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WH NO. 3163

WOOLLEY OPENS CAMPAIGN IN THE ANTISALOON FIGHT

Reviews Work Done by Prohibitionists in Washington.

Nothing He Has Done or Said Calls For Apology.

The first shot in the prohibition campaign was fired last night when the Hon. John G. Woolley delivered a stirring address before a representative audience of Hawaiians at K. P. Hall. The meeting had received little or no advance advertising, yet there were about two hundred persons present, and the speaker was listened to with rapt interest.

The antisaloon league was but sparsely represented and Mr. Woolley found it necessary to apologize for the nonappearance of its members. He stated that he did not know why there was so poor a representation but advanced the possible explanation that they might have thought that the meeting was for the Hawaiians only and remained away that the others might have plenty of seats.

Theodore Richards, C. H. Dickey, John Martin and a few of the other most energetic temperance workers were in evidence as were also several of the representatives of the liquor interests.

Mr. Woolley reviewed the existing conditions and gave an outline of the campaign conducted in congress which resulted in the passage of the joint resolution calling for the submission of the question of prohibition for Hawaii to a plebiscite of these Islands.

Fred Beekley acted as chairman of the evening and introduced the speaker. In a brief address he pointed out some of the evils of the liquor traffic and urged upon his hearers the vital interest which the prohibition question holds for the Hawaiian people.

Important to Hawaiians.
"Prohibition is far more important to us Hawaiians than to you white people," said he. "If you don't like the way things are run here you can go back to the places that you come from, but this is our home. We must think of our home and of ourselves. We Hawaiians are being killed off by liquor. In 1884 when the liquor traffic among the Hawaiians was prohibited, we owned houses and lands; now we are crowded into the tenement districts. Why is this the case? It is liquor that is responsible. This is a matter which you should consider carefully."

The Rev. Moses Nakuina then made a brief address in Hawaiian and delivered the invocation, after which the chairman introduced the speaker of the evening.

School Furnished Music.
Mr. Woolley made some telling strikes during his speech and several times he was greeted with generous applause. Mr. Nakuina acted as in-
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COKE RESIGNS EDITORSHIP OF MAUI NEWS

(Special Correspondence.)
WAILUKU, Maui, May 3.—Prohibition and the fight that is to start over the matter in Hawaii will have as its first result here a change in the editorship of the Maui News. Those back of that publication desire a strong advocacy of prohibition, while the personal inclination of the present editor, Hugh M. Coke, is not enthusiastically that way. As a consequence Coke has resigned, his resignation to take effect on May 15.

It has not been definitely decided as yet who will succeed to the editorship, but it is understood that C. E. Copeland, the principal of the Wailuku public school, has an ambition to step into the limelight and lay down the rod for the pen. In all probability Copeland will be offered and will accept the position.



JOHN G. WOOLLEY.

"As to the merits of the case now submitted by congress to the voters of this Territory, I have in the present address but little if any more to say than this: That we who support prohibition make no fight on any individual, impugn no man's motives, deny no man's right to hold and advocate his own opinion, wish no man ill, belittle no man's possible loss; but with all the strength we have and all the reserve power to be released in the white-hot moments of the contest, we wage relentless and interminable war against the meanest thing that ever stole or hired the livery of legitimate business in which to serve the devil of idleness, poverty, cruelty, insanity, vice and crime."—John G. Woolley, at Knights of Pythias Hall last night.

MAUI "DRYS" TO POLL SILENT VOTE

Coelho Opposes Prohibition as a "Missionary" Movement— First Meeting Failed.

(Staff Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, April 30.—An effort was made in Wailuku this week to hold a prohibition rally. The meeting was well advertised. But only twelve people showed up, and the meeting was not held. It is hard to find a leading politician on this side of the island who is willing to espouse the cause. At first sight these facts might seem to indicate that the "dry" side is very weak for the coming plebiscite. But a bit of inquiry among these same politicians develops the fact that they appear to be going to vote for prohibition.

"I shall vote for it," said one of the leaders, a man who expects to be in the next legislature and has been in legislatures before, "but I am not saying anything about it."
This disposition prevails all through politics. Most of the prominent Hawaiians are deeply interested in politics generally, and are looking head to the November elections. They feel that whichever side they take in July, they are likely to hurt their chances in November. Hence if the prohibition forces want to conduct much of a campaign on Maui they will have to import outside talent to do their hustling and speechmaking.

Behind all the reluctance to come out for the prohibition side there is, in the opinion of the best judges, a strongly developing "silent vote," which will be very effective when the 26th of July comes round.

Coelho Antimissionary.

If few are willing to come out for prohibition, equally few are willing to come out for the other side. No leader of importance has come out for the "wet" side of the case. Coelho is an exception in outspokenness, but he doesn't say whether he is really against the prohibition plan or not. Coelho is going to run for the senate—independently, if the parties carry out their present plan of having nothing to do with him—on a platform of roasting the missionaries generally. He says prohibition doesn't prohibit, that the missionaries don't mean it, and that there are blind pigs on plantations. Coelho says he has been counting noses, and has discovered that the Hawaiians who
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WOULD TEAR A WOMAN TO BITS

Wife of "Delegate" Threatened by Angry Russian—Chinese Buying Children.

The tables were turned yesterday afternoon when Ilya Solonin, a Russian, was arrested on a warrant sworn to by a Russian woman, charging him with using threatening language toward her, alleging that he would "tear her to pieces" if she attempted to leave for San Francisco. Solonin had previously visited the police station to complain of the woman and her son, saying that they were starting up a "rough house" in their cottage near the Oahu Ice Company's office, Kakaako. In response to his request for an officer to stop the disorder, Deputy Sheriff Rose sent Officer Peter Rose to the scene.

Meanwhile the woman and her son, accompanied by two other Russian women came to the police station and through Interpreter Thomas unfolded a narrative which placed Mr. Solonin in rather a bad light. The result was that she swore to a warrant against Solonin, and while the latter waited for the officer and the woman to return he was arrested.

The woman is the wife of one of the "delegates" whom the Iwilei Russians elected to go to Washington to present their troubles to the Russian ambassador. The "delegate" got no further than San Francisco. He got a job,
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EARTHQUAKE DESTROYS CITY

Five Hundred Dead and Injured in Cartago, Costa Rica.

Shocks Continuing and Residents Flee in a Panic.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, May 6.—A portion of the city of Cartago, the second city of Costa Rica, was destroyed on Wednesday night as the result of an earthquake. The stone buildings in the older section of the city were thrown down, the sleeping inmates in many instances being killed without warning.

It is estimated that the number of dead and injured is five hundred. The work of rescue is going ahead as rapidly as possible, soldiers from the garrison heading the ones searching the ruins for the wounded and the bodies of the dead.

Scores of the principal buildings in the city have been destroyed. Included among these are two of the newest public edifices, the Carnegie Library and the Palace of Justice.

Yesterday the shocks recommenced, driving the rescue parties out of the ruins and adding to the terror that the night shocks brought to the populace. At the present time the majority of the citizens are in a state of panic, many fleeing from the city into the open country.

INSURGENTS WILL NOT YIELD AN INCH

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The senate insurgents declare that they will not yield in their course of opposition to the President's Railroad Bill, which they succeeded in mutilating beyond recognition and amended into such shape as to make it unacceptable to the majority in the house. The regulars resolved to stand back of the President and his administration measures and have been attempting to persuade the insurgents to consent to allow the passage of the Railroad Bill as originally drafted by the administration.

MONEY TO PUSH SUGAR TRUST CASE

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Sundry Civil Service Bill has been amended to contain an item of fifty thousand dollars for the continuation of the prosecution against the American Sugar Refining Company for its attempts to defraud the treasury through the false weighing of imported sugars.

AUTHORESS IS DECLARED INSANE

CHICAGO, May 6.—Mrs. John Donald Black, the authoress, whose pen name is Margaret Horton Potter, has been declared insane and will be committed to an asylum. She is the author of a number of well-known books, including "The Flame Gatherers," "The Fire of Spring" and "The Princess."

PITTSBURG MINERS RESORT TO VIOLENCE

PITTSBURG, May 6.—The coal miners out on strike resorted to violence yesterday, making an attack upon the strikebreakers in one of the mines. Four hundred of them, armed, attacked the strikebreakers in the tunnels, driving them from the property.

RUSSIANS BROKE CAMP LAST NIGHT AND MOVED INTO IWILEI STOCKADE

Last night the Russians moved, bag and baggage, from their tent dwellings into the old stockades of evil fame on lower Iwilei road. The rain during the day soaked its way through the matting shelters they had built among the kiawe bushes and finally it was decided that to spend the night shivering on the wet ground was too much to be expected of them. The majority have expressed a willingness to die rather than go to work, but they do not want to die of rheumatism.

The move on the part of the immigrants was not known to the authorities until midnight, when Deputy Sheriff Rose, in taking a run around after Grace, discovered the whole bunch in the deserted stockade.

Whether they secured anyone's permission to move into the buildings or whether they regarded the empty rooms with the same eye to their own convenience as they have the land of the O. B. & L. Company, could not be discovered last night.

At any rate, the Iwilei camp is a thing of the past, at least as long as the rain keeps up.

ROOSEVELT WOULD GO TO WAR TO MAKE THE WORLD LIVE IN PEACE



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WALTER DRAKE NOT INDICTED

Grand Jury's Report Exonerates Collector of Internal Revenue.

The federal grand jury has found no indictment against Walter F. Drake, collector of internal revenue, nor against any member of his office. Notwithstanding the charges that are supposed to have been made against the office, a thorough investigation of the books exonerates the collector and his deputies.

This, however, does not come as a surprise, as there have been few willing to believe that any member of the local internal revenue office has willingly or knowingly violated the law.

Collector Drake, however, has tendered his resignation, being unwilling to retain office if for any reason the department that he represents is not satisfied with his work. First Deputy Collector Johnstone will remain, but Deputy Collector J. Walter Doyle has tendered his resignation and expects to leave for the Coast on the Mongolia. This is not because of any charge made against him, but because he feels, like his chief, that if the department is not absolutely satisfied with his work he might as well get out and do something else. Doyle has been an efficient officer, and it is unlikely that the office will get a better man to take his place.

The resignation of Collector Drake has not yet been accepted, and it is hoped by all his friends—and everybody who knows him is his friend—that the department will decline to part with him and will ask him to remain his office.

Revenue Agent Thomas, at the instance of whom the grand jury made its investigation, still has nothing to say about the matter. Asked yesterday if the report of the grand jury might be regarded as finally settling the matter, hereupon that his official position prevented him from answering, but added that he was still examining the records of the office.

BRITAIN'S KING IS SERIOUSLY ILL



KING EDWARD VII.

LONDON, May 6.—King Edward, who is suffering from an attack of bronchitis, was reported as resting easy last night. The king has been ill for some time, returning from the south of France in a feeble condition. His physicians reported that he was in no danger at that time. Since, however, his bronchitis has grown worse, his condition yesterday being such as to alarm the nation.

Addresses Nobel Prize Committee, King and Queen.

Advocates Reduction of Navies Soon as Practicable.

"It would be a master stroke if the great powers honestly bent on peace would form a league of peace, not only to keep the peace among themselves, but to prevent, by force if necessary, its being broken by others."—Theodore Roosevelt, before the Nobel Prize Committee, Christiania, Norway.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, May 5.—Theodore Roosevelt made his second notable address in Europe yesterday, speaking before the Nobel Prize Committee here, among his hearers being King Haakon and the Queen of Norway. His address was an appeal for international peace, for a reduction in the naval and military forces of the powers, for a league of peace among the powers and the enforcement of peace among the weaker nations by the stronger.

The address was the first of what is prophesied will be a series of private and public pleas for a widening of the powers of The Hague Tribunal.

Mr. Roosevelt's address, as Mr. Roosevelt's speech, in full, was as follows:

"It is with peculiar pleasure that I stand here today to express the deep appreciation I feel of the high honor conferred upon me by the presentation of the Nobel Peace Prize. The gold medal which formed part of the prize I shall always keep, and I shall hand it on to my children as a precious heirloom. The sum of money provided as part of the prize by the wise generosity of the illustrious founder of this world-famous prize system, I did not, under the peculiar circumstances of this case, feel at liberty to keep. I think it eminently just and proper that in most cases the recipient of the prize should keep for his own use the prize in its entirety. But in this case, while I did not act officially as President of the United States, it was nevertheless only because I was President that I was enabled to act at all; and I felt that the money must be considered as having been given me in trust for the United States. I therefore used it as a nucleus for a foundation to forward the cause of industrial peace, as being well within the general purpose of your committee; for in our complex industrial civilization of today the peace of righteousness and justice, the only kind of peace worth having, is at least as necessary in the industrial world as it is among nations. There is at last as much need to curb the cruel greed and arrogance of part of the world of capital, to curb the cruel greed and violence of part of the world of labor, as to check a cruel and unhealthy militarism in international relationships.

No Cowardly Peace.

"We must ever bear in mind that the great end in view is righteousness, justice as between man and man, nation and nation, the chance to lead our lives on a somewhat higher level, with a broader spirit of brotherly good will, one for another. Peace is generally good in itself, but it is never the highest good unless it comes as the handmaid of righteousness; and it becomes a very evil thing if it serves merely as a mask for cowardice and sloth, or as an instrument to further the ends of despotism or anarchy. We despise and abhor the bully, the brawler, the oppressor, whether in private or public life; but we despise no less the coward and the voluntary. No man is worth calling a man who will not fight rather than submit to infamy or see those that are dear to him suffer wrong. No nation deserves to exist if it permits itself to lose the stern and virile virtues; and this without regard to whether the loss is due to the growth of a heartless and all-absorbing commercialism, to prolonged indulgence in luxury and soft effortless ease, or to the dedication of a warped and twisted sentimentalism.

"Moreover, and above all, let us remember that words count only when they give expression to deeds or are to be translated into them. The leaders of the Red Terror trampled of peace while they steeped their hands in the blood of the innocent; and many a tyrant has called it peace when he has scourged honest protest into silence. Our words must be judged by our deeds; and in striving for a lofty ideal we must use practical methods; and if we can not attain all at one leap, we must advance towards it step by step.
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RUSSIANS APPEAL TO PRESIDENT TAFT

Ask Him to Save Them From Clubs of the Policemen.

Mayor Fern Wants the Governor to Get Busier.

Diphtheria Breaks Out Again—One Death in Camp.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) Mayor Fern has taken up the question of the way in which the Territorial authorities are treating the Russians.

President William H. Taft has been asked to protect the Russians from the clubs of the police.

If something can not be done for the Iwilei tourists between the two, then there is something wrong.

The President was appealed to a few days ago, as soon as the Russians had caught their breaths after their Marathon from the police station to the beach. There was a mass meeting on that eventful evening, a meeting at which a visiting Japanese suggested that the best procedure would be for the newcomers to go over the heads of the Governor and the planters and everyone and appeal direct to Washington. The idea took but flattened out when the cost was reckoned. It costs several rubles to cable to Washington, as they knew from the one sent earlier to the Russian ambassador. This was fixed, however, the same Japanese offering to raise the necessary funds if the Russians would only send the message he would write. What he sent and paid for in the name of the Russians was something like this:

His Excellency, William Howard Taft, President of the United States. We have been beaten by the clubs of the police of Honolulu for nothing. We appeal to you for protection and assistance. SIX HUNDRED RUSSIANS. To date no answer has come to the Gallant Six Hundred from the White House, but the Iwilei summer colony still hopes.

Mayor Interested. Mayor Fern's interest in the Russians is something on the incidental order. He is interested in them more because he believes them to be pest scatterers than because he believes them to be downtrodden. As a matter of fact he fully approves of the clubbing they got, but he does not relish the idea of the Russians scattering diphtheria germs about promiscuously, as he thinks they are now doing. He brought the matter up at the meeting of the board of supervisors last night, with the result that this morning the sanitation and health com-

THE TRUTH ALWAYS.

"When you are in doubt tell the truth." It was an experienced old diplomat who said this to a beginner in the work. It may pass in some things, but not in business. Fraud and deception are often profitable so long as concealed; yet detection is certain sooner or later; then comes the smash-up and the punishment. The best and safest way is to tell the truth all the time. Thus you make friends that stick by you, and a reputation that is always worth twenty shillings to the pound everywhere your goods are offered for sale. We are able modestly to affirm, that it is on this basis that the world-wide popularity of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

rests. The people have discovered that this medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and that it does what we have always declared it will do. Its nature also has been frankly made known. It is palatable as honey and contains all the curative properties of pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. A combination of supreme excellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has been so successful in Anemia, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Influenza, Loss of Flesh, Wasting Diseases, and Coughs and Colds. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It cannot deceive or disappoint you, is effective from the first dose and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It represents the dawn of progress. Sold by all chemists everywhere.



SHERIFF JARRETT LAYING DOWN THE LAW. On the right are the nine alleged rioters lined up waiting in the camp for the arrival of the patrol wagon.

mittee of the board will wait on the Governor, break the news to him that there is a case of a contagious disease at Iwilei and ask the Governor what is going to be done about it. They will inform the Governor that they have investigated the matter and find that there is no part of the city and county act that makes the board responsible for sick Russians squatting on the waterfront and that the question of looking after the imported wards of the Territory must be attended to by the Territory.

They will hint to the Governor that if all else fails he has a contingent fund that may be called upon.

One Death in Camp.

For the third time during the several incident-crammed months that the Russians at Iwilei have resided in Hawaii, diphtheria has broken out and the first fatality occurred yesterday when the twelve-year-old son of Maxim Sacharove died. The dead boy's little sister is now sick and together with her the Zacharove family have been removed by the Territorial health authorities to the Kalia detention hospital.

The reports that an epidemic had broken out are unjustified. The two cases are the only ones known and no quarantine has been placed upon the camp, although the health guards which have been stationed around by both the city and Territory officials have been given orders to redouble their efforts in keeping people away. Those of the Russians who are working, and in fact all who wish, may leave the camp at any time.

City Physician Mackall discovered the case only after he had been notified that the boy had died and his diagnosis was promptly confirmed by other doctors. The father was one of the ten arrested for unlawful assembly and upon the pleadings of the mother was released to see the body of his dead son before burial.

"The case is no more serious than if it had broken out in one of the Chinese tenements," said Mott-Smith, speaking as the president of the board of health. "Perhaps it would have been more dangerous in a tenement house. We have burned down the shack and the effects of the family in which the case broke out which we could not have done in a tenement. It is unpleasant, of course, but it is no more dangerous to the community than if it had broken out among other people."

In discussing the matter further, Mr. Mott-Smith stated that the Russian camp was "more sanitary than a number of plantation camps that I have seen."

Should more cases break out, sufficient in number to be classified as an epidemic, the Russians will again be brought over to Quarantine Island as Mott-Smith believes it impossible to establish an effective quarantine over them where they are at present. However, it is hardly likely that this will be the case. The first time the disease broke out, the Russians were huddled together in insanitary conditions five times worse than they are now and had to be isolated at once as they were like one family. Now, however, they are living individually and all those who came in contact with the two latest cases have been removed from the camp.

The officials are taking every precaution.

In Police Court.

When the Russian cases came up in court yesterday morning they were again postponed and Vasilieff, Biloff, Surapove and Suerbieve will be tried this morning instead.

Vasilieff will conduct his own case and has asked that Perelstous be subpoenaed which was done. The Russians that have been arrested have all been confined in cells and have not been given the liberty of the courtyard. They have all held conferences for the last few days and Vasilieff seems to be working along a systematic route in his defense, but despite his keenness, his little knowledge of legal procedure will make the case as funny as the Atcherley trials.

The police have been very much amused in watching the way the prisoners eat and imitate them with a great deal of gusto for the benefit of those not lucky enough to see the original procedure. The Russians, they say, scoop up their rice and salmon in double handfuls and bury their face in it, wiggling their jaws until it is all gone.

She—The man I marry must be very learned. He—Well, why not consider me? I'm a graduate of three universities, speak eight languages fluently, and know all theologies. She—That isn't enough. He—I forgot to mention that I can also give you the names of all the different parts of an automobile, and—She—That'll do. I'm yours.—Brooklyn Life.

RUSSIAN WOMEN TO BE DEPORTED

Breckons Will Start Proceedings to Get Rid of Some Undesirables.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The Russian women who are engaged in immoral practices are to be deported. United States District Attorney Breckons is on the trail of those who are thus violating the immigration laws and expects to have indictments returned by the federal grand jury.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Breckons had in his office three of the Russian women who have been dancing at one of the local theaters and put them through a severe questioning with a view to finding out just how they have really been earning their living. Each of the three insisted that her conduct had been strictly exemplary, but one certainly put herself in line for deportation by admitting that she came to Hawaii as the wife of a man who is not her husband. She insisted, however, that there was nothing immoral in their relationship.

The two other women are both immigrants who are married but who want to lose their husbands. One is the woman who married a Pole after she arrived in Honolulu, but she said that she was no longer living with him, as he beat her because she would not give him the money she earned by dancing at the theater. The other woman said her husband is a soldier in the Russian army but that she has not lived with him for three years.

It was learned in the course of the investigation that all three women have been living at the "rooming house" in Kakaia conducted by Phoney Davis. Davis and a German hung about the courthouse corridor all day, evidently interested in what was happening to the women, and Breckons called Davis into his office for a little private conversation when he got through with the women. Davis may find himself in trouble with the federal authorities before he gets through with the matter. At the conclusion of the conversation, Breckons informed the three women that he intended to have deportation proceedings commenced against them, on the ground that they are liable to become public charges.

Fear Has No Solution.

Governor Frear still has no solution of the Russian problem to announce, though he hinted yesterday that, what with Breckons, diphtheria and the desire of a few of the immigrants to go to work, the problem may solve itself in time.

HAPPENINGS ABOUT THE COURTHOUSE

Harry Hanakahi, the Honolulu post-office clerk who was sent to jail for six months for stealing stamps, was released yesterday on taking the poor convict's oath.

Sau Lum has been arrested by the federal authorities on a charge of having in his possession smuggled opium. He appeared before the United States Commissioner yesterday morning, but his case was continued until Saturday, because the grand jury is investigating the case and is expected to return an indictment.

In Judge Cooper's court Nakamura and seventeen others are on trial on charge of being present at a gambling game. The case will be continued tomorrow.

The Divorce Court.

Evaresto Dotta has been granted a divorce from Mary Dotta on the ground of marital infidelity.

Ida Kekona has filed suit for divorce from Diamond Kekona on the ground of desertion and nonsupport.

Umi Suminoto wants a divorce from her husband, Tojito Suminoto, alleging that he has run away and left her.

Hee Fat Sued.

The Territory of Hawaii by Marston Campbell, commissioner of public lands, has brought suit against Hee Fat for \$1046, alleged to be back rent owed by Hee Fat for land located at Kapana and held under lease by Hee Fat.

The missing Pasadena capitalist, N. P. Cummings, has been found at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he had gone to see his mother.

MORE TROUBLE FOR ALDEN BESSE

Bark Is Held at San Pedro by United States Marshal on Writ.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The bark Alden Besse, which sailed out of Honolulu harbor some months ago with High Sheriff Henry's notice of seizure nailed to her mast, is again in trouble, this time in the port of San Pedro. She has been seized by the United States marshal on a writ of libel for \$1200 in favor of certain unknown creditors.

That is the cause for a temporary writ of injunction issued April 29 by Judge Robinson, directed at M. E. Hammond and Bishop & Co., the Miller Salvage Company being the petitioner.

The complaint alleges that on November 9, 1909, the Los Angeles Hawaii Commercial Company sold the Alden Besse to the Miller Salvage Company for \$6,000, agreeing to protect the vessel against all persons. The purchase money was paid part in cash and part in stock of the Miller Salvage Company, thirty-seven shares being delivered to J. W. Waddington, secretary of the Los Angeles Hawaii Commercial Company and twelve shares to M. E. Hammond, a representative of the aforementioned company. The petitioner alleges that at that time Hammond was aware of the fact that there was a claim of \$1200 against the Alden Besse.

Last month at San Pedro the vessel was seized by the United States marshal on a libel for \$1200 due certain unknown creditors, and the vessel is now in the possession of the marshal by virtue of the writ.

Bishop & Co. are the local agents of the Los Angeles Hawaii Commercial Company and the petitioner company alleges that Bishop & Co. are about to sell to other purchasers the forty-nine shares of Miller Salvage Company stock. The petitioner applied for an injunction to restrain Bishop & Co. from selling the stock and Judge Robinson granted a temporary restraining order.

PRISONER ESCAPED FROM MANOA GANG

Shortly after eight o'clock yesterday morning Sam Kahi, a county prisoner, escaped from the gang working on the Manoa park, after having robbed the room of a Japanese employed at the Davison dairy.

Kahi is a Waianae boy, who was arrested during his minority for larceny. He was sent to the reform school from which he twice escaped. Since coming out of the reformatory he has run afoul of the police and is now under a long sentence. He has been a trusty on occasions, driving the working gangs' wagons. Recently he was denied the trusty privileges and confined in a dark cell. Last week he was put out with a gang, but not as driver, but as assistant to the driver. The wagon was driven past the cooking camp of the workmen yesterday morning. Kahi went through the dairy grounds and then quietly slipped into the servants' quarters while the employes were absent.

The prisoner turned everything topsy-turvy, opening a trunk and pulling out the drawers of a chest. He found \$5 but overlooked a bundle of torn cloth pieces in the center of which was \$109 in gold. The boy's parents live on Kukui street. The robbery of the servant's room will give the young fellow a couple of years' imprisonment at hard labor, at least.

Hetty Green will quit active business and turn the management of her \$50,000,000 over to her daughter rather than her son, whom she does not consider a good business man.

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.

MASONIC BALL GREAT SUCCESS

Scene on Young Hotel Roof Is Brilliant and Typical of Hawaii.

SOCIETY IS REPRESENTED

Plans for Further Entertainment of Visiting Head of the Grand Lodge.

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)

One of the most delightful social functions which Honolulu has seen in a long time was the reception and dance given last night at the Young Hotel by local Masons in honor of Grand Master Franklin Pierce of the grand lodge of California. The night was ideal and everything went off as smoothly as the most fastidious could have asked.

The function opened with a reception in the mauka pavilion of the roof garden, where the Masons and their families were given an opportunity to meet the grand master. Prominent officers of local lodges stood in the receiving line with the grand master and as the guests passed through in procession each was presented to Mr. Pierce.

At the close of the reception orchestras took their stations in both pavilions and the dancing started. There were just enough dancers present to fill both pavilions comfortably and the music was exceptionally fine. Honolulu society was well represented and some stunning gowns were in evidence during the evening.

Refreshment booths were arranged under the canopies on the roof and between dances the dancers were served with lemonade and ice cream. The roof garden was brilliantly illuminated and the picture of the black-clad men and handsomely dressed women, passing in and out among the potted palms, was a very striking one.

On the whole the evening was just about as successful as one could have wished and the grand master was given an opportunity to observe what manner of entertainment is possible under the balmy skies of Hawaii.

Yesterday afternoon Grand Master Pierce was taken about the city in an automobile by Messrs. L. Tenney Peck and Belser. The various points of interest were visited and as much of the city was taken in as could be covered in the space of time available.

This afternoon the grand master will probably be escorted to Ewa plantation by Past Master Petrie. The workings of the plantation will be explained to him and he will be given every opportunity to learn something of the inside workings of the sugar industry in Hawaii.

Tonight a dinner will be tendered Grand Master Pierce by the masters and past masters of Honolulu. This affair promises to be a most delightful one.

Tomorrow the Knights Templars will take Grand Master Pierce in charge. Mr. Pierce is a high official in the grand commandery of Knights Templars and the members of the local commandery are exceedingly anxious to show him some attention. Just what arrangements have been made by the knights has not been announced.

Friday will be left open as Mr. Pierce sails on Saturday and it is desired to give him an opportunity to put in one day in Hawaii as he may see fit. Local Masons will place themselves at his disposal should he want guides or advisers, however.

The visit of the grand master has been particularly satisfactory to the Masons in Hawaii. All of the lodges of this Territory are under jurisdiction of the grand lodge of California and the brethren feel that the visit of the grand master has enabled them to get into closer touch with those of the craft on the mainland.

NEW BUILDING'S DESIGNER HITHER

Architect Ripley Is Coming to Supervise Erection of Y. M. C. A. Structure.

There will be a meeting this afternoon of the building committee of the Y. M. C. A. at the association rooms. The final choice will then be made between the two plans which have been selected as the best suited for the needs of the association's new building and what changes are desirable may also be noted.

The Y. M. C. A. received a cable yesterday from Architect Ripley, who designed both plans, notifying them he will leave San Francisco on the Wilhelmnia and arrive here on the 16th of this month.

Ripley is an old resident of Honolulu and was at one time the president of the local Y. M. C. A. He designed the addition to the building that contains the gymnasium and the offices above it and is well acquainted with local architectural needs.

His daughter is married to a son of Mark Robinson and both live here, so he is well acquainted with local people. He has stated that he will reside here during the entire time that the building is being erected and give it his personal supervision.

The building committee, at its meeting this afternoon, will decide on the disposal of the material in the old library building which will be torn down.

GOT \$1000 TO VOTE FOR LORIMER

Member of Illinois Legislature Makes Rather Startling Confession.

OTHERS MAY BE INVOLVED

State's Attorney Making Thorough Investigation Into Other Graft Stories.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Illinois, May 4.—The State's attorney at Chicago has secured a complete confession from an Illinois legislator who was bribed to cast his vote in favor of Lorimer for the United States senate. The disgraced lawmaker told the State's attorney that he secured \$1000 in return for his vote.

The disclosures made in connection with the bribery scandals have caused much disquietude in political circles. The State's attorney for Cook county has taken the matter up and is sifting the evidence to the bottom. It is believed that the disclosures made involve other members of the State legislature and the scandal promises to be of comprehensive proportions.

Lorimer was only elected to the United States senate after a hard fight, the Illinois legislature being deadlocked for some time. Then some of those who had been opposing Lorimer swung around to his standard, although up to that time the opposition seemed to have rather the better of it.

Among those who experienced a change of heart was the lawmaker who has just confessed to accepting the \$1000 bribe and an effort will be made to ascertain what influences caused some of the others to switch their allegiance.

CREW IS SAVED FROM OFF SINKING SHIP

Vessels Collide and One Goes Down—No Fatalities.

NEW LONDON, May 4.—The steamers Lingonier and Sau Three collided last night off Cape Cod. The Lingonier is sinking and will probably be a total loss. The crew of the doomed ship was taken off safely by the steamer St. Louis.

GRAND JURY COMPLETES SUGAR INVESTIGATION

Evidence Has Been Sent to the Attorney-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The federal grand jury yesterday closed its investigation into the sugar scandals. The evidence taken has been forwarded to Attorney-General Wicklesham.

HELENE IRWIN WILL WED CHAS. CROCKER

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The engagement of Miss Helene Irwin, daughter of William G. Irwin, to Charles T. Crocker was announced yesterday.

STRIKING MINERS WILL RETURN TO THEIR WORK

TERRE HAUTE, May 4.—Eleven thousand miners, who have been out on strike, will return to work tomorrow.

OFF FOR CHRISTIANIA.

COPENHAGEN, May 4.—Colonel Roosevelt left here yesterday for Christiania.

DETWEILER SURRENDERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—A. K. Detweiler, the telephone president, indicted for bribery, who has been a fugitive from justice for years, has just surrendered to the police, his friends furnishing bail.

FIXES UP RECORDS.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The supreme court of the District of Columbia has struck from the record the charge that Secretary of the Interior Ballinger shirked his duty in having an assistant decide the Oregon land case, Ballinger having but followed the routine.

PRESIDENT TAFT AND AMBASSADOR FETED

CINCINNATI, May 3.—President Taft and the German ambassador, who are visiting here, are being entertained in a lavish manner by local society.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC WILL SELL ITS OIL LANDS

NEW YORK, May 3.—The directors of the Southern Pacific railroad are considering the sale of oil lands valued at over one hundred million dollars, for the benefit of the stockholders.

RELIEVES SUFFERING HUMANITY

One bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy goes a long way toward relieving suffering humanity. It is better than any doctor's prescription, and worth twenty times its cost in cases of diarrhoea, cramp colic or dysentery, which are liable to come on suddenly at this season of the year. For sale by all dealers. Jeason, Smith & Co, agents for Hawaii.

EMBASSY SAYS "NOTHING DOING"

Russians Hear Bad News From Their Ambassador and Their Delegates.

LATTER FOOLED THEM

Agitators Go to Jail—Yesterday Was a Sad, Sad Day for Iwilei.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.) "Kindly explain to immigrants impossibility for embassy doing anything more than has been done already by way of appealing to the American government."

Such was the text of a cablegram received yesterday by Doctor Marques, French consul in Honolulu and acting temporarily for the Russian government, from the Russian ambassador to the United States. The sad news was transmitted yesterday to the Iwilei campers.

Doctor Marques learned very recently that the Russians were still living in hope that some one in Washington would still do something for them. They had cabled themselves and they had also sent personal representatives to the Coast, supposing that Washington was within easy walking distance of San Francisco. Between the cablegram and the delegates they expected results. Doctor Marques, in order to be able to advise the Russians as to the exact status of the matter, himself cabled the Russian ambassador, receiving the answer quoted above.

Naturally this was sad news to the Ovsy clan, but the worst job was yet to come. This was in the nature of a throwdown from the two delegates that had sent to the mainland, word percolating through the camp yesterday that both had traveled on hui money as far as San Francisco, had both got jobs there and had both sent word to Honolulu for their wives and families to come up and join them.

The delegates are Platonoff and Lorenzky. To pay their transportation and expenses the Russians had collected \$200, holding the two wives and the nine children of their representatives as security for the fund. The two reached the Coast and immediately wrote for more money, stating that the two hundred was not enough to reach Washington. The camp treasury was dipped into and \$60 more mailed to Platonoff, the one who held the expense fund. This was some weeks ago, and from the Coast way there was a great silence until yesterday. Then came a letter from Platonoff to his wife, enclosing \$75 and telling her to catch the next boat for California. Secrecy was enjoined on her, but as she took her dearest friend into her confidence, the news was soon all over the camp.

In spite of threats she has hung on to the seventy-five and goes to join her lord by the Mongolia.

Lorenzky is yet to hear from.

Leaders Go to Jail.

Three months imprisonment each on charges of vagrancy was the sentence meted out in the police court yesterday morning by Judge Andrade to Vasilieff, Biloff, Surapova and Kreskoff. Four Russian agitators who have proclaimed themselves leaders of the Russian immigrants camped at Iwilei.

The men were not represented by counsel and Vasilieff conducted the defense. The prosecution was conducted by Deputy County Attorney Milverton, and Attorney General Lindsay, with M. Dumbrowsky as interpreter. The sentences were received in silence but Vasilieff was visibly agitated when he returned to the dock and he looked less confident of himself than when he first appeared before Judge Andrade last Saturday.

The evidence given by the four men indicated that they had not sought work for themselves, claiming that their alleged duties as "representatives of the Russians" in finding employment in town for these prevented them from getting work. They stated that they had not sought work on the plantations where work could be had, because "conditions" there were not such as represented by Messrs. Perelstros, Koshnitsky and Atkinson. The direct charge against them that they had not worked for two weeks previous to arrest and had no means of support that were lawful, was approved by Judge Andrade when he found them guilty and sentenced them to short terms of imprisonment.

Vasilieff stated that before being arrested he was "the representative of the Russian people." Through his assistance, he claimed to have secured permanent employment for many of the Russians. He said he was offered \$40 to \$50 per month for work for himself, but declined it in order that he might give his sole attention to the interests of "my people."

"Every honest man, under the same circumstances would do the same as I," he declared. Therefore, I cannot be told that I am a vagrant. I did not come of my own wish from Russia. I was brought here. I believe the judge will judge me according to the law, and will not say that I am a vagrant. It is not my fault that I am sitting here, but it is the fault of the agents, and the fault of the Russian people in whose interest I have been working. I don't claim to be their leader, but their representative. Yes, I frequently advise them what to do and they follow my advice. Many times they have followed my advice."

As to his connection with Waianaka

plantation, Hawaii, he said he was there four months and averaged about twelve days work per month. The reason he did not put in full time was because of the fact that the Russian laborers had no interpreter, and when they went to town he went as interpreter and he lost much time.

Asked as to what he meant by "conditions" to which he frequently referred, he said they were those promised by the agents in recruiting the Russian immigrants, "those which I have told to the Governor many times," he added. One condition was that the laborers would get a piece of land, and if, at the end of three years, a laborer did not want the place he was to receive "cash money \$300." The promises, he said, were made by Perelstros, Atkinson and Koshnitsky.

In discussing "conditions" Vasilieff was inclined to enter into the ethics of the situation and was told by the judge to modify his statements to direct answers.

Surapova said he came here to get \$22 a month, but found that that sum would be only sufficient for food and he did not like the situation and had therefore not attempted to get work on plantations. He said he had earned more than this sum monthly in the coal mines in Manchuria. He said he has not refused to work only that he wanted "conditions" to be as represented by Perelstros and Atkinson. Biloff made a long talk on "conditions" and the half-day he had worked while a resident of the Iwilei shack town. His talk was along the same lines given by Vasilieff and Surapova. He is an able speaker.

Testimony was offered by Chief McDuffie who said he had seen the three defendants loafing about town.

R. D. Mead, the planters' association agent, said there was work available for all the Russians on the sugar plantations. The planters' association did not bring the immigrants to Hawaii.

Interpreter Thomas told of a visit of Russians to the Governor's office, when Surapova stated through him as interpreter, that if the government did not give the Russians work they would kill somebody and steal so that they would be sent back to Russia. When Surapova was on the stand later he said that "he would steal and do everything a hungry man can do, even if they had to enter a store in the daytime to steal." He added also that he had been offered work on a railroad, but was afraid to work on the railroad.

The courtroom was filled with spectators, a large number of Russian men and women being among those in the rear of the room. Among those sitting in the attorneys' section were Paul de Kerberg, the Russian commissioner sent here by the czar's government to investigate the Russian plikiin; A. Perelstros, who has been interested in the immigration movement; R. D. Mead, the planters' agent, and a large number of attorneys. One attorney stated after the session that he would not have taken the cases of Vasilieff et al. under any circumstances, as he considered the Russian situation, with the teachings and leadership of Vasilieff uppermost in the minds of the immigrants, a direct menace to the peace and health of the city.

Mysterious Threats.

Reports have reached the authorities of mysterious threats which have been made by some Russians to certain persons here who speak the Russian language, which go so far as to intimate that the personal safety of officials is endangered. Two Russians announced that in time conditions here would be such as they are in Russia—as far as officials are concerned. These same Russians said that they were glad of the opportunity to leave Russian territory because "conditions" there were intolerable and official oppression was so fearful that they welcomed any opportunity to avoid it.

Wife Beater, Ninety Days.

Nicolai Suerbieve, or "Sourbeef" as he is generally known, the wife beater arrested on a warrant last week, was tried in the police court and sentenced to three months imprisonment. The woman who complained was his former wife. The woman stated Suerbieve had threatened to kill her if she did not give up some money she had earned to him. Her statements were corroborated. The defendant swore he had made no threats toward the woman, but he had requested her to give him money which she alleges she stole from him.

Judge Andrade held him under bonds of \$500 to keep the peace, in lieu of which he is to spend three months in prison.

Another Diphtheria Case.

City Physician Maekall yesterday pronounced a sixteen-year-old Russian girl, who came to the dispensary for treatment, a diphtheria suspect and at once turned her over to Dr. Pratt of the board of health for a more complete inspection. He states that the symptoms point dangerously to the disease, but nothing is yet certain. Those of the Russians who came in contact with her were also held under investigation.

UNIONS PLANNING POLITICAL PARTY

Labor Unions Would Affiliate With Farmers' Unions to Elect Congressmen.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—A conference of delegates from the various labor unions represented in the American Federation of Labor and from the farmer unions of the country is being planned, the object being to see if the unions can not unite in a great political party, independent of the existing political organizations.

The combined membership of the unions in view is over three millions, which would make the party one of the strongest independent parties ever organized in America.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is sold on a guarantee that if you are not satisfied after using two-thirds of a bottle according to directions, your money will be refunded. It is up to you to try. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

PROHIBITIONISTS GETTING ACTIVE

First Meeting of Campaign Called for Tonight in Knights of Pythias Hall.

WOOLLEY MAIN SPEAKER

Plans for Organization of Campaign Party Well Under Way.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.) Things moved briskly yesterday in prohibition circles, arrangements for the first meeting of the campaign under the auspices of the Hawaiian prohibitionists being made and the first steps being taken for the calling of a convention for the organization of a People's Prohibition Party.

The first gun in the campaign is to be fired tonight, at a meeting to be held in the Knights of Pythias' hall, corner of Fort and Beretania avenue. Rev. Moses K. Nakuina will preside over the meeting, the principal speaker to be John G. Woolley, who will explain what took place at Washington to lead up to the present campaign in Hawaii. While this meeting has been called by and is under the auspices of the Hawaiian prohibitionists, it is to be regarded as the first gun in the fight, to hear which all persons of all opinions are invited. The meeting begins at eight o'clock.

For Party Organization.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of a number of prominent prohibitionists was held in the rooms of the chamber of commerce, the call being to talk over the best manner of organizing a prohibition party for the campaign. The meeting was an enthusiastic one, the result being the naming of a committee to meet the delegates of the Hawaiian prohibition league to decide on the future action to be taken by prohibitionists. On the committee named are J. P. Cooke, J. Alfred Magoon, C. H. Dieke, L. A. Thurston and Percy M. Pond.

The delegates of the Hawaiian league, with whom they will confer, includes Fred Beckley, Rev. M. K. Nakuina, J. M. Poepeo and J. K. Nakookoo.

The probable result of the convention will be a call for a public convention for the election of an executive committee for the campaign, the adoption of a platform and the organization of the "dry's" on the lines of a political party.

First Church Meeting.

The first church prohibition service, which will be followed by numerous others throughout the islands, is slated for next Sunday evening at the First Methodist Church. The Epworth League will open the service at a rally before the regular church service, commencing at a quarter past six. Following this, commencing at half-past seven, will be the regular service, at which John G. Woolley will be the speaker. It is expected that there will be a large attendance at this service.

Perplexed Politicians.

The prohibition agitation and the opening of the campaign brings no peace to the average politician, who tries to dodge the issue.

"How about this prohibition?" asks practically every Hawaiian almost as soon as the conversation is brought around to politics and candidates.

"Oh, I'm not talking about prohibition. Now, about Parker for sheriff."

"Yes, but I would like to know about this prohibition. Now, what do you think?"

Whereas the dodger usually flees. This is taking place some few thousand times a day now in Honolulu and elsewhere. Prohibition has intruded into the politicians' plans and there appears no way but to drop things so far as the rank and file are concerned until after July 26 next.

Clouding the Issue.

The liquor forces are desperately attempting to dodge the main issue of the anti-plebiscite campaign and raise side issues to confuse the voter. As was announced would be the plan, the whole anti-prohibition fight has centered on Woolley. In this, Woolley is big enough to look after himself and have some time to spare to carry on the real fight. He will be one of the principal speakers for the prohibitionists among the whites, while there are to be a host of prominent Hawaiian speakers to conduct their share of the campaign.

The liquor men will have two Hawaiian organs, one a Hawaiian edition of the Bulletin, issued weekly, the other a Hawaiian weekly. The Bulletin issued its first campaign edition on Tuesday, consisting principally of a translation of Woolley's address before the senate committee. The misinformation that congress opposed prohibition for Hawaii goes in its headlines. Whether the misinformation is given in ignorance or on general Bulletin principles remains to be guessed.

PENSION BILL HAS PASSED IN SENATE

Carries \$155,000,000, a Cut of Six Millions Less Than Bill of 1910.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The senate yesterday passed the pension bill, which appropriates one hundred and fifty-five million dollars. This is approximately six millions less than the appropriation bill for the present year carries, but is nearly ten millions more than was appropriated for the pension bill of 1908.

CATHEDRAL WILL BE BUILT OVER

Bishop Libert Has Ambitious Plans for the Historic Edifice.

WORK IS NOW UNDER WAY

Remodeled Structure Will Be of Pure Gothic Architecture Throughout.

Extensive alterations in the Roman Catholic Cathedral are contemplated by Bishop Libert, and when the work has been completed the old church will be one of the most imposing ecclesiastical edifices in the Territory. A start has been made on the alteration work, and it is the intention to carry on the improvements gradually until a total metamorphosis shall have been wrought.

It is the desire of Bishop Libert to change the structure from its present nondescript style into a building of pure Gothic architecture. The start has been made at the west portal, where a new cloistered front with Gothic arches is being constructed of concrete. This work is rapidly nearing completion, and despite the presence of the wooden superstructure the building already presents a greatly improved appearance. As soon as the alterations in the front have been completed a start will be made on the next piece of work.

It is the intention to make the alterations gradually, so that services can be carried on all of the time, as there is no other building available for the use of the congregation.

Just how much the alterations will cost is yet uncertain, as the plans have not been entirely worked out. It is certain that a good many thousand dollars will be spent on the building, however. When the alterations have been completed the cathedral will not only present a greatly improved appearance, but it will be much more roomy and airy.

It is the intention to extend the building some distance back. The entire present building will be given over to the nave, and the sanctuary will be in the addition to be constructed at the end. This sanctuary will be considerably more roomy than the present one, and it is planned to have it artistically decorated. The old tower above the present sanctuary will be taken down.

But the greatest change in the appearance of the cathedral will be made by the alterations of the roof. The present roof will be removed entirely, and in its place will be put a pure Gothic gable. This gable roof will be many feet higher than the present covering and will give added air space above the nave. At regular intervals gable windows with air spaces will be let into the roof.

The old gallery in the church will also be done away with. At the present time only about eighty of the gallery occupants can see the high altar. In place of the side galleries there will be a deep gallery at the west end, capable of accommodating fully two hundred persons. From this gallery will be had an unobstructed view of the high altar, and furthermore there will be ample ventilation. The increased height of the roof will insure against extreme temperature in the gallery on hot days.

A change will also be made in the method of supporting the roof. It is the intention to have only one row of pillars, and these will be so arranged as to obstruct the view of the high altar to the minimum.

The side walls of the cathedral will also be remodeled. At present these are unbroken and the confessional boxes are little structures of wood projecting out into the nave of the church. It is the intention to cut through the walls at intervals and to build small chapels extending out beyond the walls in semicircular or octagonal shape. These will be fitted up for use as confessionals. This will give absolutely clear space along the side aisles of the building and will break the outer walls in a manner pleasing to the eye.

The small windows which pierce the outer walls will be considerably enlarged. The new windows will be Gothic in style to correspond with the rest of the building and will be of considerable height. Not only will this make the interior of the cathedral more attractive but they will also give the outside a far better appearance.

As soon as all of the alterations have been completed the interior of the structure will be entirely redecorated. Particular care will be used in the selection of the decoration scheme and from that standpoint at least the cathedral will take first rank among the church buildings of the Territory. Considerable time will be required to make the contemplated alterations but it is the intention to keep at work steadily until the task has been finished.

MRS. HAMMER MUST GET TWO DIVORCES

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Because of the haste of her attorneys, Mrs. Emma H. Hammer will have to get two divorces from her husband, Frank, who is now fixing gas meters for the natives in Honolulu. Mrs. Hammer procured one decree Thursday morning before Judge Mogan. Today her attorneys appeared in court and had the decree set aside and annulled.

The trouble is that Mrs. Hammer filed her suit less than sixty days ago. According to the law the defendant in a divorce suit who resides outside the State has sixty days in which to make an appearance. Early this week Mrs. Hammer's attorneys, eager to get the decree, had the divorce suit placed on the calendar for trial, and it was only after the judgment was entered that they discovered that they had been entirely too hasty. When the sixty days expired Mrs. Hammer will be again brought into court, and if her husband, Frank, has made no opposition by that time she will be given her second divorce.

She charges her husband with having spent too much money giving auto rides to other women.

SAILORS ESCAPE WHILE IN IRONS

McDuffie Recaptures Two Men Who Take Daring Leave of Revenue Cutter Thetis.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Robert McKinney and J. S. Cramer, sailors on the U. S. revenue cutter Thetis, have created a mystery about themselves which is not likely to be solved, even by a most stringent investigation, which it is probable the officers of the vessel will make.

About the fifth of last month these two men tried to desert the vessel, signing as stewards on an outgoing steamer but were caught by the police at the last moment and returned to the Thetis.

They were put in irons, awaiting such punishment as is accorded deserters, when, together with the chains and balls, they suddenly disappeared from the ship last Monday. The police were notified at once and Chief McDuffie, who had handled their case once before, immediately dispatched Special Officers Bergau and Oleson to a house on Punchbowl.

As expected, they were found there, one hiding under a pile of clothes and the other under the bed. They were brought down to the police station, held, and delivered to their officers Tuesday morning.

They were missed from the boat when the guard went to lock them up according to orders. From that time until they were found on Punchbowl in the house of a girl they had been associating with, they had not been seen by any except her. The leg chains and balls have never been found and no amount of questioning on the part of McDuffie or their own officers can get them to state where they are or how they got them off.

At first thought it seems as if the men jumped overboard with the chains on and managed to reach shore. It is certain that they jumped overboard and reached Quarantine Island from which place they waded to the mainland through the mud. It is possible that someone on board the vessel released them from the chains or gave them the means to release themselves.

They say that they will escape again and make good next time.

JUST IN TIME

Some Honolulu People May Wait Till It's Too Late.

Don't wait until too late. Be sure to be in time. Just in time with kidney pills. Means curing the back. Before backache becomes chronic; Before serious urinary troubles set in.

Doan's Kidney Pills will do this: Here is testimony to prove it. Mrs. Mary Hinson, 21 Strother St., Mt. Sterling, Ky., says: "I believe that if I had not used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, I would not be living today. My health was very poor and two of our best physicians stated that I had diabetes and could not expect to recover. They gave me a year to prepare for my sad fate. The kidney secretions were very unnatural and contained a heavy sediment and at times my body became bloated. I was nervous and suffered severely from headaches and dizzy spells, during which spots floated before my eyes. I often had to grasp something for support. My back was also very weak and I could not stoop to button my shoes, in fact, could hardly get around. I was so much impressed by a testimonial given in favor of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills that I decided to try them and procured a box. They gave me immediate relief and I continued taking them until I was in good health. I have but little trouble from my kidneys now, thanks to Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

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, whole sale agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

HALLEY'S COMET.

May.	Rises	Distance from Earth
		Miles.
6	2:50 A.M.	55,600,000
8	2:55 "	"
10	3:00 "	40,900,000
12	3:10 "	33,500,000
14	3:30 "	26,900,000
16	4:15 "	20,800,000
18	5:15 "	16,100,000
	Sets	
19	7:25 P.M.	14,200,000
20	8:25 "	16,100,000
22	9:55 "	20,700,000
24	10:40 "	26,900,000
26	11:05 "	33,500,000
28	11:15 "	40,900,000

WOMEN WILL VOTE HERE SHORTLY

SEATTLE, April 25.—The women of Hawaii will have the ballot inside of five years," was the prediction made to the Seattle Post-Intelligence by Mrs. George Adrian Smith, of South Alki, president of the Alki Suffrage Club, who returned recently from an extensive visit to the Islands.

Mrs. Smith went there for rest and recreation, but she was asked in so many places to deliver speeches on the suffrage situation here and to campaign for the Hawaiians that she says she was compelled to rest several days after her arrival home.

"Under the form of government of Hawaii the islanders can regulate their own suffrage, and if they choose they can give the ballot to women," said Mrs. Smith.

BRITISH GIVE MEDAL TO PEARY

Royal Geographical Society Members Praise and Cheer for American Explorer.

"FIRST AND ONLY MAN."

Emphatic Endorsement of Peary Is Signal Proof That Cook's Claim Is Disbelieved.

LONDON, May 5.—Commander E. E. Peary was acclaimed last night by the members of the Royal Geographical Society as the first and the only man who had ever stood at the North Pole. The American explorer was present as the guest of the society, being presented with a gold medal and the endorsement of the members.

The meeting was a most enthusiastic one, Peary being cheered by the British scientists when he arose to respond to the presentation speech of the president.

No direct reference was made to the claims of Dr. Cook, but the repeated reference to the guest of honor as the "first and only" man to reach the pole showed that the pretensions of the faker found no one to give them credence in the Royal Geographical Society.

PUGS CAN NOT NAME A REFEREE

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—The principals and their managers in the coming fight for the championship of the world between Jeffries and Johnson are unable to agree on a referee for the event. The meeting yesterday to choose the ring official ended in a deadlock. Another meeting has been arranged for May 16.

HALF THE SENATORS BUY THEIR SEATS

Former Illinois Senator Expresses No Surprise at Exposure of Lofimer.

CHICAGO, May 5.—That fifty per cent of the members of the United States senate secure their election through bribery, practically purchasing their seats, is the opinion of former Senator Mason, expressed yesterday, who sees no reason for surprise in the fact that Senator Lofimer had to buy the votes of some members of the Illinois legislature in the recent senatorial contest.

Senator Mason is a member of the law firm of Mason & Mason of Chicago. He was in public life from 1879 until 1903, serving in the Illinois legislature, the house of representatives and in the senate, being in that latter body from 1897 until 1903. He is a Republican.

SENATE REPUBLICANS BACK UP PRESIDENT

Vigorous Effort Being Made to Pass Administration Measures.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Vigorous efforts to swing a majority of the United States senate to a solid support of the administration has been under way for the last few weeks, with the hope of overcoming the disaffection of the insurgents.

Today it was reported that forty-three Republican senators have pledged their support to the administrative program. This combination will attempt to pass most of the measures the President has put forward as especially necessary, hoping to gain the necessary votes from an occasional insurgent and the Democrats. The membership of the senate is ninety-four.

HEIRESS TO GREAT WEALTH ENGAGED

Buffalo Artist Will Wed Daughter of the late Edward H. Harriman.

BUFFALO, May 5.—The engagement of Charles Rumsey, the sculptor, to Miss May Harriman, the daughter of the late E. H. Harriman, the railroad magnate, which was announced yesterday in New York, has been confirmed by his family here. Miss Harriman, who is generally referred to as "May," is the heiress to the Harriman estate, which was left to her mother.

PRESIDENT TAFT IS A CONSERVATIONIST

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—President Taft, in an address here today, favored conservation. He stated that all projects now in hand incorporated in the rivers and harbors bill should prove practicable.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON

EDITOR

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : MAY 6

FEBRUARY'S LIQUOR BILL.

The Territory's housekeeping bills for the month of February, totaled by the department of trade and commerce, have just come in. Those dealing with the trade of Hawaii with San Francisco are interesting. We find, for instance, that our liquor bill is about twice what our boot and shoe bill comes to; that it is three times what the bill is for our women's dressgoods; eight times as large as our sewing machine expenses for the month and about the same as the combined bills for butter, cheese and condensed milk.

By looking over the bills we see that for every dollar we spent for lumber to build houses, we spent thirty cents for liquors; that for every dollar we put into pianos, pianolas, phonographs and records, we put seven dollars into wines, whiskies and beer. We see that our booze imported from San Francisco cost us about forty times as much as our carpets for the month, three times as much as our fresh fruits and nuts and three times as much as all the toilet and other kinds of soap we used.

Hawaii, during the twenty-eight days of February, spent over eleven hundred dollars a day,—cost price on the Coast—for liquors sent here from the mainland. The liquor bills of the Japanese and the Chinese, who patronize the oriental manufacturers of sake and samshu, are not included in this eleven hundred; neither are the champagne bills of the wealthy or of the tourists. The eleven hundred dollars is the money of the common citizens, "you and I and the rest of us."

We have a brewery in Honolulu, but we still had to bring in twenty-seven thousand, eight hundred and sixteen bottles of beer from mainland breweries, that cost the wholesale handlers here eleven and a quarter cents a bottle. The price to the consumer ranged from fifteen to fifty cents a bottle, according to where it was purchased.

We bought one thousand and nineteen proof gallons of alcohol, including the cologne spirits that our imitation whisky is doped with. This cost us \$1635, of which \$1120 was collected as excise by the local internal revenue office. We bought 1590 gallons of bourbon and rye whisky and 2062 gallons of "other kinds," the whole whisky bill being \$9255. We, as drinkers, paid the wholesalers and the saloons about twenty-five thousand dollars before we got it down our throats, but our bills under examination give only the cost of our whisky on the Coast.

When it came to wine for our tourists or for those wealthy enough to import good liquors—in whose interests we are told a prohibition law will discriminate against the "poor Hawaiian"—our bill was very small. We find only \$256 charged for wines that cost as much as \$7 a dozen bottles. At this rate the "missionaries" altogether only had about fifteen bottles a day. When it comes down to dago red, however, we ran a bill for 39,633 gallons, which cost on an average ten and a quarter cents a quart. This is the good old wine that makes fathers beat their wives and mothers beat their children. At ten cents a quart they can afford to. The wine bill came to \$16,846.

Altogether the booze bill for February was \$31,214, cost price, say \$75,000 to the consumer, not including police court fines, medicines, undertaker's bills and funeral expenses.

TURNING POINT IN SIGHT.

The Russian dupes of the agitators are now in a sorry position. Their leaders whom they would follow are in jail, their government representative specially sent here has declared against their absurd pretensions, the French consular representative acting for Russia cannot do anything for them, their ambassador at Washington refuses to hold out any hope and the ones they sent at their own expense to the mainland to plead their cause have practically swindled them. They are staring work in the face and there seems to be no way for them to escape having to earn their own livings by the sweat of their brows.

Now, we are tempted to hope, the turning point in the Russian immigration trouble has come. On the plantations are about one hundred and fifty Russian laborers, doing well, according to Mr. de Kerberg, and giving satisfaction. These are in no way different from the four or five hundred who have made Honolulu uncomfortable by their presence, except in the fact that they got started to work without troublemakers to stop them and the ones in Honolulu did not. There is no reason to suppose that the majority of those in this city will not give as much satisfaction on the plantations and do as well as those already there. The only question is to get them started and we believe that between the first lesson the police gave them and the second one Judge Andrade has given them, they will take the hint and start themselves.

What Hawaii has been going through with the Russians is not much worse than it went through during the first few months of the settling here of the Japanese, only, in the case of the Japanese, the trouble was on the plantations. Two years from now the pillkias that loom so large on the immigration question horizon will be remembered only as passing incidents of the coming of the Russians to Hawaii. Things appear to be on the way to an adjustment.

PEOPLE'S PROHIBITION PARTY.

Steps toward forming the People's Prohibition Party are being taken and before many days have passed that party, properly organized, will be in the field to fight for the success of the party at the polls in July. The party will have no lines drawn against anyone. There will be no politics in it, no class lines, no property qualifications, no sectarian distinctions, no color line. Every citizen who expects to vote "Yes" in the plebiscite and who is willing to help roll up the majority of those who desire to see a prohibition law against the saloon in Hawaii is invited to join the party.

It is necessary that the campaign for prohibition be carried on along as broad lines as possible. Prohibition is a question that affects directly, every man, woman and child in the Territory. It is a fight in which no one can afford to stand on neutral ground. The issue before the electors is clear. Do you wish to see the saloon continue to do business in Hawaii? If you do not, join the prohibition party and help drive it out of business. If you favor the continuance of the saloon, be openly on the other side. There will be good people on each side.

The fight is against the saloon; it is not against the man who runs the saloon, not against the man who patronizes the saloon. It is against the business the saloon does, and with the saloon is included the wholesale liquor house, which, in this Territory, is only a magnified saloon with the privilege of peddling that the retail house has not.

Prohibition will prohibit if we want it to, and to the exact extent that we want it to, while here, isolated from the mainland, there can be a nearer approach to total prohibition than is possible in any other part of the United States. The question is, do we want to stop the saloon business, or do we not?

COUNTING NINETY MILLION NOSES.

The final count and tabulation in the census now being taken will be done at Washington and it will be some months at least before we will know how many noses have been counted in Hawaii and how our population figures out on the race line. The government has a big census plant ready to do the adding and the listing. There are thousands of clerks all ready to start in on the tally sheets, some of the clerks being at work in the old building on Tenth street which was formerly Ford's Theater, where President Lincoln was assassinated.

The census bureau has now in use a new and very remarkable machine for tabulating and classifying the 90,000,000 or more of population which the new national enumeration is expected to foot up. This humanklike machine, of supernatural speed and accuracy, is built like a typewriter, with 240 keys, and punches pinholes in cards—one card for each of the 90,000,000 persons—at a dizzying rate. These punched cards are fed into an electric tabulating machine, and the added and classified results, registered in printing on spooled paper, roll out from the other end of the system like "tape" from a stock ticker. By this time names have been detached from figures, all personal identity is eliminated, the biggest man alive counts only as one grain of sand on the seashore of the Nation's ninety millions, the census is published and the statistician has ammunition for ten more years to come.

WHITE PLAGUE RAVAGES.

With a frightful regularity there reaches this office every other Wednesday the reports showing the ravages of tuberculosis among the Hawaiian people of Honolulu. These are the regular contagious disease reports of the board of health, but they might better be called the "White Plague Statistics." For every death from all other contagious diseases in this district there are at least ten from consumption, and for every one of all other nationalities that die of consumption there are ten of Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian blood.

If those who are now busy pointing out to the Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian people the fact that the pending prohibition legislation will "discriminate" against them, in that prohibition will prohibit more among them than among the whites, would study the tuberculosis returns they might hesitate a little in their argument. If the Hawaiians who might feel like agreeing with those who are arguing against prohibition on the basis of its discrimination against their race would study the mortality returns, they would feel like thanking God that prohibition will prohibit so far as they are concerned.

During the last fifteen days of April there were thirteen deaths from tuberculosis in this city. The preceding fifteen days there were eight. Seldom do the figures for this disease run below four a week. The death rate among the Hawaiians is greater than the birth rate. Drink is directly responsible for some of these deaths and indirectly responsible for the majority.

On July 25 the Hawaiian people will have the opportunity to choose between their right to have saloons available, through the open doors of which they can take short cuts to their graves, and their right to close the saloon doors, with the possibility of preserving their race from extermination.

HOPE FAILING IN LIQUOR CAMP.

What the investing public thinks of the outlook for prohibition is reflected pretty strongly on the stock exchange these days. Brewery stock, which a few months ago was selling way above par, is now on a steady downward march and even at the present depressed prices there is but scant demand.

Brewery stock was in good demand at prices upward of twenty-three only a few months ago. The par value of the shares is twenty dollars. Yesterday five shares were sold on the exchange at fourteen and though more of the stock was offered at the same price there were no takers. The best bid recorded at closing time was thirteen. Prior to yesterday's sale the lowest figure at which any stock had been sold was \$15.75.

The liquor interests have sought to laugh down the prohibition movement and there have been many prophecies to the effect that the brewery stock would shortly take a jump. There has not been enough confidence on the part of the liquor men to buy up the shares offered at the present price however. Should prohibition fail to carry brewery stock would doubtless take a tremendous jump; but for some reason or other the confident oads are not confident enough to take the chance.

The Advertiser regrets that holders of brewery or any other liquor dealing corporation stock stand to lose their money either through the prohibition agitation or the probable enactment of prohibition legislation, but those who have invested money in the business that prohibition may wipe out did so with their eyes open to the chances they took. The falling quotations on brewery stock are quoted in this instance as evidence of the falling trust the liquor dealers themselves have in the success of their anti-prohibition campaign.

THE BARNYARD WONDER.

"Prohibition in this Territory means nothing more or less than the importation of more liquor direct from Pacific Coast ports," says the Bulletin. That is the reason, we suppose, the California wine producers induced the California delegation in congress to oppose the passage of the Curtis bill in committee and to fight against the joint resolution ordering a plebiscite on the prohibition question. If prohibition here is going to improve the export business of the San Francisco liquor dealers, why did a representative of the liquor dealers go to California to raise an anti-prohibition fund among them?

If prohibition will cause more drinking, then strikes help plantations, Russians are industrious, a boycott brings trade and the Bulletin talks sense. Among the things prohibition will do to the Territory, according to the Bulletin, are these: More liquor will be imported! Doped dago red will come in! The vile stuff will be sold! The police force will have to be increased! The territorial income will be decreased! Industry will be destroyed! Taxable property will be ruined!

No wonder the Bulletin, looking ahead at this list of horrors bred in its own imagination, stands aghast and says:

"Good government, honesty, decent temperate living naturally revolt against any such intemperate scheme" as prohibition!

All of which reminds one of the old mother who knew her sons didn't drink at night because they always got up so thirsty in the morning.

Portland banks have issued notice that they will accept Canadian money at its face value. Other banks in other border cities have made the same announcement. Honolulu banks ought to do the same thing for the same reason, namely, that there is so much trade between the countries that to discount the money of the Canadian customer is poor business. Honolulu does some business now with Canada, principally in the way of selling climate and scenery to tourists, but the stores and the street car conductors and the banks look with suspicion on the coin the tourists bring in their change pockets from home. This irritates the visitor, probably because he is accustomed to see American coin used freely and at its face value throughout the Dominion. Every day the trade lines between Canada and this country are getting stronger. Canada is America's third best customer. There is hope expressed in some quarters that the time is almost at hand when there will be a free exchange of products across the forty-ninth parallel. Should such come, Hawaii has much to gain and nothing to lose, therefore we might do our little share toward wiping out the trade obstacles that exist.

In the matter of the pending dispute between the trustees of the Queen's Hospital and the board of supervisors, it appears that the trustees are thinking of the patients and the supervisors of the dollars. The hospital, as we understand it, wishes the system of payment changed in order that more sick Hawaiians will come in for treatment, the hospital being established primarily for Hawaiians. Under the present circumstances, when red tape has to be unbound, the Hawaiians do not apply for admission.

The Star denies that there is any dispute between the board of supervisors and the trustees of the Queen's Hospital. Perhaps not. The fact that the hospital trustees want a readjustment of the manner of payment and the board is considering withdrawing its county patronage from the Queen's and turning it over to the Palama Hospital may not be a dispute. It is only a question of terms.

Link McCandless is said to have made a declaration on the prohibition question, but he wandered into the middle of his fifty thousand acres to do it and no one heard except a mynah bird. His public declaration on the subject is slated to come off on July 27 next.

Our Socialist friends, having called the police a set of brutes, the Russians neat and cleanly people, the arrest of the Iwilei leaders an act of lawlessness and The Advertiser a liar, have qualified for the Calf pen, both in their choice of language and in the quality of their English.

Mr. Roosevelt's idea that there should be peace, even if the powers have to go to war to have it, is surely enough to keep the European war lords busy for some time.

Johnny Wilson wants to keep some of his road oil for the troubled waters, especially when Quinn starts wading his way.

One hundred and fifty millions for pensions this year. Certainly, war is hell.

Rosebank Here at Last. After an extremely long voyage, lasting from February 17 until yesterday afternoon, the British collier Rosebank arrived from Norfolk with 4729 tons of coal. Heavy northeast winds retarded the passage of the steamer from the South American coast. In addition she made three stops en route from the Virginian port. The Rosebank is commanded by Capt. T. English, the first mate being J. B. four-thirty on February 17 and arrived at Trinidad on February 27, coaled and proceeded the next day. She anchored in Possession Bay, at Cape Virgin, on March 28, and arrived at Punta Arenas the following day. The Rosebank left Punta Arenas that night and arrived at Coronel on April 4. That port was left on April 16. The Rosebank is commanded by Capt. T. English, the first mate being J. B.

ROOSEVELT WOULD GO TO WAR

(Continued from Page One.) reasonably content so long as we do actually make some progress in the right direction.

As Practical Man.

"Now, having freely admitted the limitations to our work, and the qualifications to be borne in mind, I feel that I have the right to have my words taken seriously when I point out where, in my judgment, great advance can be made in the cause of international peace. I speak as a practical man, and whatever I now advocate I actually tried to do when I was for the time being the head of a great nation, and keenly jealous of its honor and interest. I ask other nations to do only what I should be glad to see my own nation do.

"The advance can be made along several lines. First of all there are treaties of arbitration. There are, of course, states so backward that a civilized community ought not to enter into an arbitration treaty with them, at least until we have gone much further than at present in securing some kind of international police action. But all really civilized communities should have effective arbitration treaties among themselves. I believe that these treaties can cover almost all questions liable to arise between such nations, if they are drawn with the explicit agreement that each contracting party will respect the other's territory and its absolute sovereignty within that territory, and the equally explicit agreement that (aside from the very rare cases where the nation's honor is vitally concerned) all other possible subjects of controversy will be submitted to arbitration. Such a treaty would insure peace unless one party deliberately violated it. Of course, as yet there is no adequate safeguard against such deliberate violation, but the establishment of a sufficient number of these treaties would go a long way toward creating a world opinion which would finally find expression in the provision of methods to forbid or punish any such violation.

Magna Charta for Nations.

"Secondly, there is the further development of the Hague Tribunal, of the work of the conferences and courts at The Hague. It has been well said that the first Hague Conference framed a Magna Charta for the nations; it set before us an ideal which has already to some extent been realized, and towards the full realization of which we can all steadily strive. The second Conference made further progress; the third should do yet more. Meanwhile the American government has more than once tentatively suggested methods for completing the Court of Arbitral Justice, constituted at the second Hague Conference, and for rendering it effective. It is earnestly to be hoped that the various governments of Europe, working with those of America and of Asia, will set themselves seriously to the task of devising some method which shall accomplish this result. If I may venture the suggestion, it would be well for the statesmen of the world, in planning for the erection of this world court, to study what has been done in the United States by the Supreme Court. I can not help thinking that the constitution of the United States, notably in the establishment of the Supreme Court and in the methods adopted for securing peace and good relations among and between the different States, offers certain valuable analogies to what should be striven for in order to secure, through the Hague courts and conferences, a species of world federation for international peace and justice. There are, of course, fundamental differences between what the United States constitution does and what we should even attempt at this time to secure at The

Hague; but the methods adopted in the American constitution to prevent hostilities between the States and to secure the supremacy of the federal court in certain classes of cases are well worth the study of those who seek at The Hague to obtain the same results on a world scale.

"In the third place, something should be done as soon as possible to check the growth of armament, especially naval armaments, by international agreement. No one power could or should act by itself; for it is eminently undesirable, from the standpoint of the peace of righteousness, that a power which really does believe in peace should place itself at the mercy of some rival which may at bottom have no such belief and no intention of acting on it. But, granted sincerity of purpose, the great powers of the world should find no insurmountable difficulty in reaching an agreement which would put an end to the present costly and growing extravagance of expenditure on naval armaments. An agreement merely to limit the size of ships would have been very useful a few years ago, and would still be of use; but the agreement should go much further.

Enforce Peace by Force.

"Finally, it would be a master stroke if those great powers honestly bent on peace would form a league of peace, not only to keep the peace among themselves, but to prevent, by force if necessary, its being broken by others. The supreme difficulty in connection with developing the peace work of The Hague arises from the lack of any executive power, of any police power to enforce the decrees of the court. In any community of any size the authority of the courts rests upon actual or potential force; on the existence of a police, or on the knowledge that the able-bodied men of the country are both ready and willing to see that the decrees of judicial and legislative bodies are put into effect. In new and wild communities where there is violence, an honest man must protect himself; and until other means of securing his safety are devised, it is both foolish and wicked to persuade him to surrender his arms while the men who are dangerous to the community retain theirs. He should not renounce the right to protect himself by his own efforts until the community is so organized that it can effectively relieve the individual of the duty of putting down violence. So it is with nations. Each nation must keep well prepared to defend itself until the establishment of some form of international police power, competent and willing to prevent violence as between nations. As things are now, such power to command peace throughout the world could best be assured by some combination between those great nations which sincerely desire peace and have no thought themselves of committing aggressions. The combination might at first be only to secure peace within certain definite limits and certain definite conditions; but the ruler of statesman who should bring about such a combination would have earned his place in history for all time and his title to the gratitude of all mankind."

MAUI "DRYS" TO POLL SILENT VOTE

(Continued from Page One.)

drink are members of the "missionary" churches. He says those who don't drink are Roman Catholics, Mormons, Episcopalians or Christian Scientists.

Asked what this, even if were all true, had to do with the question to be submitted in July, Coelho launched again into a recital of the missionaries and a prediction that prohibition would do no good. Coelho is one of the Hawaiians who doesn't drink. He is, however, apparently preparing to come out against the prohibition resolution to be submitted in July.

One argument made in favor of the "dry" side is that the Baldwin interests are generally understood to be in favor of it. Some say that Maui is a sort of small monarchy, with H. P. Baldwin for a king. But these same people predict the election of Coelho, and that is far from what Baldwin would bring about if he could help it. "Several days ago," said still another noted politician of the island—none are willing to be quoted by name—"I was present when half a dozen men were discussing the plebiscite. All of them are men who drink more or less. Every one of them expressed his intention to vote for prohibition. They had the impression that it was the best thing for the country. They will make no campaign, express no opinions, but will go quietly to the polls and register a vote for the "dry" side.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following transactions were reported yesterday on the stock exchange:

- Waialua—15 @ 133. Kahuku—50 @ 33. Pioneer—25 @ 217. Hawaiian Agricultural—10, 83 @ 225. Haiku—10 @ 150. Brewery—50, 50 @ 12.50; 10, 10 @ 13; 5, 5 @ 12.25; 5, 5, 5 @ 12.125. The following dividends were paid yesterday: Hawaiian Commercial, 25 cents a share; homes, 50 cents a share; Honolulu, one dollar a share.

BALLINGER ADMITS REVERSING PINCHOT

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, who was on the stand today, testified that he had reversed Pinchot's forestry policy. He denied the statements made by ex-Secretary Garfield that he had ordered the restoration of the lands in such a manner as not to attract public attention. Ballinger also stated that he had ordered the reclamation service to recommend restoration of lands suitable for power sites.

TURKS DEFEATED

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4.—Albanians have occupied the town of Diakova. The Turkish forces suffered heavy loss.

SKIN BEAUTY CUTICURA SOAP. In the treatment of affections of the skin and scalp, which torture, disfigure, itch, burn, scale and destroy the hair, as well as for preserving and purifying the complexion, hands and hair. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are well-nigh infallible.

MILLS GRINDING ABOUT CRIST

Juries in the Federal Court Fail to Find Any Guilty Defendants.

There was no trial in the United States district court yesterday, for the reason that the defendant, a Chinese accused of having in his possession smuggled opium, was not ready for trial. His bondsman, another Chinese, came into court and stated that he had got his dates mixed and thought the trial was not to come off until today, and consequently the witnesses were scattered from Dan to Beerseba. He wanted a continuance, and it was granted, although all the jurymen had been ordered to appear in court yesterday morning and each, therefore, drew down three dollars for his services. The total cost to the United States for the continuance amounts to about \$100.

Since the petit jury first came together for the April term of court, on April 13, five cases have been tried with four acquittals and one mistrial. One federal jurymen explained the situation yesterday in about the following words:

"We are called into court—at three dollars a day each—and the assistant district attorney addresses us, telling a tale about some Chin who has been seen pouring opium out of one tin into another, and he tells us a story that makes us think that the defendant ought to be hanged, or at least sent to jail for about forty years. And then, after most of the jurymen have been secured, the government puts on its witnesses and they don't prove anything. Then the jury goes into the juryroom and smokes a cigar and somebody says: 'There's nothing against that poor devil,' and we take about one vote and acquit him. I think half the cases brought before the federal jury ought never to be tried."

CAUSTIC COMMENT ON KAUAI POLICE

The Waimea correspondent of the Garden Island writes as follows:

Within the past few months, two very successful raids have been made on a certain gambling house in upper Hawaii. Following the first raid, came considerable comment on the change in police administration and we had nearly persuaded ourselves to think perhaps a change would be an improvement on the incumbents, when raid number two was pulled off. This raid, too, was all right as far as it went; but to anything but an amateur mind, it certainly can not be considered very seriously, and gives the public no assurance of a greater degree of safety if the law were in the hands of these directly in charge of the raid other than we enjoy at the hands of the present force. The raid showed no organization whatever, but instead very strong indication of a tell-tale, disgruntled Chinaman. To show cause for saying there was no organization led us say that at the very time this raid was made, two more games—long much longer than the one in question—were running full blast, within a mile or so from where the raiding took place, either as easy of access as the above place, yet no effort was made to make a grand sweep all at the same time.

Surely it was not for lack of information as to the location of these places, for every child, old enough to understand the subject could have directed them to either place. In fact one of these places is so prominently situated as to make it necessary for one passing through the very center of our village to turn his head directly away from it in order to avoid seeing it. When traveling salesman, in making regular business calls, are able to step right into where the games are running, we can not help asking, "What's the matter with the police?"

The community appreciates the work of those concerned in these two raids, but we would urge our neighbor from over the ridge to be more generalistic in the future raids, thereby assuring himself of the prestige he seeks and which, at this time, seems most desirable.

WITNESS IS SICK.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The serious illness of Witness Parr will possibly delay the prosecution of Secretary Helke of the sugar trust, who is up for trial for alleged fraud in connection with the American Sugar Refining Company.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among them—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of **THERAPION**.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the continental hospitals by Bismarck, Kaiser, Joffre, Vespasi, Malmassene, the well-known Chassagnac, and, indeed, by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Koss, by whom it was first made, and which is uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy. It is a powerful agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famous physician's) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—such a remedy could have been discovered—of transmitting the latest methods into good is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to overcome the failing energies of the confirmed case, in the one case, and in the other so effectively, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their various forms, and to leave no trace behind. Such is **THERAPION**.

Therapion may now be had in tasteless form.

VAN GIESON AT LAST WINS OUT

Supreme Court Decides in His Favor and Against J. Alfred Magoon.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)
By an opinion handed down by the supreme court yesterday afternoon, Henry Van Gieson wins his long-contested case against J. Alfred Magoon. The opinion is written by Chief Justice Hartwell, but Justice Perry and Justice De Bolt each wrote opinions of their own, because of the fact that, while they agreed with the chief justice on the main point involved, they did not agree in certain particulars, especially in regard to the reasonableness of the attorney's fees.

The substance of the opinion is that, while Van Gieson wins his suit in the main, Lorrin Andrews, his attorney, must submit proofs of the reasonableness of the attorney's fees involved. To do so he must introduce expert testimony by putting lawyers on the stand.

Van Gieson sued Magoon for \$626.07 expended by the plaintiff for costs and attorney's fees in the appeal to the United States Supreme Court from a decree in the territorial supreme court in a suit in equity brought against him by a man named Maile to obtain a reconveyance of certain land that the plaintiff had bought at an execution sale. Magoon represented Van Gieson, an agreement being entered into between them that Magoon, in consideration of Van Gieson's conveying to him a portion of the land, should defend the suit to the court of last resort and pay the costs.

Magoon carried the case only to the supreme court of the Territory, where he lost, and he refused to carry it to the supreme court of the United States. The plaintiff engaged another attorney and paid out the amount later sued for. He lost in the United States Supreme Court, but brought suit in the local courts against Magoon for the amount of money he had expended in carrying the case up.

Notwithstanding the fact that he had himself entered into the agreement, Magoon submitted that the agreement was void for champerty. The court, however, fails to sustain this objection. Chief Justice Hartwell says: "Taking into consideration, then, the object of the agreement and its provisions, we think that it required Magoon to conduct Van Gieson's appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States and to pay all the costs of court."

Magoon, it seems, advised Van Gieson to compromise, which Van Gieson refused to do. The court says: "The duty of any attorney to carry out an agreement to defend a case is not discharged because his advice to compromise is not taken."

Van Gieson paid \$300 for attorney's services, and regarding this point the court says: "Unless the sums paid for attorney fees, amounting to \$300, shall be remitted by the plaintiff within five days, a new trial is granted. The exceptions relating to the fees are sustained."

Justice Perry concurs in the opinion but states his reasons more at length. Justice De Bolt says: "With regard to the validity of the agreement and the attorney's fees, I adopt the reasoning of Mr. Justice Perry. In all other respects I concur in the opinion of the chief justice."

KEEP IT HANDY.

Immediate relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. Get a bottle and be prepared for sudden attacks. It never fails to give relief. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

AUTO PART THIEVES ARE VERY ACTIVE

Owners Have Lost Lamps, Tires and Such Lately to Tune of About \$2000.

Thieves are making hay with automobile extras, and automobile owners are reporting almost daily the loss of lamps, extra tires and other parts of their machines. The most recent losses in the Makiki district are reported from E. D. Tenney's place, where two valuable lamps were taken on Tuesday night.

Auto drivers and owners are big losers by these thefts, particularly as tires cost from \$50 to \$80, lamps \$30 a pair, pilot lamps \$12, and so on. Some of them estimate that the thefts to date will aggregate a total of about \$2000, and believe that the stuff is being shipped to a fence on the Coast. They assert also that the thief, or local "fence," is an auto expert and knows his business sufficiently to take what are valuable parts. That a "fence" exists on the Coast is beyond, as none of the stuff has been offered for sale here.

The stolen stuff can not be offered for sale locally, as it could easily be identified. Tires are numbered at the factories; the number is recorded by the wholesaler, and the retailer keeps the number with the name of the buyer when he disposes of them. Tires are sold on a guaranty of being able to stand so much travel, and if they do not stand the test they are turned back. The tire number is looked up and the history of the tire is thus known from the time it leaves the factory.

Some of the auto men say they have a hunch as to the identity of the local "fence." They are watching certain shipments to the Coast which are believed to contain a large amount of the stolen gear.

WOOLLEY OPENS ANTSALOON FIGHT

(Continued from Page One.)

terpreter. Several vocal selections were rendered by the boys' glee club of the Kamehameha Schools, the boys having volunteered their services for the occasion.

At the close of his address Mr. Woolley was forced to hold an informal reception on the platform, many of his friends and admirers who had not seen him since his return from Washington taking advantage of the opportunity to extend their felicitations.

Mr. Woolley's speech follows in full: **WOOLLEY'S ADDRESS.**

As to the merits of the case now submitted by congress to the voters of this Territory, I have in the present address but little to say more to say than this: that we who support the prohibition side make no fight on any individual, impugn no man's motives, deny no man's right to hold and advocate his own opinion, wish no man ill, belittle no man's possible loss; but with all the strength we have and all the reserve power to be released in the white-hot moments of the contest, we wage relentless and interminable war against the meanest thing that ever stole or hired the livery of legitimate business in which to serve the devil of idleness, poverty, cruelty, insanity, vice and crime.

I have often advised public audiences in these Islands, that we who have taken up the peaceful arms of democratic citizenship against the liquor traffic have no warrant to abuse our fellow citizen who engages in it, or patronize it; for both seller and customer alike are victims of an age-long blunder in public policy, that has recognized, patronized and legitimized a trade that was and is intrinsically, inoperably and incorrigibly a crime against civilization.

This statement is peculiarly pertinent to the case of the liquor dealer. The organization of society is always a matter of leadership, and in the early years of human progress, leadership was based on force. The strong became the rich; and money won the mastery of mankind. The new world left the law of force behind, but clung to money as the mainspring of its development. The overwhelming wealth of virgin resources and opportunities sharpened the accent over property; and American history, with all the collateral glories of it, became the story of easy fortunes for capacity and industry, without capital. The strong, the self-controlled, the thrifty, could withstand the lure and the poison of alcohol, while the weak, the self-indulgent and the negligent were submerged, but without any diminution of their fecundity. Thus there came to be an enormous clientele of liquor buyers—victims and slaves of the alcoholic environment, branded and fore-damned by the heredity of failure; and over against these, a small, stout, shrewd, indomitable society of liquor dealers, victims too, victims of the head-turning, heart-hardening, soul-withering fever of easy money and easy power in the negotiation of improvident, weakenings and corruptibles.

But a new great light is rising on the vision of the world. Moneyism is now going to the scrap-heap of a past age, from which millions of spiritual pilgrims are pushing off into the great potent, fascinating deep of human brotherhood. There is a new star in the sky of American aspiration, and it stands over the cradle of manhood, while the voices of the angels of the twentieth century repeat the new but ancient chorus: "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth and good will toward men!"

The issue we are now to try is not upon the punishment of anybody, nor upon the reprobation of our own past, but simply this: Shall we change from a bad policy to a better one, fall in with the spirit of the new time, and stand straight and strong, for a better chance for manhood, womanhood and childhood. We attack the house fly by prohibiting the dung hill. We exterminate the mosquitoes by prohibiting the marshes. We stamp out the bubonic plague by prohibiting the rat harbors. We abolish typhoid by prohibiting foul reservoirs. We abolish tuberculosis by prohibiting filthy streets and dark tenements, and upon precisely the same reasoning shall prohibit the saloon—the dung hill, the miasmatic bog, the rat hole, the foul spring, the open cesspool of society. Thanks to the congress and President of the United States, we now take up this problem in this Territory.

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in;" to bind up the deepest wound in the bosom of Hawaii and give a better chance of health and happiness and hope to all the people.

No Apology.

It is not my purpose in this address to offer any apology for my own part in the events now coming to a head. Many a man might have managed the rather delicate matter better; but I did the best I know how, and I apologize to nobody. I came to these Islands for love of them; I have been absolutely loyal to them; I have played my hand face up on the table, and it will win because it is a winner. I have said, and say now, that the common people of Hawaii are no match for the liquor politicians in a game of strategy. It is absolutely true. It is true in the State of New York or Illinois or Ohio or California. But I have said also, and say now, that in a fair trial of an issue of righteousness and Jersey, untried and wire-pulling, the common people will sweep the board. That too is absolutely true. What we have done here is to go around the liquor dealers' association, its money and its servants, and get from congress an order on the Governor to give the people a fair and equal chance to say their say on the greatest of moral, economic and political questions, unvexed, unhindered and unencumbered. If to work for that is to be a traitor to you, I am guilty—and I would be ashamed to be innocent.

We are simply going to have a fair fight against the most truculent bully

that ever swaggered in the streets and used foul tactics to get a decision. It will be a fair fight on our side; it will be foul and crooked from start to finish on the other. In all the hearings before congressional committees not one word of manly, open defense of the liquor trade was spoken by man or woman. On the floor of the senate, when the joint resolution came up for passage, no man lifted his voice for the saloon. On the floor of the house no plea of justice or mercy for the trade was heard. In the subcommittee that went from here to Washington from the chamber of commerce and the bar association no syllable spoke well of the liquor traffic.

Woolley Not on Trial.

And now we have the same strange thing. A great business is on trial for its life. It has unlimited money. It has eloquent and learned men in its employ. And what defense does it put up? Simply that I have spoken disrespectfully of the native voters. I never did it, my whole life in this Territory refutes the charge. But what if I did speak indiscreetly? What if I made forty bad breaks in Washington or here? I am not in the prisoner's dock. The question is simply this: "Shall the legislature to be elected in November, 1910, be requested to pass at its first regular session a law prohibiting the manufacture or sale within the Territory of intoxicating, spirituous, vinous and malt liquors except for medicinal and scientific purposes?" There is the issue framed by congress. It means what it says, absolutely prohibition of the beverage liquor trade, for white, brown, black, yellow, rich, poor, good, bad and indifferent.

Can Not Be Fooled.

The Liquor Dealers' Association appears to think it can flim-flam the Hawaiian voter by changing the question to this: "Shall John G. Woolley be censured for trying too hard to abolish the liquor trade in the Islands?" I may be guilty of something. But I never intimated anywhere that I knew of one voter in the Territory who was so big a fool as to be fooled that way.

What else does the liquor traffic say in its own defense? Just this, that we propose to cut off the poor man's drink and leave the rich man's liquor free. That is a lie, told knowingly. The whole subject is left to the Hawaiian people to say what they wish, and see that their will is carried out. But if they issue the order for prohibition, it must be prohibition, absolutely without respect of persons.

We shall thrash the liquor soldiers, in this fight, but we shall have to shoot them in the back as they run. They will not line up and make an argument commending the business on its merits. They will have no whisky songs to sing in the campaign. There will be no brewers' poetry for little children to recite. There will be no parade of that business, its products and its advocates in the streets.

Do you men want the business abolished in these Islands? That is the question congress puts to you. The liquor trade does not meet it and will not meet it. But in a voice that is something between a hiss and a whisper, asks Can you be fooled? Can you be snared? Can you be bought? Now make your answer. It is up to you.

History of Fight.

I propose to give an account of the work of the antisaloon league in the promotion of federal action in aid of better conditions as to life, liberty and prosperity in this far, fair outpost of the Union.

At the close of the last session of the legislature it was plain, even to superficial students of the situation, that although prohibitory sentiment was increasing rapidly, the outlook for decisive action was not encouraging. Many, even of radical enemies of the saloon, were timid, lest by drastic action we might bring about a worse condition, if that were possible. The liquor dealers shared this fear from their standpoint also. But both sides were hopeful of the June meetings of the license commissioners.

In the antisaloon league the sentiment was divided, but the weight of opinion was in favor of being content, for the present, with even very moderate progress in the right direction. Nothing revolutionary was demanded or expected. But we did hope for some clear action of the commissioners indicating, and in effect announcing, that they recognized the spirit of the times, which required that the beverage liquor traffic be firmly and materially curtailed, if not entirely and immediately suppressed.

The meetings of the commissioners discovered no such recognition. Not that there was any bias in favor of the liquor trade. There was not even a suspicion of such a thing. Valid petitions of protest against individual applications for licenses and valid complaints against the conduct of certain establishments were hospitably received and fairly dealt with. A bad saloon was closed at Kaunakakai, putting Molokai with Nihoa and Kahoolawe into the column of prohibited areas. But the internal policy of the commissioners was to maintain the status quo and keep the burden of proof and of effort upon those who would reduce the number of the drink shops.

This is not said in criticism of the commissioners. The law contemplated that they should be conservative men, although it clearly authorized them to take notice on their own official initiative of the evil tendency of the liquor trade and the growth of prohibitory sentiment. And I think there is no doubt at all that if they had summarily made a flat reduction of fifty per cent the action would have met with instant public approbation.

The board stood sturdily for decent regulation, apparently oblivious of the fact, overwhelmingly established, that while the prohibitory policy presents serious difficulties of enforcement, a liberal license policy, with regulation, is simply surrender to the saloon. It is conceivable that, in the city of Honolulu, two or three or four saloons might be regulated. But half a hundred, representing in management almost as many types of bad character, form a conundrum which has never yet been answered.

Bill Came Unasked.

Meanwhile the swelling insolence of the brewery and liquor dealers of the baser sort, drove us to the conviction that the conditions ought to be reported at Washington. The Johnson bill, without our procurement, and without our knowledge had been introduced in

the United States senate. We believed we could secure the passage of the bill, in congress, or failing of that, secure a submission of the question to the people of the Territory.

Accordingly, the executive committee of the antisaloon league directed me to proceed to the mainland in pursuit of two chief purposes: First, to enlist the national order of Good Templars in the establishment of a fire of total abstinence lodges throughout these Islands. Second, to promote the passage of the Johnson bill then pending in the United States senate, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks in this Territory.

The first of these purposes has been accomplished. The leaders of the great worldwide society of Good Templars met my overtures with the most prompt and cordial hospitality, and they propose to put organizers at work here to found social centers at convenient points where music, instruction, debate and social pleasure shall unite in aid of personal abstinence and the enforcement of law.

Congress Receptive.

Arriving in Washington, I found both houses of congress in a receptive mood to my message. But Senator Johnson had died, leaving the bill that he had introduced, without a sponsor. I discovered promptly that a bill in congress, to be successful, needs a live member to push it. After addressing the senate committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico in the interest of the Johnson bill and finding it very sympathetic, I canvassed the situation carefully and fixed upon Senator Curtis of Kansas, a "regular" Republican, a convinced prohibitionist, strongly interested in the native races, by blood, reason and experience, eloquent, energetic and popular, and asked him to introduce a substitute for the Johnson bill. He did so, gladly, and pledged his best endeavor to secure its passage. The committee accepted the substitute and voted to report it favorably.

Then we struck a snag. Prince Kalaianoa, the Delegate, induced the senate committee to grant a rehearing at which he strongly opposed the Curtis bill as a violation of the principle of Home Rule. He was at all stages of the contention entirely friendly to the doctrine of prohibition, but very jealous of the popular prerogative. His argument with that of Mr. McClellan, strongly supported by sundry civic bodies in Honolulu, was very influential with the committee.

Delegates' Argument.

If the protests of the chamber of commerce and the bar association of this city carry in spirit any opposition to prohibition they were very skillfully framed, for they urged nothing but the principle of local self-government. The committee appealed to me to concede the point and submit the question to the popular decision. I have no means of knowing what the decision would have been if I had refused. But as it seemed to me I was beaten in the argument, and, more than that, I was conscious of the merit of the Delegate's position, and I had all along had in contemplation the securing of a plebiscite in the event of failure on the original proposition. I therefore entered into a stipulation, of record in the committee, that if the Prince would then and there agree to stand with me in the house and in the plebiscite I would agree to a joint resolution submitting the matter to the people. The stipulation was made, and the Prince has kept his part of it loyally and perfectly to this time.

It is my judgment that the action of congress is better than what we sought at its hands. With full power to order a prohibitory policy for the Territory, congress has acted with the sincerest courtesy toward the people; and the great vital question of advanced citizenship is put into the hands of the Hawaiian voters. I do not predict the outcome; but we shall have a great campaign of instruction and inspiration, and when it is over, if the liquor traffic is left unscathed, to continue its demoralizing, deadly, shameful work in the Territory, the responsibility will be left in no manner of doubt, and the licensing boards will have definite information as to the condition of the public sentiment. If we carry the election, as I am bound to hope we shall, the legislature will realize that it must obey the popular mandate, and the executive officers will be encouraged and strengthened to enforce the law, new visions of duty and chivalry will open to the self-indulgent rich and strong, new sense of opportunity and power will inspire the home, the church and the school, and a higher, brighter epoch will dawn upon the Paradise of the Pacific.

Congress Watching.

Not only so; but our victory will carry meanings very much wider than the boundaries of the Territory. The congress of the United States has ordered this election. I am not agra to say that congress desires these Islands to become antisaloon Territory. There was not a dissenting vote in the senate and after a hot debate in the house, the senate action was ratified by a vote of about three to one. But for the entrance of the home rule issue, the Curtis bill would have passed, by approximately the same vote. There will be disappointments and difficulties when the territorial constabulary comes to enforce the new law. These will arise in large part from the unsatisfactory condition of the federal internal revenue laws, and the federal regulations of interstate commerce. The clear outlines of these wrongs, as this Territory will exhibit them, will compel congressional attention and action, for the benefit of all the prohibitory States, and still further crystallize the national sentiment against the meanest business in the world.

Those who anticipate a hard fight in this election do not reckon wildly. Those who fear grave difficulties in the future have good ground for their fears. But this problem has to be met and solved with courage, with conscience, with charity. The liquor business is against the spirit of the age. It must be stamped out. It will be stamped out. It is right that we win this election. It is right that we take up the burdens our success imposes. Let us have no caviling nor whining. Let us believe in God and in each other and go in to win.

Eyes of Nation On Us.

I am not making an argument here. But I remind you that the eyes of the Nation are watching this election. Let the news go on the wire on the twenty-sixth of July that this Territory has declared for prohibition by a decisive majority and year promotion committee will be busier than it has been in

its whole history, not sending out advertising matter about the Islands, trying to get attention to them, but answering the letters of sober, high-class men who seek delightful surroundings, where sweet, clean homes can be set up unspattered by the filth of the saloon. At the same time, the loafer and adventurer will seek new fields, and strike out of their cheap and nasty calendar the word "Hawaii." Instead of skilled mechanics and small farmers leaving for the mainland, we shall have an exodus of barkeepers and gamblers and pawbrokers.

My last word in this connection is to the Christian men, whose veins carry missionary blood, and whose lives are set to missionary ideals. This is the most dramatic point in missionary history, and this election is the greatest opportunity this missionary field has ever known. I would not affront your intelligence by arguing that the drink has been the undoing of the best work of your fathers and your churches. You know it is so. You know the case is worse tonight than ever in the sixty years of Christian labor here. I simply prophesy that an overwhelming victory in this fight will start a wave of Christian faith and life in these Islands such as even the fathers never dreamed of, for it will be a revival among intelligent, patriotic, independent citizens, focused upon advanced cases of the great commandment, "Thou shalt not steal." The liquor traffic is organized robbery. "Thou shalt not kill." The liquor traffic is organized manslaughter. For God's sake, stop doubting yourselves and disparaging your converts and play the man.

I have heard of the criticism that congress has abandoned us to our own legislature. Such criticism does not bear the marks of careful thinking. It is utterly unfair to the territorial house of representatives and carries a suggestion of popular impotency that is unsupported by any facts that are known to me. The congress has simply submitted our case to ourselves, with an order that we proceed to try it. It is true that in the absence of an authoritative expression of the popular will directly on the question, there was little hope of securing a prohibitory law because of the ability of the liquor interests to control the senate. But it is unthinkable that the formal, solemn voice of the people will be ignored by the legislature, and I dare to promise that, if such a thing were to happen, congress would pass an equivalent of the Curtis bill at the next session.

I have heard also the criticism that in the senate the joint resolution was amended so that the vote of the people might "request" the legislature, instead of "direct" it. This verbal change was made to meet the objection of one senator, who feared that the use of the word "direct" would commit congress to the principle of the initiative and referendum. We were of the opinion, and were advised by members of the senate committee, that the Bryan amendment in no wise weakened the joint resolution. The request of the sovereign is a command.

Unjust to Legislature.

It has been predicted that the territorial executives will refuse or be unable to enforce the law. The prediction does injustice to the officers and confuses a flabbiness of citizenship, that does not exist. If we carry the Islands for prohibition by an emphatic majority, it will be an entirely new atmosphere in which executive officers take up their duties. It is certainly true that federal enforcement is more thorough as a rule than state or territorial enforcement. But the abrogation of home rule, against the protest of the Prince would have given the liquor men a splendid working pretext to deceive and inflame the popular mind, and make even federal enforcement difficult while greatly diminishing the educational value of the law. If the voters wish this law, they will wish it enforced, and it will be enforced—not perfectly of course, any more than the laws against larceny, and assault, are enforced perfectly.

Kuhio to Be Here.

The date of the election has come in for criticism on the ground that many of our friends will be absent. The objection is valid in a way. But the absentees will not be very many and the number will include enemies as well as friends of the measure. The Prince and Princess will be here, not to vote but to help. The Hawaiian men will not go away for the summer. The question will be disposed of before the November election, and the moral effect of it will profoundly affect the personnel of the next legislature.

Suffrage Question.

We have been censured, I am told, for not insisting on a vote for women in the plebiscite. I can only speak for myself as to that, although I am quite sure the Prince and Mr. McClellan fully coincide. I strongly desired and urged a vote for women, but was emphatically warned by our friends in both houses of congress that such a clause would imperil the joint resolution. We seriously considered a separate bill to follow the passage of the resolution. But there was no hope of getting it out of the way and the necessary registration in pursuance of it in time. I lay no claim to unusual knowledge of the workings of a woman's mind or will, but I reckon that we shall have the best womanhood of Hawaii solidly with us in incalculable and irresistible activities in this campaign.

If we do not carry the vote of Hawaii men, it will be a confession that they desire the continued desolation of the liquor traffic, or a confession that they consider themselves incapable to cope with it, although backed by the law and the moral support of the federal government. That is incredible.

Honolulu Fight Center.

My own judgment is that if there is a weak place in our line of attack it is the whites on the Island of Oahu. The liquor trade is here in force. It will spend money lavishly. It will be reinforced with unlimited cash from the liquor trade on the mainland. Our great fight is right in this city. We must carry this island. We can. We will.

So now we enter upon the greatest campaign in Hawaiian history. The issue is perfectly clear. The lines are plainly drawn. The women are on our side. The churches are for us. The schools teach our doctrines. The homes of Hawaii back us to win. Congress is for us. Against us are only the guerrillas of evil and timidity, and best of all, God is with us.

SIDELIGHTS

READ THE SIGNS.

Honolulu has enough educational institutions to provide all its inhabitants sufficient learning to make a native of Boston, in the use of the English language, look like a first-grade schoolboy. But when it comes down to the practical use of that education in the making of signs, a careful investigation will show that the money expended has to a great extent been wasted.

Signs is an old subject, but always new. In Honolulu it has been often exploited, but never exhausted. I took a trip down Palama way on Thursday, in search of a store where it was told me homemade macaroni of first-class quality could be found. On my return I walked part of the way, and had my attention attracted to a few curious statements employed for the purpose of attracting the attention of the public to the business being carried on by the occupants of the building in the front of which the announcements appeared.

One man, probably an oriental, evidently intended giving notice that peanuts can be purchased by the paper bag or sugar sack. But either his paint or his knowledge of plurals was shy, for he cut out an "s," with the result that the information afforded you by the sign is: "Roast Peanut, wholesale and retail," may be procured.

The man immediately next to him was liberal in provision for cheap lodging, paint and conception of the use of the apostrophe, for he proclaimed as follows: "Tai Loy Lodging House 15c—25c—one night's." The translation thereof can not be given by me, for it was written on the signboard in Chinese characters.

If your head is of a peculiar shape, and you need to have a tailor made capeau, an anti-Russian gentlemen by the name of G. Shingawa proclaims in large black letters "Straw Hat Make," and the artist accompanies his somewhat vague claim of the accomplishments of his employer by a painting of a hat intended to look like straw and fashionable, and as lifelike as anything Jamie Wilder ever put on canvas.

And, just before I reached the Nuuanu Stream, I struck a notice, hung up before a modest looking store, which even yet is as inexplicable to me as the recruiting of Russian "laborers." It was spelled correctly, and evidently constructed by a professional painter. But while he who ran might likewise read, I doubt very much whether he could understand. It said: "W. Shingawa, Tinsmiths, Umbrella Repairing, Etc." "Tinsmiths" was all right, although I could not quite understand how one individual could boast of being more than one. "Umbrella Repairing" was also all right. But the "Etc." bothered me, and when I got home I looked it up in my son's Funk & Wagnall's Standard Dictionary. Here is what these learned gentlemen say it means: "And all other things, or the rest; and so forth: used to indicate others of a kind, class, or the like, to be easily inferred from those already specified."

And if a miracle happens, and a Jap tells the truth, and the dictionary may be relied on, anything in the tin line may be manufactured to order, and repairs, even including those necessary for political fences, will be promptly attended to.

Y. Yamawaki declares he is a "shoe maker," omitting any connection between the last four letters of his name and his chosen profession.

The Chinese permit not the Japs to get the better of them in versatility of occupation or originality of expression. Mr. Ling Kee hired a sign man to help him out in selling merchandise, and the result of their joint efforts may be read by you any time. It is: "Smoke Tobacco and Cold Drink."

The Chinese concern, evidently unable to afford assisting Tom Sharp in paying his assistants and Advertiser bills, has utilized the dust on its plate glass window by cleaning part of it off each day in such a manner as to yield the information to the passer-by that a bakery is being conducted inside.

I sometime since endeavored to establish a puzzle department, but our morning literary visitor would have none of it. Had my request been granted I should have pronounced the following for solution: "G. Hukuda and H. Inikam, Watch, Maker Gold or Silver. Something." The sign quits there and then, without explanation as to how much it costs to watch, or to have gold or silver made, or what "Something" is.

And there were other queer signs too numerous to mention. At the dinner table I informed my provider of some of the discoveries I had made. He looked up for a moment from a composite consumption of soup and the Bulletin, and remarked that sometimes white people made as bad breaks, and that any day, on Queen street, might be observed a sign, some thirty feet long, stating in letters at least two feet deep and several inches thick, "Monument for Cheap Sale." Probably he told the truth, although he does not always do so. However, I subsided, and he resumed his wooing of physical and mental indignation.

ORIENTAL EDUCATION.

Has it ever occurred to you that the Japs and the Chinese pay at least as much attention to the education of their children as do any other race? Indeed, insofar as the Japs are concerned, I believe the expression could be made stronger.

I don't know what Doctor Clark's statistics will show as to percentages of nationalities attending our public schools, and percentages of illiteracy, and percentages of truancy and other percentages which congress in its wisdom hath decreed shall be figured out and put nicely together and printed for our edification. Perhaps he will not give them correctly. The liberty loving Russians have instilled a new spirit in the people, and a growing tendency can be observed to resent the inquisitorial powers sought to be exercised by government officials. Even a white citizen, dignified by the term "prominent," appears to have become a Vasilief convert, and figuratively slapped Uncle Sam in the face and pulled his whiskers by curtly informing him that his request for copy along statistical lines was extremely impertinent. It may be that the glorious example set will spread to the orientals, and the enumerators, in their rounds to Chinatown and Japanese camps, will be informed that Hawaii's temperature is too cool for their constitutions, and that a warmer climate should forthwith be sought.

But if the good Doctor gets anywhere near the facts, he will be able to tell us that few of the brown and yellow boys are found on the streets, and few are hoodlums. They haven't time to be. The father and mother avail themselves of the public school system and almost invariably see to it that their youngsters attend. And when the hour of adjournment has arrived, and school lets out, many of their progeny still continue their pursuit of knowledge by attending institutions where their own language is taught; and the balance of the afternoon is thus consumed. I don't know whether the superintendent of public education and his bosses, the board, keep track of these schools or not, but there are plenty of them. Folklore and religion and the queer looking writing and the no less weird spelling are all in the curriculum. In the Chinese schools mathematics including arithmetic, algebra, geometry and trigonometry, must, for some reason or other, be imbued through the assistance of an instrument which bears a startling resemblance to a necessary adjunct to a faro layout—a thing with wires and buttons on it. By means of this the market price of opium, or the average fine imposed for running a che-fa game, or the number of knots Halley is daily consuming, and like interesting statistics can be reliably secured.

And the Jap teachers make their pupils absorb volumes concerning subjects of every nature. I saw one of the students—a boy of about thirteen—returning from his college the other afternoon about five o'clock, with two books, one of which he told me, in good plain, everyday English, concerned photography, and the other botany. The photographs in the first instance, and the representation of plants in the second, bore out his statement, although the text was such as not to amount to corroborating evidence insofar as I was concerned.

And the achievements of the children, in both schools, are much boasted of. When a father finds a monthly report card which shows any of his numerous heirs apparent to stand way up in learning, he puts it in his shirt or his kimono, and takes it around, and shows it to all of his friends, white, black, brown and indifferent. In all probability it is fled away in his temple or shrine, and kept there with his passport and pictures of his ancestors and family record and other sacred documents.

So do not think, because you are a member of a superior race, that you by any means have a monopoly on filial love, and pride and affection. The oriental, along these lines, if he be a second at all, is a mighty close call.

WATCH INTERPRETERS.

Did you ever endeavor to discover the truth, or perhaps a lie, by means of an interpreter? You may have an interpreter who is under all kinds of obligations to you. He may be your laundryman, or he may be your cook, or he may be the boy who delivers your groceries, bills for which your husband kicks about. If you have had this experience—and I have had it several times—don't depend too much upon what this selfsame interpreter tells you. Investigate closely the question as to whether or not he is a friend of the person whose language is being translated. Investigate closely the question of whether

or not he is interested in the particular matter being investigated. Investigate closely the question of whether he is a member of a different society from that to which the person being investigated pays his monthly dues. Investigate closely whether he is a truly disinterested interpreter. Should he not be so, get another interpreter who is not acquainted, or who is not interested, or is a member of some other society, or who is under obligations to no one, and then strike a fair average of the two interpretations.

When the mathematical process is concluded, you may assume that you have gotten about three-fourths of what you tried to ascertain in the first instance. I have a school friend who was educated in Wellesley College, and during the course therein developed very marked linguistic ability. She studied Japanese and Chinese and Korean and German and French and a bunch of other languages which are useful in the Paradise of the Pacific. Her accomplishments have been carefully concealed by her, and for purposes of her own, she carefully conceals her learning. She tells me that if you want a cock, or a yard-boy, and a particular applicant for the honored position is accompanied by a countryman who is able to talk English, and who questions in his native language the man who is to be paid weekly, you may rest assured that there is as much difference between the real answer and the answer you receive, as there is between the antisaloon league and the retail liquor dealers' association. And I am informed by members of the legal fraternity, who occasionally drop into my abode to play whist with my husband, that in court the same close inspection of translations and interpretations is necessary.

Sometimes, do they say, a violent assault by a Porto Rican will be interpreted in such a way as to resemble a love tap; a cane knife used by a Jap, to bear a startling likeness to a fan used to ward off mosquitoes; and a revolver used by a Korean to look like a Fourth-of-July toy pistol.

On the whole, if you want to get at the truth in any matters concerning your household and your material welfare, I have only to say that, should you possess the ability of my Wellesley friend, you make a study of the languages, and rely upon yourself rather than a paid or unpaid interpreter.

A Rushin' Perpetration

Oh
Vaseline and Gasoline
And whiskered Oleo Margerine
Were one day bright and early seen
Walking Merchant, King and Queen.
And they were mad, rix was their spleen,
With ugly looks and glances keen
They wandered to Nuuanu stream
And called out all their fellows.
They said that they had gone and seen
The Governor with glances keen
And asked for bread and Cottolene
And sour milk and nicotine
And chocolate drops and lima bean
And roasted duck and canned sardine
And the Governor he acquiesced and said such men he'd never seen
And Mott-Smith went with a soup tureen
To get the stuff they wanted.
Twas then they said they're getting lean;
The work was hard, the climate keen
And 'twas a shame to work the cream
Of Iwilei society.
And would the Governor condescend
A member of his staff to lend
To cut the bread and the butter spread
And also women and children fend
From onslaughts of the Sheriff's men.
And the Governor said, "Let's arbitrate;
I'm shy of men but maybe late
This week I'll have a fuller slate
And then we'll see about it."
So Vaseline and Gasoline and whiskered Oleo Margerine
With injured spleen and glances mean went down to Nuuanu stream
And told it to their fellows.
D. L. M.

WHY SUSPENSION OF COASTWISE LAW IS APPROVED BY NAGEL

By Ernest G. Walker.
(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)
WASHINGTON, April 22.—Secretary Nagel's opinion regarding the coastwise suspension bill is expressed in a letter made public here today. It is as follows:

"Department of Commerce and Labor—Office of the Secretary.
"Washington, April 21, 1910.
"Dear Sir:—I have your communication of March 25, asking the opinion of my department concerning H. R. 7539. As you are aware, this presents a controversy as to which a good deal may be said upon either side.
"The commissioner of navigation is opposed to the bill as wrong in principle. Hawaii came under our flag voluntarily, and ought to be prepared to take the bitter with the sweet. He adds that the penalty of \$200 for traveling in foreign ships is quite liberally remitted or mitigated, and is therefore not as serious as it appears.
"Furthermore, the bill is the first departure in a century from the policy of reserving American trade to American vessels (a policy which has been held not to apply to the Philippines). It will doubtless be followed, if passed, by bills for opening the Porto Rican trade to foreign ships, and after the opening of the Panama Canal it might be followed by a bill to allow foreign ships to carry from our Atlantic to our Pacific Coast. Again, American shipowners and shipbuilders are opposed to it, and the American Marine Engineers and Marine Firemen's Association oppose it, chiefly because it will put Japanese crews into competition with Americans.
"On the other hand, there are strong considerations in favor of this bill, as are set forth in the following language in President Roosevelt's annual message of 1907:
"The unfortunate failure of the shipping bill at the last session of the last congress was followed by the taking off of certain Pacific steamships, which has greatly hampered the movement of passengers between Hawaii and the mainland. Unless the congress is prepared by positive encouragement to secure proper facilities in the way of shipping between Hawaii and the mainland, then the coastwise shipping laws should be so far relaxed as to prevent Hawaii suffering as it is now suffering.
"Occasionally two weeks elapse between sailings of American passenger ships between the Coast and Honolulu, and this, of course, is a great handicap on business. The prevailing sentiment in Hawaii is undoubtedly in favor of the bill, and it is to be remembered that relief is asked only with respect to passengers, and not as to freight.
"Finally, the practical workings of the penalty clause are to my mind extremely unsatisfactory. The very fact

that we are constantly called upon to remit and to mitigate demonstrates the unsatisfactory condition which now prevails. If the system was just and did not work oppressively, we should, of course, once for all refuse to yield to these demands; and we do yield only because we recognize that the hardships are such as to demand relief. I am inclined to believe that when a system responds so poorly to actual conditions the remedy ought perhaps to be sought in the statute itself, and ought not to be looked for to such an extent to the executive officer. I see the following amendment has been suggested:
"Provided further, That the provisions of this act shall extend only to foreign vessels plying between ports of the United States and one or more of the ports of China, Japan, the Philippines or Australasia.
"This, it appears to me, would in some measure maintain the protection upon which we have insisted and at the same time give bona fide travelers the privileges to which they ought to be entitled. Very respectfully,
"CHARLES NAGEL,
Secretary.
"Hon. William S. Greene, chairman committee on merchant marine and fisheries, house of representatives."

MONEY FOR FILLING QUEEN EMMA SITE

In the senate on April 12 Mr. McCumber submitted a proposed amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, to appropriate \$150,000 for filling in camp site at Queen Emma Point for camping purposes, etc., at Honolulu, Hawaii. He also submitted an amendment relative to the purchase of dredged material for the development of the naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, intended to be proposed by him to the Naval Appropriation bill.

ROOSEVELT PARTY IS GREETED BY THE KING

CHRISTIANIA, May 4.—Colonel Roosevelt and his family were greeted here today at the railway station by the king and queen of Norway.

GENERAL GREENE ILL.

NEW YORK, May 4.—General Greene underwent an operation for appendicitis today. His condition is serious.

ARMORY BURNED.

TOKIO, May 3.—The town of Armori, near here, was nearly destroyed by fire today.

Nature's Mysteries

Los Angeles Times.

One is divided in mind whether to head this article as above or to call it Man's Colossal Ignorance. According to the best scientific opinion it is not less than 10,000 years since man, a rational being, using articulate speech and thinking in syllogisms, appeared upon the earth.
Before sunrise these mornings watchers are scanning the eastern skies for a glimpse of the famous Halley's comet, which returns to visit us after a period of seventy-five years. It is more than half a century since a notable planet appeared in our skies heretofore, and when Donati's great light flamed for nights through the western sky covering half a hemisphere in 1853, it was even then an object of terror to a great many people even in our own enlightened country.

We know too much about comets to imagine that they are providential portents. Since Halley's time we have learned a good many of their laws and understand some little thing about comets. We know, for example, that they circulate around the sun passing through our solar system in an orbit either in the form of an ellipse or of a parabola. Those that travel in a parabola come rushing down the skies and swing around our sun, to pass out on its other side far into space and never to return. Our planetary system all travels around the sun in orbits which are elliptical, but the cometic ellipses are much flatter than those of the earth or the other planets. The one in the sky now takes seventy-five years to make its circuit around the sun. The ellipse has two fixed central points instead of the one center of a perfect circle, and these are called the foci of the ellipse. The cometic orbit has one focus very close to the sun and the other far away in space. The movement of the comet is not uniform in its pace throughout the whole of its course. The farther from the sun the slower its progress, and as this diaphanous body rushes down the sky sunward its pace is accelerated until it whirls around the center of our system at a speed that defies the imagination of man to conceive of what it is. This is in exact conformity to the law of the planets, including our own earth, which at its apogee goes slowly and accelerates its pace as it approaches its perigee. The reason for this is to nicely balance the centrifugal and centripetal forces, for if the earth moved as slowly at its perigee as at its apogee, it would be drawn into the sun and destroyed, whereas if it moved as rapidly at its apogee as at its perigee, it would fly off into space and be lost in a different way, perishing from cold in the one case as it would from heat in the other.

We do not even know what a comet is composed of. Its tenuity, its lack of substantiality, is one of the greatest puzzles about it. This one in the sky now at some near day will pass directly between our earth and the sun, but it will not cast any more shadow than the atmosphere of our earth. The sunlight will gleam not only through its tail, but through the nucleus of the comet. As it comes down the skies toward us, at first there is no tail to the comet, but as it approaches the sun this buds out as if it were some great bird from the unknown that sprouted and grew its tail feathers.

THE CAUSE OF NEURALGIA

Must Be Understood Before the Disease Can Be Cured So That it Will Stay Cured.

The reason that neuralgia so often recurs after the ordinary treatment is not because it is incurable but because these treatments fail to remove the cause. Neuralgia has been correctly called the cry of the starved nerves for better blood. Its most common cause is debility. In every case of neuralgia it will be found that the general health is run down and that consequently the nerves are not receiving sufficient nourishment. Cold, dampness and decayed teeth are sometimes indirect causes but only to the extent that the body is unable to resist, owing to its debilitated condition. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills afford the most effective treatment of neuralgia. They build up the general health and fully nourish the underfed nerves in the only possible way by building up and purifying the blood.

Mrs. Thomas Stott, of No. 211 Jackson street, Redwood City, Cal., who was cured of neuralgia, says: "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills helped me right away and in a short time completely cured me of neuralgia. I had been suffering for nearly a year from neuralgia in my head. The pains were sharp and cutting and were through my temples and the back of my head. They were worse whenever I was out in the wind or night air. I suffered a great deal and many times I could hardly keep up. I was also troubled occasionally with cramps in the stomach.
"I was led to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through reading about them in a newspaper. I found them a great relief and was entirely cured. I now keep them in the house and always recommend them to my friends."
Neuralgia is an unfailing warning that the nervous system is feeble because there is a lack of pure red blood and, therefore, a lack of nourishment to the nerves. This dependence of the nerves upon the blood for their nourishment and health is fully described in our booklet, "Diseases of the Nervous System," which will be sent free upon request. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have also cured sciatica, St. Vitus' dance, partial paralysis and locomotor ataxia. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

We know the earth is bound to the sun because of the density of the two bodies. It is the attraction of matter to matter, combined with the revolution of the earth around the sun, that holds the planet in its orbit to its center. But what is the force that holds Halley's comet in its elliptical course around the sun? There is not substance enough in it to account for this according to the laws of gravitation, and why does it come from the regions of sunless space into our system, tailless, to grow this immense flaming tail behind it as it comes nearer the sun? By what law is its speed accelerated as it approaches the center of our system in order to prevent it from falling into the sun and being destroyed and what is the force that turns it around its far-away focus and sends it back after a period of seventy years? If we were to take the average speed of the flight of this comet through space and multiply it by the number of years of its periodicity, what an unimaginable distance it travels out into space, away beyond the most distant of our regular planets; but Donati's comet requires about a thousand years to make the circuit of its orbit.

And if the human mind with the aid of algebra could reach out and comprehend what such a distance means as the remotest flight of Halley's comet reaches, and if going far beyond that limit we could reach even by the flight of our imagination the almost limitless remoteness of the farthest point in the curve in which Donati's comet turns, we would still be only at the first letter in the great alphabet that must be used to spell the word infinity.

Take another fact in nature, the electric current, and here the human mind has made vast conquests over the mysteries of nature since our savage ancestors looked upon the lightning as a thunderbolt hurled directly from the hand of mighty Jove, or even since the time when Franklin sent up his kite and caught the electric spark upon his knuckles from the end of his door key. We know no more about the nature of the electric current than Franklin did, and he knew no more than he who looked upon it as a bolt cast by the hand of the anthropomorphic god of the Greeks from Mount Olympus. We know that our own earth is permeated through and through with this force. It is found in the dead amorphous rock. It fills every globe of water in the oceans. Without it there could be no life, no bud could burst, no blade could grow, no sentient being could breathe, no mind could think, no soul could aspire. But what it is, whence it draws its supplies, its hidden laws and its essential nature are as unknown to the most advanced scientist of our day as to the savage of a thousand years ago.

Men have lived in this world 10,000 years, and have learned so much about the mysteries of their home, and yet know so comparatively little, are so far away from a fundamental understanding of anything about it or themselves, that surely the contemplation of the world's many mysteries and of our inability to fathom them should naturally create in the mind of a thoughtful man the impression that ruled the spirit of Abraham Lincoln during all the hours of his maturer life. His biographers tell us that Lincoln's favorite hymn was the one beginning with the line: "Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?" Abraham Lincoln was in many ways a peculiar member of the human race. Most of us are more like the king of old who vaunted to himself: "Is not this great Babylon that I have builded?" When we think how slow the progress of the race has been from ignorance to knowledge and how little of the sum total of nature's mysteries we have even begun to fathom, it would seem as if the natural conclusion of the human mind should be that it behooves us to be very slow in making up our mind to final decisions upon any of these mysteries.

VERDICT OF GUILTY AGAINST GAMBLERS

Two Are Acquitted, but Sixteen Are Convicted and Must Pay the Penalty.

Yesterday afternoon two were acquitted and sixteen were convicted by the jury in the case of the gambling case. The prosecution of the case was conducted by County Attorney Cathcart in person.
This is the first conviction in a long Kanawa on the grounds of non-support voted to Christina Kanawa from David Judge Robinson has granted a divorce over their victory.
Prosecuting officers are considerably trial have gone free. Consequently the appeal to the circuit court and stand charge. As a rule the gamblers who time in the circuit court on a gambling and extreme cruelty.
Kalia Nahulu has filed suit for divorce from John Nahulu, alleging that he not only does not support her, but that he spends much of his time in beating, kicking and choking her.
Mary Frages wants a divorce from Ennis Frages on the grounds of non-support and desertion.
Chan Kog Sued.
Suit has been filed in the circuit court by Marston Campbell, commissioner of public lands, against Chan Kog, for \$1518, alleged to be due as back rental of Kapas lands. Chan Kog is associated with Hee Fat, against whom a similar suit has already been filed.

KANSAS CITY HAS EXPENSIVE FIRE

KANSAS CITY, May 5.—Peel Brothers' manufacturing plant was destroyed by fire yesterday, the loss being estimated at one and a half million dollars.

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—AND THE
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We have just accepted the Agency for the—
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LITTLE SUFFERER FROM ECZEMA

Grew Worse in Spite of Six Months of Ablest Treatment—Sleep Terribly Broken—Face, Head and Hands Masses of Dreadful Humor.

A SINGLE SET OF CUTICURA CURED HIM



"I feel it my duty to let you know with what success I have used the Cuticura Remedies. When our baby was seven weeks old he broke out with what we thought was heat but which gradually grew worse. We called in a doctor. He said it was eczema and from that time we doctor'd six months with three of the best doctors in Atchison but he only got worse. His face, head and hands were a solid sore. There was no end to the suffering for him. We had to tie his little hands to keep him from scratching. He never knew what it was to sleep well from the time he took the disease until he was cured. He kept us awake all hours in the night and his health wasn't what you would call good. We tried everything but the right thing. Finally I got a set of the Cuticura Remedies and am pleased to say we did not use all of them until he was cured. We have waited a year and a half to see if it would return but it never has and to-day his skin is clear and fair as it possibly could be. I hope Cuticura may save some one else's little one's suffering and also their pocket-books. John Lennon, 1403 Atchison St., Atchison, Kan., Oct. 19, 1909."

Cuticura comfort for all who suffer from facial eruptions such as acne, pimples and blackheads, acne rosacea, facial eczema, ringworm, tetter, redness, roughness and oily perspiration is found in gentle soanings with Cuticura Ointment followed by warm baths with Cuticura Soap. For preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands of infants, children and adults, Cuticura Soap and Ointment are priceless.

Cuticura Soap (20c), Cuticura Ointment (50c), and Cuticura Remedies (50c), for in the form of Cuticura Remedies, 25c per box of 60, sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c per box of 60, sold throughout the world. Cuticura Ointment, 25c per box of 60, sold throughout the world. Cuticura Remedies, 25c per box of 60, sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c per box of 60, sold throughout the world. Cuticura Ointment, 25c per box of 60, sold throughout the world. Cuticura Remedies, 25c per box of 60, sold throughout the world.

MUTINY CHARGE IS NOT PROVED

Sailors of Ship Babcock Are Found Not Guilty in Seven Minutes.

THE SCUPPERS RAN BLOOD

Government Fails Absolutely to Prove Case—Brutal Mate Escapes.

(From Wednesday Dispatch.)
It took the jury in the United States District Court just seven minutes yesterday to write out and return a verdict that the twelve sailors of the ship Babcock, on trial for mutiny, were not guilty.

It is difficult, in fact, to see just why the case was ever brought to trial, for the government had no evidence worth considering and, from the records of the trial, it would appear that there never were any grounds for charging the sailors with mutiny. Leon Straus, who defended the prisoners, put up a good defense, but there was no need for any heavy work, for the prosecution virtually proved the men innocent. Straus was wise enough to make the prosecuting attorney bring out the evidence that acquitted the sailors. The lawyer for the defense merely put his witnesses on the stand, asked them a few questions, and then turned them over to the assistant district attorney for cross-examination, and the most damaging evidence against the prosecution was brought out on cross-examination.

A curious feature in connection with the case is that the brutal mate who beat and kicked his men was allowed to sail with the ship and thus escape prosecution, while the sailors who protested against his brutality were, at the instance of Shipping Commissioner Almy, arrested on warrants charging them with mutiny, merely because, while within the three-mile limit, they refused to put to sea unless the mate were first sent ashore to stand trial for assault and battery.

Meanwhile, the ship Babcock has sailed for South Africa with the mate still aboard, bossing a new crew.

One sailor who was put on the stand yesterday by the defense was asked why he told Commissioner Almy that he would not put to sea with the mate. "I told him," he replied, "that it was because the scuppers of that ship ran blood."

WANT NO FIGHT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—The local members of the Methodist church have started action promoting a national protest against the big Jeffries-Johnson fight on July 4.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—Promoter Richard has deposited the second installment of \$50,000 for the coming Jeffries-Johnson fight.

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.

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

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

- Entered of Record April 26, 1910, Wilder & Co Ltd to Est of S G Wilder Ltd.....D
- H Hackfeld & Co Ltd to Jose G Serrao.....Par Rel
- Kaliko Moku to H Hackfeld & Co Ltd.....L
- Mary L Moses by Atty to Notice.....L
- Arthur C Dauphny et al by Atty to Notice.....Notice
- Emma A Nawahi by Atty to Notice.....Notice
- S G Wilder & Co Ltd to Est of S G Wilder Ltd.....D
- Wilder & Co Ltd to Est of S G Wilder Ltd.....D
- Gustave Rose and wf et al to Bank of Hawaii Ltd.....M
- Annie K Hall and hsb to A M Hurt.....D
- G J Waller to Trent Trust Co Ltd.....A M
- Trent Trust Co Ltd to J Chatham.....A M
- Ewing.....Agrmt
- Henry Waterhouse Trust Co Ltd to Albert H Tarleton.....Ret
- Albert H Tarleton and wf to Ina B Alexander.....D
- Entered of Record April 27, 1910, Jose P dos Santos and wf to Manuel R Lucas.....D
- Mary I da Silva to Stephen L Deeba.....Rel
- W O Smith Tr to W M Minton. Par Rel Eliza Andrews to R A Lucas. Rev P A J E Johnson to J Lightfoot.....C M
- Manuel de M Callan and wf to J J Drummond.....M
- Waterhouse & Kopke to Kalihii Taro and Land Co Ltd.....D
- John Hapa and wf to Honolulu Plant Co.....D
- Entered of Record April 28, 1910, James L Coke and wf to Frank Sommerfeld.....D
- Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Sts by Atty of Tr to George Cooklet.....D
- Tokuwaga to A H Sylva Jr.....BS
- A H Sylva Jr to Kameya Tokunaga.....BS
- John Kalin, and wf to Mannel S Nevito.....D
- Antoni Sylva and wf to Mannel de Rego.....D
- Keala (w) to Mannel de Rego.....D
- David Keehobou and wf to Mrs Lucy Kalli (widow) to Theresa O Belliveau.....D
- Theresa O Belliveau and hsb to Rena Bailles and hsb.....D
- Thomas Metcalf to Frank Godfrey Tai Lang to Ah Sing.....Rel
- William Kaaimoku to Sarah Jacobs Koolau Rubber Co Ltd to First Natl Bank of Walluku, Tr.....Tr D
- W A Kinney to Charles W Booth. A M Lilanet L Cooke, Tr, to Frank S Dodge.....Rel
- Fredrick Waldvogel to Henry Holmes.....P A
- Fred Waldvogel by Atty to A A Hobson.....Rel
- Entered of Record April 29, 1910, Alexander A Hobson and wf to Bishop Trust Co Ltd.....M
- J R Hornberger, Tr, to Mannel De Costa.....D
- W H G A Mann to C Bolte.....Agrmt
- Marietta Douglas to Herbert B Stocks.....Rel
- Herbert B Stocks and wf to First Am Sava & Tr Co of Haw Ltd.....M
- W M Minton and wf to Annie L Rego.....D
- Bank of Hawaii Ltd to Albert Waterhouse et al.....Rel
- Bruce Cartwright to William Erwin.....Agrmt
- Entered of Record March 29, 1910, Dan Kanuval and wf to L L McCandless.....D
- Lewers & Cooke Ltd to J H Fisher. J H Fisher and wf to Caroline G Silva.....D
- Charles J Broad and wf to P Y Chan.....D
- Economic Shoe Co Ltd to Hilo Emporium Ltd.....Agrmt
- Ysabel Beasley and hsb to A M Cabrinha.....M
- S L Desha to Trs of Hilo Boarding School.....M
- David Pillwale et al to Trs of Hilo Boarding School.....M
- Wahinekapu Api (w) to Young Men's Sava Soey Ltd.....M
- John L Fleming to J K Kahua.....D
- Willie E Felker and wf to Henry Waterhouse Trust Co Ltd.....P A
- Ching Lum & Co to Look Hop Sing Co.....Agrmt
- Henry Waterhouse Trust Co Ltd Tr to Henry C Brown.....Rel
- Entered of Record May 2, 1910, A N Hayselden to Peter Kahakaula.....D
- Jose N Anselmo to John A Reis et al.....Rel
- John A dos Reis and wf to Young Men's Sava Soey Ltd.....M
- W P Hoopai to William J Coelho.....L
- Knea (w) to William Henry.....D
- Haiku Sugar Co et al by Jdg-Adv to United States of America.....Judgmt
- Western and Hawn Invt Co Ltd C W Booth.....Par Rel
- C W Booth and wf to Elsie G S S Waldron.....D
- John de Mello to Mrs Yonida Lisa, Martha Berger to Hilda Monell. P L Kirkpatrick to A H Dondoro.....D
- Sophia M Laek to Frances M Coon.....D
- Entered of Record May 3, 1910, Church of Jesus Christ of L D S, by atty of tr, to William D Bald.....L
- Elizabeth D Davis and hsb to Protestant Episcopal Ch in Haw Is. S H Kahali and wf to Chu Chong John Abadie and wf to Tr of Eugene H Emerson. Addn Chg & Extn M Sara A Makee, by tr, to Jno M Kea.....Rel
- Sara A Makee, by tr, to Jno M Kea.....Rel
- Edward K Kea and wf, et al, to Christine Nilsson.....D
- Christine Nilsson to Tr of Sara A Makee.....M
- Elizabeth M I Grau to H Hackfeld & Co, Ltd.....P A
- Dora Grau to H Hackfeld & Co, Ltd.....P A
- Western & Hawn Invt Co, Ltd to Kelliapaha.....D
- Kalima (k) to Chow Quan.....L
- Annie E Dickey and hsb to Sila B Pratt.....D
- Sila B Pratt and hsb to Annie E Dickey.....M
- Willie E Felker and wf, by atty, to R B Heidford and wf to Bishop Trust Co, Ltd.....M
- F A Schaefer to Carlos A Long. F A Schaefer and hsb, et al, to Elia A C Long.....Corresta
- Elia A C Long to Carlos A Long.....D
- Christie A Long, et al, to Territory of Hawaii.....D
- Keala (k) to Kahalanska Malua (w).....D
- Lilia Kahalanska and hsb to Waiansse Co.....M

PLAYED THE PART IN REAL THING

Miss Margaret Oswald Was An Actual Participant in Mining Trouble at Nome.

It falls to the lot of few actors or actresses to appear in a play founded upon incident in real life in which they had also played their part. When such happens, fortunate indeed are those who have an opportunity of watching and hearing them in their parts. There is actual realism. The actor does not have to study his part; he knows it from having lived it.

In "The Spoilers," which the McEae Stock Company presents the last three nights of this week, Honoluluans will have an opportunity of seeing one who was an active participant in the stirring events in Nome upon which Rex Beach's book and, later, the play are founded. Few who have met Miss Oswald know that she was in the midst of the mining scandal in the far north, in which also figured the former private secretary of the Governor, Claudius H. McBride. Miss Oswald was not only in Nome at the time, but was one of the claim owners whose property the jumpers, protected by court injunctions, attempted to steal away and ride of its gold deposits.

"It was my good fortune to be the very dear friend of the wife of one of the wealthiest miners in Seattle," she explained yesterday. "Her husband insisted on her accompanying him to Nome and she wired me at New York to join the expedition. I accepted her invitation and we were among the first to reach Cape Nome, enabling us to witness the rise and fall of the great boom, when 35,000 people rushed to the gold fields.

"My friend asked me to stake a claim with her. Accordingly we went into a sort of partnership, and in the stampede for the third bench along in August, we secured a good fraction, and found my dirt in quantities, but our joy was short lived. The days that followed will never be forgotten.

"My friend's husband was obliged to return to Seattle just before the great trouble began. There was no possible way to communicate with the outside world, consequently we were left alone to stand by and see our glorious prospects stolen from us or to join in the struggle against the great plot to rob the prospectors.

"We chose the latter, and honestly, it makes me shudder to think of what we went through. The second night after the miners were awakened to the fact that there was a conspiracy to rob them, my friend rushed into my room, and told me to come quickly, as a meeting of miners was to be held on the spot. We hurried, as can be imagined, and it seemed an hour before we could get across Snake River. We listened to the speakers, and the way those men, every one of them mad clear through, denounced the claim jumping was awful. There were not many women present, and of course the speakers were not choice in their language, but just the same we felt that everything they said was right. It expressed our feelings, only in a different way. Never in my life, but then, have I wished that I was a man.

"After hearing one old white-haired man, who I was told was Mr. Lane, tell of the meaning of claim jumping, I was just as mad as any of those men.

"Later we attended a big meeting at the Standard dance hall. It was a large place, holding fully a thousand people, but it was not big enough for the crowd. We only got in by going with our lawyer, for by that time we had joined in with others to fight. I think the lawyer's name was Metson.

"At any rate he came from San Francisco and was mighty nice to us. And it is a funny thing that when I saw the pictures of the dance hall scene in "The Spoilers," I knew at once where the model came from, for it was a perfect reproduction of the big Standard.

"One night a lot of claimholders held a meeting and decided to rush the claims and drive off the receiver's men. We were not told about it, for the lawyer afterwards said that he did not want to get the women mixed up in it if there was any trouble. They fully expected trouble, too, for there were soldiers there, and they would not hesitate to carry out orders. Better council prevailed, however, and when a Mr. Knight escaped from Nome and got to San Francisco and secured the order of the highest court restoring our claims, things righted themselves. As we could not stay in all winter we sold out, and I understand that the claim is now owned by a Seattle banker."

CONDENSED NEWS FROM COAST FILES

Senator Root is preparing to go to Europe.
Arthur Pearson has sold the London Standard.
Emerson fears the result of a war with Peru.
Chicago claims to be the world's fourth city.
The ruins of old Santa Clara mission have been razed.
Tom Taggart wants Beveridge's seat in the senate.
The jury in the Pittsburgh graft cases failed to agree.
Orville Wright will fly in Europe for a fee of \$50,000.
The fur sealing season in the Indian ocean is a failure.
The striking carmen have returned to work in Philadelphia.
The journals of all nations paid tribute to Mark Twain.
A large fund has been raised to save the Pittsburgh grafters.
The British steamer Satari foundered off the Australian coast.
The comet has been seen from Curacao with the naked eye.
At Sacramento, asparagus was lately burned to keep up prices.
Japanese seal poachers are using motor boats in Bering Sea.
Siberians fear the comet and are preparing for the world's end.
A big mansion was sold at auction in New York for \$1,233,000.
The Alaska halibut fisheries are growing into a big industry.
A new sable antelope species has been named after Roosevelt.
A train was chartered to carry the visiting Chinese Prince East.
Three fig trees in San Joaquin valley, Cal., netted their owner \$100.
San Francisco clergy are joining in the fight against tuberculosis.
Hot weather prevailed in San Francisco about the middle of April.
The San Jacinto battlefield, at Houston, Texas, is now a public park.
There has been a general shifting of police captains in San Francisco.
Senator Hale of Maine, a lines to make a contest for renomination.
Mary Mannering, the actress, has been granted an absolute divorce.
Naval vessels, owing to the Hunan riots, will concentrate near Hankow.
The waterlogged steamer Santa Clara has been towed into San Francisco.
Rev. E. C. Shepard, of Pomona, calls the University of California pagan.
Col. W. S. Bixby will succeed General Marshall as chief of engineers.
Canada is incensed at Lord Kitchener's failure to visit the Dominion.
The White House cook was lately married to a White House policeman.
Saloon men of Morrison, Illinois, must care for drunks or lose licenses.
Voliva, successor of Dowse, at Zion city, carried the recent town elections.
A calf at Los Animas, Colorado, has developed a taste for young chickens.
Freddie Gebhard, once a companion of Lily Langtry, is dying in New York.
Seventeen battleships of the Atlantic fleet will be kept constantly in service.
M. Colean, a mining engineer at Durango, Mexico, died from a scorpion's bite.
In a fit of despondency Dr. W. F. Barbat of San Francisco committed suicide.
Prussian police may be put at the service of the president of the Reichstag.
Sir John Henry William Schroeder, of London, is dead. He was born in 1825.
Treanor, alias Redfern, the acid-thruster, is supposed to have gone to Alaska.
A mine foreman in Pennsylvania was crucified by a mob of foreign miners.
Pinkerton men have been employed to search for the California train bandits.
An Italian at Globe, Arizona, married and went on a honeymoon tour to Italy alone.
The Standard Oil's storage tank near San Pablo, California, burned with immense loss.
The star in "Parisian" at Chicago, rode into that city a few years ago on a stock car.
Evelyn Nesbit Thaw visited her husband at Matteawan, the first time since Thanksgiving.
Secretary Knox, who proposed the arbitral court, thinks nations will ultimately disarm.
May Yohe will soon secure her divorce from Captain Strong and return to the stage.
Police had to fight back women who tried to see the bride after the Drexel-Gold wedding.
The cruisers Chester and Montana have arrived at Trinidad on route to Buenos Ayres.
A Colorado editor has gone on the road as a tramp, in an effort to restore his health.
The new Socialist mayor of Milwaukee would abolish tenements and attack tuberculosis.
In aeroplane tests at Nice, fifteen miles was covered by one machine in seventeen minutes.
Wm. Balfour Macdonald will command H. M. S. Niobe, the first ship of the Canadian navy.
Capt. J. B. Stockton, of Los Angeles, a White House guard in Lincoln's second term, is dead.
San Diego has issued a call for an election to bond the city for \$1,000,000 for world's fair purposes.
A check nearly 100 years old on a Greensburg, Pennsylvania, bank has been presented for payment.
Roosevelt and his family, at the Comedie Francaise, were received and honored as royal personages.
One of the bells missing from the old mission of San Gabriel has been found on the Lucky Baldwin ranch.
A San Francisco committee, headed by the Governor, will soon go to Washington to boom the exposition.
The Y. M. C. A. of San Francisco is raising \$75,000 by public subscription for furnishing its new building.
Ex-Senator Clark is said to have joined his millions with J. J. Hill's to bring a railroad into California.
San Francisco's leading Chinese are angry because of the indifference shown them by Prince Tai T'ao.
The President's pet measure, the railroad bill will be acted on first and the postal savings bank bill next.
A new expedition, under command

GORGEOUS SIGHT IN HALEMAUMAU

Kilauea's Firepit More Active Than It Has Been for Many Years.

HILO, April 28.—It is doubtful if the crater of Halemaumau was ever more beautifully active than it was last Wednesday and Thursday nights for the benefit of the passengers who arrived in Hilo by the Mauna Kea and the Wilhelmina. With over three hundred fountains playing at once, huge whirlpools sucking in masses of molten and partly cooled lava, it presented a sight which awed and enchanted over forty tourists who had traveled miles to see its wonders without hope of seeing such a splendid spectacle as was presented.

For two weeks past the lava in the inner pit has been gradually rising and now is little more than one hundred and fifty feet from the top of the crater. Every section of the lake of fire is active with various spasms of flaming splendor. In one place fifty fountains are throwing lava from thirty to seventy feet in the air, while but a few hundred feet away a gigantic whirlpool is drawing back to its source the great volume of molten stone which has been belched out. Then the scene will change and a row of fountains numbering a hundred or more will advance in a perfect line towards the center, to be driven back by an attack from the opposite side, the two meeting in a whirling mass of golden flame.

One of the prettiest sights was on Thursday evening, just at twilight. Considerable smoke was drifting from the cracks in the bed of Kilauea towards the Volcano House. At first this was white, then changing to blue and as it passed over Halemaumau, once more undergoing a sudden change to the most delicate shade of salmon pink which could be imagined. The reflection thrown on the clouds above was a wonderful maze of changing tints that no artist could ever hope to place on canvas.

The road from Hilo to the Volcano House has been placed in much better condition than it was, and, with the exception of two or three short stretches, is probably as good as any road in the Territory. The through trip by auto takes about two hours and in addition to this arrangements can be made for autos to meet the train at Glenwood, thus offering a very pleasant combination trip.

The following people were at the Volcano House on Wednesday night.
John H. Amoy, Mrs. A. Marques, Mrs. E. B. Oiler, Dr. C. A. Schoff, L. Michaels, Miss Hogg, Mrs. Hissen and daughter, C. A. Stanton, Fred Harrison, Joe Schwartz, V. M. Warner and wife, W. I. Schultz and wife, B. O. Nilson, Capt. P. Johnson, Capt. John Hansen, Capt. E. Kelley, Lieut. H. B. Robinson, L. S. Conness, C. W. C. Deering, Lieut. J. L. Ahen, Geo. K. Miller, A. Marques, W. H. Babbitt, Mr. and Mme. de Kerberg.

A LIFE SAVER.
"It cured me," or "It saved the life of my child," are the expressions you hear every day about Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This is true the world over where this valuable remedy has been introduced. No other medicine in use for diarrhoea or bowel complaints has received such general approval. The secret of the success of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is that it cures. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

of Professor Parker, of Columbia, is preparing to ascend Mt. McKinley. Machine guns and troops are being rushed to Santa Clara province, Cuba, as a precaution against another uprising.
The New York legislature has defeated the resolution committing the state to the proposed federal income tax.
The Marconi wireless service across the Atlantic has been resumed with a thirty-three per cent cut below cable rates.
Jesse Pomeroy, the child-slayer, who has grown old in prison, seeks to have his case reviewed by the U. S. Supreme Court.
The total number of persons killed on American railroads in 1909 was 1099 and the total number injured was 22,491.
The government has prevented the sailing from New Orleans for Nicaragua of the supposed filibuster steamer Yenus.
Explorer Sverdrup, will follow Cook's polar route, looking for the places where Cook says he left his records and instruments.
If the house of lords rejects the veto resolutions, Mr. Asquith will ask the King to create new peers to override that body.
A Stanford editor, who accused two students of having been on a spree, was ducked in a lake. The faculty will take no action.
Mrs. George Keppel, King Edward's friend, has made a fortune from a steel tip given by J. P. Morgan and will build a mansion.
The dispute between the United States and Mexico over the national ownership of a part of El Paso may be submitted to arbitration.
The negro bishop, presiding over the A. M. E. Church conference at Camden, N. J., was arrested for stealing \$150 from the superannuated minister's fund.
Californiaans have won their fight against the labeling of their wines with the word "type." For "Port Wine Type," the label may read "California Port."
The paramour of a man named Chilton has caused his arrest for many crimes which she says he confessed to her, including several bandit murders. He may be the Gleason drugstore highwayman.
The Harvard alumnus who gave \$100,000 for a new bridge over the Charles river as an approach to the stadium, is Lars Anderson, '88 of Brookline.



It was certainly a good messenger who brought the news to your house that Ayer's Sarsaparilla makes the blood "rich and red." This means so much to those who are thin, pale, feeble, weak, and nervous.

Perhaps you suffer from the effects of a warm climate. Prolonged warm weather seriously impairs the strength of many people. The digestion is slow, and the liver becomes sluggish.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is of the greatest use in such cases. Its purifying, strengthening, and up-building properties will be of inestimable value to you.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitations Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

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BUSINESS CADETS

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IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Aholo Kaukau, of Waimea, Kauai, deceased. Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Probate of Will.

A document purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Aholo Kaukau, deceased, having on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1910, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for probate thereof, praying for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to T. Brandt having been filed by said Brandt;

It is Ordered, that Wednesday, the 18th day of May, A. D. 1910, at 9 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the Court Room of said Court at Lihue, Kauai, be and the same is hereby appointed the time and place for proving said Will and hearing said application.

Dated at Lihue, 9th April, 1910.

By the Court: R. W. T. PURVIS, Clerk.

3157—April 15, 22, 29, May 6

OWES MUCH BUT OWNS LITTLE

J. E. Gamelielson's Petition in Bankruptcy Shows Over \$46,000 Debts.

J. E. Gamelielson of Kaunama, South Hilo, Hawaii, yesterday filed in the United States district court a petition in voluntary bankruptcy. According to the schedules filed with the petition his liabilities amounted to \$46,089.75, and his assets to only \$19,583.87.

The principal creditor is the Hilo Mercantile Company, Limited, of Hilo, to which Gamelielson owes \$43,228.30, secured by a real estate and chattel mortgage. The debts include \$86.25 for taxes, \$148.25 for wages, \$43,228.30 secured, and unsecured claims totaling \$2,646.95.

GRAND JURY INDICTS ON SECRET CHARGES

The territorial grand jury yesterday, besides indicting ten Russians, returned two other indictments, which, however, were placed on the secret file. Bench warrants were issued for the defendants, and if arrested they will be arraigned this morning.

The charges against Lee Tin and Chew Sing, accused of being present at a gambling game, were not pressed in Judge Cooper's court yesterday.

Gambler Convicted. Chee Keong was found guilty by Judge Cooper's jury yesterday of running a she-fa game and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$250 and costs. The prosecution was conducted by Deputy County Attorney Brown.

Will Dickson expects to leave on the Mongolian for the mainland to remain indefinitely. Mr. Dickson severed his connection with the First National Bank a short time ago, owing to his contemplated departure for the mainland.

MARINE REPORT.

By Merchants' Exchange.

Tuesday, May 3, 1910.

San Francisco—Sailed, May 2, S. S. Lurline, for Honolulu.

San Francisco—Sailed, May 3, 1 p. m., S. S. Ohio Maru, for Honolulu.

San Francisco—Arrived, May 3, 6 a. m., S. S. Sierra, from Honolulu.

San Francisco—Arrived, May 3, noon, S. S. Wilhelmina, from Honolulu.

Gaviota—Arrived, May 2, ship M. Chilcott, hence April 13.

Saltina Cruz—Arrived, May 2, S. S. Missourian, from Hilo, April 18.

Victoria—Arrived, May 3, S. S. Makura, hence April 26.

Hilo—Sailed, April 30, S. S. Columbian, for Salina Cruz.

Wednesday, May 4, 1910.

Newcastle—Sailed, May 1, S. S. Dunstan, for Honolulu.

San Francisco—Arrived, May 4, U. S. F. C. S. Albatross, hence April 24.

San Francisco—Sailed, May 4, bkt. S. G. Wilder, for Mahukona.

Yokohama—Sailed, May 4, S. S. Tenyo Maru, for Honolulu.

Mahukona—Sailed, May 3, bkt. Irmgard, for Sap Francisco.

Port Ludlow—Sailed, April 22, schr. Camano, for Honolulu.

Port Bragg—Sailed, April 30, schr. Expansion, for Honolulu.

Thursday, May 5, 1910.

San Francisco—Sailed, May 5, U. S. A. T. Sheridan, for Honolulu.

San Francisco—Sailed, May 5, S. S. Virginian, for Seattle.

Kahului—Sailed, May 4, S. S. Santa Rita, for Port San Luis.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, May 3.

Barge Melanethon (in town), from Pearl Harbor, p. m.

U. S. A. T. Logan, from Manila via Nagasaki, 9 a. m.

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

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

Str. Ke Au Hou, from Kauai ports, a. m.

M. N. S. S. Hyades, from Seattle, p. m.

Thursday, May 5.

Str. Claudine, from Maui and Hawaii ports, a. m.

Am. bkt. Jane L. Stanford, Peterson, from Aberdeen, a. m.

Br. S. S. Rosebank, English, from Newport News, 4 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Kona and Kau ports, 12 noon.

Str. Mauna Kea, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, 12 noon.

Str. Kinau, Gregory, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.

Str. Mikahala, Tullett, for Maui and Molokai ports, 5 p. m.

U. S. A. T. Dix, for Seattle, a. m.

Str. Nihaun, for Hawaii ports, p. m.

Str. Iwalani, for Hawaii ports, p. m.

Str. Manahu Maru, for Japan ports, p. m.

Str. Alaskan, for Kahului, p. m.

U. S. A. T. Logan, for San Francisco, 4 p. m.

Str. W. G. Hall, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.

Am. bkt. Amaranth, for Grays Harbor.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per str. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, May 4.—C. W. Spitz, Mrs. Spitz, Father Julian, Mrs. E. Cremer, J. Cremer, Miss A. Spellman, Miss M. R. Roe, Adam Lindsay.

Per U. S. A. T. Logan, from Manila, via Nagasaki, May 4.—For Honolulu: Mrs. L. M. Leatherman.

Per str. Claudine, from Hawaii and Maui ports, May 5.—L. S. Lyle, M. Saunders, E. Imhof, E. F. Schmidt, Mrs. Thos. Pickard, Mrs. Fernandez, Mrs. T. H. Hayselden, W. H. Bennett, Jess Hattie, Miss M. Morris, Mrs. E. E. Eleneland, Miss Fernandez, W. E. Shaw, Doctor Sexton, J. D. Dole, B. Miller.

Departed.

Per str. Mauna Loa, for Kona and Kau ports, May 3.—L. S. Augst, R. A. McWayne, P. Peck, Miss F. Marquez, T. C. White, Mrs. White, Mrs. H. D. Dunnetiro, Charles Bellina, L. Warren.

Per str. Mauna Kea, for Hilo and way ports, May 3.—Mrs. Dowsett, A. Waterhouse, P. T. P. Waterhouse, F. H. Kennedy, M. Harding, R. S. Phelps, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. H. R. Bryant, A. W. Carter, Mrs. Carter, H. Akina, Mrs. Akina, S. Ain, J. McFadden, F. E. Harvey, H. B. Brown, A. M. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. C. H. Fairer, Mrs. J. Efinger, Miss Flanders, Mrs. M. A. Lemon.

Per str. Kinau, for Kauai ports, May 3.—Doctor Sandow, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Wilcox, E. Broadbent, E. A. Knudsen, Francis Gay, G. N. Wilcox, G. H. Fairchild, Mrs. R. Fernandez, G. H. Hazelton, Mrs. Hazelton, Major Willis, A. Y. Lewis, K. C. Ahona.

RUNAWAY MAY FACE CHARGE OF BURGLARY

Sam Kahi, who was sentenced to an additional year's imprisonment in the county jail for escaping from a prison gang on Tuesday morning while working in Manoa, may also be brought before the court on a charge of burglary. Kahi's offense was glaring and he has admitted that after leaving the gang working in the Manoa Park he went direct to the servant quarters at the Davison dairy, and with a screwdriver wrenched off the lock and entered the room.

He hastily searched the room and found and donned a new suit of clothes belonging to a Japanese milker. He then found a panama hat and searched for shoes, but did not find any. He says he then left the place. In one pocket he found a dime, but denies having stolen any money. He also admits turning the place topsy-turvy. After leaving the dairy he fled down through Manoa and College Hills and into Moiliili. On Tuesday night he went into a grove of kiawe back of the Old Plantation and rolling up the stolen suit in a piece of paper put in a crevice of a tree. He then went to his home and stole his brother's screwdriver and took a coat which he says belonged to him at the time he was arrested and sent to jail some time ago.

DID CHARLES GET DONE HIMSELF?

Former Frenzied Financier of Honolulu Now Is Doing Howl Act.

B. R. Charles, who started in to give Honolulu a few animated imitations of frenzied finance here some three years ago, has evidently been plying the same line of trade in Portland, to judge from letters and newspaper clippings received here by the last mail, and he seems to have been rather more successful than he was here.

When Charles got out of Honolulu on the Canadian-Australian liner Moana one bright September morning in 1907, he left behind him a string of mourning creditors, but none of them was "stuck" for any great amount. Charles seems to have found folk more gullible on the mainland.

Charles showed evidences of a most fertile brain while here and by turns he thought of becoming a publisher, a real estate magnate, a merchant prince and a patent medicine king. The only thing that stood in his way was the L'm-from-Missouri spirit which he found instilled into most of the moneyed folk in Honolulu. He seems to have carried out his schemes to better advantage in Oregon. The United Electric Garment Company is one of the stunts which Charles fathered in Portland and now the other members of the concern are showing a great desire to learn a little about Charles. The following is an extract from a letter received here by the last mail from the manager of the aforementioned company:

"Same time during the month of January, 1907, an article appeared in your publication, in which the character is well as the business methods of one B. R. Charles was very thoroughly aired, according to the statement made by Miss G. Elsener, a former music teacher and leader in 'Mental Suggestion' ideas, of your city.

"In order that you will understand why we are so anxious to get this past record I will enclose you a clipping from one of our local papers, which I think will be self-explanatory.

"We understand from Miss Elsener that several business concerns of Honolulu would like to interview this man could be brought before them, and if such is the case we should be greatly your debtor if you would see your way clear to get us the names or a statement from them.

"Through association with quite a genius he conceived the idea of an electric bath or lounging robe, he was granted a patent, by using whatever means he thought fit, he got the attention of some very good people, later the present corporation was formed, with him as the president, because of his patent rights, since he has made contracts upon contracts that have not been carried out and the suits are now coming up against this individual."

But to hear Charles tell it through the Portland papers, what he did to other people pales into insignificance before what some other man did to him. He, so his story goes, received \$7500 from one Arthur Steubling for stock in the United Electric Garment Company. This money he deposited in a safe deposit box in the German-American bank of Portland. Later some person impersonating President S. G. Reed of the bank into chiseling open the box and let him get out the money, or rather the \$5000 of it which was left, Charles having taken his wife East on \$2500.

The president of the bank was evidently under the impression that the man for whom he opened the box was not quite clear. But the skin is tangled a little more because of the fact that Charles took the box under a fictitious name, his excuse for doing so being that he did not want his creditors to get wise to the fact that he had so much money.

At any rate he liked to the bank when he got back from the East and found his \$5000 gone. Then he howled loud and long.

The Portland Journal, which published the story of the robbery on April 18, hints that Charles is suspected of knowing more than a little about the disappearance himself. A "short fat man" is supposed to have gotten the money, but he knew the name under which Charles had taken the box and he supposedly counterfeited the signature pretty closely, according to the Portland authorities.

The bank people state that the man who induced the president to open the vault, gave the name of A. B. Carson, the phoney title to which Charles laid claim, that he knew the number and location of the box and that his signature tallied exactly with that which Charles placed on the bank's slip when he first secured the box.

It is also pointed out that Charles and his wife had sundry suits pending against them, and that they had good reason for wanting that \$5000 to disappear, provided of course that they could make it reappear when they got ready.

When Charles first came here he went into the employ of the Hawaiian Star as a collector and solicitor. He did not make good in that capacity, however, and one fine day he was given the sack. Then he arranged to put the big kibosh on all of the business district not located in Fort street, with the idea of making that thoroughfare a sort of Broadway and Strand rolled into one. But he failed to make the persons who owned business blocks on other streets see it that way.

Next he started to make a million in the patent medicine business, but as no angel came forward to pay for the bottles he was unable to get started.

Then he conveniently fell into a great big legacy (?) and concluded that he would be a merchant prince. He opened the Hawaiian Bargain Store in the Progress block and handled everything from "guilt" fornications to ice cream. He sold bottled toys and talked of putting into service a special automobile line. He got \$1000 from a trusting old lady at a theosophists' meeting and would have gotten away without furnishing security, but for the fact that a friend of the old lady showed her where she had been mighty easy. First she sued on his note, then lent him the money to settle the suit.

MATERNITY HOME LOSES BUSINESS

County Cases Will Henceforth Be Sent to the Palama Hospital.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.) Henceforth all county maternity cases will be cared for at the Palama Hospital. County Physician Mackall, acting under instructions from the board of supervisors, yesterday made the necessary arrangements with the Palama Hospital authorities, and no more cases will be sent to the Kapiolani Maternity Home.

The rate which the county will pay the Palama Hospital is two dollars a day, the rate heretofore in force for county cases at the maternity home. The maternity home authorities demanded two dollars and a half, insisting that they could not afford to take the cases for less. The Palama Hospital was quite content to take the cases at two dollars, however.

This settles the maternity cases, but there yet remain the demands of the Queen's Hospital to be taken into consideration. The trustees of that institution are not satisfied with the present arrangement, whereby the county pays \$1.50 per hospital day for indigent patients. Instead they want a flat appropriation. They say that they will then care for all Hawaiian patients free and will still take care of a stipulated number of other county cases. The board is not inclined to look upon the flat rate business with favor, however, and it does not seem likely that the members will consent to the arrangement. At any rate no change will be made until July, appropriation having been made for the time up till then.

PHONEY DAVIS ON THE GRILL

May Be Indicted for Relation With Russian Women—One Girl Arrested.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.) The arrest yesterday morning of Alexandra Secmijona Kudinova on a warrant sworn out by United States District Attorney Breckons charging the Russian girl with crime is the first step toward the deportation of a number of the Russian women who have been earning a dissolute living in Honolulu. It is expected that several other Russian women will be arrested soon, and also that warrants will be issued for the arrest of Phoney Davis and a Pole with a name something like Sternberg. The theory of the Federal officers is that Davis and the Pole are the men who have initiated the Russian women into the life of shame the latter are now leading. The warrant for the arrest of Alexandra Kudinova mentions Phoney Davis.

The woman arrested and the two others who were examined by Breckons Tuesday are the three who have been dancing at one of the local theaters.

The corridors of the courthouse were filled with Russians yesterday while the grand jury was in session, and several were called before the inquisitors to tell what they know of immorality among their countrywomen. The men appear quite willing to testify against the women.

The conviction of any of the women for immorality is sufficient ground for their deportation.

Phoney Davis and the Pole were about the corridor and Davis was several times interviewed by Breckons. Breckons later made the statement that he had plenty of evidence against Davis to proceed against him under the recent "white slave" law.

WIDOWER FOR MONTH IS HAPPY BRIDEGROOM

HANAIEI, Kauai, April 30.—James Lima Po, aged about forty, and Miss Ena Kuapuhi, aged sixteen or seventeen, were married on the twenty-first, the Rev. R. Puuki of Koolau officiating. The school-girl bride is one of our most popular young society leaders, and her marriage to the very recently bereaved Mr. Lima, was a surprise to not a few of her friends. She has, in addition to a husband, come into possession of a large family of children, some of whom are but a year or so her junior. The bridegroom is one of the prominent men of the village and had experienced but a month's life as a widower, having lost his wife and an infant baby a few weeks ago.

REPUBLICANS WIN.

ST. PAUL, May 4.—Republicans were victorious in the municipal election here today. Keller, the Republican candidate, was elected mayor by a plurality of 4916 votes.

LAME SHOULDER.

Lame shoulder is almost invariably caused by rheumatism of the muscles, and yields quickly to the free application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This liniment is not only prompt and effectual, but in no way disagreeable to use. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

automobile line. He got \$1000 from a trusting old lady at a theosophists' meeting and would have gotten away without furnishing security, but for the fact that a friend of the old lady showed her where she had been mighty easy. First she sued on his note, then lent him the money to settle the suit.

One fine day Charles shot off his nose fountain, closed the front door and stuck up a nice little sign, "Out at lunch." As far as Honolulu is concerned it is still looking.

JAMES L. HOLT MUST ANSWER

Motion to Quash Citation Is Denied by Circuit Judge Cooper.

James L. Holt, ex-tax assessor, accused of embezzling the territorial funds, must answer the citation to show cause why he should not be adjudged guilty of contempt of court for defying the grand jury and refusing to tell the inquisitors who it was that leaked and informed him of the proceedings of the grand jury when investigating his case. Judge Cooper yesterday overruled the motion to quash the citation. At the suggestion of the county attorney, however, who did not want to see any error creep into the record, he allowed Attorney Kinney until Thursday, May 12, to answer over.

The motion to quash will be appealed to the supreme court. The defendant has already taken an appeal to the supreme court from the decision of the circuit judge overruling his demurrer. It is understood that the Holt case, before it comes to an end, will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, if the attorneys for the defense can find grounds on which to carry it up.

WOULD TEAR A WOMAN TO BITS

(Continued from Page One.) saved some money and sent it to his wife and family, requesting them to leave on an early steamer for the Coast to join him. The woman made preparations to go but confided her joy to another woman, and naturally, the news spread like wild fire. The Russians were incensed at their "delegation" and according to the woman, they have attempted to wreak their spite and vengeance upon her and hers.

Solomon, she said, came to her house which she shares with many others and upbraided her and said that "because of her husband's actions, she will be torn to pieces if she leaves." Solomon went further and called the woman, who appears to be a motherly sort of peasant, many indecent names. He then attempted to strike her son, but she stood before the boy and was then called more names. Solomon directly threatened that she would lose her life if she persisted in trying to go to San Francisco.

She asked the police to protect her and permit her to leave on the steamer without being harmed.

Selling Children.

Human flesh is being bartered for, and paid for in the hard coin of the American republic, the slaves being children of the Russians and the buyers Chinese. A fearful Russian woman visited the police station yesterday afternoon and told of the disappearance of her four-year-old child. It had been taken from the camp by Chinese who said they would bring it. She looked for her offspring, and has failed to locate the little one. She asked the police to make a search. This case has attracted much attention among the officials, as well as the Russians.

As far as known this child was sold by the Chinese to other Chinese, but it is understood the child was turned over by the latter to a Portuguese family. A Chinese is reported to have gloated over the fact that he had bought a Russian child cheap, and when a Chinaman says cheap, it must have been so.

A curious sight on the down-town streets almost daily is a pockmarked Korean woman, wearing the strange looking garments of her nation, and at her side a Russian girl about eight years old, apparently contented with her odd-looking foster mother.

Rioters Indicted Again.

The territorial grand jury yesterday returned a second indictment against the ten Russians charged with unlawful assembly, and they will be arraigned today in Judge Cooper's court. The second indictment is identical with the one returned earlier in the week, except that it names the ten Russians charged with the offense.

Judge Cooper yesterday appointed Leo Straus to defend the Russians, they having no lawyer of their own. Straus is up against a hard proposition, but being appointed by the court to defend the Russians, says he intends to do his best to obtain their acquittal.

Quarantine Unnecessary.

After a conference with Supervisors Logan, Aylett and McClellan yesterday morning in regard to health conditions at Iwilei, Governor Frear made the statement that he could not see any necessity for quarantining the Russian camp, notwithstanding the fact that there are at least two cases of diphtheria there. He claimed that the diphtheria was contracted from Honolulu residents. Secretary Mott-Smith took the same view of the matter, claiming that there is no more need of quarantining the Russian camp than there would be of quarantining a public school in which two cases of diphtheria had appeared.

Governor Frear also expressed his disapproval of trying to evict the Russians from the land on which they have squatted, saying they would only go some place else and live as they are living at Iwilei. In this, however, Governor Frear is not at all in accord with some of his cabinet. The attorney-general is firmly of the opinion that the best thing to do is to make the Russians move from their Iwilei camp, and make them keep moving.

CONGRESS REMEMBERS BATTLESHIP MAINE

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The bill carrying an appropriation for raising the wreck of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor has gone to the President for his signature. The appropriation also makes provision for the burial of the remains of the victims of the disaster in the national cemetery at Arlington.

The A. H. freighter Arizonan may arrive here about May 9 from Seattle and Tacoma.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure
The only baking powder made with Royal Grape Dream of Tartar
No Alum, No Lime Phosphate

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, Thursday, May 5, 1910.

NAME OF ST CK.	Capital	Par	Bid	Ask
	Paid Up	Val		
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$2,200,000	\$100		
Bowen	5,000,000	20	23 1/4	24 1/4
Haw. Agricultural	1,200,000	100	22 1/2	24 1/2
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,312,750	25	41	42
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	30	57	
Honolulu	750,000	100	140	
Honolulu	2,000,000	20	20	20
Hoku	1,800,000	100	145	155
Hutchinson Sug. Pla.				
Co.	2,500,000	25	15 1/2	19 1/4
Kahuku	500,000	25		
Kekaha Sugar Co.	800,000	100		215
Koloa	800,000	100		
McBryde Sug. Co. Ltd.	2,500,000	25	7	7 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co.	2,00			