 2

Hits.....1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 12

*Batted for Franco in the ninth inning.

Summary—Three base hits, Akana, Hampton, McCloskey; two base hits, Argabrite; sacrifice hits, Halm, Joy, Hampton, Dent; double plays, C. Moriama to Akana; Terry to Argabrite; bases on balls, off Halm 5, off Joy 4; struck out, by Halm 2, by Joy 6; wild pitches, Joy 3; hit by pitcher, Gragg, Terry; umpires, Stayton and Ringland; time of game, two hours and twenty minutes.

ST. LOUIS—AB R B H S P O A E

Runs.....2 0 1 2 0 0 2 6 14

Hits.....2 1 2 3 0 2 2 3 16

St. Louis—

Runs.....0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 2

Hits.....1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 12

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Runs.....2 0 1 2 0 0 2 6 14

Hits.....2 1 2 3 0 2 2 3 16

St. Louis—

Runs.....0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 2

Hits.....1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 12

*Batted for Franco in the ninth inning.

JINX OVERTAKES MAPLE AND STANFORD LOSES

(From Monday Advertiser.)

With all the luck of the game breaking their way, the Portuguese Athletic Club, won from the Stanford team at Athletic Park yesterday afternoon after a nerve-racking battle of twelve innings by a score of 1 to 0.

Right now let it be chronicled that it was one of the best, if not the best, game of baseball ever played in Honolulu and it was a pity that it had to end as it did, that is, that the contest had to be won and lost because two fielders faltered at the critical moment with the errors that allowed a runner to reach the rubber with what proved to be the winner.

Heroes were many in the game; in fact nineteen men were in harness during the fray and every one of them fought, tooth and nail, to bring fame and glory to his colors.

Scott perhaps of the Portuguese Athletic Club will stand out in front of the rest, for it was his daring base running that made it possible to win aided by those two awful blunders.

It was in the twelfth inning when he stepped to the plate very much shy on confidence, for on three occasions before Maple had sent him back to the bench via the strike out. This time it was two balls and two strikes when Scott shut his eyes and swung viciously at the ball. It was a slow tauting bouncer to Cass. If Louis had handled the ball elegantly Scott would have been out a city block.

Unfortunately Louis lobbed and Scott was safe at the initial sack. There he stood for a few seconds and then went tearing wildly for second base and amid a cloud of dust was called safe after a long slide. It was good base running and a good decision on the part of Empire Brans.

Scott was to shine some more. With the swing of Maple's arm, the centerfield grabbed his cap from his head.

Next to Souza and Bushnell, the big star of the game on the P. A. C. payroll was Frank La Mere. It was a busy job for him behind the rubber for Medeiros showed a tendency to wobble in almost every inning and it was the cool headiness and catching ability that kept Tony from Tom Gunning. Tony himself played a good game in the field as far as that goes and handled four bunts in clever fashion.

Verily it was a jim dandy ball game and but for the two bobbles in the twelfth, might have gone on until the sun had sunk in the west and the shades of night were over the land.

Almost Made a Run.

Stanford led away in the opening of the game and Terry first to the bat went to first on four balls. Argabrite sent Perry to second on a neat sacrifice and then Terry hopped over to third when Filzer tossed the ball away. With Workman and Dent coming to the bat it looked bad for Tony, but La Mere whispered kindly words of advice in his ear and Tony bent six over the rubber that were too much for the two selected hitters of the Stanford gang.

In the next round Maple was safe on Filzer's error, took second on a sacrifice by Cass and then went to third on a wild pitch. Tony walked third and hit stole second. With a man at third and another at second McCloskey fanned and Gragg went out on a hard chance to Zamiska.

Again in the tenth, gloomy skies overshadowed the P. A. C. bunch when Workman drove a single into rightfield and Dent gathered a fluke two-bagger behind third base. Maple then fanned and all the P. A. C. rotors got a chance to yell long and loudly.

Parera's gang should have had a tally in face of all the luck and otherwise in the third inning and but for over anxiety on the part of Souza, the feat would have been accomplished. He was at second with the bases full and the boys were shouting and cheering from the bag and a shabby throw from Dent to Terry put him out.

After that the Portuguese team was never dangerous and in the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth innings not a man reached first base.

In the ninth a runner got on and in the tenth likewise. The eleventh went by without a P. A. C. reaching first and J. Ornelas the first man up in the twelfth was an easy out. Then came Scott and the two bobbles and the two stolen bases and the game was over.

Following is the score:

STANFORD—AB R B H S P O A E
Terry, ss.....4 0 0 0 4 3 2
Argabrite, cf.....0 1 0 3 0 1
Workman, 1b.....4 0 1 0 14 0 4
Dent, c.....5 0 2 0 8 2 0
Cass, p.....5 0 0 0 0 3 0
Cass, 2b.....4 0 2 1 3 5 1
Halm, lf.....3 0 0 1 1 0 0
McCloskey, 3b.....5 0 1 1 2 0 0
Gragg, rf.....4 0 1 0 0 0 0

Totals.....38 0 7 3 34 15 4

P. A. C.—AB R B H S P O A E
Souza, 3b.....5 0 1 0 1 5 0
Bushnell, ss.....5 0 0 0 4 6 0
J. Ornelas, rf.....5 1 0 0 0 0
Scott, cf.....5 1 0 2 2 1 0
M. Ornelas, lf.....5 0 1 0 0 0 0
La Mere, c.....4 0 0 12 1 1 0
Filzer, 1b.....3 0 0 16 0 2
Zamiska, 2b.....3 0 0 1 2 0
Medeiros, p.....4 0 1 0 0 4 0
F. Josephs, cf.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0

Totals.....40 1 4 2 36 19 3

*One out when winning run scored.

*F. Josephs replaced Zamiska at bat in tenth inning.

Hits and runs by innings:



Tony Medeiros, pitcher of the Portuguese Athletic Club, who was a winner over Stanford yesterday.

inning and again in the second, he settled down and played the bag like a regular Konechey. Souza and Bushnell were the king pins, one at third and the other at short. Between the two they kept Medeiros from hitting the toboggan on more than one occasion. Scott, too, did well, particularly in the sixth inning when he took a wild heave to second to head off Argabrite and winged the fleet-footed Stanford boy out at third base.

Next to Souza and Bushnell, the big star of the game on the P. A. C. payroll was Frank La Mere. It was a busy job for him behind the rubber for Medeiros showed a tendency to wobble in almost every inning and it was the cool headiness and catching ability that kept Tony from Tom Gunning. Tony himself played a good game in the field as far as that goes and handled four bunts in clever fashion.

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Following is the score:

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Terry, ss.....4 0 0 0 4 3 2
Argabrite, cf.....0 1 0 3 0 1
Workman, 1b.....4 0 1 0 14 0 4
Dent, c.....5 0 2 0 8 2 0
Cass, p.....5 0 0 0 0 3 0
Cass, 2b.....4 0 2 1 3 5 1
Halm, lf.....3 0 0 1 1 0 0
McCloskey, 3b.....5 0 1 1 2 0 0
Gragg, rf.....4 0 1 0 0 0 0

Totals.....38 0 7 3 34 15 4

P. A. C.—AB R B H S P O A E

Souza, 3b.....5 0 1 0 1 5 0
Bushnell, ss.....5 0 0 0 4 6 0
J. Ornelas, rf.....5 1 0 0 0 0
Scott, cf.....5 1 0 2 2 1 0
M. Ornelas, lf.....5 0 1 0 0 0 0
La Mere, c.....4 0 0 12 1 1 0
Filzer, 1b.....3 0 0 16 0 2
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Medeiros, p.....4 0 1 0 0 4 0
F. Josephs, cf.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0

Totals.....40 1 4 2 36 19 3

*One out when winning run scored.

*F. Josephs replaced Zamiska at bat in tenth inning.

Hits and runs by innings:

OUTPUT IS 800 TONS PER DAY

Oahu Pineapple Season Nearly at Its Height—Railroad Working to Capacity.

Eight hundred tons of pineapples per day are being shipped into the Honolulu canneries over the Oahu railroad lines, nearly half of which go to the Hawaiian Pineapple Company's plant.

The height of the pineapple season has not yet been reached, but the railroad company is kept busy getting its empties back to the plantations for re-filling.

Up to the present time none of the canneries has commenced to work night shifts and Dole's cannery has not found it necessary to operate on Sunday. When the pineapples ripen so fast that the tonnage will be materially increased, night and Sunday shifts will be put on in all the canneries.

About eighty-four carsloads per day is the present shipping output.

Vernon L. Whitney, formerly a captain in the Constabulary, whose expeditions with Captain Pyle, of the Scouts, to Amil's stronghold on the top of Mount Baguak won for that young officer lasting distinctions, has been rewarded for his fearless efforts to secure the surrender of Amil by promotion to the governorship of the Salu district, relieving Lieut. W. W. Gordon, a. d. c. to General Pershing, says the Manila Times.

In recent press dispatches from Jolo Captain Whitney has been a conspicuous figure. He and Captain Pyle, unarmored and unattended, made frequent expeditions to Amil's camp to treat with the renegades. In these conferences, surrounded by young braves whose keen eyes watched vainly for a break in the solid front of nerve which bore the emissaries through the trying ordeals, Whitney and Pyle displayed remarkable control and diplomacy in dealing with the outlaws, and it is particularly in recognition for this service that Whitney has been put in complete administrative control of the worst upset district in the Philippines.

Lieutenant Gordon, former governor of Salu, is acting as secretary of the Moro province during the absence on leave of Secretary Bowditch.

Stanford—AB R B H S P O A E
Terry, ss.....4 3 3 1 5 3 1
Argabrite, cf.....6 2 2 1 4 1 2

Runs.....2 0 1 2 0 0 2 6 14

Hits.....2 1 2 3 0 2 2 3 16

St. Louis—

Runs.....0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 2

Hits.....1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 12

*Batted for Franco in the ninth inning.

Summary—Three base hits, Akana, Hampton, McCloskey; two base hits, Argabrite; sacrifice hits, Halm, Joy, Hampton, Dent; double plays, C. Moriama to Akana; Terry to Argabrite; bases on balls, off Halm 5, off Joy 4; struck out, by Halm 2, by Joy 6; wild pitches, Joy 3; hit by pitcher, Gragg, Terry; umpires, Stayton and Ringland; time of game, two hours and twenty minutes.

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