Hawaiian Gazette.

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OPPOSITION TO FREAR FROM ABROAD

Labor Leaders, Steamship Men and Packers Said to Be Fighting Him.

LABOR LAWS THE REASON

Quick Legislation at Time of Labor Raid Is Being Called "Peonage."

That further complications in the governorship have arisen and that Governor Frear has now to face opposition abroad as well as at home in continuing in the running for another term are the reports that came to Honolulu within the week, reports that appear to have some foundation. At the very least they are not improbable.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is said to be one of the several prominent labor leaders who are using their influence to prevent the naming of Governor Frear to succeed himself.

The officials of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, the company which owns the S. S. Senator, are said to be using their influence with the steamship lobby at Washington to prevent the renomination of Governor Frear, while, last but not least, the Alaskan Packers' Association, quite as powerful as the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, is reported to be determined that Hawaii's next Governor will not be the same man who signed the bills that prevented the raiding of Hawaii's labor supply.

The combination which is said to have been working against Frear for many months in underground channels is as strong as it is extraordinary. The labor leaders are said to have been brought into the fight through the passage in the legislature of 1911 of Acts 48, 69, 70, 83 and 90, the various acts regulating emigrant agents and making it illegal to entice laborers to leave their employers. The labor leaders declare that these laws peonize the laborers of Hawaii and that the Governor whose signature placed them on the statute book should not be reappointed.

The steamship owners and the packers are incensed against Hawaii because the instant legislation passed during the time of Labor Recruiter Craig's activities made the trip of the Senator abortive and the Alaska Packers' Association a joke. They are backing the charge of peonage, not because they are at all anxious to befriend any laborers but becase the anti-emigration legislation is as good an excuse as any to slap at Hawaii.

Inquiry at the office of the Acting-Governor yesterday gave a negative result. Mr. Mott-Smith has not heard from the Governor in relation to this reported fresh opposition to his reappointment and had heard nothing of the matter otherwise. In other circles, however, it was definitely stated that the report was quite true and that both the labor leaders and the packers had their campaign against Governor Frear well under way.

In anti-Frear circles, possibly as a result of this new turn of events, there appeared a note of regret that the fight against the Governor had been made so openly, or had been started along the lines taken. There appeared, also, a hope that the Governor would either be reappointed or his successor named as speedily as possible, before the coming of Secretary Fisher, in fact, in order that the local politicians might be able to place themselves.

"I believe," said one of Kuhio's strongest supporters, "that if Frear were to be reappointed now, that Kuhio would be satisfied. He believes that he has made a fair fight on principle, but, having made that fight and lost, would be willing, for the sake of the party and for harmony, to go to the Governor, come to some understanding as regards the future and lead in the request that all hands get together again for Hawaii and the party."

GOVERNOR HADLEY SPRINGS BIG POLITICAL SENSATION

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, June 27.—Governor Hadley of Missouri confirms the statement made by Roosevelt that Taft leaders at the Chicago convention had offered to seat the Roosevelt delegates from Washington and Texas if Roosevelt would consent to the nomination of Hadley or someone else. Hadley said he had refused unless the move was sanctioned by Roosevelt, and that Roosevelt had refused to sanction it.

PORTLAND'S MAYOR AND POLICE CHIEF ARRESTED

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 27.—Mayor Rushlight, Chief of Police Slover, Captain Batty and two detectives have been indicted by the grand jury for alleged conspiracy to bribe. The indictments are a result of investigations into saloons and disorderly houses.

ISLAND-BRED HORSES ARE REJECTED AS REMOUNTS FOR CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY

Hawaiian-bred horses will not be purchased by the war department as remounts for the cavalry and artillery stationed here. The war department notified the military authorities yesterday by cable that remounts would be picked up on the mainland, as usual, and to abandon any further investigation of the capabilities of the island-bred animals.

The news was disheartening not only to stockmen but also to a number of army men, who are of the opinion that the island-bred horses have it all over imported horses, because they are thoroughly acclimated.

Several army officers have visited the stock ranches on Oahu, Maui and Hawaii, and found a large number of horses that they believed would meet army requirements and made their recommendations to the war department. They found that the prices compared very favorably with prices for remounts on the mainland, transportation, care and maintenance being taken into consideration.

The purchasing of horses for the Army from island ranches bid fair to become an industry and many stockmen have been grooming their stock with the view to disposing of it to the military, but yesterday's cable dashes all these hopes.

MORE ROOM NEEDED IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, SAYS SUPERINTENDENT

"Unless corrected, the whole school system will be demoralized," says Superintendent of Public Instruction Pope in a letter to the supervisors requesting additional rooms to schools to provide accommodations for the steadily increasing number of pupils.

The superintendent adds that a large number of pupils will have to be turned away from the schools if something is not done this summer to relieve the situation. The teaching force, in some localities, has been giving extra time for additional numbers of pupils.

Mrs. Sophie Overend, principal of the Waipahu School, says that something must be done there, or scores of children in that district will be deprived of an opportunity to commence their schooling. She calls attention to the fact that for the past year the school has overflowed into the house of a priest, who kindly turned over his quarters to the cause of education, but his patience is exhausted for he has said: "No more kids in my house again."

Even with his cottage Mrs. Overend has had to use latticed-in verandas, and work pupils in relays in order to make the best use of overcrowded classrooms. She hopes to get a building, temporarily from Manager Bull of the Oahu Sugar Company. Apparently, she has great faith in the supervisors building some additions to house her hundreds of pupils. She adds that in order to pay the priest for his kindness, Mrs. Overend had the pupils on Clean-up Day clean the churchyard.

BIG PERUVIAN SUGAR PLANTATION SACKED BY RIOTING PEONS

Details of an experience with a rioting band of peons that went on a strike in the sugar plantations of the Trujillo district in Peru the middle of April are related in a letter just received from F. Frazer, manager of the Cartavio plantation, by Andrew T. Henderson, statistician of the Ewa plantation.

Mr. Frazer was manager of one of the water sections at the Ewa plantation until he left for Peru just eighteen months ago. His friends here will be pleased to learn that although he had a serious encounter in his new field of work he came through safely.

When the rioting first broke out the peons took possession of the plantation trains, sacked stores and houses, looted everything, and even burned the plantation cane, according to Frazer's letter.

The local troops were insufficient to keep order and immediately dispatches were sent to Lima asking for assistance. The peons cut the telephone wires so it was impossible to communicate with the other plantations nearby in order to obtain help in this way.

They then attacked Manager Frazer's house and with four companions, all Britishers, he was forced to flee to a place of safety. After robbing the place of everything of value the rioters set fire to it. All the other houses on the plantation with the exception of the cashier's home, which was saved by strenuous efforts, were then burned.

The peons after burning the houses started out in the plantation trains to join their forces with the other laborers, but they were cut off by he troops which arrived suddenly under the leadership of the perfect of the province. Much fighting ensued and many were killed.

A few days later the peons further up the valley also went out on a strike and the same devastation of property took place. The news of the rioting soon spread and, with the arrival of additional troops sent to quell the spreading disorders, peaceful conditions were restored. At the time Mr. Frazer wrote the letter May 5 he says troops were stationed on all the plantations and complete order was restored.

POLICE BELIEVE THEY HAVE MONEY OF LOOTED BANK

DETROIT, Michigan, June 27.—The police claim that they have identified $4000 taken from Martin Powell, captured, as part of the loot of the New Westminster, British Columbia, bank many months ago.

POLICE AND BOARD OF HEALTH HUNTING DOWN "GORY MURDER"

Old bones were rattled in the face of the police force yesterday morning and started it off on the trail of a gory murder, causing considerable excitement. This proved so contagious that the board of health caught it and went off on another clue. And what between clues and theories and guesses and deductions and other things the whole affair was finally settled to the satisfaction of the Japanese undertaker who had started it all.

When Special Officer Kamauoha and Captain Neilsen were returning from Kalihi yesterday morning they were met by the editor of the Nippu Jiji. This gentleman told them that he had been told by Undertaker Hosoi Isami that a badly decomposed body of a woman and a child had been found in a box in a cave. He added that their heads had been cut off.

There was no time lost by the officers getting to the ground but they could find no cave and the corpse crop was not in evidence. When they returned to the headquarters, the special staff was notified and Officer Bergau started out to look for the gory remnant. He went to the undertaker who said the information had come from his driver. The driver said he had overheard it at the board of health.

When he got to the board of health he found that Chief Sanitary Inspector Charlock had obtained a map of the cave's location and that some inspectors with a wagon had gone after the remains. The two went out, located the cave, which proved to be an old burial cave and found two skeletons scattered around it. Souvenir hunters had walked off with the skulls.

MONEY FOR AMORY.

A resolution appropriating $14,000 for the proposed national guard armory, for which the legislature appropriated $100,000, was introduced at the meeting of the board of supervisors last night, and referred to the ways and means committee. The national guard asked the board for $23,000. The resolution indicates that there is a plan to get the remaining $9000 or $10,000 by saving the same from a street appropriation. If a cheaper form of pavement is decided on for Queen street, the majority of the board may ask that the difference between the highest priced and lowest priced pavements be added to the armory fund.

COAL AND CURSES HURLED BY CREW

"Liverpool Chinese" from British Tramp Start Small Riot on the Streets.

Short-lived but wicked was a little riot that disrupted King street society last night at eight o'clock, when seven members of the Chinese crew of the English tramp steamer Indian Monarch, who had escaped from the vessel were tackled by Special Officer Matt Hepburn at King and Bethel streets. A few minutes after it started six of the crowd were in the police station, bleeding and disheveled, but Bethel street was littered with the relics of the engagement.

This fight was preluded by one equally interesting at the wharf, in which the crew walked all over Hepburn, threw coal at him and the customs officers and departed. Customs Inspector Manuel Medeiros was the only one badly hurt in this first fight. A flying piece of coal cut through his clothes and deep into his ankle, filling his shoe with blood and incapacitating him for duty. Hepburn was struck over the eye by another missle.

The seven Chinese started up town with Hepburn following. In a fight Wednesday evening before, and in this little skirmish he had taken their measure and was looking for reinforcements. At the corner of Bethel he decided that they were about as close to the police station as they would get, so he walked up to Young Can, the tall leader of the crew, and told him to follow him down the street.

Fighting Starts.

The Chinaman looked at him for a moment and then suddenly punched him in the eye with considerable force. In the rebound Hepburn's club took a piece of flesh from Young's features right above the eye and then the other six piled in. Hepburn called for help and three ex-police officers, Jesse Uluihi, Henry Espinda and Kaupua, who were standing near by, jumped to his rescue.

The Chinese ran. The four men gathererd in as many as they could and every man within two blocks, including Officers Nobriga and Simerson, was summoned by a police whistle. The crowd saw a few men running at a suspicious speed and followed its usual instinct. When they all foregathered at the focus of the fight it was found that with one exception all of the men had been captured.

The procession that wended its way down Bethel street was enlivened by numerous side-skirmishes in one of which Hepburn found it necessary to back his obstreperous charge into an entry of the Yokohama bank and in the words of the vulgar, "hammer the tar" out of him. Even then this particular gentleman so far from being subdued tried to fight three policemen at the station and was considerably wrecked when he got a cell.

The men gave their names as Young Can, Ah Fuk, Ah Sing, Ah Kau, Lum Kau and Young Wah. The seventh man afterwards sneaked back to his ship which was lying at the Bishop slip and was presumably fast asleep when the officers found him.

There are fifteen Chinese in the Indian Monarch's crew all told, of the type known as Liverpool Chinese, a stunted race that has earned an unenviable name for itself in shipping circles.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN CELEBRATING ANNIVERSARY

ANN ARBOR, Michigan, June 27.—The University of Michigan is holding a notable program, the sixty-eighth commencement and seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding.

KONA WIND AND WRINKLE REMOVER MIX BUT ILL WITH BIRTH CERTIFICATES

A wrinkle remover, a Kona wind and 427 birth certificates caused a great ruction at the capitol yesterday that almost added a mutiny to the other troubles of the Acting-Governor. For several weeks a great pile of applications from Orientals for Hawaiian-born certificates has been lying about the office of the secretary of the Territory which is now in charge of Chief Clerk Henry O'Sullivan.

On the other side of the partition that separates the Governor's from the secretary's office, Norman Courtenay, private secretary of the Governor, has his desk, and like O'Sullivan, also has his troubles. When Mr. Mott-Smith took over the administration pro tem., he launched Governor Frear's scheme of a homestead survey. Mr. Courtenay found that a lot of this work devolved upon him. He had not been at it for a week before in desperation he went out and bought a wrinkle remover which was made absolutely necessary by an impending affair which may be announced later.

There was considerable wit coming through the door of the two apartments over this wrinkle remover but O'Sullivan has been so busy with the birth certificates lately that he forgot about it and Courtenay got a rest. Those certificates kept getting in the way. The attaches in the secretary's office often heard the otherwise genial secretary swear and then it was a ten to one shot that they would all get orders to move the certificates to another table.

This came to such a pass yesterday that when that Kona began to blow the coal dust off the waterfront, and the birth certificates had been moved at least three times in an hour, O'Sullivan gave up. Incidentally, Courtenay's wrinkle remover disappeared at the same time. The chief clerk, deciding that as long as he was going to lay down on those certificates any way, he might as well go the whole hog of leisure and took advantage of the private secretary's absence.

Meanwhile the Kona had not improved Courtenay's temper. When he returned and found his wrinkle remover gone he got mad. He crossed to the other room and in a minute discovered O'Sullivan in the stationery closet removing wrinkles. The trouble began right there and as the rest can be imagined better than told, it is sufficient to say that when the private secretary again got control of the wrinkle remover by threatening to throw his book of Portland ordinances at Henry, the office staff had to move the birth certificates sixteen times before four o'clock.

WILSON LEADS THE CONVENTION

ALL NIGHT SESSION STORMY

Tremendous Ovation Greets Name of New Jersey Governor---Bryan Resolution Ruling Out J. P. Morgan, Ryan or Belmont Candidate Passed by Overwhelming Majority.

BALTIMORE, Maryland, June 28.—With the progressive elements far in the lead and Woodrow Wilson apparently the choice of the Democratic convention the assemblage spent the entire night balloting upon the names submitted to it by the various nominating speeches made late last night. The names of the candidates for the nomination are Wilson, Clark, Underwood and Baldwin. Bryan's name was not put in nomination in spite of the fact that he appears to still dominate the party's councils here.

THOMAS WOODROW WILSON,
Governor of New Jersey, who is leading in the struggle for control of the Democratic convention.

Progressives Win.

One sweeping victory for Bryan and the progressive elements in the party came late, when, after a bitter fight that lasted for more than an hour, and caused a series of furious outbreaks in the convention, the Bryan resolution opposing the nomination of any candidate obligated to J. P. Morgan, Thomas Fortune Ryan or Perry Belmont, was passed by a vote of 889 to 196. The resolution which is believed to have been aimed directly at Parker and the Tammany element in the party caused one of the wildest scenes in this turbulent convention.

It called for the most "unflinching opposition" to the nomination of any "man who shall have been or is now under obligations to John Pierpont Morgan of New York, Thomas Fortune Ryan, of Virginia, or Perry Belmont of New York, or is in any manner under obligations or connected with any privilege seeking class."

As originally framed by Bryan the resolution was much more radical. It demanded the withdrawal from the convention of the delegates alleged to be under the control of Morgan, Ryan and Belmont. This would have expelled a number of delegates from Virginia, particularly those from the so-called "Mountain districts," a number of delegates from New York, including practically all of the Tammany contingent. Belmont is a member of Tammany Hall and has been for many years.

This feature was eliminated in the debate that followed the introduction of the resolution on the ground that it would deprive the districts and States concerned of their lawful rights to be represented and that it also interferred with the Democratic doctrine of the States' right to settle the manner in which delegates to national conventions should be elected.

Nominations Begin.

Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, placed Oscar Underwood in nomination in a speech in which he urged the conservative's standpoint upon the convention. There was signal lack of applause. When T. A. Reed, former mayor of Kansas City, Missouri, placed Champ Clark in nomination the convention broke into yells and cheering that lasted without a break for sixty-five minutes. Henry Wade Rodgers then nominated Governor Baldwin, and following that John Wescott, of New Jersey, rose to place Woodrow Wilson in nomination.

The convention knew what was coming and Wescott had difficulty in making himself heard. Finally he mentioned the name of the New Jersey governor and what oldtimers declared was the greatest demonstration since Bryan was nominated the first time, swept over the assemblage. The gigantic building fairly rocked and quivered with the volume of sound that swelled up and grew far beyond anything that has been heard in Baltimore this week. For eighty-eight minutes the tumult lasted and then finally died away from sheer exhaustion of the delegates.

La Follette There.

Senator La Follettee of Wisconsin, who failed to secure the Republican nomination, occupied a seat on the platform in the convention hall here. La Follette arrived as Ollie James, permanent chairman, finished his speech, and was given a seat on the platform.

Governor Wilson and the supporters of the New Jersey man seemed in control of the Democratic national convention, and the friends of the ex-president

(Continued on Page Eight.)

NEW HOUSE FOR PALAMA'S HEAD

Fine Home for James A. Rath Going Up on Settlement Grounds

Work on a new building to be erected at the Palama Settlement as a home for Head Worker James A. Rath and three other workers will be commenced this morning.

At a meeting of the board of trustees and the building committee held yesterday, plans for the new structure were adopted and arrangements made for the immediate construction of the building. It is expected that it will be completed in three or four months.

Other settlement homes in cities on the mainland have recently adopted the new method of building homes for the workers on the grounds and the inauguration of this plan here is but a progressive step in line with advanced ideas for the work elsewhere. At the present time none of the workers lives at the home.

The new building will be located next to the gymnasium and adjoining the main office. It will be two stories in one portion and one story in the other. In size it will be 40 by 60 feet.

Simple but commodious living quarters for Mr. Rath and his family and the head nurse, the worker in the girls' department and one other assistant will be arranged in the new building.

The foundation will be made high enough so that there will be a basement which will be utilized for class rooms. Particular attention has been given to a proper ventilation. There will also be a store room.

With the completion of this new building there will be four buildings in the group arranged to face the court. This is the first new structure to be built since the gymnasium three years ago, and there has been great need for it for some time as conditions have been very crowded.

When the Oahu Railway and Land Company removes the tenements adjoining the settlement, Mr. Rath says other quarters must be arranged for the dispensary as that is now located in one of the structures to be taken away when the new playground is fixed up. A new building at least 20 by 40 feet will then be necessary for a dispensary and Mr. Rath says the Home has the space for such a building but no money.

Temporary quarters will be arranged in the lanai of the Kindergarten building as school for the summer has closed.

POLITICAL POT HERE BEGINS BOILING

Shingle Being Groomed For Cupid's Place if the Latter Quits.

DEMOCRATIC COMBINATION.

Fern and McCandless Friends—Mayor May Run For Sheriff.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Already the four political factions now squabbling for control of affairs in the Islands have started their work for the coming campaign. It is asserted upon the best of authority that Link McCandless and Joe Fern have patched up a treaty of peace and as a result Fern will run for sheriff upon the McCandless ticket.

Upon equally good authority it is declared that Robert W. Shingle, city and county treasurer and head of the Waterhouse Trust Company, henceforth will be groomed by a strong wing of his party as the successor to Prince Cupid, for Delegate to Congress from Hawaii. Both stories are denied but both persist and the denials are but half-hearted.

The men behind the Frear policies have become alarmed, it is declared, at the strength which Link McCandless is showing in his pre-campaign tours about the Territory, and the fact that the "Democrate Party" here is humping himself in an effort to land the office he has coveted so long and so earnestly, and has met with much encouragement, has been conveyed to headquarters by numerous "little birds" of the kind that flutter about such places.

As a result of this, it is said, recent conferences have been held in which the Frear people have discussed several names as candidate for the delegateship should Kuhio decide to drop out of the race. Then came the Prince's pronunciamento, in which he asserted that if the Governor is reappointed by President Taft he will not be a candidate for congress this fall.

Possible Candidates.

While this declaration eased the minds of the Frear faction it also raised a problem. There were a number of possible candidates mentioned who their friends asserted could "beat McCandless." One of these is Speaker Holstein, now on the mainland and on his way home from the Chicago convention. His name came up at a recent conference of the powers that be in Governor Frear's faction in the party. The fact that he represents the Hawaiian element and has much experience and not a little local strength caused the consideration of his name. But it was soon dropped for various reasons, chief among which seemed to be the opinion that he could not "beat McCandless."

Another name taken up was that of Charles A. Rice, of Kauai, the present national committeeman and also returning home. Rice's claims were many and formidable and his selection likely for a time. He was finally shelved, however, on the argument that he is not so well known throughout the Territory as is McCandless and would consequently be under a handicap in making the campaign. Still another argument was raised, namely that he represents what are known as the "missionary interests" and would as a consequence be a weak candidate in some quarters. This latter argument did not carry much weight, but served, in connection with others, to cause his name to be dropped.

Shingle's name was then taken up, it is said, and his various family and business connections discussed. It was held that he is strong enough with the Hawaiian element to carry that vote, especially as he would almost certainly have the backing of the Delegate, while his business associations are such as to satisfy the plantation interests. It was finally decided that should the Delegate drop out Shingle would be groomed for the Republican territorial convention which will be held some time in September, possibly the fourteenth.

Opposition to Link.

McCandless' activity, which has stirred up the other party to action, has also stirred up some opposition to himself in his own party throughout the Islands. In Hawaii, it is reported, Palmer Woods and Frank Woods as well as David Ewaliko, the labor leader of Hilo, are willing to fight his candidacy if possible and will knife him if they get the chance. On Oahu the McCarthy faction is still strong and the friends of Jarrett are backing the sheriff as hard as possible. As a result the Frear leaders are reported to have made tentative overtures to the disgruntled Democrats regarding an alliance in the event of the Shingle candidacy for the delegateship. These overtures are, it is said, now under consideration and will probably be considered favorably unless some other move seems more likely to result in the overthrow of the man with the sack.

McCandless, aware of the pending coalition, is said to have made overtures to Joe Fern, offering the mayor the post now filled with the corpulent form of Jarrett, this being to capture the Hawaiian vote in Honolulu for McCandless. Jarrett having been definitely thrown over by McCandless, finds himself with McCarthy in the way of the McCandless steamroller that worked with such ease and celerity at the Democratic convention, and is ready to fight hard for his political life.

With such shifts in the political scenery pending it is possible that Prince Cupid will go after the district magistrateship he is credited with desiring, or may run for the office to be vacated by Fern.

CLIMATE HELPS BY MILLIONS

Only Asset to Cover $2,700,000 Claim at Paauhau, Says Richard Ivers.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

HILO, June 24.—High finance of the most modern brand figured in the flotation of Paauhau Sugar Company, when the control was secured some years ago by Ed Pollitz of San Francisco, according to the testimony that came out here before the tax appeal court last Friday. Richard Ivers, secretary of C. Brewer & Co., was the star witness and the tale he unfolded made Hilo sit up and take notice.

Mr. Ivers' principal statement regarding the recapitalizations of Paauhau was to the effect that the climate must have been included among the main assets; at least, there was nothing besides the climate that he knew of to cover one item of $2,700,000 down in the list of assets. In spite of increased capitalization, declared Mr. Ivers, Paauhau is not worth as much today as it was some years ago, before it became an irrigated plantation. Irrigation had actually decreased the crop-bearing value.

Regarding the figure of $5,000,000, at which Paauhau is capitalized, the facts, as stated by Mr. Ivers, are that Mr. Pollitz bought out the sugar company, which was then capitalized at $1,000,000. Mr. Pollitz then went back to San Francisco and floated a new Paauhau Sugar Company, which he capitalized at $5,000,000. The assets of the company had to be shown to be worth $5,000,000. Therefore, according to Mr. Ivers, the value of every possible asset of the company was inflated as much as possible.

Even when this was done to the fullest possible extent, there still remained a sum of $2,700,000 to be accounted for. This amount was shown on the corporation return, as "Plantation Accounts," and it was over those figures that the debate in the appeal court raged.

Pressed as to the reason that the sum of $2,700,000 was so shown in the returns Mr. Ivers stated that possibly "climate" could be worth the large amount mentioned.

The word "climate" thereafter became a joke in the court room, and any amount of money that was mentioned by either side in the case, was always queried as to whether or not it could be charged to "climate."

Irrigation a Drag.

As a matter of fact, explained Mr. Ivers, Paauhau plantation is nothing like as valuable now, as it was a few years ago. The mauka fields are "played out," and the irrigation scheme that was to make the plantation such a valuable one, has resulted in an enormous expense that is dragging the estate down to bed rock.

"I think," said Mr. Ivers from the witness stand, "that Paauhau was worth from $200,000 to $300,000 more, as an unirrigated plantation, than it is at the present moment, as an irrigated one.

"The Paauhau company contracted with the Hamakua Ditch Company, to take 20,000,000 gallons of water every day. The annual cost was to be $70,000 per annum.

"The ditch was contructed and the water taken to the plantation supply ditches. Ever since then there has been a great loss through the water being allowed to run away into the sea. There was no use for the water on the plantation, owing to a splendid rainfall.

Transplanted Weeds.

"Paauhau was better as an unirrigated plantation and, although there used to be a bad season sometimes, under the old rule, the average crops, year after year, were good enough for anything. Now, with irrigation, the cost of cultivation has increased a lot. The hoeing is heavier, owing to the seeds of grasses and weeds being brought for miles in the water from the ditches. The cost of applying the water to the cane is heavy and, the consequence is that the cost of raising a ton of sugar has jumped $15 per ton."

Annual Profits.

Paauhau plantation, during the past six years, has annually made the profits shown below. It will be noticed that in 1908, the profits were very high. This was explained by Mr. Ivers, who said that in 1908 there was a wonderful crop. The cane was heavier, and the sugar contents were very high. The consequence was that not only was a larger tonnage of cane taken off, but it took less tons of cane to make a ton of sugar. The profits were: 1906, $139,632; 1907, $166,034; 1908, $370,792; 1909, $245,784; 1910, $127,195, and 1911, $117,708.

Mr. Ivers also explained that the cost of labor has gone up, and that the bonus system installed some time ago, adds to the cost of making sugar.

CHINA BALKS AT CONDITION OF LOAN

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The republic of China has rejected the proposed loan of $300,000,000 by the six powers, presumably because of the situation that all of the expenditure must be under supervision of the foreign powers participating in the loan. Russia's alleged insistence that only a certain specified sum be expended for military and naval equipment, is said to have been the chief reason for the hitch in the deal.

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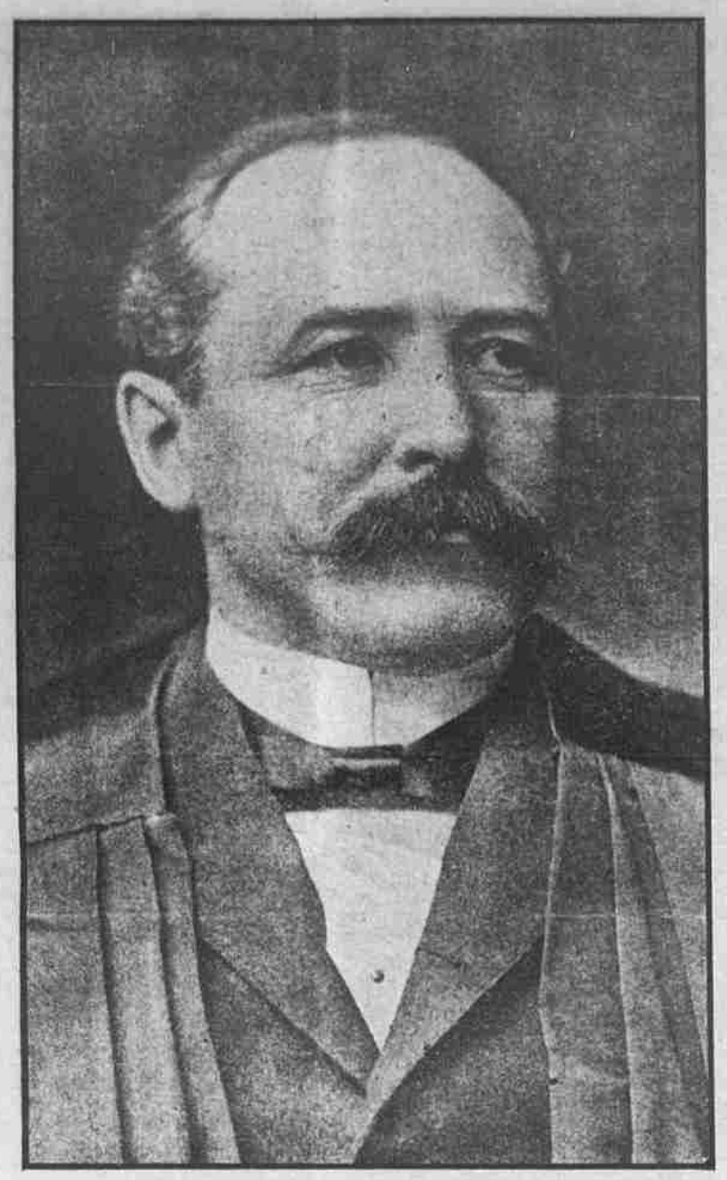
WINNER OF FIRST ROUND



JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER,
Of New York, who beat Bryan in the fight for temporary chairmanship of Democratic convention.

YACHT CLUB MAKES PREPARATIONS TO WELCOME THE TRANSPACIFIC RACERS

Everything that can be arranged for before the arrival of the Pacific racers has been done by the Hawaii Yacht Club. The final steps were taken yesterday afternoon when the officers of the club met and completed their plans for instant notification of the arrival of the first yacht. After considerable discussion it was decided that as the yachtsmen might have plans of their own it would be just as well to rest easy until they get here before making arrangements for their entertainment.

While nothing definite has been decided upon it is practically certain that the local yachtsmen will have the visitors see the Islands thoroughly while here. There will be trips to the other islands and trips around Oahu as well as many social events. Just what and when these shall be will be decided upon later.

At the meeting yesterday the signals which will notify Honolulu of the sighting of the winner's arrival and the yachts that will follow were decided upon. The following was made public. The Hawaiian Electric Company has agreed to use the big fire whistle in notifying the public of the coming of the yachts. For the Hawaii there will be one long blast, followed by one short; for the Seafarer, one long blast and two short; for the Lurline, one long blast and three short; for the Natoose, one long blast and four short.

L. M. Vetlesen, secretary of the club, has received the night signals which the yachts will use when off land here if their land fall should be made after dark. These signals are: Hawaii, red flare and white and green light; Seafarer, white flare, two white lights; Natoose, red flare, one white and two red lights; Lurline, green flare and three red lights. These signals are to be answered by flares from Diamond Head.

Although the yacht club officials do not look for the yachts before Friday or Saturday at the very earliest date, they have arranged that volunteer watchers shall be stationed at the lighthouse near Diamond Head at once. These watchers will keep a look out during the dark hours and Captain Nelson has promised to watch for the club during the day time. As soon as the first yacht appears the club officers, acting as a reception committee, will at once set out in one of the harbor tugs to meet the racer.

CIVIC FEDERATION SECURES OPTION ON "PUNCHBOWL TREES"

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

There will be no more algaroba trees cut down on Punchbowl within the limits of the contemplated Punchbowl Park at least until the end of this week. The civic federation yesterday secured an option on all that are left from the Japanese who bought them from the Kapiolani Estate. The price agreed upon was $200 and the federation's special committee, J. M. McChesney, and W. A. Bryan have paid down a dollar as an option which will be good until June 29. Meanwhile a subscription has been started to raise the stipulated amount and there were signers a half-hour after it had been prepared.

This action was taken by the committee after a conference with General M. M. Macomb, head of the military in the Islands. It was learned that I. K. Matsunaga, the purchaser of the trees, had just started cutting on the outside of the crater yesterday morning.

The committee then searched out Matsunaga and made the agreement. It was figured out, after the survey, that the price would be about fifty cents per tree, which they considered one that Honolulans should be willing to pay to save them.

Attorney-General Lindsay and United States District Attorney Breckons have just completed an investigation of the case in hopes of securing some redress for the public, but decided that the recent decision of the supreme court that algaroba trees were not timber took away the only chance they had of winning.

Professor Bryan of the civic federation committee wishes it understood that money for the subscription will be received at the public service association rooms and hopes that the people of the city will sufficiently appreciate this, one of their last possible park-sites, to make the passing around of the subscription unnecessary.

FAMOUS BAILIFF DIES IN KALIHI-KAI AT ADVANCED AGE

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

In the death of Daniel Kikaha Haomauokalani, known as Dan Kikaha, yesterday at Kalihi-kai at the age of 61, Honolulu lost one of its historic characters. "Old Dan" had been bailiff of the federal court for ten years, during which time he became famous in the city and to the end he held always towards the court a deep respect and veneration.

He was born at Makipahaehae, South Kona, January 2, 1851. He was educated in the Hawaiian public schools and later in the Lyman boarding school, Hilo. He married Kamahuilani November 17, 1873, and the couple had fourteen children, only four of whom are living. He was a school teacher in the Hawaiian schools on Kauai for a number of years and was at one time a prominent political leader.

BIG RIOT IN LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, California, June 25.—A riot in the federal building occurred today when the Magons and others were sentenced to eleven months in jail for violation of the Mexican neutrality agreement. A hundred sympathizers attacked the police and several women were injured.

REFINED DROPS.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Refined sugar dropped ten points on the local market yesterday.

OFFICIAL ARRESTED.

SANTA MONICA, California, June 26.—Councilman Walker was arrested here last night charged with having accepted a bribe in the matter of paving one of the principal streets of Santa Monica. He was released on bail.

ROOSEVELT AND BRYAN NOW NAMED AS RUNNING MATES

DUKE NEARS RECORD IN SPEEDY SWIM

ANTWERP, Holland, June 25.—In an exhibition swim given here yesterday afternoon Duke Kahanamoku of Honolulu came within an ace of beating the international record for the hundred meter dash. His work was wonderful and excited much admiration and comment.

WEIRD TANGLE OF SAILORS, WOMAN A INDIGNANT BANKER

The attorneys who in an attempt to secure thirty thousand dollars for Seaman Frank Sullivan from the skipper of the ship Edward Sewall, who lost their client and their fee in one fell swoop and who are now worried over the sanity of that client will soon have added evidence of Mr. Sullivan's irregularities for he was arrested yesterday for burglary.

Sullivan, it will be remembered, compromised with his skipper for fifty dollars when his lawyers one of whom was the millionaire tramp, "Pig" Little, and the other George S. Curry, weren't looking. His attorneys came to the conclusion, like any attorney would, that he was weak minded, but as one of the ramifications of yesterday's affair seem to show that he robbed his own attorney, it would seem that this complaint is small and peevish alongside of the real state of his mental apparatus.

Acting-Chief of Detectives Kellett had a funny time with Sullivan. Sullivan loomed across his horizon like a big black cloud and refused to be shooed away. Monday night the ex-seaman came to him with a wail and a tale and said that Vasalisa, the Porto Rican woman he had adopted, had chased him with a butcher knife. Kellett told him to stay away, which was sage advice. But it wasn't heeded.

He came back yesterday morning. He wept and said that Vasalisa had run away with his trunk. The chief told him to sit down and be patient and he would find his trunk for him after court.

Enter the Banker.

But before court ended, E. I. Spalding, manager of the Bank of Honolulu, called upon Kellett, towing little Willie Chapman. Little Willie had called at the bank and presented a check for $15 made out to Frank Sullivan and duly endorsed and signed by Joe S. Curry. The cashier failed to recognize the name, the real Mr. Curry's prenomen being George, so he called the manager in and the manager went to the police with Little Willie.

Willie asserted that a man had given him the check to cash in a small ice cream parlor on River street so the financial and police bloodhounds climbed into an auto and went to River street. With the exception of the girl at the counter the place was empty, but Kellett picked up from the floor a blank book of Bank of Honolulu checks. The gentleman who dropped it, said the girl, had met a Porto Rican and gone down to the police station to tell about the theft of a trunk.

Kellett got a clue from that and the party broke a speed record to the police station. There was Sullivan still weeping about the loss of his trunk. Kellett put him in a cell and there has kept him very well ever since.

Anyhow, thought the chief, he might try and find that trunk for Frank and so be impartial all around, so off he went. He found Vasalisa sick in bed and the trunk right handy. He broke it open and extracted from it, besides other things, two express receipts made out to S. De Freest and a check dated May 22, 1904, by S. De Freest to De Freest and Scott for $188.16.

Still Another Clue.

He carried his trophies back to the station, where, as Conan Doyle puts it, he got another clue. He remembered that the office of S. De Freest, custom broker, 848 Kaahumanu street, had been broken open Friday night last and $135 in cash stolen. He sent for De Freest. De Freest recognized the checks and receipts as having been taken from his drawer with the money. Sullivan was called in and said he didn't know why he did it and he was sorry, but that he spent the money in clothes for himself and Vasalisa and that yesterday Vasalisa got mad and burned them up.

The chief then went back to Vasalisa but she denied. She said they were old clothes.

But the funny thing about the little affair is that George S. Curry, the lawyer who championed the rights of the poor sailormen against the tyrannical captain and who later tried to prove his client crazy, is De Freest's partner and part loser of the $135.

JUST WHAT ITS NAME IMPLIES.
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is all that its name implies. These has never been a case reported of cramp colic, cholera morbus or dysentery where this remedy was used that it did not give prompt relief. It is as good for the child as for the adult and all danger from cholera infantum will be avoided if this medicine is promptly administered. For sale at Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Friends of Teddy See Democratic Leader in Baltimore

Bourbon Convention in Uproar as Parker Speaks

BALTIMORE, Maryland, June 26.—One of the most sensationally significant features of the tumultuous Democratic convention now in session here was the visit yesterday of Senator Murray Crane and Francis J. Heney, of San Francisco to William J. Bryan. None of the trio would discuss the object of the visit, which lasted more than three-quarters of an hour, and was evidently most intensely earnest.

After the interview was over Mr. Crane looked relieved and Mr. Bryan greatly preoccupied. Heney declined to make any statement regarding his presence in Baltimore. This of cour started innumerable reports and mises, among which was one Roosevelt was making overtures Bryan. This was given considerable weight by the declaration of Medill McCormick, in Chicago, that "the action of the Democratic convention in repudiating William J. Bryan, who has been leader of that party for so many years removes the last possible objection to having Mr. Bryan run as the second man on the Progressive ticket headed by Mr. Roosevelt."

Parker Still Talking.

When the convention adjourned for the night Parker, who had been elected temporary chairman, was but just through his "keynote speech," which had taken up practically the entire day. The judge spoke as though he was the chief speaker of the convention and continued undisturbed in spite of the continuous racket that was kept up by the delegates, who howled and cheered for "Bryan." At times the yelling became so tremendous that even the imperturbability of Judge Parker was broken through and he was forced to pause until the police restored quiet, or the delegates stopped for lack of breath.

It was declared here last night that the Bryan men are still hoping that they will be able to place their leader in the committee on resolutions where he would be made chairman. This, however, is regarded as doubtful at best and there is not lacking a feeling that Bryan is to be beaten if possible by the conservative elements in the gathering.

The Clark candidacy is looming up more formidable than ever. Late last night a report gained circulation that Mayor Gaynor of New York, is to be the second man on the ticket if Clark gains the nomination. This is now denied in the New York camp.

The situation here defies prediction. In the presence of so many governors, all of whom are demanding and will receive a complimentary vote, makes the two-third rule simply mean that there can be no nomination on the first ballot. It will probably be several days before order comes out of the chaos.

Parker Wins.

Judge Parker was chosen temporary chairman of the Democratic national convention early in the day, and the fight between Bryan and the so-called conservatives was on.

Parker's victory was won by a comparatively scant margin. The vote was 578 for Parker to 512 for Bryan, who, as he had announced previously, jumped into the fray in an effort to keep Parker from the chairman's seat.

United States Senator James A. O'Gorman of New York received four complimentary votes.

A heavy rain was falling as the Democratic convention opened. Cardinal Gibbons, brilliant in the scarlet robes of his high clerical office, pronounced the invocation.

There was increasing intensity in the convention as the prospect of Bryan's fight against Parker materialized.

Chairman Norman E. Mack of the national committee called the convention to order at fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock.

Hawaii Splits.

Bryan, in an eloquent speech, nominated John W. Kern of Indiana for the temporary chairmanship, declaring that the issue has been drawn between the party.

Kern returned the compliment by nominating Bryan, and the latter said he would accept. Theodore Bell of California nominated Judge Parker.

Great disorder prevailed at this point. Representative Fitzgerald of New York followed on behalf of Parker's nomination.

Hawaii's six votes were split, four going for Parker and two for Bryan.

Representative Fitzgerald's speech was made against derisive yells. There progressives and conservatives in the was so much disorder in the galleries that a squadron of police was brought in and marched down the aisle to quell the disturbance.

The roll-call on the temporary chairmanship began at twelve-forty o'clock. Arkansas, Illinois, New York, Georgia, Mississippi, Rhode Island and Vermont went solid for Parker. Delegates Stone of Missouri and Luke Lee of Tennessee escorted Parker to the platform, and he was presented by Chairman Mack.

When Parker began his "keynote" speech, speaking of issues from his standpoint, the crowds began leaving the galleries, and there was great disorder as he sought to proceed.

The convention finally adjourned until eight o'clock. Parker in his speech, characterized the Chicago convention as a "disgraceful brawl." He said: "The danger of Roosevelt threatens the country," and urged a constitutional provision against a third presidential term. He also urged harmony in the party.

COLONEL HINTS AT LINE OF MARCH

"I Alone Frighten the Sinister Interests" So He Says.

IS NOW GOING RIGHT AHEAD

In Constant Touch With Johnson and Other Progressive Leaders.

Roosevelt, laying down the law to his hearers.

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NEW YORK, June 27.—In a lengthy interview given out last night at his home, Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, Long Island, Colonel Roosevelt gave a hint of the line of campaign he is planning. He is going to open fire upon the "interests" as soon as possible.

"I am the only man now in public life who frightens the big, sinister interests which have for many years been battening upon the nation."

That, it is generally taken here, means he will conduct his campaign along the lines he has followed in his primary struggles.

He did not make any definite statement regarding the progress that is being made by the leaders of the Progressive party, nor would he refer to the fight that is being waged in Baltimore.

It was learned that he is in constant telegraphic touch with Hiram Johnson, Governor of California; Francis J. Heney and others of the Progressive faction at the Republican national convention.

He declined to make any comment upon the reported defection of Governor Aldrich of Nebraska, who, according to dispatches from Lincoln yesterday, has refused to serve upon the committee of eighteen which Governor Johnson is gathering together.

MAHUKA SITE TO BE RETAINED---BRECKONS

District Attorney Breckons states that congress will undoubtedly supply any additional sum that may be needed to acquire the Mahuka site for the proposed federal building, and that he intends to continue the prosecution of the cases until all are cleared from the calendar.

"It is all nonsense," said Mr. Breckons, "to talk of an appropriation of $350,000 or any other sum. The truth is that there is no appropriation whatever. Congress merely authorized the secretary of the treasury to secure by purchase or condemnation a site for the building at an expense of not more than $350,000. If the cases are fairly and impartially tried before fair and impartial juries and the total condemnation amounts to more than $350,000, I have no doubt as to what congress will do."

The next case to be tried will be that to condemn the property now occupied by the Office Supply Company. This will begin in about a month.

ROOSEVELT GOVERNOR WILL NOT BE ORGANIZER

LINCOLN, Nebraska, June 26.—Governor Aldrich, a Roosevelt man, announced today that he will not serve on the committee of eighteen named to organize the new party.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER LOSES POINT IN ITS CASE

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 6.—Federal Judge Hollister today overruled the demurrer of the National Cash Register Company, charged with being a monopoly in restraint of trade.

A GOOD FRIEND.

No one can have a better friend when troubled with colic or diarrhoea than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Ever since the middle aged man of today was a child it has been going about doing good until its fame has spread to nearly all parts of the civilized world and stands unrivalled for its prompt cures. It never fails to give relief. For sale at Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

HOTELS GET THEIR SPECIAL LICENSE

Young, Moana, Inn, Haleiwa and Grill Must Curtail Hours in Future.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Despite a protest presented to the Liquor Commission at its meeting yesterday afternoon by the Anti-Saloon League relative to the granting of any special privileges, the commission voted that these privileges be given to the Young, Moana and Haleiwa hotels, the Union Grill and Waikiki Inn. Determining the commission in this action was a voluntary communication from the Young Hotel, in which they stated that they intended to observe, and the license might be issued conditional upon their observance of, the following hours: Week days at six o'clock a.m. and close at one a.m.; Sundays, to open from half-past six o'clock until eight o'clock in the morning, and from half-past eleven in the morning until two o'clock in the afternoon, and from half-past five in the afternoon until nine o'clock in the evening.

The Union Grill filed a similar letter with the commission and licenses were granted to the others on condition that they submit the same agreement in writing. The Anti-Saloon League especially protested to granting these privileges to enable these places to keep open on election days, but it was stated that they never had served liquor on election days and they agreed not to do so.

Another point made against the granting special privileges was that no extra charge was made for them.

Considerable objection was raised to granting a retail liquor license to McTighe and Company, on account of its being a corporation, and Chairman Cooke stated that he should vote against granting the license on this account.

"As far as the wholesale part of the business is concerned it is all right," said Mr. Cooke, "but I feel that I ought to object to the carrying on of a saloon without the personal supervision of the owner."

Must Sell Saloon.

Attorney Peters for Mrs. McTighe explained that the estate desired to dispose of the saloon, and it was finally agreed to issue a license to the corporation for three months, within which time the saloon must be sold.

Walter H. Bromley of Lynch and Company requested a new second class license for a saloon to be located on King and River streets, makai side of King. Inspector Fennell reported that he did not approve of the location and a protest was made by G. W. Paty of the Anti-Saloon League for the same reason. The chairman also stated that he did not favor that location for a saloon, as it was too near the market and the docks, though there was no objection to the applicant, as Mr. Cooke stated that no one now in the saloon business was more honest and upright than Mr. Bromley.

Voted Down.

Mr. Craig moved that the application be granted, but the commission voted against it and Bromley's application for a saloon in that location was turned down, but it was intimated that his application to establish a saloon in an approved locality would be granted.

The commission refused to renew the license for the Prost saloon, although it was stated that the proprietor had been called before the board but once in six years.

The application of Murikami for a license to retail liquor in his restaurant at 669 School street was refused.

The commission authorized the issuance of second class licenses to the following: P. F. Ryan, Occidental Hotel; Thos. F. McTighe & Co., Ltd., for three months; Charles Lambert, Anchor saloon; Jos. Wind, Aiea; J. I. Silva, Pantheon saloon; Nakatani & Kurisaki, Aala saloon.

A wholesale liquor license was authorized to be issued to F. A. Schaefer & Co., Ltd.

The next meeting of the commission will be held tomorrow at four o'clock, at which time the Kilohana saloon has been cited to appear before the board to explain why its license should not be suspended because it furnished liquor to a drunken man June 19. The question of issuing a license to J. P. Medeiros of Waialua will also come up tomorrow.

"MAYOR OR NUTHIN" DECLARES JOE FERN A LITTLE MIFFED

There may be a scheme afoot planned by Link McCandless to have Mayor Fern run for sheriff this year, leaving the mayoralty contest open to someone else—also of Link's choosing—but Hizzoner declares he's not a party to the scheme.

The mayor yesterday brought his No. 12 down upon any proposition to sidetrack him, and asserts that he will not be shoved out of his present office by any one, unless it be a majority of the voters.

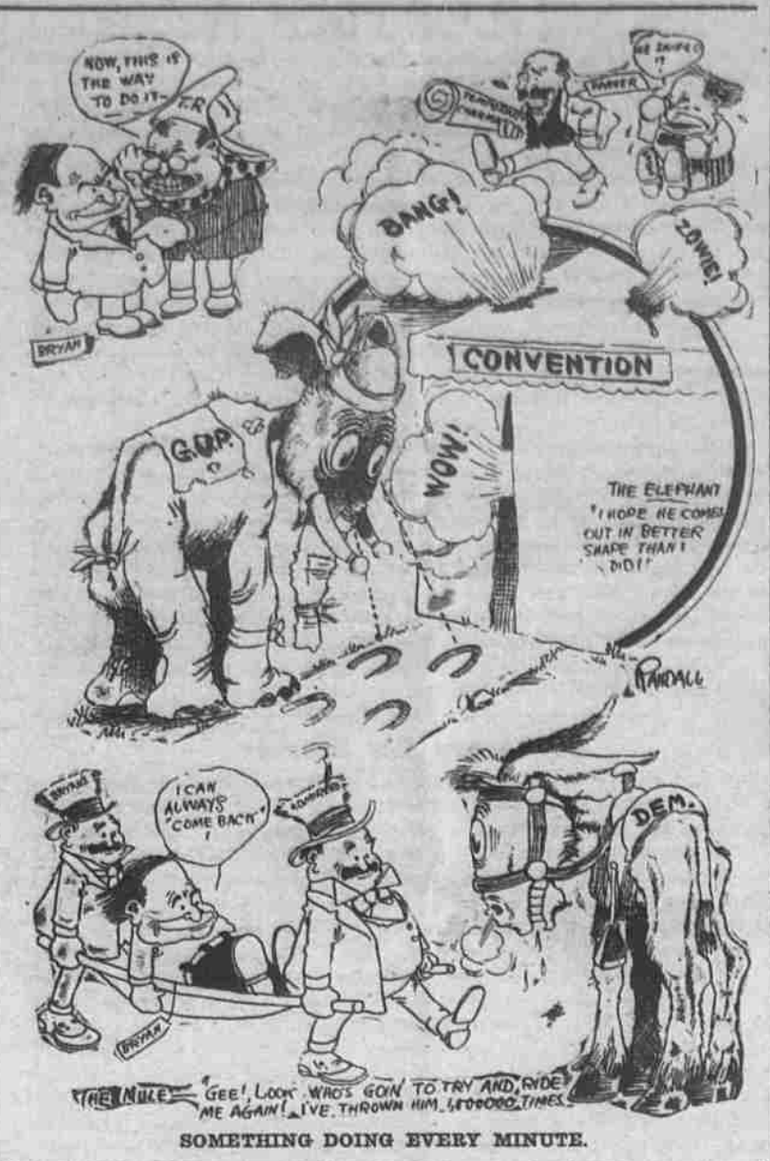
Mayor Fern does not generally seek the newspapers to chronicle his daily official life, but yesterday he sought The Advertiser and delivered himself of the following ultimatum:

"I don't intend to run for sheriff at all. I'll run for mayor. It's mayor or nuthin'." He did not throw any light upon the nominee for sheriff.

FRENCHMAN WINS FIRST IN THE GRAND PRIX

DIEPPE, France, June 26.—Boillot, driving a Peugeot car, today won the Grand Prix, making the 956 miles in 13 hours 58 minutes 28 seconds.

AT BALTIMORE



SOMETHING DOING EVERY MINUTE.

NEED MATHEMATICS TO SOLVE PUZZLE

Jumble of Figures and Names Confront Officers When Bids Are Opened.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

A mathematical puzzle occupied the office of Major Cheatham, constructing quartermaster of the Department of Hawaii, yesterday afternoon, and at the time of closing had not been solved. English, Hawaiian and Japanese names figured in the tangle, while contrary figures fairly danced over the big calculating sheets. The solution of the puzzle consisted of finding the figures of the bids offered by half a dozen contractors for reservoir, tunnel, ditch and wire stretching work for Schofield Barracks and Fort Ruger.

The Lord-Young Construction Company appeared to be the winning bidder for the reservoir construction at $44,398, against the bid of the Honolulu Construction & Draying Company, at $47,947. Those were the only two bids recorded for the dam and reservoir work, but the remaining tenders for tunneling, ditching and wiring were a jumble of odds and ends of figures.

One of the tenders called for ditch work along the Kaukonahua south fork. The Lord-Young company bid $450 per 1000 feet for the work. Okita, a Japanese bidder, offered his bid as follows: "1000 lineal feet, 50 cents." He intended to say "per foot" but neglected these important words. Yokonaga another contractor got his bids twisted and if compelled to carry out the work per his offer, would lose money. Tunneling in rock formation the bids of several contractors were somewhat alike, in the neighborhood of $5 per foot. Yokinaga reversed his figures and offered to do the rock tunneling for $1.25 and the earth work for $4.50. Yokinaga could not understand the audible smiles which swept around the room.

In some cases bidders tendered prices for work for a whole job, some per foot and some per rod.

Major Cheatham announced that he would make up the figures as soon as possible in order to award contracts before the end of June. The appropriations under which the work is to be done are available, but if not contracted for before the end of the fiscal year, the appropriations will lapse and be returned to the treasury. The announcement of awards will be made this morning.

For clearing, grubbing and otherwise clearing the reservoir site Yokinaga bid $2500, and to remove the loam, $5445. The Honolulu Construction & Draying Company's bid was $4750, and if awarded the dam contract would reduce this figure by $1000.

Lord-Young Construction Company offered to clear the reservoir site for $2000; build the ditch at $450 per 1000 feet, dig the rock tunnel at $5 per foot and the earth at $1.75. The Lord-Young company announced that they could not offer to do the ditch and clearing work alone, unless awarded the contract for the dam, their figure for this being $44,398.

Okita's figures for the ditch were 50 cents for 1000 feet; $4.50 for digging rock tunnel, and $2.65 for earth. Yokinaga's figures were $750; $1.25 and $4; Honolulu Construction Company, $950; $5 and $2.50.

William Laa offered to stretch the wire around Fort Ruger reservation for $3500, completing the work in 100 days. Yokinaga will do it for 11 cents per running foot in 90 days; Acetylene Light Company, Fort Ruger fence, $1.27 per rod; Schofield Barracks fence, $1.56 per rod; Honolulu Construction Company, $2543.

CRIMINAL CASE TROUBLES KAUAI

Vacant Judgeship on Garden Island Causing Much Pilikia.

A crisis has apparently come in the pilikia caused by the vacant judgeship on the Island of Kauai. Attorney-General Lindsay yesterday received a wireless from Attorney W. J. Sheldon of Kauai announcing that "Mr. Rattery and Mr. Zoller, timekeeper and luna on McBryde plantation" had been arrested charged with criminally assaulting a Japanese woman. He stated that as there is no judge on Kauai to admit the men to bail he was forced to appeal to the attorney general.

Mr. Lindsay wirelessed to County Attorney S. K. Kaeo that such a step is out of his power and referred Attorney Sheldon to the supreme court of the Territory, which alone can act under the circumstances.

In speaking of the matter afterward the attorney-general stated that the troubles which would undoubtedly arise over this particular case would be duplicated in several others. The resignation of Judge Hardy some time ago was acted upon at once, instead of, as is usual, taking effect upon the appointment of the judge's successor. This left the island without a court to transact any business and as a result there has been no grand or petit jury summoned.

As the time limit under the law has passed by in which such a step could be taken before the convening of the regular court set for July 1, it is believed that much pilikia will come before the matter can be straightened out finally.

MATSON LINER SAILS WITH FULL CABINS

Honoluluan Carries Large Cargo of Island Products to the Coast.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The Matson liner Honolulan sailed yesterday morning promptly at ten from the Hackfeld wharf, with every cabin on board with its full quota of passengers.

The Honolulan carried a large cargo of sugar, canned and green pineapples, coffee, sisal, rice and other island products.

A collision with the Mauna Kea was narrowly averted when the Honolulan steamed out from her wharf, both steamers being hidden from the captain of the other by the sheds. By prompt action in reversing the engines of the Honolulan and sending the Mauna Kea's engines ful speed ahead they gradually drew apart, after which the Honolulan steamed out of the harbor with the Mauna Kea close behind.

Harbor Officer Carter nabbed a couple of soldiers who had decided that the local climate did not agree with them and made up their minds to seek new pastures. Carter, who has been back on the waterfront beat three weeks, has caught seven deserters from the United States army.

TRIUMPH FOR PROGRESSIVES IN BALTIMORE CONVENTION

Abrogate the Unit Rule by Seventy-Four Majority.

Presidential Contest Tangle Is Worse Confounded.

BALTIMORE, Maryland, June 27.—The progressive Democrats won their first victory last night in a rousing fashion, and the convention went wild when the result was announced and cheered for thirty-three minutes. The vote was upon the unit rule, which has stood for years against all attacks. By a vote of 565 to 491 it was decided to adopt the minority report of the rules committee and abrogate the rule in all delegations from States where direct primary elections are held prior to a national convention.

Hawaii's delegation split upon this question as upon the vote on the temporary chairmanship. The delegation's vote was three for the minority report advocating the abrogation of the unit rule, two against, and one absent.

One of the first results of the progressive victory was the worse confounding of the presidential struggle. It was immediately claimed by the followers of Woodrow Wilson that he would gain largely through the operation of the new rule. Most of his increased strength they declared would come from the Clark faction. Clark leaders denied this.

This new rule will not, it is said, hasten the nomination of a Democratic candidate. There is absolutely no hope that a selection will be made by the convention upon the first ballot. The struggle there seems to be growing more and more involved as the different interests begin to show their strength in tests.

Ovation for Wilson.

Most significant in this connection was the tremendous ovation given the mention of Wilson's name. The convention rose apparently as one man and cheered for the Governor of New Jersey for more than half an hour.

The demonstration followed the announcement of the report of the committee on credentials, which for the most part upheld the findings of the national committee. The exceptions were the delegates from the District of Columbia and the South Dakota district delegates which were given to Clark.

La Follette Rumor.

A sensation was caused in the ranks of the convention delegates and the hundreds of politicians here when the report of a secret visit of La Follette to Bryan leaked out yesterday. The truth of the report is said to have been admitted at La Follette's Wisconsin headquarters and rumors of some kind of a combination in which the Wisconsin Republican and Bryan are figuring are increasing.

Permanent organization of the convention was furthered, when the permanent organization committee chose Ollie James, the well-known Democratic leader and congressman from Kentucky, as permanent chairman.

Bryan Declines.

Bryan declined to accept the chairmanship of the resolutions committee because, he declared, he is not "in accord with the forces that apparently control this convention."

John W. Kern of Indiana was elected to the resolutions committee, and accepted, although a Bryanite.

The day for the most part was spent in oratory, the convention awaiting the report of the credentials committee.

Ex-Governor Blanchard, of Louisiana, Senator Raymer, Clayton Graves and ex-Governor Folk of Missouri spoke during the day.

The heat was sweltering. The restlessness among the spectators caused the posting of a squadron of police in the gallery with orders to quell any outbreak.

Not Out Yet.

Bryan said today: "I'm down, but not out."

Bryan leaders, commenting on the naming of Judge Parker as temporary chairman Tuesday declare that the defeat does not mean the repudiation of Bryan by Democracy. They say they still hold a veto power on the nomination, through the workings of the two-thirds rule if not on actual numbers if Bryan men should be aligned on a clean-cut issue.

Defer Platform.

The rules committee voted yesterday to defer the presentation of a platform until after the nomination of a presidential candidate, on account of a lack of any definite indication beforehand as to whether the convention will go "progressive" or "conservative." The committee desires the platform and the candidate to be in accord.

In the credentials committee a minority report was presented in the cases of Carter H. Harrison of Chicago and Roger Sullivan, the Illinois Democratic leader.

A few progressives yesterday started a movement to test the sentiment of the delegates for John W. Kern for President.

Heney Is Mute.

Francis J. Heney, when attempts were made by newspaper men to get him to divulge the nature of his mission, said he had come to Baltimore merely to "see the steam-roller work."

In declining the chairmanship of the resolutions committee, Bryan said:

"I think the committee and its officers ought to be in harmony with the convention. I am not in harmony with the organization of the convention or with the national committee which controls it, and it would not look well for the chairman of the resolutions committee to submit a minority report."

DISCOVER "DOPE" ON NIPPON MARU

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—Customs inspectors last night discovered twenty-five tins of opium on board the T. K. K. liner Nippon Maru. The tip was received prior to the arrival of the steamer here and she was searched from stem to stern by the officials as soon as she came in. The drug was found hidden in a hold.

RUSHING SUGAR CROP EASTWARDS

Factors Company Is Now Planning for Ten-Day Service to Market.

With the inauguration of a ten-day service to the mainland for which plans are now being arranged, the Sugar Factors Company will be able to ship nearly 30,000 additional tons of sugar in the same period required to move this year's entire output on the present eleven day schedule. Negotiations of this company with the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company are now being carried on and it is expected that an agreement will be reached by the first of next week for the establishment of the shorter service.

It is understood that the steamship company is planning to do a larger west bound business than ever before next year, and it is reported that arrangements will be made to place another large steamer on the triangular service from San Francisco to Honolulu and Salina Cruz via Seattle.

An estimate made as to the total crop which the Sugar Factors Company will move this year puts it at about 490,000 tons. Of this amount the Sugar Factors Company has already shipped 335,000 tons, of which 285,000 tons have arrived at market. This is more than three-fifths of the crop shipped and more than one-half marketed with the present season only half completed. This does not include sugar shipped to San Francisco on other steamship lines.

Last year the total crop carried by this company was 475,000 tons and that shipped up to the last of June 1911 was 315,000 tons. This shows that this year's shipments are more than 20,000 tons greater than those of last year. A total of 270,000 tons had reached the market this time last year for which the shippers received $3.75 per ton. This year the price received for the sugar will be something more than four cents.

When the American ship William P. Frye sails from Kahului with 5500 tons of sugar Saturday the shipments around the Horn will be complete. A total of 22,500 tons has been made this year.

PIGS OF REAL LUAU BREED ARE WANTED; APPLY BOB SHINGLE

The Republican inner campaign just now, seems to hinge upon pigs. Not plain pigs, but luau pigs, the kind that when roasted in the imu are brought to the feast fairly coming to pieces. The countryside is being scouted by luau experts. The finest pigs on Oahu are wanted for a political luau to be held the latter part of July.

At that feast will be the "seventy-eight," or those and their proxies who voted for the Kuhio policy in the last convention. Prince Kuhio, the Delegate, will be there and will be the principal guest. Robert W. Shingle will be there, and many others. Possibly Secretary of the Interior Fisher may be there, if he is able to get to Hawaii next month on his tour of investigation.

It is said that on this occasion when sentiment is running high, Kuhio will formally declare, that in case Governor Frear is reappointed he will drop out of the race for Washington, and at the same time he will ask leave of those present to bestow his mantle upon the shoulders of Robert Shingle. It is expected that with all the fine cooked pig stowed away and well washed down, that a great outcry will be raised, a demand that the Prince continue in the running, but if he insists that he will not, then three long and much prolonged cheers for Robert will be in order and the Shingle boom will be launched.

It all depends on whether the scouts get the right kind of pigs and plenty of them.

EX-DELAWARE SENATOR IS DEAD IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York, June 26.—Former Senator Higgins of Delaware died here today.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON — EDITOR

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FRIDAY : : : : : : : : : JUNE 28

CHAMP CLARK.

Champ Clark, Democratic aspirant for the nomination for the presidency, has said many foolish things, one of the gems of the collection being his words in regard to Hawaii, spoken in 1899 on the floor of the house, in a discussion of Hawaiian affairs. At that time, after the Islands had formally annexed themselves to the Union, Mr. Clark said:

> Hawaii is a blind for our eyes, a snare for our feet, a bait for our cupidity, the will-o'-the-wisp which will lead us into the Slough of Despond, the bewitching, scheming treacherous Delilah destined to shear our Samson of his leonine locks and to deliver him, bound hand and foot, into the power of the Philistines.

This was typical of the present Speaker as he was and is not unlike him as he is. Not but what Mr. Clark can change his mind. He can change it quite radically and is quite willing to experience a new heart when there is call for one. For instance, in the speech in which he begged the pardon of Judas Iscariot for likening Grover Cleveland to the great betrayer, he declared:

> After nine days of sore travail, at least one truth has been brought forth on the Republican side of this house, and that by the gentleman from North Carolina, when he said that I would destroy every customhouse in America. He is entirely correct. If I had my way today, sir, I would tear them all down, from turret to foundation stone, for from the beginning they have been nothing but dens of robbers.

This idea so frankly expressed by Champ Clark would not suit the Democracy of Hawaii, with its idea that the protective tariff on sugar must be maintained, but a later expression from the presidential aspirant can be found to show how circumstances alter cases, even with Democrats. During the tariff debate of 1904, Mr. Clark, pressed by Mr. Dalzell, confessed that he was a rabid free-trader only in theory. "I will tell you my position about it exactly," he said, nettled by the laughter of the Republicans. "If a new continent should be discovered, and I should be given charge of its government after it was populated, I should establish free trade."

It is in the discussion of international affairs that Mr. Clark is at his own peculiar best. We have quoted above what he had to say concerning Hawaii. This is his opinion of the occupation of the Philippines by Americans:

> What difference in principle is there between a few hundred thousand white men buying and owning four million negroes and the government of the United States buying and owning ten million Malays? If the Filipinos are not to be consulted, what becomes of that clause in the Declaration of Independence which informs us that "all men are created equal," and that other which revolutionized half the governments on earth by proclaiming that "all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed"? Driven from one untenable position, the nimble jingoes immediately assume another. Their last claim is that we should retain the Philippines because the poor, untutored savages are incapable of self-government, and that if left to themselves they would indulge in revolutions and exterminate one another. I humbly submit that it's none of our affair if they do.

Nowhere in his speeches can we find references to the Japanese in order to know whether or not the Speaker is a Hobsonian Democrat with a Hearst stripe, but he has been quite frank in regard to the Chinese, saying:

> A Chinaman never can be fit for American citizenship. His color, his diet, his mental conformation, his habits of thought, his methods of conduct, his style of living, his ideas of government, his theory of the domestic relations, his code of morals, his religion, his passiveness in servitude, his ultraconservatism, his manners, his amusements, the very fashion of his dress, are radically un-American. In all these he is thoroughly incorrigible. His ways are not our ways. He is among us, but not of us.

Of course, Speaker Clark admits the fallibility of the human mind. Even the framers of the Constitution, while "they knew a great deal, did not know it all," he admits, in supplying information to the house that the Fathers of the Nation missed out on.

FEDERAL BUILDING SITE CHANCES.

It commences to look as if the minority will be forced by courts and circumstances to fall in behind the majority and make the request that the federal building be put upon the civic center site a unanimous one. The decisions of two juries, after two lengthy trials in the Mahuka site condemnation proceedings, show just what was expected and the contention of those who, for two years past, have urged united action for "Honolulu Beautiful" are legally being established as correct. It is now practically certain that the amount taken from the federal building erection fund to acquire the Fort street frontage for the site will be found insufficient and, if this Mahuka site foolishness is still further persisted in, Honolulu will have to go to congress for a double further appropriation, one for more money for the site, another for the money to bring the building fund back to the original figure.

With a congress on record as opposed to further public building expenditures, we will have about as much chance to get the money as McCandless has to get returns on his political investments.

When the original controversy arose over the choice of a site for the federal building, the principal objection raised against the Irwin site was that it was "too far from the center of town." Since that objection was first heard, the business center has steadily shifted towards Alakea street, and the undoubted trend is towards the Capitol. The original objection to the site no longer holds. There never were any other legitimate objections to it, while every day the advantages from a City Beautiful standpoint of the Irwin site over all others become more and more apparent. It is ridiculous to talk of erecting a federal building on a site where it can have no beautiful surroundings, where its proportions will be lost because crowded and where it can not become one of a group of beautiful public buildings, when there are other cites unobjectionable. In no possible way can anyone lose anything by the complete abandonment of the Mahuka site to business blocks, while the whole city, today and for years to come, will lose if the opportunity presented by the civic center site is not taken advantage of.

It is not too late to do the proper thing, but it is, we believe, too late to expect congress to vote more money for the Mahuka site. With the appropriation already made and through an exchange of sites, Honolulu will be able to have a beautiful building in beautiful surroundings. Otherwise, if we push this Mahuka folly much further, we may get no building at all and the opportunity to complete the civic center and give Honolulu a plaza that will be the envy of every city of the Union will be forever lost.

We are talking much these days of what we can do "For Honolulu"; city beautifiers are becoming more numerous; advocates of civic pride and community spirit are abroad. Here is their opportunity to do something really worth while, something that will be for Honolulu's benefit as long as there is a Honolulu and something that the citizens of other cities would give much to have the opportunity of doing for their home towns. It is an opportunity, too, that will never come again.

WILL IT BE DONE "FOR HONOLULU"?

The present house of representatives at Washington has gone formally on record as opposed to further appropriations for public buildings and building sites, but even if an exception is made for Honolulu to acquire the larger Mahuka site, what is the use in asking for it? The Advertiser will refuse to believe that Honolulu will not unite before it is everlastingly too late to ask congress to secure the Irwin site for the federal building. When other cities are spending millions to give them civic centers such as the Palace Square would give Honolulu, we can not believe that this city is actually going to turn down its chance, when it is offered us for nothing. There never was a valid objection to the Irwin site that the progress of the last two years has not removed, nor an argument in favor of the same civic center site that the events of the last two years has not made stronger.

THE SEARCH FOR A CANDIDATE.

In political circles the certainty almost prevails that Governor Frear is to be reappointed. Even those who have opposed the Governor vigorously appear convinced that the charges made against him can not stand the investigating probe of Secretary Fisher. As statements of conditions, much of what the Delegate has advanced will undoubtedly be found to have a foundation in truth, but that the Governor will be found in any way responsible for these conditions is not believed.

In the same political circles it is now being generally accepted as probable that Kuhio will not be a candidate to succeed himself and the talk that centers about the delegateship concerns itself now with a discussion of the relative merits of the ones available for the nomination. In this category are being mentioned C. A. Rice of Kauai, national committeeman; H. L. Holstein, speaker of the house of representatives; R. W. Shingle, city treasurer; George H. Fairchild, senator from Kauai; A. G. M. Robertson, chief justice, and George R. Carter, former Governor and Roosevelter. The list, it will be noticed, contains the name of but one Hawaiian, although there are some other Hawaiians with legislative experience that fits them for the position. C. F. Chillingworth, senator from Oahu, is one of these.

As the original Rice boomer, The Advertiser believes that he is eminently fitted to represent Hawaii at Washington. If factional differences within the party are such that he can not be nominated, however, the logical choice from among those named would be Robertson. He is one man upon whom all faction should be able to agree and there could be no question possible regarding either his fitness for the position or his chances of election. At one time, when the chief justice was actively in politics, it was generally supposed that he would be Kuhio's successor in the delegateship, and, after his second term, many expected Kuhio to drop out in Robertson's favor. At any rate, Robertson, if he could be induced to run this fall, would leave nothing of Link McCandless but the jingle of his money.

HOW ABOUT THE FOURTH?

It would prove a sad object lesson to the thousands of Uncle Sam's men who will be in the city on the Fourth of July if the citizens do not rise to the occasion and make their part of the program, that of the morning parade, a distinct and pronounced success, or if the white merchants of the city fall below the orientals in the display of store and street decorations. We are informed that in answer to the nine hundred invitations to take part in the morning parade sent out to the automobile owners of the city, but one reply had been received up to noon yesterday, while of the scores of organizations that had agreed to take part in the event, the majority are dropping out as the time draws near to do something besides talking. No adequate steps are being made, according to the same pessimistic report, for the proper decorating of the streets, except in Chinatown, and it is feared that the patriotism of a great many will be exhausted with the stretching of seven yards of twenty-cent bunting, bleached out three years ago.

We trust that this is going to be proved altogether a mistake and that when the morning of the Glorious Fourth arrives it will find Honolulu gay with the red, white and blue, the streets filled with cheering thousands and with a parade participated in by many hundreds. The soldiers are going to play their part well; the rest of us should do no less, unless the intention is to notify the military that Honolulu's Americanism consists in gathering in the coin spent here by Uncle Sam and refusing to spend even a little of it in honoring the Nation's birthday. To suppose that Honolulu has any such intention, is, of course, absurd.

COMING FROM ALL SIDES.

A decidedly peculiar condition of affairs has arisen in connection with the governorship, if the report be true that has just reached the city to the effect that the big labor leaders are opposing Governor Frear because he signed the labor protection bills. Those bills, it will be remembered, were rushed through the legislature when the S. S. Senator was cruising off the harbor, ready to make a raid on the supply of Filipino labor, recruited and brought here at considerable expense by the Hawaiian planters. Back of the bills, pounding them along their way, was W. A. Kinney, the same man who has been leading in the attack upon the Governor for the Delegate. Included in this latest attack upon Hawaii's chief executive, are the leaders of the Coast unions, the Alaskan canners and the steamship owners, a combination wonderful in its makeup.

Thus the Governor is confronted by the Delegate and Mr. Kinney because he is said to oppose the Hawaiian homesteader, by the labor unions because he signed the bills prepared by Mr. Kinney and passed by a unanimous legislature, by the Alaskan canners because he helped foil their plan to rush laborers from Hawaii into the horrors of the northern fishing fields, and by the laborers because he signed the measures they say "peonize" them.

The question is: Will the Hawaiian legislature, which unanimously passed the bills, and Mr. Kinney, who drafted them and helped railroad them through, come to the defense of the Governor, or will they let him be hammered by the labor unions for putting the finishing touch upon their work?

PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICANISM.

There may be "progressive" policies which make more noise, but there will be nothing written in either the Democratic platform by Bryan or in the "Progressive" platform by Roosevelt—provided the party reaches the platform stage—more actually progressive than the formal adoption by the regular Republican party of the schedule-by-schedule tariff reform idea, combined with the tariff board policy. When the tariff can be taken up in congress, one schedule at a time, with all the publicity possible focused upon that particular schedule and with all the available information concerning the one industry to be dealt with at hand from reliable and independent sources, then there can be a tariff revision scientifically made and one that will be less partial in its execution than any heretofore enacted or possible to enact under the present system.

The Republican policy as enunciated in this plank at Chicago is progressive in the fullest sense of the word. It is not so spectacular a plank as one that may be framed for the recall of unpopular members of the judiciary, or the election of senators by direct vote, but its adoption will go far in eliminating logrolling in tariff legislation and will allow the general public to know what is being done in tariff matters. It is a logical, sane and commonsense policy and for the best good of the greatest number.

THIRD PARTY NECESSITY.

Many are asking themselves whether Hawaii is to follow the example of the mainland and have a third party organized along the lines of the Roosevelt Progressives. The idea of a third party has much to commend it, but that it should be patterned after any mainland party is just as absurd as is the fact that we should have the local Republican and Democratic parties, patterned after their mainland prototypes, for the settlement of local issues. The party divisions of the mainland have no more to do with politics in Hawaii than they have to do with the canals on Mars, and there is about as much use for a "Roosevelt Progressive" party here as there is for two tails on a shirt.

Honolulu could do very well with a third party, if that party were formed with an idea of giving the city a progressive, economical and commonsense business government, but for any other object we need nothing more than we have. Party division as it is here simply befogs issues and impels honest people to put rogues and incompetents in office through blindly voting straight tickets. Everyone knows what has been given us and no third party organization, except on lines of local necessity, will give us any improvement.

A third party idea is all right, if it gets the proper start, but we need to form it "For Honolulu" and not for Roosevelt, Bryan or any other politician, at home or abroad.

There were three hours of solid cheering at the Democratic convention yesterday, which is excusable. The Democrats have to do most of their cheering before election day.

In these days, when the supervisors are crying out that their revenues do not allow the carrying out of all the public work necessary, it would seem good business for them to look around and see where future economies might be made. A good start could be had at the very head of the city government, in the mayor's office. Every cent that Honolulu has spent during the past three years on its mayor has been wasted. The cost to the city of having a mayor who has nothing whatever to do and couldn't do it if he had has averaged about ten thousand dollars a year. There are other economies possible, but this one is the most apparent. What the supervisors ought to do is to prepare a petition to the legislature asking that the office of mayor be done away with, and leave the petition handy where the incoming board will find it.

Business as an Issue

Fundamentally the difference between Democratic and Republican policies is in the last analysis strictly industrial, declares the Kansas City Journal. The two great parties have been fighting for fifty years on the tariff and other industrial policies which divide them. The paramount issues on which the people have decided for the Republicans at every election but two for half a century have been industrial and financial issues, not those raised by fervid oratory, torchlight processions and the glamor of personality. For the past four or five elections more than a million voters have constituted the majority that stood between the protection of the country's business interests and the menace of Democracy.

The fundamental policies of the two parties are either for or against the best interests of the country, and those interests are inseparably allied with industrial prosperity, upon which the prosperity of all the people depends. Far above the petty issues raised by the vote-fishers stands the issue of the full dinner pail, the full till, the full pay envelope. Plenty of business for the business man has always meant plenty of work for the workingman and plenty of markets for the farmer. These are the trinity of our whole economic system and an injury to either is an injury to all.

Republican candidates standing on these issues may be defeated, but the challenge of the opposition can not go unanswered. These are not times when the people weigh carefully the fitness of candidates or the problems most vitally affecting them. They are not times of deliberation but of hysteria, not of dispassionate conservatism but of wild and rabid radicalism. But long after the epidemic of political rabies has been stamped out and cooler counsels have prevailed, the fact will still remain that the American business man is one of the three keystones in the arch of the nation's progress—one might say he is the central one of the three. The fact will still remain that all political doctrines must stand the ultimate acid test of their effect upon material prosperity and that Republican doctrines have always been synonymous with the largest measure of that paramount concern of the people.

COSTLY CABLES WARN ARMY WAR DEPARTMENT IS "BROKE"

Instructions as to the method by which the department of Hawaii will maintain its 4000 officers and men, and civilian employes without appropriations were received in a lengthy code cable received by General Macomb yesterday morning from division headquarters at San Francisco. One of the features of the instructions relates to recruiting, in order that the Army may be kept up to its authorized strength. The instructions make no pretense about the war department's moneyless condition.

Each day cablegrams are received by various departments calling attention to the necessity of cutting down expenses and as the end of June approaches the cables are coming more frequently. The dispatch to General Macomb yesterday follows:

"Following repeated for the information and guidance of all concerned. Par. 7, G.O. W.D. c.s. 19 reads as follows: In absence of appropriation for Army after June 30 authority to maintain and support same after that date will depend upon statutes fixing organization and strength regular establishment Sect. 3732 R. S. as amended and upon other general legislation upon the subject. No funds for pay of Army or its support being available payment therefor will have to await appropriation by congress but under terms of section 3732 R. S. contract may be made for necessary supplies authorized by that section with provision that payment will be made when funds are available. After appropriation by congress under statutes prescribing composition of Army and requiring its maintenance within certain prescribed limits enlistments for purpose of maintaining Army at authorized strength will continue. These statutes include as reasonably necessary to their execution, authority to bind government for the absolutely necessary expenses of general recruiting service insofar as clothing subsistence, forage, fuel, quarters, transportation, medical and hospital supplies are concerned, pending action of congress making appropriation therefor. Section 3732 R. S., as amended, authorizes procurement for Army by contract or purchase of clothing, subsistence, forage, fuel, quarters, transportation, medical and hospital supplies not in excess of the necessities of fiscal year. The meaning of these terms should be determined solely by reference to permanent legislation as distinguished from temporary or transitory legislation found in the several appropriations touching subject.

"Authority to procure such supplies includes by implication reasonable and necessary means of its performance and includes, therefore, authority to continue employment of civilian employment absolutely necessary, contract for, receive, distribute or assign, care for, or operate and account for clothing, subsistence, forage, fuel, quarters, transportation, medical and hospital supplies not exceeding necessities of coming fiscal year, which services may be contracted for payment to be made when funds are available after appropriation by congress.

"Instruction respecting original and supplemental contract and other matters made necessary by failure of congress appropriation will be submitted by respective heads of bureaus and when approved by secretary of war will be communicated to proper officers."

Cut Out Newspapers.

The economical streak has become so keen that the quartermaster-general spent several dollars of Uncle Sam's money yesterday to notify Major Cheatham, depot quartermaster, to notify all quartermasters in Hawaii to "cancel subscriptions for newspapers and periodicals for the next fiscal year, as no appropriations have been made for payment."

As subscriptions were generally entered into in January or before the order may not have much effect, except in cases where subscriptions are monthly. The quartermasters subscribe for local newspapers but theirs are private subscriptions and not engaged on the part of the war department.

Shifting Sergeants.

Uncle Sam's enlisted man is being hit by the refusal of congress to pass an appropriation bill for from Washington yesterday came instructions to the commanding officer here to send Sergeant Roberts, on duty with the militia, to Fort Shafter for station.

Sergeant Roberts has been quartered in the city with commutation of rations and quarters. The war department is on tenterhooks just now about pay, subsistence and general supplies, with not a cent to buy anything, and in casting around for an opportunity to show how economical it could be, suddenly thought of Sergeant Roberts down here in Honolulu.

"Now, there's a man on whom we can save something," said an officer in the war department building.

"What can we do with him?" was asked.

"Send him back to one of the posts. Send a cable to General Macomb instructing him minutely what to do with Sergeant Roberts, and then duplicate the message to cover all other sergeants serving with national guard organizations all over the country. We can save a lot."

And so cablegrams were sent out by the dozen, costing all kinds of money, but something was "saved."

NEW CONSUL COMING.

A cable received here yesterday brought the information that Hon. Tokichi Tanaka, recently Japanese consul general at Seattle, has just been appointed consul general for Hawaii to succeed Hon. Senichi Uyeno, who is now in Tokio on a vacation.

The new consul general will leave Japan July 6 on the Shinyo Maru and arrived here ten days later. He will be accompanied by his wife and two children.

Local Japanese are of the opinion that Mr. Uyeno has been promoted to the consul generalship at Kantow, China because of his special knowledge of Chinese political affairs.

Major Cheatham, army depot quartermaster, yesterday awarded the contract to stretch four strands of wire around Fort Ruger reservation at seven cents a lineal foot. The ditch and tunnel work in connection with the building of the dam in Kaukonahuanui south fork, Leilehua, was awarded to Okita, a Japanese contractor.

IF YOU are at all interested in

Home-Mixed Fertilizers

I would like to send you my book on the subject. It contains full information, formulas and lots of information to farmers who want to get the most and the best for their money. The book will be sent free upon request by post card from you.

Dr. WM. S. MYERS, Director of Propaganda
17 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK
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FEARED TO FIRE ON OLD GLORY

War Between China and United States Perilously Close a Few Weeks Ago.

MANILA, June 1.—A dry military report soundly snoozing somewhere in army headquarters at Manila tells of one of the exciting events in the present occupation of the Peking-Tientsin Railway and adjacent territory by the 13,000 European, American and Japanese troops stationed there because of the strained present situation. It is the report of Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Arrasmith, 15th U. S. Infantry, which tells how war averted by a hair's breadth on March 3.

Things broke loose with a bang when Yuan Shih-Kai's own troops began to loot and burn in the capital city of Peking on the night of March 1. The American and all other foreign troops stationed at Tientsin 80 miles south were on the qui vive but they were not called upon. Tuesday passed off quietly. Night came on with Tientsin as quiet as usual. But at 9:30 looting and firing began in the native city of Tientsin, and an hour later the American forces were galvanized into action by the receipt of a rush telegram from Minister Calhoun in Peking, calling for two hundred American troops fully equipped. The wire said "Urgent."

In the remarkable time of an hour and a half Lieutenant-Colonel Arrasmith commanding the 15th Infantry in China at that time, had 239 men aboard a special train, fully equipped with 130,000 rounds of ammunition, 10 days rations, machine guns and mules, horses, tents and two wagons. Then a delay ensued, as word was brought in that a large Chinese force had gathered at Fengtai, seven miles below Peking, to oppose the passage of the American forces, and Colonel Arrasmith decided to wait so as to reach the disputed point at daylight.

At three o'clock in the morning the command moved out for the relief of Peking. Portions of Tientsin were already in flames. The city was in charge of the British and Russian troops principally. As our boys steamed from the station the sky was fiercely aglow behind them. Ahead was darkness and grim uncertainty.

Reaching Fengtai at dawn the small American force found 3,500 Chinese troops under General Chang opposing their advance. Deployed along the track were 150 men of the British Somersets, but they had no intention of going into action. The Chinese were thrown on both sides of the tracks, and above the troop train less than one hundred yards in advance were six deadly machine guns on a bridge.

The situation was ticklish but Colonel Arrasmith had his orders to get into Peking to the relief of the American legation, and nothing is so sacred as orders to a soldier of his type, who has spent forty years in active army service. To Peking he would go, fight or no fight.

A flat car was coupled ahead of the engine and on it the Colonel placed Lieutenant Charles L. Sampson and the twenty-one men of his regimental machine gun platoon. Then in plain view of the hostile Chinese commander and his armed rabble the regimental colors and the American flag in all its glory were hoisted aloft on the flat car. A murmur of dismay came from the Chinese. They knew that it meant war to fire upon that flag. Private Frank E. Epley, Co. A and Private James A. McDonough, Co. D, volunteered to run the engine as fireman and engineer respectively, the Chinese crew having fled.

The order to go ahead was given. Every man of the machine gun platoon on the exposed flat car stood ready for instant action. The men in the windows of the cars had their fingers on the triggers of their rifles. One shot from the Chinese would have whipped out the command "fire"—and the war would have been on.

The bell was rung, the drivers of the engine began to turn, Old Glory ahead fluttered tauntingly. Not a Chinaman batted an eyelash. The train moved on and was soon lost from sight.

Upon reaching Peking at nine o'clock, being delayed further on by a blockade, Colonel Arrasmith and his command found that they were the first of the allies to reach the capital. In fact, the other foreign troops did not get into Peking until twelve hours later. As the Americans were returning in the afternoon they met some of the allies just going up.

As the legations and missions were safe after all, the trouble having been checked for the time being, Colonel Arrasmith turned over the command to the marine corps officer there who had 300 men with him. The entire affair redounded greatly to the credit of the commanding officer who, as an old Indian fighter, considered it just a a little morning's exercise. Nevertheless, American stock went above par with the Europeans and nothing has happened since to lower it.

The officers from Manila who accompanied Lieutenant Colonel Arrasmith on the trip were:

Major A. N. Stark, Medical Corps; Captain Frank W. Rowell, commanding Co. "D"; 1st Lieut. Emory S. Adams, commanding Co. "B"; 1st Lieut. Hugh L. Walthall, adjutant, commanding Co. "A"; 1st Lieut. Charles L. Sampson, commanding machine gun platoon; 2nd Lieut. David H. Cowles, commanding Co. "C."

MOOSE TO CAPER.

Honolulu Lodge, No. 800, Loyal Order of Moose, is planning its first social dance. The affair will be given at the K. of P. hall July 3, beginning at eight o'clock. Arrangements have been made for excellent music and light refreshments, and the dance promises to be highly successful. Admission will be fifty cents.

HARBOR BOARD BADLY "BROKE"

Has Spent All Its Money but Commissioners Satisfied With Work.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

While the harbor commissioners confess they are officially "broke," yet with the prospect of additional funds being placed at their disposal when Treasurer Conkling disposes of another $1,500,000 worth of territorial bonds, they feel that for the first year's labors they have made a success of their administration.

Every island in the group is benefiting by the official acts of the board which has let a large number of contracts for new wharves, rebuilding old ones and making changes of locations for wharves, and above all the board is keeping pace with the increase in shipping.

The board would have been without a cent from now until the latter part of July had not Acting-Governor Mott-Smith placed a small fund at its disposal. Under this appropriation the harbormaster here will be enabled to carry out a number of recommendations for wharf betterments. The dolphins on the end of the Hackfeld wharf, which he reported yesterday to the board as having been yanked out of position by lines passed to them from steamers for swinging purposes, are not to be tampered with in future. The harbor board yesterday authorized the harbormaster to cut the tops of the dolphins off and enclose them with an iron band flush with the stringers. He was also authorized to equip the newly built addition to the Hackfeld wharf with Tungsten lights.

The board also accepted the deed to 1.30 acres of land on Maui as the approach to the new Kihei wharf, given by the H. P. Baldwin Estate. Ten dollars will be paid for the property. The plans for the Kihei wharf are ready and tenders for the construction of the wharf will be advertised for in a few days, to be opened late in July, when funds may be available for the work.

The Healani Boat Club protested against power sampans being allowed to travel full speed in the harbor, citing as an instance of the effects damage to one of their racing shells, which was run into and swamped by a fishing boat. The sampan captain acknowledged to the crew that he was at fault in not blowing his whistle. The harbormaster will formulate a rule to govern speed of vessels in the harbor, taking up the matter with Major Wooten of the army.

The Hilo Boat Club, through Joshua D. Tucker, commissioner of lands, asked for a lease of one of three sites on the Hilo shore line, mentioned in a letter. The board had no power to grant leases, but recommended to the land commissioner that that department lease one of the sites for twenty years for boat house purposes, the board taking the view that none of the sites would be needed for harbor or wharf development in that period.

The board disapproved of making any change in the location of the Inter-Island company's floating drydock. It is to occupy the Ewa end of the Queen street wharf slip.

J. West, ex-soldier, was given three months on the reef yesterday for the embezzlement of a watch belonging to Mrs. Clarence Haynes.

REST AND PEACE

Fall upon distracted households when Cuticura enters.

All that the fondest of mothers desires for the alleviation of her skin-tortured and disfigured infant is to be found in warm baths with

CUTICURA SOAP

And gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment.

ARBUCKLES URGE BILL TO MAKE SUGAR FREE

Refiners Themselves, They Have Long Fought the Sugar Trust.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Arbuckle Brothers have written a letter to Senator O'Gorman asking him to help pass a senate bill placing sugar on the free list and saying that the present tariff costs the people of the United States between $100,000,000 and $150,000,000 a year, while it enriches the Havemeyers, the Mormon Church, the American Sugar Refining Company and speculators in the common stock of the American Beet Sugar Company.

A free sugar bill has been passed by the house of representatives, but Arbuckle Brothers are afraid that the report of Senator Lodge from the senate committee on finance "foreshadows the complete denial of the promises of lower tariff taxes which the Republican party made to the country in its last platform and the promises of the President in his inaugural message."

Arbuckle Brothers operate a cane sugar refinery in Brooklyn with a capacity of seven thousand barrels of refined sugar a day. They have been fighting the so-called sugar trust for a long time and have been contending that America needs no sugar tariff to meet the competition of the world. They say in the letter to Senator O'Gorman that the lower prices which free raw sugar would entail would increase consumption and more than offset any importation of refined sugar.

They say that the cost of canned goods would be reduced and that "tons of fruit rot every year which in farm houses would be preserved if the price of sugar were lowered by free raw sugar." They charge that the price of beet sugar in the West, controlled by the American Sugar Refining Company, is kept artificially high on a par with imported sugar protected by the tariff, and they assert that the argument that a high tariff encourages domestic industry is fallacious.

"Senator Lodge," says the letter, "denies that 'free raw sugar' would lessen the cost of refined sugar to the consumer. Why then do the beet sugar men besiege the halls of congress? Why have they subscribed great sums of money 'to educate the American people?'—moneys which are being largely spent in Washington? Why do they rage that their industry will be ruined? The beet sugar men know that the price of sugar will be decreased more than the duty if the free sugar bill of the house of representatives becomes a law."

Senator O'Gorman is reminded that in the three years and five months of free sugar—April 1, 1891, to August 1, 1894—the price of refined sugar decreased by the whole amount of the duty remitted and in addition by a part of the refiner's profit, although the refiner's margin of profit was increased. Arbuckle Brothers also call attention to the fact that the National Canners' Association, the National Food Manufacturers and the California Canneries all want the duty removed, an officer of the nast named company having said that the sugar tariff is a serious handicap to the fruit industry of California and that the people "are bearing this great burden for the benefit of a few multi-millionaires that control the sugar trust."

If the import tax on Cuban sugar were removed and the excise tax of Europe copied and made one-half cent a pound on all sugar consumed, Arbuckle Brothers say, the revenue would be $40,000,000 a year and $75,000,000 a year would be saved to the people of the United States. The revenue would, moreover, be always increasing with consumption rather than diminishing as it does now with the growth of the domestic industry.

Arbuckle Brothers can see nothing in Senator Lodge's argument that free sugar would end the "advantages which we now have for our exports in the Cuban market." They believe on the contrary that our trade with Cuba would increase. As for the Hawaiian planter, very little sympathy will be wasted on him, the letter to Senator O'Gorman says, "by those who know the combination of refiners, planters and beet sugar men who control prices on the Pacific Coast." As to the Philippines, now limited to a free export of 300,000 tons, the letter says: "If this limit were lifted by the free sugar bill capital would flow into the islands for the development of sugar plantations to the greater prosperity of our posessions there and the great increase of our trade with the islands."

The planters of Louisiana, Arbuckle Brothers hold, "were nursed on bounties and live on tariff taxes." The letter says they "produce a crop the annual value of which is $25,000,000, and for this demand that the people of the United States shall be taxed from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 a year. The Louisiana planter is engaged in an unequal contest with nature, the result of which is certain. He will be driven out by the beet sugar men whom he supports today. An indignant people will not forever pay taxes to keep this costly exotic in full flower. It would be cheaper to buy the sugar lands and plants and sell them again at their value for other crops or annually to buy the whole crop. If the planters of Louisiana must be nursed until death a system of bounties is surely cheapest."

Arbuckle Brothers say that Senator Lodge was also mistaken in saying that the tariff benefits the beet sugar farmer. The letter to Senator O'Gorman says that the farmers of Germany, where the tariff on raw sugar is forty-seven cents a hundred pounds, against our $1.685, get more for their beets than American farmers. In addition the Germans get their seed free of charge and have much of the pulp returned to them for fertilizer, for which the American farmer has to pay the factory to which he sold his beets.

The beet sugar manufacturers, according to Arbuckle Brothers, have capitalized the tariff. After paying six per cent dividend on preferred shares this year the American Beet Sugar Company was able to pay thirteen and a half per cent on the common stock after allowing $756,000 for depreciation. Arbuckle Brothers say that "the common stock of this company has come to be a favorite speculation on Wall street and the protection of it is therefore the protection of the speculator. The Union Sugar Company last year paid one hundred per cent and the Michigan Sugar Company thirty-five per cent in addition to the regular dividend of seven per cent. Under a proper tariff these companies would pay legitimate dividends on legitimate capital."

A chief beneficiary of the tariff on sugar, say Arbuckle Brothers, "through the swollen price of beet sugar," is the American Sugar Refining Company, and the latter adds: "It is conceivable at least that the uniformly high price of beet sugar is due to this centralization of large minority interests and sometimes absolute control of leading beet sugar companies by the American Sugar Refining Company."

CASE AGAINST CHIN FAN UP IN COURT

Witnesses Tell Story of Alleged Crime—Bigamy Trial Opens—Marshal Busy.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

A jury having been secured Tuesday to try the case of the Territory against Chin Fan, charged with a criminal assault upon a girl less than twelve years of age, the prosecution began to put on its case yesterday morning.

Attorney Rawlins asked that all witnesses, including Detective Harry Lake, be excluded from the court room. In order that the claim might not be made that Mr. Lake would not be a witness, Mr. Rawlins subpoenaed the detective as a witness for the defense. Assistant City and County Attorney Brown, who is prosecuting the case, strenuously objected to the exclusion of Mr. Lake, but to no avail and the detective was required to absent himself from the court room until called as a witness.

There are two other indictments pending against the Chinaman for similar offenses, and the two little girls who are the complaining witnesses in these cases were called to the stand as witnesses for the prosecution in the pending case. Their testimony appeared damaging to the defendant. Lake was also called and testified as to the location of the premises where the assault is alleged to have occurred, and was then excused.

The chief complaining witness in the case on trial was called for the prosecution and on direct examination testified as expected, but under Mr. Rawlin's cross-examination she weakened and modified her statements. According to her testimony on cross-examination City and County Attorney Cathcart told her that he would put her and her sister in jail if she spoke to Mr. Rawlins, the defendant's counsel; and she also materially modified her testimony on direct.

A Chinese police officer was called to testify regarding an examination in the jail in presence of Harry Lake, Doctor Sinclair and another policeman. This witness was on the stand when court adjourned until this morning.

From remarks made by Mr. Rawlins in the course of an objection it appears that he believes the Chinaman's constitutional privileges were violated by representatives of Mr. Cathcart's office, and the indications are that he will put up a hard fight in the case, as he appears to be very bitter relative to alleged questionable methods employed to obtain evidence.

Wants Freedom.

A libel for divorce was filed yesterday in the circuit court by Han Okuda against Kamahachi Okuda. The libelant alleges that they were married in Japan in 1905 and that she has lived here since 1906, but has not lived with the libelee in the Territory. Non-support is alleged.

Bigamy Case Up.

A bench warrant was yesterday issued in the federal court for the apprehension of Lum Yan, convicted of bigamy, October 24, 1910, and sentenced on the 4th of November, 1910, to imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs amounting to $285.05.

He appealed to the circuit court of appeals for the ninth circuit and pending the appeal was released on bail. Last Monday his appeal was dismissed and judgment was directed to be carried out. When Marshal Hendry went to serve the warrant he discovered that he did not want him as a prisoner, for the Chinaman is now in Kalihi hospital suffering from Chinese leprosy. A certificate from K. B. Porter of the board of health to this effect is attached to the return, as also a letter from Mr. Porter saying that if the man yields to treatment and recovers he will be turned over to the federal authorities. Meanwhile, Marshal Hendry recommends on his return to the warrant, that as there is no place for lepers in Oahu prison the Chinaman be kept at Kalihi or sent to Molokai, unless cured.

Hear Tax Cases.

The tax appeal court for Oahu met yesterday afternoon at two o'clock and heard one of the appeals of F. M. Swanzy. This involves land occupied by the Kualoa ranch. Mr. Swanzy contends that as it is used as a ranch, its valuation should be on the basis of its present use. The tax assessor bases his valuation on what the land is worth if used for the purposes which would give the best returns and for which it is best adapted. He says that much of the land is fine pineapple land, and on other portions watermelons, sweet potatoes and other vegetables could be grown. Mr. Swanzy stated that it had never been proved to be adapted for raising such crops and that the only way to determine whether it was adapted for them would be an actual demonstration; meanwhile, he desires to use the land for ranch purposes. He admitted that proposals had been made to him to lease the land for raising pineapples, but that he had declined to do so, one reason being that the Japanese would then get in there and overflow the country. He stated that he had bought one of the parcels of land from Mrs. Holt for no other reason than to prevent its getting into the hands of Japanese, and that he had paid more for it than it was worth.

NEW RULES FOR WIRELESS SYSTEM

Second International Conference Meets in London to Discuss Future Regulations.

LONDON, June 10.—The second International Conference on Wireless Telegraphy opened here last week with twenty-five nations represented by delegates in attendance. The British Government is acting as host of the conference, with the Postoffice Department in active charge of the proceedings. The delegates were officially welcomed by the Postmaster-General. All of the sessions were secret, but it is known that the chief problems discussed concerned better wireless conditions at sea. Of the nations represented, all have seacoasts, and the use of wireless by vessels since the initial conference in Berlin six years ago has increased to such an extent that new regulations are needed.

According to a high official of the British Postoffice, the problem of securing uniform wave-lengths, whereby there may be no repetition of the confusion which prevailed at the time of the Titanic disaster, will be one of the leading matters discussed by the conference. In this connection it is considered likely that international action will be recommended to compel the various systems of wireless now in use to co-operate with each other in the case of disaster and weather messages.

Although some of the nations concerned have practically solved the troubles caused by amateur operators, this evil will be discussed by the conference.

The American delegation, headed by Rear-Admiral John R. Edwards, took an active part in the discussion. It is known that the Americans are strongly in favor of radical changes in the present regulations, and they will be especially insistent upon a twenty-four hour wireless staff for every sea-going passenger ship. The matter of amending the present code and improving the system of communication between ship and ship and ship and shore will also be advocated by the delegates from the United States.

MUST NOT FAKE ON BOSTON BEANS

TOPEKA, Kansas, June 11.—In Kansas Boston baked beans are really Boston baked beans. Those beans must have been baked in Boston, Massachusetts, with the same kind of heat that the Bostonese use and in the same atmosphere as the beans baked in Boston are accustomed to.

The versatile manufacturer of baked beans who has his packing plant in Illinois can not label his beans as Boston baked and sell them in Kansas. Kansas is so particular that when it buys Boston baked beans it wants those with the Boston atmosphere. No one has any objection to buying beans cooked like they do in Boston, but they can not be sold as Boston baked. They can be sold as baked beans, Boston style.

The other day a pure food inspector happened into a Topeka grocery store. He spied on the shelf many cans labeled "Boston Baked Beans." He took one down and looked it over. Those Boston baked beans were made in East St. Louis, Illinois, or the label showed that they were put up for a grocery firm in that city. The inspector stamped all over those labels the word "Illegal," and the groceryman could not sell the cans of Boston baked beans, baked in Illinois.

Under the law those good old frankfurters are not frankfurters at all in Kansas. They are sausage, Frankfurt style. Also bologna is just sausage, Bologna style. They don't make frankfurters or bologna that is consumed in Kansas in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, or on Bologna. They are made in Kansas City and Wichita. Therefore they are labeled sausage, Frankfort or Bologna style.

It is a favorite scheme for some maple sugar and syrup manufacturers, who get all of the maple syrup from trees in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, to label their products "Vermont Maple Syrup, put up by the Jim Crow Syrup Company, Kankakee, Illinois, or Terre Haute, Indiana." But they don't do it any more. Large quantities of the syrup from these States are sold in Kansas, but it is maple syrup, "Vermont style."

Rule on Rice and Tea.

Down in the Carolinas they grow large quantities of rice and in California they grow more or less tea. Much of this rice and all of this tea is grown from Japanese seed. Naturally it would be supposed that under the Kansas law this rice would be South Carolina rice, Japanese style, or California tea, Japanese style. But it isn't so.

That's where the Kansas pure food law makes careful distinction. Rice and tea are natural products and there is no manufacturing in getting the product to market like there is in maple syrup and baked beans. So that the law permits the Carolina rice grower to sell his rice as real Japanese rice, but he must show that it was grown in Carolina.

A REMINDER.

Do not forget to take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with you when starting upon a trip. It can not be obtained on board the trains or steamers and at this season of the year no one can tell when it may be required. For sale at Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Twenty sacks of onions were received yesterday morning from Maui, forming an unexpected shipment to add to Hawaii's first crop produced under the auspices of the marketing superintendent's office. Superintendent Starrett is also introducing Early Rose potatoes to the small farmers and expects to have success with them.

BIG SUM NEEDED FOR STREET WORK

Over Three Hundred Thousand Dollars Asked by Petitions to Supervisors

Three hundred and two thousand dollars is the total amount which would have to be expended if all the petitions and estimates for street work in the city now on file were approved by the supervisors. Supervisor Low has tabulated all the requests and placed them before a caucus of the ways and means committee yesterday afternoon. He referred to them at last night's meeting of the board, in reply to some additional requests made by Supervisor Dwight of the road committee.

Mr. Dwight called the attention of the committee to the necessity of work on the Makiki ditch, owing to the possibility of heavy storms this fall. Mr. Dwight predicted a big storm in December. He also said there is need of work on Prospect street; a road to the receiving station, estimated at $2500; Makiki ditch, $3000; drain pipe system back of Kamehameha Schools, $2500; repairs to Beckley street, and much more.

The board is in a quandary about the Nuuanu avenue paving. There is a heated discussion under way among the members as to what pavement is the right kind for the heavy traffic to which the pavement will be subjected. It is said that the city engineer favors creosoted wood blocks. The bitulithic paving company is using every argument to the board members to use bitulithic, and some of the supervisors favor it. The engineer states that creosoted blocks will represent a heavier initial cost but will last for twenty years.

Bridge Needs Repairs.

The Queen street bridge, in need of repairs, will prove costly. The engineer's estimates are: Creosoted blocks, $5810; bitulithic, $5181; ohia, $5106.

A resolution was passed for first reading appropriating $12,000 for specific road work, to include $4000 for repairs on Beretania avenue; $4000 for work on Kalakaua avenue, and $4000 for repairs on King street between Aala Park and Moanalua.

The board also appropriated $800 for lava blocks to be used on the steep grades and sharp turns on the Moanalua road in order to make the use of that thoroughfare less dangerous. The engineer approved the suggestion of using blocks for this work.

The clerk was authorized to call for tenders for laying the curbing for the center parkway of Kalakaua avenue, $3000 having been appropriated for the work.

For the month of July the road board plans to expend $8560, as follows: Office expenses, $645; maintenance and quarries, $660; fourth and fifth district stables, $1842.60; maintenance and equipment, $950; adding machine, $300; cleaning streets and sewers, $1500; sprinkling, $700; patching, $500, and smaller items.

The board passed the appropriation bill for the six months' period from July 1 to December 31, for second reading.

The board appropriated $200 for the improvement of Alapai Plaza. This was done at the request of the Outdoor Circle of the Kilohana Art League.

HOW NEW BOND ISSUE CASH WILL BE SPENT ANNOUNCED

The revised list of money to be expended from the new bond issue was made public yesterday morning by Acting-Governor Mott-Smith. It includes all of the items previously announced and closely follows the announcement of Governor Frear when he divided the total two years' issue last year. The schedule given out yesterday is as follows:

Honolulu Water Works	$200,000
Honolulu Sewers	34,500
Palolo Water Purchase	65,000
Honolulu Wharf and Harbor Improvement	184,000
Hilo Wharf and Harbor Improvements	32,500
Boys' Industrial School	5,000
Lahainaluna School	25,000
Insane Asylum	35,000
Prison	75,000
Kalihi Receiving Station Hospital	3,000
Armory	100,000
Armory Lahaina	10,000
Kapiolani Park, Honolulu	6,000
Belt Road, Oahu	5,000
Frog Lane	10,000
Kauluwela School, Honolulu	30,000
Kalihikai School, Honolulu	8,000
Waialua Court House, Oahu	6,000
Ewa Court House	10,000
Belt road, Hawaii	375,000
Hilo Water Works	7,500
Kau Water Works	5,000
Kamuela Water Works	3,000
Napoopoo School	8,000
Hospital, North Kona	5,000
Hospital, North Kohala	5,000
Belt Road, Maui	147,000
Kula Pipe Line, Maui	15,000
Maui Schools	5,000
Belt road, Kauai	28,000

"THE SERVICE" OUT.

The third anniversary number of "The Service," an interesting weekly magazine, devoted to the Army and Navy in Hawaii, has just appeared. This number just issued contains thirty-two pages. There are numerous pictures of officials prominent in the military work on the island. An unusually attractive colored view of the night blooming cereus hedge at Oahu College and two other pretty views in colors are also shown in this number. "Beautiful Waikiki" is the title of a poem written by Rollin M. Dagget. Latest news from the various forts and a live page of sports are other special features.

Robert Rowe, accused of assault to commit murder, was yesterday held to the grand jury and circuit court.

TEACHING FARMERS TO GROW CORN

Uncle Sam Spending Much Time and Money to Get Best Results.

Ask the average farmer if he thinks the "Rag Baby" will be the salvation of the corn crop and the chances are that he will either yell for the police or push you down into a chair while he summons a doctor. This is not surprising. The average farmer's only notion of a "Rag Baby" is little Mary's homemade doll, so he may be excused for thinking that a person who mentions such a thing in connection with the corn crop is in need of restraint or medical attention. Explain to him just what you mean, however, and in the majority of cases his interest will be awakened, then his wonder, and finally his enthusiasm.

The so-called "Rag Baby" is merely a simple little device for testing seed corn—so simple that any boy or girl can learn all about it in ten minutes, and by its use any farmer is guaranteed an increase of ten bushels or more per acre in his corn crop. The method is now being taught in many district schools in the corn belt, and the farmers are learning of its value and simplicity through their children.

The Crop Improvement Committee of the Council of Grain Exchanges is responsible for the introduction of this device. The watchword of the committee is "Test your seed!"

Now, the average farmer will declare that he knows good seed when he sees it. Or if he can't tell by the looks of it he can do so by cracking it with his teeth, or with a jackknife if he hasn't any teeth.

It is the purpose of the Crop Improvement Committee to free just such sceptics from the bonds of tradition and convert them to modern, up to date agricultural methods. They say that if their efforts are successful it will be the means of adding millions of dollars to the value of the corn crop of this country. Here are the figures, as prepared by Mr. Bart Ball, secretary of the committee, with offices in the Board of Trade, Chicago.

The average corn county has 100,000 acres of corn land. Ten more bushels from each acre would mean 1,000,000 bushels, which at the very conservative price of fifty cents would add $500,000 to the annual wealth of each county. If the 114,000,000 and odd acres of land in the United States devoted to the cultivation of corn last year could have been made to yield ten bushels more per acre they would have added approximately $570,000,000 to the national wealth.

"Think of this enormous sum of money going to waste, all for lack of a little discrimination on the part of the farmers in selecting their seed," said Mr. Ball. "And this waste not only applies to corn, but to all other grains. That is why the Crop Improvement Committee, in co-operation with the agricultural colleges, is endeavoring to collect information of the activities in every direction, in every State and in every vocation. That is why when we learn of a good thing in one section we want to multiply it by a thousand and carry the gospel of good seeding into every county in the United States. It is not a question of planting more acres, but of obtaining a larger yield out of the same acreage, with more brains and less sweat.

"Many plans have been devised by the committee to induce both men and boys to accomplish the desired result by putting them into competition with each other. It is the gaming instinct made practical. Every man is interested if he thinks he can do something better than his fellow. There are several methods to induce each man to see himself as others see him, to learn his true place in the farm equation. One of these methods is to give each man a number according to his ability to raise corn, based upon his own signed statement. The idea is, of course, to prevent those below the average from placing all the blame upon Providence."

Mr. Ball is enthusiastic over the agricultural kindergarten idea. He believes that if the boys and girls can be interested in seed testing it will be possible to interest many farmers—the fathers, relatives or neighbors of the children—whom the committee could not reach directly. At the same time they will be educating future generations of corn growers.

The latest and most successful way for testing different grades of seed corn in order to know which grade will work best under local climatic conditions or that possesses the required strength to make good seed, is by means of the "Rag Baby" method.

The "Rag Baby" is made in this manner: Cut as many pieces of old cloth, about a foot square, as there are ears of corn of different crops under examination. Place on one square of cloth several kernels from a certain ear; lay another square on top of this with kernels from another ear, and add as many squares as you have different grades of corn for.

When the pile is complete, make a roll of it, being careful not to roll too tightly. Tie some soft tape or strings of the same cloth around the roll, about one inch from the end.

From twenty to thirty ears can be tested in each roll.

After the roll is tied up it is placed in a bucket of water and there allowed to remain from two to eighteen hours, as the operator may prefer. The water is then poured off, the roll placed on a couple of small pieces of wood, to lift it from the floor, and a damp gunny sack placed over it to keep it from drying out. The bucket is then turned upside down over the roll, one edge of the pail being raised a half inch or so to give ventilation.

It is important that the corn should be thoroughly moist, but not so wet that the seed will smother. Care should also be taken that the corn is not chilled. The best results will be obtained if it is kept in a temperature of about 70 degrees. At the end of four or five days the kernels will be ready to sprout. It is then the easy matter to tell which ears are good for seed and which are not. The kernels in each square are carefully examined, and where they do not give good evidence of good germinating power the ear of corn corresponding to that square should be discarded.

In scoring, the kernels fall into four classes, as shown in the illustration. No. 1 is dead. No. 2 is weak, having rootlets only. No. 3 is weak, having sprouts only. No. 4 is strong, having both rootlets and sprouts.

Let us suppose that this process has been taught to the school and that every child knows how to do it. There may be twenty or twenty-five pupils in one district school. Each pupil is then requested to go to his father, a relative or to some neighbor who has no children, and ask him for twelve ears of seed corn, selected according to his best judgment. In this way the farmers of the entire district are pretty well covered, each man becoming the "partner" of the child to whom he has given the ears of corn. The children then prepared their "rag babies" and keep them at home until the seed begin to sprout.

Finally a day is selected when they are brought back to school for examination and marking. It will be found that some ears are wholly dead, and others too weak to plant. After the result is determined each pupil takes his score card home to his man partner and shows him the results. He is also requested to substitute good ears for the bad ones. The pupil next does a little private testing of his own, and is then ready for the final testing, at which all of the men partners are invited to be present. The result of all this is that each farmer is put into competition with his neighbor as to his ability to select good seed corn, and the way thus paved to an increase in the size and quality of his crop.

The Crop Improvement Committee is carrying on an especially active campaign this year, urging the necessity of testing seed corn. According to Mr. Ball, repeated tests from all over the country have shown that the dampness in immature corn has caused much of it to be frozen so that it will not grow.

"No man can select corn by looking at it," said Mr. Ball. "He may be able to tell some that will not grow, but he can never be sure of that which will grow. I recently tested an ear taken from a lot that won a $1,000 prize in Iowa last year and found that it was more than half dead at the top. One bad kernel in a hill often kills all the others, and it is a mistaken notion that you can overcome weakness by planting an additional quantity of seed."

The average ear of seed corn has about eight hundred kernels, each of which should produce a stalk bearing one ear. This would mean eight hundred ears, or about eight bushels, which at fifty cents would sell for $4. It requires just as much labor to plant a poor ear of corn as it does to plant a good ear, and the poor ear does not give anything in return for the time and work.

When it is considered that it takes only about twelve ears of corn to plant an acre, and that every poor seed a farmer uses actually costs him between four and five bushels of corn, or in the neighborhood of $2, it is surprising what a large percentage of seed corn is used annually without anything definite being known as to whether it is of strong germinating power.

The agricultural kindergarten plan, which has for its basis the "rag baby test," is but a part of the general scheme of work being carried on by the Crop Improvement Committee. Perhaps its most important endeavor is the establishment of a trained agriculturist in each of the counties of all the Northern States, and, in addition to a sum supplied to a number of counties by the United States Department of Farm Management, a national fund for this purpose is now being raised in order to stimulate local interest.

"In case you are ill," said Mr. Ball, "you get the best physician you know; but how many farmers are there who will send for a doctor for their sick soil, in order to develop the yield of their money crop?

"The trouble with us all has been that we have considered farming exclusively the farmer's business, when, as a matter of fact, there is not a man, woman or child in any community who is not just as vitally interested in a larger yield of better quality as the man who actually grows it.

"What we want and must have is a country agriculturist who will go around day after day studying the intimate problems on each farm, getting acquainted with each man individually, conferring with him as to the best methods and taking his successes to the men who fail, thus gradually weeding out absolute methods and encouraging every man to follow regularly that which he already knows, but too often fails to put into practice.

"It is a business proposition, and there is not a county in the United States which would not be a million dollars richer every year by the introduction of proper methods of farm management."

HILO SCHOOL TEACHER HURRIES TO COAST

Walking on crutches as a result of a shot fired by Ezra F. Nichols at Hilo last Saturday Dorsey L. Miller, a teacher of the Hilo High School, arrived in Honolulu yesterday morning on the Mauna Kea and will leave on the Honolulan for the Coast this morning.

It is alleged by Mr. Nichols that the teacher was visiting the Nichols home too frequently. The affair created a great deal of excitement in Hilo and the sympathy of the city is with Nichols.

Miller's wound is in the calf of the leg but this does not seem to delay him in his haste to leave the Islands.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The striking waiters whose efforts have embarrassed half of the larger restaurants and hotels in this city last night declared the strike off.

REALTY TRANSACTIONS.

Entered of Record June 19, 1912.

Antone Borba et al to Harold W Rice . . . . . D
Makaliua Ranch Co to Harold W Rice . . . . . B S
Antone Borba to Harold W Rice . . A L
Antone Borba Jr to Harold W Rice . A L
Rosa McPhetridge and hsb to Alba M Hurtt . . . . . D
Maria G Kaholwai and hsb to Sao Martinho Bent Socy of H . . . . . M
Polly Kalua and hsb to Lahaina Agricultural Co, Ltd . . . . . D
C D Samson to Sam Kahaunaele . . . Rel
Sam Kahaunaele and wf to Sylvano de Nobriga . . . . . M
Clara M B Mossman and hsb to Randolph & Goodell L
Palolo Land & Imprvmt Co, Ltd, to Mrs Mary Schultz et al . . . . . D
Chuck Hoy et al to New China Village . . . . . Plan
W C Achi Tr to Hamauku Tract . . Plan
Kalawaianui Kauwa (w) to H Tung Kwai (k) . . . . . D
Est of Henry P Baldwin, by Trs, to Gdn of George T McLean . . . A M
Almeida-Mattos Plumbing Co to Bank of Hawaii, Ltd . . . . . C M
E S Cunha and wf to Harry Armitage . . . . . D
Wm Pullar and wf to Charles M Cooke, Ltd . . . . . D
A Gumpfer and wf to Joao Botelho D
Take Kawahara and hsb to Jos P Mendonca . . . . . M
Rose K Kekaula, by Co Sheriff, to Paul E R Strauch Tr . . . . . Sheriff D

Entered of Record June 21, 1912.

Ehu Nahinu to K Shinohara L
T Murata to von Hamm-Young Co, Ltd . . . . . C M
Augusta H Graham and hsb to Thomas McGiffin . . . . . D
Thomas McGiffin and wf to Sandwich Islands Honey Co, Ltd . . . . D
Polly Bird to W H Harbottle . . . . . A M
W H Harbottle to David L Peterson . . . . . Rel
David L Peterson and wf to Kalama . . . . . D
Kalama and wf to Sandwich Islands Honey Co, Ltd . . . . . D
K Hayashi to August Dreier, Ltd . C M
Edwin B Hamauku to Joseph A Hamauku . . . . . Covenant
Joseph A Hamauku to Edwin B Hamauku . . . . . M
Charles M Cooke, Ltd, to Honomu Sugar Co L
A M Stangenwald to Wade W Thayer . . . . . Rel
Rudolph Windrath and wf to Mutual Bldg & Loan Socy of H . . . . M
Paul Jarrett afft . . . . . Affdt
Mrs Kaluna Paiko afft . . . . . Affdt
J Alfred Magoon and wf to P F Ryan . . . . . D

Entered of Record June 22, 1912.

Antone Casemiro to Mary Casemiro et al . . . . . D
Manoel Sardinha and wf to Jose S de Ramos Jr . . . . . D
I Hiroko to T E M Osorio Tr . . . Tr D
D T Fleming and wf to Manoel do Coito . . . . . D
D T Fleming and wf to M A Tavares . . . . . D
D T Fleming and wf to Manoel Subrian . . . . . D
C S Capellas et al to Francisco da Costa . . . . . Rel
Francisco da Costa and wf to D T Fleming . . . . . D
Antonio Franco and wf to Jose S Bras . . . . . D
John K Kai to T Udo et al L
Charles A Brown, by Atty, to John K Kai et al L
John K Kai et al to First Bank of Hilo, Ltd, ... C M
Waka Okino and hsb to County of Hawaii . . . . . D
Aona to S Alfred Sniffen Jr . . . . . D
Mrs Edith E Underwood to Lewis H Underwood . . . . . P A
Henry Waterhouse Trust Co, Ltd, Tr, to Kaimuki Land Co, Ltd . . D
Kaimuki Land Co, Ltd, to Almeida-Mattos Plumbing Co . . . . . D
I Takemori to G Oikawa . . . . . B S
Henry Waterhouse Trust Co, Ltd, Tr, to Honolulu Gas Co, Ltd . . D
Jos P Mendonca and wf to Take Kawahara . . . . . D
Lebeka to Mrs Kahiwa Kahanaui D
J G Jones to Pacific Sugar Mill . . L
Pacific Sugar Cill to J G Jones . . . L

Entered of Record June 24, 1912.

George McNamara to Lizzie K Kauhaikao . . . . . D
Pauline B Omsted and hsb to Waimea Stables, Ltd . . . . . D
John H Pascoe and wf to D K Komomua . . . . . D
Clevis A Bishaw and wf et al to Hikealani L Kua . . . . . D
T Uchihori to H Hackfeld & Co, Ltd . . . . . C M
John de Mello Sr and wf to H Hackfeld & Co, Ltd . . . . . M
Louis de Medeiros to Hans Isenberg . . . . . D
Mary K Kahalehoe to Honokaa Sugar Co L
Kaimuki Land Co, Ltd, to Albert Parsons . . . . . D
Lee Hop to Wailuku Hardware Co . B S
Goo Wan Hoy to Matsuta Nakashima . . . . . Agrmt
Hawn Commercial & Sugar Co to William Searby L
Harry F Lewis to Ng Fat . . . . . B S
Mary Rees and hsb to Honolulu Gas Co, Ltd . . . . . D
Manoel de Jesus to Emmeline M Magoon . . . . . D
Chas A Stanton Tr to Frank E Thompson . . . . . D

Entered of Record June 25, 1912.

A Grossi and wf to William Kinney M
F J Benny to First Bank of Hilo, Ltd . . . . . C M
Sam Kaili to L S Ekau . . . . . D
Hilo Sugar Co to Kuihelani . . . . . Rel
Kuihelani Kaaumoana (w) to Hilo Sugar Co . . . . . M
Kuihelani (w) to Hilo Sugar Co . . . L
Gaspar Sylva, by Atty, to Edward C Rose . . . . . Rel
J G Henriques and wf to First Bank of Hilo, Ltd . . . . . M
Mrs. Eliza Roy et al to Elizabeth K White et al . . . . . D & Par Rel
Caroline J Robinson to Mrs Elizabeth K White . . . . . Par Rel
Caroline J Robinson to Mrs Allen S Wall . . . . . Par Rel
Matilda Walker by Atty et al to Jose de F Silveira L
Elizabeth K Meyer and hsb to Oahu Railway & Land Co . . . . . D
Caroline J Robinson to William F Roy . . . . . Par Rel
Christina L Wall and hsb to Eliza Roy . . . . . D
Mrs Eliza Roy et al to William F Roy . . . . . D & Par Rel
Mrs Kahaulelio to Ah Sing L
Geo P Kaulukou to Ah Sing L
Ed K Duvauchelle and wf to L L McCandless . . . . . M
Est of Tom May, by Tr, to J S Bailey . . . . . Rel
Marie K Humphreys and hsb to Bank of Hawaii, Ltd . . . . . Agrmt
Elizabeth Rycroft to Marie K Humphreys . . . . . D

Entered of Record June 26, 1912.

Manoel Branco to Gestrudes V Cadinha and hsb . . . . . Rel
Kaehu Kanehe to S Nakatsuji . . . . . D
Mikala Kanehe and hsb to S Nakatsuji . . . . . D
Poka Kanehe and wf to S Nakatsuji . . . . . D
Joaquin P Martins to G Inada L
Farm Cornn to Rintaro Murakami D
R Murakami and wf to Farm Cornn M
Wm Werner and wf to A S Wilcox D
Manuel K Cook Tr to Ernest G Malterre . . . . . Rel
Edward C Rowe and wf to Mrs Lum Lau Shee . . . . . D
James Steiner and wf to Lum Lau She . . . . . D
Florence McL Lansing, by Atty and hsb to Ferdinand Mosher . . . D
Lewers & Cooke, Ltd, to Florence McL Lansing . . . . . Par Rel
Ferdinand Mosher and wf to Home Insurance Co of H, Ltd . . . . . M
Leialoha K P Mole and hsb to H M Kaniho . . . . . D
Mary N Lucas to Sandwich Islands Honey Co, Ltd L
Kekoa Halana et al to Kawe'a-we'a (w) . . . . . D
E Coit Hobron to Ernest J Morgan and wf . . . . . D
David Kamahalolani and wf to F A Schaefer . . . . . D
Est of H P Baldwin by Trs et al to Territory of Hawaii . . . . . D
S W Wilcox to Ralph L Wilcox . . P A
W C Achi Tr to Manuel P de Jesus . . . . . D
Manuel P de Jesus and wf to W C Achi Tr . . . . . M
W C Achi Tr to Guardian Trust Co, Ltd . . . . . A M
T Mitamura and wf to K Anno . . . B S
K Anno to Suye Mitamura . . . . . B S
W C Achi Tr to Mary Aheong . . . . D
L K Kakani and wf to Allen & Robinson, Ltd . . . . . M

EAT WHAT YOU WANT

Tone up Your Stomach to Do Its Work and Stop Starving Yourself.

If you have indigestion, gas on the stomach, sour stomach, acid stomach, belching or heartburn; if you cannot eat substantial, nourishing food without distress, your stomach is weak. As a great deal of your comfort, happiness and success depends on a good digestion, you want to be able to eat anything your appetite craves. Don't try to get relief by cutting down your diet to a starvation basis but strengthen your stomach until you can eat good, nourishing food. What you want is a better digestion, not a poorer diet.

Mrs. G. W. Eggleston, of North Topeka, Kans., says: "In my case stomach trouble seemed to follow a run-down condition. What food I ate did not seem to digest but felt like a lump in my stomach. My stomach would bloat with gas and was sour all of the time. I was so sore about my body that I could not bear to have my clothes touch me. Later I began to be troubled with rheumatism which settled in my limbs. They were swollen and at times my arms were so stiff that I could not raise them. There was a dull aching pain through the small of my back and for weeks I could not bend over. Nothing seemed to help me, although I tried many remedies, until I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. A few boxes helped me and I continued with them until completely cured of both the stomach trouble and rheumatism. I am now able to do my work and am in good health."

Don't go about your treatment blindly but start today to cure your indigestion by using Dr. Williams Pink Pills. You will find that stomach troubles disappear as soon as the blood is made pure and rich.

The value of the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is shown by the thousands of cures the pills have made in the various forms of stomach trouble, as acid stomach, nervous dyspepsia, neuralgia of the stomach, gastritis and catarrh of the stomach.

A booklet, "What to Eat and How to Eat," giving valuable information will be sent free upon request.

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.

VANCOUVER HEARS OF NEW COLONIAL LINE

VANCOUVER, June 10.—At the board of trade meeting on last night Ewing Buchan stated that there was a probability that a new cargo steamer service might be established between here and Australia. He is one of a committee that is looking into the possibilities in this direction and a short time ago he had a brief interview with J. H. Welsford of J. H. Welsford & Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Mr. Welsford after considering what had been said at this interview wrote to Mr. Buchan saying that his company which is now deeply interested in the British Columbia coast service and is establishing a service between Canada and Mexico, would if the Dominion government would give the necessary subsidy for three years put on three or four boats equipped with refrigerator space. Mr. Welsford pointed out that as it was understood that these steamers were not to call at Puget Sound points and could only carry cargo to and from the Dominion of Canada. A subsidy would be necessary for three years at least. Mr. Welsford explained that he expected shortly to have an interview with Hon. George E. Foster and would take the matter up with him. The board of trade passed a resolution favoring the granting of a subsidy and a copy of it will be sent to Hon. Mr. Foster.

SULLIVAN HELD.

Frank Sullivan, formerly seaman on the ship Edward Sewall and who recently brought a damage suit against the ship for personal injuries sustained in the sum of $30,000, was yesterday held to the grand jury by Judge Monsarrat, charged with the theft of $135 from S. De Freest. His bond was placed at $1000, which he has so far been unable to arrange for.

LAND APPORTIONED TO MANY APPLICANTS

Oahu Homesteads and Beach Lots Go Like So Many Hot Cakes.

In the midst of a mob of excited, men and women, Land Commissioner Tucker yesterday morning apportioned a big batch of Oahu homesteads among nearly 150 applicants. The names were drawn a week ago. In many instances the applicants were not present when their names were read out, and they forfeited the opportunity to select from the choicest tracts. Many sought to make complaints.

Virtually all the lots in the Kuliouou and Aiea tracts were taken, though a number in the Pahoa and Lualualei tracts remain, and these may be taken by the first applicants who appear now and ask for them.

The list of the successful applicants for the lands, and the lots they will get follows:

1—William P. Young, Kuliouou 43 and 43.
2—F. Meye, Jr., Pahoa 33 and 34.
23—Rose Reeves, Kuliuou 40 and 44.
4—Jose Rodrigues, Kuliouou, 41 and 37.
6—Chris Holt, Kuliouou, 45 and 46.
7—Emily A. Watson, Lualualei, 202 and 203.
8—H. E. Pettersen, Kuhouou, 47.
10—A. K. Naiwa, Kuliouou, 38.
11—Wing Lee Kwai, Kuliouou, 39.
12—Kapua Pake, Pahoa, 46.
16—Caroline Luka, Lualualei, 161 and 162.
22—Abigail K. Kailuha, Lualualei, 204 and 205.
27—Emma McCandless, Pahoa, 19B and 20.
34—Keahemakani Landford, Pahoa, 35 and 41.
38—W. Perry, Jr., Lualualei, 181B.
41—John Mitchell, Aiea, 7 and 8.
44—David Kahuku, Pahoa, 48.
45—Alexander H. Tripp, Lualualei, 179 and 180.
53—Silvester J. Garrida, Aiea 5 and 6.
55—John Venhuizen, Aiea 26 and 27.
56—Male Leto, Lualualei 207 and 208.
57—B. Weinrich, Aiea 28 and 29.
59—Joseph Frias, Aiea 10 and 11.
65—F. C. Betters, Aiea 15 and 14.
67—Mary O'Sullivan, Aiea 18 and 19.
71—Mrs. K. Aeaupieni Hina, Lualualei, 158 A. and B.
75—Laura Makakuikalani, Aiea 23 and 24.
78—D. K. Kupihea, Lualualei 181A.
79—John H. DeFries, Aiea 1 and 3.
81—Emalia L. Kaia, Lualualei 130 and 133.
84—Charles M. Kalikoa, Lualualei 151 and 152.
86—Edward Moore, Lualualei 177 and 178.
88—Joseph T. Wilson, Lualualei 200 and 201.
92—Leila M. Ontai, Pahoa 25.
94—George P. Poe, Jr., Pahoa 43.
96—W. K. Alana, Lualualei 209 and 210.
98—Mrs. Helen Kanuelehua, Lualualei 114 and 116.
99—W. P. Jarrett, Aiea 2 and 4.
103—John Kulaulua, Laulaulei 146 and 147.
108—L. P. Barnard, Aiea 15 and 16.
112—William Perry, Lualualei, 182 and 183.
113—Charles H. Roy, Aiea 9 and 12.
116—Stanley Romanek, Lualualei 194 and 195.
117—Manuel J. Rodrigues, Lualualei 145.
127—Manuel Silva, Pahoa 40 and 50.
138—Jesse K. Kaae, Aiea 25.
140—Wm Lindsay, Lualualei 174 and 175.
141—Chas. A. Bell, Lualualei 184.
142—Joe Silva, Lualualei 143 and 144.
144—Annie McCandless, Pahoa 44 and 45.
146—J. J. Coombs, Aiea 21 and 22.
150—George J. Wond, Aiea 17.

TO MAKE AVIATION SAFE AS NAVIGATION

NEW YORK, June 5.—Unless the wishes of Orville Wright are overruled by the board of directors of the Wright company, the secret plans of the late Wilbur Wright, father of aviation, to make aerial navigation as safe and practicable as travel by an ocean liner or a railway passenger train, will be carried out by Orville Wright and Alexander Ogilvie, the English aviator, who assisted Orville Wright last fall in making experiments at Kill Devil Hill, North Carolina, with a motorless glider.

This fact became known when it was announced at the offices of the Wright company here that A. F. Barnes, secretary and treasurer of the company, had been summoned today to a conference with Orville Wright. While in New York, five weeks before his death, Wilbur Wright confided to friends that Mr. Ogilvie would probably join him and Orville in perfecting improvements which he was confident would completely revolutionize aviation.

For years Orville and Wilbur Wright have worked to develop other devices necessary for the perfection of the aeroplane, which it is known they both considered as of great, if not greater, importance than the principle of automatic control.

MEXICAN FEDERALS AND REBELS IN SKIRMISH

PUERTO DE PILON, Mexico, June 26.—A sharp skirmish has taken place between the government troops and the rebels. The losses are not known.

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

FILIPINO NAVAL EMPLOYES MUTINY

Submit Meekly to Arrest When Marines Appear Ready to Shoot if Ordered.

MANILA, June 1.—As a result of a mutiny among Filipino naval employes, on May 22, at Olongapo, a board has been appointed to examine into the causes which led up to it and to recommend for trial the guilty parties. In the deliberations thus far two men have been released, it having been shown that they were forced into the movement by their companions.

This outbreak had been simmering for several months but only occurred on the twenty-second, when, on account of a reduction of yard employes, the commandant ordered the enlisted men of the insular force to water the parks. This order was transmitted through Chief Quartermaster Little, in charge of the tugs and launches at the station, and under whom these men were working. They complained that they were not enlisted to water lawns, and furthermore that Little had been working them too hard all the time and that they would not serve under him any more.

They then marched up, seventy-nine strong, to the office of the comandant, who turned them over to the captain of the yard to whom they were told to air their grievances. After a short parley they were ordered to return to duty which they refused to do, whereupon the guard of twelve men and the officer of the day were called out. The order to load with ball cartridge was given, which seemed to take the courage out of the men and they meekly submitted to arrest and are now confined in the marine barracks.

This was one of the gravest breaches of discipline that has occurred in a Pacific station and the authorities are determined to deal severely with the mutineers. As soon as the board concludes its deliberations the prisoners will be brought before a naval court martial, as they are all enlisted men of the navy, and it is presumed that the ringleaders will receive the limit of ten years, while the dupes will get off somewhat easier.

CANAL LOAN WIPED OUT; $100,292,980 IS NEEDED

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The entire proceeds of the Panama canal bonds of 1961 issued less than a year ago have been spent. The last of the loan was wiped out today by the progress of the waterway that will sever the American continent. Officials of the treasury do not contemplate issuing any more canal bonds during the present administration.

Secretary MacVeagh today disbursed $1,000,000 for the construction of the ditch. The amount not only exhausted the proceeds of the bonds and their premiums but in addition deducted $559,000 from the general fund of the treasury.

The construction of the waterway, like the ordinary expenses of the government, it is expected will be borne by the receipts from customs and internal revenue for months to come. If necessary Secretary MacVeagh could isue $136,307,000 in canal bonds at once. That amount has already been spent out of the general fund and by act of congress is reimbursable by bonds.

The total cost of the waterway, it is estimated, will be $375,200,980. Of this $274,908,000 has been expended to date.

MUST BRAKE THE "BROKE" NEWS TO TRANSPORTS

The transport service is now affected by the "moneyless" war department, for Captain Game, the local transport officer, has been instructed by cable from Washington to convey the sad news to everybody aboard the troopship expected here from Manila about the Fourth. He is also to instruct the quartermaster aboard to make contracts with all the civilian employes aboard, so that they will serve and wait for their pay. By entering into contracts with the government the civilian employes are amply protected.

The cables which have been sent to army headquarters here have cost several hundred dollars. They are all full of instructions and information telling just how badly the war department is "broke."

Captain Game has notified naval officers that the privilege of drawing upon the army commissary and quartermaster departments is now withdrawn, and the navy people will have to look elsewhere for their supplies.

GEORGE'S SWORD CUTS CAKE.

PHIADELPHIA, June 6.—"When you wed, Edna, cut your wedding cake with the sword of the father of your country. It will bring you luck and fortune. Treasure this blade with which Washington helped to win our independence."

These were the deathbed instructions of John La Bree to his daughter just before he died four years ago. She carried them out to the letter today when she married Harold A. Smith.

The sword descended to the bride's father from his ancestor, John Hewston, a manufacturer of printing calico in Philadelphia in Colonial days and a warm supporter of freedom's cause when the revolutionary war opened. He became an ardent admirer and firm friend of General Washington and during the war he issued from his establishment handkerchiefs bearing Washington's portrait.

In appreciation of Hewston's loyalty Washington gave the sword to his friend. Since then it has been handed down. The blade of the sword is eighteen inches long and the handle of fluted ivory encircled by a band of silver. On the band can be traced the outlines of a cross and anchor.

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—ATTENTION—
We have just accepted the Agency for the——
—and—
The Protector Underwriters of the Phoenix of Hartford.
These are also among the Roll of Honor in San Francisco.

PERU'S SUGAR GROWING METHODS ARE DESCRIBED

William J. Dyer, assistant manager of the Honolulu Iron Works, who recently returned from a visit to Peru, addressed the members of the Engineers' Club on "The Sugar Estates of Peru" at the regular meeting of the club at the College of Hawaii last evening. Fifty members heard the address, which proved very interesting and instructive.

Mr. Dyer said in part:

"The cost of producing the sugar in most of the factories is one cent a pound and the cost of delivery to the boats in port is from one-fourth to one-half cent a pound. The total cost of manufacturing it is from $1.25 to $1.50 per hundred pounds and the price obtained is usually $3.00 for one hundred pounds.

"There is a total yearly output of 200,000 pounds and the average age for harvesting the cane is eighteen months. From fifty to seventy-five tons to the acre is produced.

"The mills are kept running all the year and a total of 500 pounds tons are ground every twenty-four hours. The final result after the sugar goes through the boiling house is that they get about 62 per cent. sugar from cane into the bags. The only great loss is in the molasses, but this, too, is used for an alcohol is made from it. Then there is practically no loss except the material that goes into the furnace."

BOOZE TANGLE MORE CONFUSED

Medeiros of Waialua Arrested by Fennell—Charged With Selling to Minor.

In the arrest of Joseph Medeiros yesterday charged with selling liquor to a minor, Liquor Inspector Fennell further complicated the Waialua saloon situation which is taxing the acumen of the board of license commissioners to unravel. The complaint was based upon information contained in protests entered by a man named Spear, formerly a line foreman of the telephone company, and some of his workmen, and was filed in the local district court. The hearing has been set for Friday morning and the hearing of Medeiros' application by the commission has been set for Friday afternoon.

A political phase has crept into the whole situation and there is said to be evidence in the hands of one of the parties that some witnesses appearing on behalf of Medeiros were told that certain political huis of Waialua would draw the knife on them if they did not reverse their attitude. The huis in question are alleged to be backing up other of the applicants for licenses at Waialua.

Manager Goodale of Waialua is coming down Friday as he is very much interested in the outcome of a situation that will react so much on the welfare of the windward community. Attorney Andrews for Medeiros promises other sensations.

DIVIDE THE JOBS, SAYS JUDGE DAVIS

"The Advertiser is right," declares Judge George A. Davis. "The Republicans should agree to stand by the findings of the umpire in the Frear-Kuhio matter and should get together for the election, but before there can be any getting together there must be some understanding arrived at in regard to the appointments.

"The way things are, the Frear crowd have all the jobs at their disposal that run over two hundred a month, and they dont give us any show at any of them. The territorial central committee is a joke. It hasn't a word to say about anything. That committee never does a thing but rubber stamp the names the Governor sends to it. Now, that isn't right. Why should we work to give the Governor a friendly legislature in both houses, back him up and do the hard work of electioneering, and then not get a smell at the jobs?

"If our committee recommend an incompetent man, the Governor is right in turning him down, but when we express a preference for a suitable man, our preference should be respected a fair number of times out of the total. The party can get together, all right, but there has to be something given us in return for our support. It we sit back and let the Democrats get into power, the Governor will find that he threw away our help when offered at a fair price and what will he get? A hostile legislature.

"We should get together, and we can, if any advances are made to us in the right spirit."

KNEE TO ANKLE A MASS OF HUMOR

Suffering Simply Indescribable—Had to Scratch Till Blood Ran—Health Undermined from Lack of Sleep—Gave Up Hope but

CUTICURA FREED HIM FROM SKIN-TORMENT

"About seven years ago a small abrasion appeared on my right leg just above my ankle. It irritated me so that I began to scratch it and it began to spread until my leg from my ankle to the knee was one solid scale like a scab. The irritation was always worse at night and would not allow me to sleep, or my wife either, and it was completely undermining our health. I lost fifty pounds in weight and was almost out of my mind with pain and chagrin as no matter where the irritation came, at work, on the street or in the presence of company, I would have to scratch it until I had the blood running down into my shoe. I simply cannot describe my suffering during those seven years. The pain, mortification, loss of sleep, both to myself and wife is simply indescribable on paper and one has to experience it to know what it is.

"I tried all kinds of doctors and remedies but I might as well have thrown my money down a sewer. They would dry it up for a little while and fill me with hope only to break out again just as bad if not worse. I had given up hope of ever being cured when I was induced by my wife to give the Cuticura Remedies a trial. After taking the Cuticura Remedies for a little while I began to see a change and after taking a dozen bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, in conjunction with the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, the trouble had entirely disappeared and my leg was as fine as the day I was born. Now after a lapse of six months with no signs of a recurrence I feel perfectly safe in extending to you my heartfelt thanks for the good the Cuticura Remedies have done for me. I shall always recommend them to my friends. W. H. White, 312 E. Cabot St., Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 4 and Apr. 13, 1909."

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass. Mailed free, 32-page Cuticura Book on the Care and Treatment of the Skin.

RUSSIA'S EXILES ARE COMING HERE

Political Refugees From Kingdom of White Czar Working as Plantation Hands.

Through the attention called to Hawaii in the eastern Asiatic territory of Russia and in Russia itself by recent operations of immigration companies and the contemplated agency of the board of immigration in Manchuria, Hawaii may soon receive a number of Russian political exiles. Already a number of highly educated men who have found it convenient to leave the empire of the Little Father for their health are working as ordinary plantation hands on local estates.

While a few of these have come in the groups of immigrants who have arrived here through "assisted immigration" a number are expected to come soon of their own accord. Word has been received in the city that there is now in Shanghai a colony of Russians, a majority of whom are university men and students, who, being unable to retrace their steps, will be compelled, if they move at all, to come in this direction. Many of these according to the stories told by Russians who have called at the office of the territorial department of immigration will come here.

One of the applicants for work who called at the department recently was a graduate of the University of Kiev. He spoke French and Russian perfectly and was an accomplished scholar in his own language. He was compelled finally to put in an application as a common laborer in the local naval station. There are a number of instances where men of equally high education are working willingly on the plantations, accepting cheerfully a fate which looks more pleasant for the time being than the imprisonment that would await them in their own country.

One of the applicants at the department gave his occupation as an editor and was learned to be a regular correspondent for a number of mainland Russian journals. He, too, in his own country would have been accorded a high position as a man of education and accomplishment. He is working on a plantation.

All these men who are leaving behind them a whirl of action, political and scholarly, in which they played more or less prominent parts, come to a new world where ideas and language alike are alien to them. Most of them are rapidly accommodating themselves in both particulars and a few are rising above the occupation they were compelled to embrace at first owing to their inability to speak English.

IMMIGRATION TIDINGS REACH HEADQUARTERS

Letters to which Dr. V. S. Clark, commissioner of immigration now in Dairen, referred in a recent cable, arrived at the territorial department of immigration yesterday, putting a new angle on the attempt he is making to establish an agency of the board in Manchuria. The last letter was dated from Peking and stated that he was interviewing the American ambassador preparatory to taking the contemplated step, and that he was to have still another conference with the official before he took any further action. All plans, he said, were suspended until the conferences were ended.

The situation means very little, say the local immigration officials. Doctor Clark explained that the ambassador to China was the head of all the consulates in eastern Asia and consequently liable to be or to become interested in the contemplated recruiting station. Doctor Clark traveled to Peking from Dalny where he had already interviewed Russian officials and having already seen Japanese officialdom in Tokio, he has about completed his circuit of things official in general.

HOT SUFFRAGETTE AFFAIR IN COURT

Editor of Chinese Paper and His Women Assailants Before Judge Monsarrat.

The first really warm suffragette affair that ever got into a local court was staged before Judge Monsarrat in two sessions yesterday when Editor Chung Yau Hung appeared against the hui of Chinese ladies whom he has caused to be arrested for beating him up. The courtroom was crowded with Chinatown and businesses presided over by pake genius almost shut down for the day while this first fruit of China's awakening was held up to public gaze.

The only important witness was the editor himself who was still on the stand when the case went over until tomorrow. His testimony successively made the court officials smile, laugh, roar and then blush, the latter act being a forerunner of the criminal libel suit which has been announced, when, it is said, blushing will be the order of the day.

The editor is a tall lean man, who was in an uncomfortable position and knew it. The idea of being connected with a woman hui like this was most repellent to a man who is just eighteen months out of a country where such a thing was unheard of.

Editor's Story.

He testified in a dignified manner first that he had been sitting in a chair in his office when a lot of suffragettes—he did not use the term—rushed in and without further parley one of them hit him over the head with her umbrella, which broke. The umbrella was in evidence. He explained that this militant introduction was to intimidate him into writing an apology for the "Monkey Club" series of articles.

He said Mrs. Lum Yip told him that if he did not write the apology he would be killed. He did not exactly relish this procedure but hesitated nevertheless when, he continued, the ladies seized him by the back of the neck and other parts of his anatomy and holding him over the table, beat him until he wrote and signed the apology which they dictated.

When they first rushed in, he said, there were two of his typesetters in the room but they both ran out. He explained that he had not called for help because in China it was considered ungentlemanly to call for help to defend oneself against women. He asserted on the stand that he had already printed a retraction previous to the alleged assault and was ordered by R. W. Breckons, who cross-examined him on behalf of the suffragettes, to bring this into court with him when next he came.

Other witnesses were Doctor Haida who testified as to the editor's bruises and a reporter on the Shinpo who saw part of the skirmish from a window on the other side of the street.

UNCLE SAM PROVIDES PROVENDER FOR HIS SOLDIERS STATIONED IN TERRITORY

Uncle Sam has provided for keeping the stomachs of the army full, and whether the war department has money or not, food of all kinds will be furnished the troops. This was welcome news to the Department of Hawaii yesterday morning. Captain Case, depot commissary, received a long cablegram from Washington, via division headquarters at San Francisco, instructing him to make contracts for supplying the department with subsistence, and the same instructions applies to the horses and mules, for the army without the army mule would be no army at all.

Commissary General Sharpe's cablegram follows:

"In the absence of an appropriation for subsistence of the army on and after July 1, the authority to procure the same will depend on Sec. 3732 revised statutes as amended under which subsistence for the army not to exceed the necessitites of the fiscal year may be procured by contract or purchase, such contracts or purchases to include the provision that payment will be made when funds are appropriated for the purpose. The term subsistence will be construed as including such supplies as are authorized to be procured for the army by the general legislation on the subject or the regulations prescribed pursuant thereto, without reference to the transitory provisions appearing in the annual appropriation acts.

"Commutation of rations on and after July 1 will not be allowed but subsistence will be furnished in kind.

"Sales of subsistence supplies may be made to officers and enlisted men on credit as authorized by law. Where cash is received therefor the same will not be expended but will be deposited to the credit of the proper appropriation when made.

"The continued employment of the civilian employes absolutely necessary to contract for, receive, distribute, care for and account for such subsistence stores as are now on hand, and as may be purchased under authority of Sec. 3732 of the revised statutes as amended, is authorized and may be contracted for, payment to be made when funds are appropriated by congress."

Commutation of commissary supplies cannot be given, although Captain Case will allow officers and men to make credit accounts with him. This feature comes a little hard on enlisted men who are detailed at headquarters and at other offices, and whose subsistence is supplied at so much per day. At least they are allowed commutation generally at the rate of one dollar a day. This will now be stopped and they will have to get credit.

Captain Case will call for bids for supplying the moneyless army with supplies. Some may bid and some may not, but it is expected that the feeling will be that Uncle Sam has assets and they will get their money some day.

No additional information was received at headquarters yesterday concerning pay accounts, and with the days of the present month dwindling away rapidly, and with the politicians busy at Baltimore and elsewhere, the feeling is that June will pass by without a deficiency account being appropriated to make both ends meet in the war department.

NEGRESS LYNCHED.

PINEHURST, Georgia, June 26.—A negro woman was lynched by a mob here last night. She was accused of having stabbed her mistress and dragged the body into the woods to conceal it.

BOUT POSTPONED.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—It was announced here last night that the bout between Abe Attell and Murphy has been postponed until August.

NOTHING UNPLEASANT.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy not only cures promptly but produces no unpleasant after effects. It is the world's most successful medicine for cramps in the stomach, and for bowel complaints. For sale at Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

SECOND MAHUKA CASE DECIDED

Jury Gives $71,679.82 to Property Owners—No Appeal, Says Breckons.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Following the announcement yesterday of the verdict in the Mahuka site condemnation case in which the jury awarded property owners the total sum of $71,679.82 United States District Attorney Breckons stated that the other pending cases would be tried without reference to the result in this second case. The other cases, he said, would all be tried before next December.

Attorney Breckons also stated that there would be no appeal taken by the government in this case because it is customary to accept the verdict of a jury and he sees no reason for not doing so in this case.

He will immediately collect all the facts in the present case just ended and submit his report to the attorney general and the secretary of the treasury at Washington. He will recommend that the government take no appeal.

The total awards made when the sealed verdict of the jury was read in the United States District Court by Judge Dole yesterday morning are to property owners and various lessees and lessors of the land on Fort street which the government desires as a site for the new federal customhouse and postoffice building.

The following are the awards: Austin estate, $46,114.92; Cummins estate, $8560; Bank of Hawaii, $8799.60; C. M. Cooke, Ltd., $4453.06; Hawaiian Trust Company, $3752.24, and damages, $500.

The assessed valuation of this property is about $35,000 and it is understood the government officials expected a verdict of not more than $60,000. Attorney Breckons says the greatest amount the jury could have awarded would have been $83,000.

Olson Tickled.

Attorney Olson who prosecuted the case for the property owners says the verdict will please them.

Of the $350,000 appropriated by the government to buy the site, which has a total area of 24,512 feet, the sum of only $143,320.18 is left to buy the remaining amount of 11,274 feet, with improvements. The total awards of the first two cases is $206,679.82.

The tract involved in the second suit is 3406 square feet and in the first suit, for which the jury awarded the owners $135,000, an area of 9742 square feet was involved.

The jury consisted of the following: W. R. Coombs, foreman; Mannie Phillips, Eddie McCorriston, Edward P. O'Brien, Alfred Hocking, Frank O. Boyer, J. P. Rego, Charles Ludwigsen, A. J. Greene, H. Pereira, John Coffee and S. Bickerton.

The verdict was as follows:

"We, the jury in the above-entitled case, upon the issues framed therein between the plaintiff the United States of America, and the respondents Herbert Austin, Walter Austin and Edith Austin, H. Cushman Carter, trustee; the Bank of Hawaii, Ltd.; Charles M. Cooke, Ltd., and the Hawaiian Trust Company, Ltd., find the following verdict:

Market Value.

"First—That the fair market value on December 23, 1910, of the land and permanent improvements thereon upon the southeast side of Fort street, between King and Merchant street, in Honolulu, the area whereof is 3496 square feet as shown upon the map in evidence as Exhibit A, was the sum of seventy-one thousand six hundred seventy-nine and 82-100 dollars, which sum we hereby apportion between and award to the several parties in interest on this trial as follows:

"Award No. 1—To Herbert Austin, Walter Austin and Edith Austin, individually and as trustees under the will of James W. Austin, deceased, the sum of $46,114.92, as compensation for their interest in the said land and improvements and rentals accruing to them under the outstanding leases.

"Award No. 2—To H. Cushman Carter, trustee for the Cummins Estate, the sum of $8560, as full compensation for his interest in the said land and improvements and rentals accruing to him under the outstanding leases.

Bank of Hawaii.

"Award No. 3—To the Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., the sum of $8799.60 as compensation for its interest as lessee under the lease made by James W. Austin to E. A. Jones, October 1, 1893, and assigned by Jones to the Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., December 27, 1897.

"Award No. 4—To Charles M. Cooke, Ltd., the sum of $4453.06 as compensation for its leasehold interests held under the lease made to it by the Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., January 15, 1909, and the lease made by E. A. Jones to C. M. Cooke, September 1, 1894, assigned by C. M. Cooke to Charles M. Cooke, Ltd.; and the lease made by the Cummins Estate to Charles M. Cooke, September 1, 1894, assigned by C. M. Cooke to Charles M. Cooke, Ltd.

"Award No. 5—To the Hawaiian Trust Company, Ltd., the sum of $3,752.24 as compensation for its leasehold interest under the lease made to it by the Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., August 19, 1905, and the lease made to it by Charles M. Cooke, Ltd., August 19, 1905, and the lease made to it by the Austin Estate, April 14, 1910, and the lease made to it by the Cummins Estate, dated August 19, 1905.

"Second—We further award to the Hawaiian Trust Company, Ltd., as the amount of damage that will be sustained by it by reason of the taking under these proceedings, being the damage to movable fixtures by way of detachment and removal, the sum of $500.

"Third—We find that all of the interests of John A. Cummins, Kapeka M. Cummins, Charles Mahoe and Hattie Mahoe in the property is held and owned by the defendant H. Cushman Carter, as trustee, and that the award made herein to H. Cushman Carter, trustee, covers all of the interest held by the said John A. Cummins, Kapeka M. Cummins, Charles Mahoe and Hattie Mahoe in and to said property.

"WALTER R. COOMBS,
"Foreman."

POST UNRUFFLED BY PAY TANGLE

No Serious Results Anticipated at Schofield Barracks—Work May Be Halted.

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, June 25.—No really serious results of the holding up of the pay of the men is anticipated here. Among the civilian employes, however, it is likely to cause some inconvenience and upon those who supply the Army, especially the post laundry, and the restaurants.

Through the medium of The Advertiser the post was made familiar with the cabled advices to Captain Cooke, the paymaster, and the contents of the dispatch were eagerly perused.

The post exchanges of the different regiments will undoubtedly supply many of the necessaries not actually supplied by the quartermaster and commissary departments.

"We will certainly feel the effect of any lengthy delay in providing for the pay of the Army," said an officer. "Beside current expenses which we can easily meet for some time, there are other expenses which call upon the service pay and which we figure upon ahead.

"As in any business, we depend upon our capital to carry on our investments and, in many cases, provision has been made to account for our regular salary.

"In 1877 we were confronted with the same problem, and although the banks relieved the situation, the interest at six per cent. was sufficient to make it a pretty fair investment.

"The law at that time was different from that prevailing now, in that it allowed the subsistence department of the Army to contract for and receive supplies even though there was no appropriation for the expenditure. I have no doubt that congress will relieve us in some way. I don't believe the present situation will extend over any great length of time."

Another officer said, "I expected we would be without pay after July, but I hardly expected that the June pay, which really should have been provided for, would be stopped."

Private interests, such as building at one's own expense, and the erection of amusement halls, may be stopped temporarily, as the funds are usually provided from the pay.

The new system of commissary privilege, which went into effect some months ago, means quite a change in the present difficulty.

Under the old regulations, a stipulated amount was allowed each enlisted man in the service and could be drawn from the commissary.

At present, while the rate in cash is regulated by the army regulations, the amount of the supplies issued must be paid for in cash to the commissary department. The latter department will, of course, be allowed to extend its credit and there will be no effect felt in that direction.

"Taking the whole matter together, there is only one thing to be regretted," said an officer, "we won't see cash."

NAVY'S EMPLOYES MAY BE LAID OFF

WASHINGTON, June 25. — Acting-Secretary of the Navy Beekman Winthrop announced today that twenty-thousand employes of United States navy yards will be laid off July 1 unless congress makes some provision for wages. Congress has so far failed to pass the necessary appropriations.

"The navy employs about one hundred and fifteen men at Pearl Harbor naval station, and of these about twenty-five might be affected by the failure of congress to make provision for their pay," said Civil Engineer Gayler, U. S. N., head of the local engineering work of the navy, yesterday.

"We have received no direct information but I take it that the naval appropriation has not yet been passed. Our funds for the present fiscal year lapse July 1.

"This will not affect construction work on the drydock, the coaling plant, sewer system, erection of the big buildings and quarters. It affects only funds for ordinary maintenance. I do not believe there will be any laying off of men for I presume most of them would continue to work and wait for their pay. Their pay-day would merely be deferred."

ANSWER IT HONESTLY

Are the Statements of Honolulu Citizens Not More Reliable Than Those of Utter Strangers?

This is a vital question.
It is fraught with interest to Honolulu.
It permits of only one answer.
It cannot be evaded or ignored.
A Honolulu citizen speaks here,
Speaks for the welfare of Honolulu.
A citizen's statement is reliable.
An utter stranger's doubtful.
Home proof is the best proof.

James C. L. Armstrong, Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu, Hawaii, says: "I was a sufferer from kidney trouble for three years and Doan's Backache Kidney Pills completely cured me. I have had no return attacks of the complaint during the past year. I cannot recommend this remedy too highly."

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

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

That Little Hacking Cough

Hard coughs are bad enough, to be sure. But it's often the little, hacking, tickling, persistent cough that means the most, especially when there is a history of weak lungs in the family. What should be done? Ask your doctor. He knows. Ask him about the formula on the label of every bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ask him if this medicine has his full approval for throat and lung troubles. Then do as he says.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE THIRD CIRCUIT, TERRIORY OF HAWAII.

AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Manoel Soares Vieira, Deceased.

Order for Notice for Hearing Petition for Administration.

On reading and filing the Petition of Captalina A. S. Vieira, widow, of Pahala, Hawaii, alleging that Manoel Soares Vieira of said Pahala died intestate at Pahala, Hawaii, aforesaid on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1911, leaving property within the jurisdiction of this Court necessary to be administered upon, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to Manoel Soares Vieira,

It is Ordered, that Saturday, the 20th day of July, A. D. 1912, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said Petition in the Court Room of this Court at Kailua, Kona, Hawaii, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said Petition should not be granted, and that notice of this order shall be published once a week for three successive weeks in the Hawaiian Gazette, a newspaper printed and published in Honolulu, T. H., the last publication to be not less than ten days previous to the time therein appointed for hearing.

Dated Kailua, Kona, Hawaii, May 29th, 1912.

(Sgd.)
JOHN ALBERT MATTHEWMAN,
Judge of the Circuit Court of the Third Circuit.

Attest:
(Sgd.) JAMES AKO,
Clerk, Circuit Court of the Third Circuit.

3715—June 7, 14, 21, 28.

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

AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Mary K. Stillman, late of North Kohala, Hawaii, Deceased.

Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Allowance of Final Accounts, Distribution and Discharge.

On reading and filing the Petition and Accounts of Jas. Frank Woods, Executor of the will of Mary K. Stillman, deceased, wherein he ask to be allowed $25.00 and charges himself with $25.20, and ask that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such Executor,

It is ordered, that Saturday, the 27th day of July A. D. 1912, at ten o'clock, A. M., before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of said Court at North Kohala, Island of Hawaii, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition and Accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. Also that notice of this Order shall be published once a week in the Hawaiian Gazette, a newspaper, printed and published in Honolulu, T. H., for three successive weeks, the last publication to be not less than ten days previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Kukuiohiwai, this 22nd day of June, 1912.

(Sgd.)
JOHN ALBERT MATHEWMAN,
Judge, Circuit Court, Third Circuit.

Attest:
(Sgd.) JAMES AKO,
Clerk.

3721—June 28, July 5, 12, 19.

WINS SCHOOL CONTRACT.

The Lord-Young Construction Company received a wireless last night from Hilo announcing that the company was the successful bidder for the new Hilo school, the award being for a school building, proper, of reinforced concrete, for $52,564. Two sanitary buildings were awarded to the Ariolis for $2490 and $2738, they being the lowest bidders on this work. Ariolis' bid on the school proper was $57,000. This is a structure without an assembly hall.

KEEP IT HANDY.

Immediately 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 at Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

NEXT MAILS

Coast, Orient and Colonial.

Mails are due from the following points as follows:

San Francisco—Per Ventura, June 28.
Yokohama—Per Persia, July 2.
Australia—Per Marama, July 16.
Vancouver—Per Zealandia, July 17.

Mails will depart for the following points as follows:

San Francisco—Per Persia, July 2.
Yokohama—Per Nile, June 29.
Vancouver—Per Marama, July 16.
Australia—Per Zealandia, July 17.

MARINE TIDINGS.

By Merchants' Exchange.

Tuesday, June 25, 1912.

San Francisco—Arrived, June 25, 6 a. m., S. S. Nippon Maru, hence June 18.
Yokohama—Arrived, June 23, S. S. Manchuria, hence June 12.
Victoria—Arrived, June 25, S. S. Zealandia, hence June 18.
Gaviota—Arrived, June 25, Ship Marion Chilcott, hence June 4.
Tacoma—Sailed, June 24, Schooner W. H. Smith for Honolulu.
Tacoma—Sailed, June 24, Schooner Nokomis for Honolulu.

Wednesday, June 26, 1912.

San Francisco—Arrived, June 25, 6 p. m., S. S. Wilhelmina, hence June 19.
Port Townsend—Arrived, June 25, Schr. Blakeley, hence June 1.
Kahului—Arrived, June 25, Schooner A. F. Coates from Mukilteo.
Hilo—Sailed, June 25, S. S. Missourian for Salina Cruz.
San Francisco—Sailed, June 26, 1 p. m., S. S. Lurline towing S S Bennington for Honolulu.
Bremerton—Arrived, June 26, U. S. S. Supply, hence June 15.

Thursday, June 27, 1912.

Tacoma—Sailed, June 26, S. S. Columbian for Honolulu.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, June 25.

Str. Kilauea, from Maui and Hawaii ports, a. m.
Str. Mauna Kea, from Hilo, a. m.

Wednesday, June 26.

Br. S. S. Indian Monarch, from Moji, Japan, a. m.
Str. Claudine, from Maui and Hawaii ports, a. m.
Str. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, a. m.
Str. Likelike, from Kauai ports, a. m.
St. Maui, from Hawaii ports, a. m.

Thursday, June 27.

Str. Wailele, from Hawaii ports, p. m.

DEPARTED.

T. K. K. S. S. Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco, a. m.
Str. Iwalani, for Maui and Hawaii ports, noon.
Str. Mikahala, for Maui and Molokai ports, 5 p. m.
Str. Kinau, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.
M. N. S. S. Honolulan, for San Francisco, 10 a. m.
Str. Mauna Kea, for Hawaii and Maui ports, 10 a. m.
Str. Maui, for Kawaihae, 5 p. m.
Str. Likelike, for Kauaii ports, 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per str. Mauna Kea, from Hilo, via way ports, June 25.—Miss Deeming, Miss Echart, Mrs. Hathaway, Mrs. Stevens and son, L. L. Cabin and wife, W. S. Moore and wife, Dr. Alice Bush, Mas. Haven, Mrs. K. E. Rich, M. Patsy and wife, Miss E. Yetha, Miss A. MacSherry, Dr. J. M. Thompson, E. J. Lord, J. Fraga and wife, D. L. Miller, Mrs. Nawahi, Mrs. E. Like, C. R. Hemenway, H. G. Plummer, C. N. Heintze, Rev. T. Yoshida, Rev. K. Ito, W. F. Sabin, J. Dankey, P. Dankey, G. Moore, R. Quinn, D. L. Conkling, Jas. B. Castle, W. Watkins, Geo. Mundon, Miss H. Makuakane, Sister Ignacio.

Per str. Kilauea, from Kona and Kau ports, June 25.—Mr. Hare, M. G. Johnstone, Mrs. W. A. Swain, Mrs. W. K. Freeman, Jessie Decker, Mrs. J. C. Harmon, J. C. Harmon, J. C. Ernesto, Dr. L. S. Thompson, Chas. Horswell, Mrs. Helen Aki, Harry Mills, D. McCorriston, A. Haneberg, Miss Hannah Liftee, Miss Darke, G. Gomes, Lee Young Kwai, Thos. Lincoln, Mrs. Annie Aiu, Mrs. Frank Greenwell, Mrs. R. Wallace, W. K. Nanman, A. Morrison, Chow Iu, Mas. Chow Iu, Luke Ho, R. J. Parker, W. D. Baldwin, L. K. Smith, E. D. Baldwin and wife, Miss Fannie Asam, R. C. Bowman, W. H. Ingle, Chock Chong, Hugh Howell.

Per str. Claudine, from Hilo, via way ports, June 26.—S. Kawasaki, J. Kanahele, J. Goldstein, H. C. Savage, Mr. Kaleau, Mrs. Marques, J. F. Craelius, Miss Mills and nurse, Rev. H. P. Judd, wife and child; Mrs. C. F. Rosa, A. Burlem, Father Jno. Steven, Kawaharu, S. Masaki, W. J. Coelho, D. Ferreira, T. Osaki, L. P. George and wife, G. L. Hadley, B. F. Vicker and wife.

Per str. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, June 26.—Geo. N. Wilcox, Mrs. F. F. Brodie, Miss Brodie, Mas. Brodie, Miss Mable Hastie, Miss Woodman, Mrs. Rath, Mrs. Combs, Miss Remoaldo, F. G. Fay, N. B. Lansing, G. Rankin, L. Spitzer, E. Lovell, K. Hoshita.

Departed.

Per T. K. K. S. S. Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco, June 25.—A. T. Paige and wife, L. A. Waite and wife, Mrs. D. F. Casement, Gray Casement, Miss D. Lockwood, C. J. Wills and wife, Mrs. K. C. Smithers, Miss H. Heywood, Miss Clark, Miss Stacey, J. von Aalst and wife, D. L. Conkling.

Per str. Kinau, for Kauai ports, June 25.—Frederick Eggerking, C. Kuhlman, H. Hansen, Miss Whittington, F. Zoller, Mrs. K. Goo Kim, Mrs. M. Akiona, C. Bayer, K. Roendahl, Louise Douse, James Douse, Charlotte Aholo, Helen Hormer, Leslie Wishard, William Alexander, Miss Purvis, Miss Esther Kaiwi, Miss Cecilia Kapule, Jas. K. Kaiwi Jr., Miss Hanu, Miss S. Hanu, Miss L. Aholo, Miss Irene Sylva, Miss Yoshi Tsugi, Eliza Yen Nim, William Kukana, Robert Kopuine, Helen Palama, Mistsu Hashi, Radel Makea, Toshiko Ishinose, Elder Barton, Elder S. E. Woolley, Master D. Takeuchi, Mas. J. Kobayashi, M. Ozaki, C. Paoole, Anna Kamau, Cecilia Kamau, Miss M. de Bretteville, D. P. R. Isenberg, S. C. Dunn, Alex. Heopii, M. Wateda, Yibok Woon, Owyong Woon, Mrs. Ahi and infant, Miss L. Lanbo, Mary Kamau.

Per str. Mikahala, for Maui and Molokai ports, June 25.—H. P. Bower, Rev. A. R. Waymouth, child and maid, F. P. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gay, Miss Brune and servant, Mrs. Chas. Hopkins, H. B. Hitchcock, Maggie Kau, Mrs. E. L. Fuller, Miss L. Mach, William Mach, Dorothy Mach, W. J. Knott, A. V. Peters, Mrs. E. Duvauchelle, Miss Z. Duvauchelle, Mas. Henry Duvauchelle, Mrs. J. F. Brown, Miss Daniels, Mrs. R. Ladd.

Per str. Mauna Kea, for Hilo, via way ports, June 26.—Peter Ernest Puahi, Mas. A. McKenzie, Father Stephens, Ernest Parker, Mrs. R. T. Forrest, Margaret Forrest, A. B. Lindsay, Royden Lindsay, Bonnar Lindsay, Miss Ahrens, Miss Williams, Miss Alice Johnson, Miss Annie McIntyre, J. Moir, Miss Moir, Mrs. Russed, Mrs. J. G. Maby, J. S. Walker, son and servant, Mrs. Jarrett T. Lewis, Peter and Chas. Davison, E. Davison, Miss Choy Kyan, Miss Lei Man, Miss Y. K. Zane, Miss J. Shippman, Mas. Shipman, Geo. B. Thayer, Miss Violet Brown, Miss Fook Tai, Miss M. Hudson, Mabel Wilcox, Matilda Silva, Irene Davison, Miss G. Buchanan, Miss Meyer, Mas. Lindsay, Mrs. W. M. Lindsay, Miss Lindsay, Francis Gill, Mrs. W. A. Gill and two infants, Miss D. K. M. Heen, Abbie Kukapio, Miss Georgina Hurst, Sarah Freeland, Mr. and Mrs. K. Benjamin, C. K. Notley, wife and infant, Miss E. K. Puni and infant, Mas. Puni, Miss Baldwin, Miss R. Renton, Mrs. L. M. Baldwin, J. M. Watt, L. Hadmes, L. M. Baldwin, Mrs. Rourke, M. S. de Ponte, Mrs. E. N. Holmes, J. G. Serrao, two daughters and son; Mr. and Mrs. Haenisch, D. Smith, F. F. Reese, Mrs. Joseph French, Mrs. J. J. Monell, H. Fernandez, Jr., G. Cockett, Dr. and Mrs. Cowan, Geo. Barker, F. C. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. Rosecrans, G. Rosecrans, R. Rosecrans, Gladys Meinecke, E. Kamaka, Miss Hunt, A. Shaw, Mrs. S. F. Chillingworth, E. and G. Chillingworth, Geo. McInerny, J. Chillingworth, M. H. Drummond, Herbert McInerny, Mrs. M. K. Richards and party, L. R. Smith and wife, Miss M. Richards, M. A. Rycroft, G. H. Force, Eliza Kamakawiwoole, Mrs. C. A. Stewart, Mrs. Macey, Miss M. Stacey, John M. Giles, Mr. Honan, Mr. and Mrs. M. Schultz, Mr. Miki, B. F. Dillingham.

BOY SCOUTS TO LEAVE EN TOUR

"We carry our own band," announces Scoutmaster James Wilder, guiding spirit of all the Boy Scouts of Honolulu and particular leader of Fifth Troop, Honolulu, which includes the Blazing Javelin and the Golden Arrow patrols. These patrols will march out of Honolulu at noon tomorrow, on a trip around the island, during which the boys will give a series of entertainments along the way to meet the expenses of their tramp. They have also subconscious hope that there will be a surplus sufficient to purchase scout equipment for the troop. The Blazing Javelins and the Golden Arrows are recruited in and around Lower Nuuanu and Palama, where this world's goods are none too plentiful and where chances at jobs with pay sufficient to leave something over for uniforms are none too plentiful. Hence the desire for the surplus.

"We leave Saturday at noon, marching up Fort street on our way out of town," says the scoutmaster. "We expect to give shows at Kaneohe, Heeia (Sheriff Jarrett and Harold Castle assisting—we hope), Haiula, Laie, Boys' Industrial School and Haleiwa. We will visit Wahiawa on Sunday and will go to Leilehua on Monday. Then we will return to Honolulu and perhaps give our show here. Tickets will be ten cents and the free list has been suspended."

The show will consist of various Scout stunts, "educational as well as entertaining," explains Press Agent Wilder. The boys will carry their impedimenta in the "kit cart," which has artillery wheels and which, under the able administrations of the Scouts, can be made into more things than was ever dreamed of in the original philosophy of carts.

LOCAL FIRMS UNDERBID BY SEATTLE CONTRACTOR

Local bidders for furnishing hay and grain to the military department here were underbid by a Seattle contractor. Contractor Robinson of that city secures the award for supplying the four army posts and Honolulu stations for the fiscal year.

Captain Game, local quartermaster, was notified yesterday morning by cable that hay and oats would be supplied by Robinson, and where necessary for additional supplies, calls could be made upon him by cable. The shipments are to be arranged in advance, but for sudden calls, the cable can be made use of. The Union Feed Company and California Feed Company put in bids which they felt would be as low as any one's. The Robinson award follows:

	Hay. Lbs.	Oats. Lbs.
Fort De Russy	210,000	100,000
Honolulu	322,000	220,000
Fort Shafter	200,000	124,000
Schofield Barracks	7,000,000	5,000,000
Fort Ruger	63,000	27,000
Total	7,795,000	6,471,000

FORMER SOLDIER DIES AT SCHOFIELD BARRACKS

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, June 27.—James Phelps, a civilian employe of the quartermaster department, and an ex-soldier, died at the post hospital Wednesday. Phelps came to Hawaii from the Philippines about three weeks ago, and contracted pneumonia after being only four days in the Islands. He enlisted with the 28th Volunteer Regiment in 1899, and went to the Philippines, where he remained during two enlistments. After his service he became connected with the quartermaster department and was employed in nearly every military post in the Philippines. During his thirteen years of service he never left the Philippines until he came to Hawaii.

The body was immediately sent to Honolulu and will be forwarded on the next transport to San Francisco for burial in the military cemetery. He had no immediate family.

WILSON LEADS CONVENTION

Continued from Page One.

of Princeton early in the day predicted his nomination.

The Wilson forces succeed by a vote of 633 to 437, in seating the Wilson delegates from South Dakota, who were ruled out by the majority of the credentials committee, which was controlled by the Clark forces Wednesday. The Wilson men made a great showing of strength when the fight was carried to the floor of the convention yesterday and the minority report of the credentials committee adopted by the above vote. The minority report seated the South Dakota Wilsonites, while the majority report favored the delegates pledged to Champ Clark.

Swing to Wilson.

New York and Illinois swung into the Wilson column on yesterday's vote.

The Wilsonites were jubilant, claiming that this vote showed the relative strength of the contestants for the nomination.

The Philippines delegation were excluded from the voting on account of a Supreme Court decision which ruled that the Philippine Islands are not a part of the country.

Hawaii for Wilson.

Hawaii's six delegates voted for Wilson.

Bryan and Senator O'Gorman of New York, as a subcommittee on platform, are writing the platform. It is a "progressive" document, indorsing the referendum and recall, the income tax and direct election of United States senators.

Ollie James made an address yesterday accepting the permanent chairmanship.

Crowd Is Huge.

A thousand people besieged the hall yesterday as the time approached for the delegates to convene. Chairman Crain reported that the doors were being "rushed" and that the ushers and doorkeepers were helpless. The police were unable to cope with the situation. Crain said thousands not entitled to admission had crowded in. They hung from the galleries and perched on the iron girders, and holders of tickets found their seats occupied.

Hiss "Tammany."

The band played "Dixie" amid applause, but when "Tammany" was started up there was a din of yells, hisses and cheers.

A pretty girl in one of the galleries tried ineffectually to repeat the Chicago incident, when a woman, waving a picture of Roosevelt, was carried to the platform. She waved Clark's picture, but the rest of the incident did not follow.

Theodore Bell of California spoke on behalf of Clark in the debate over the South Dakota contests. A controversy was precipitated, the uproar lasting twenty minutes.

MARKET FOR SUGAR STOCK STILL SAGS

Olaa, Oahu and Waialua All Suffer From Tumble in Prices

Stocks yesterday continued the downward trend, begun several weeks ago. The prices are now much below the figures of three months ago. The chief sufferers were Olaa quoted at 6.50, Oahu at 25.875, Waialua at 115 and Onomea at 50. Although there are no panicky conditions in the stock exchange the low price of sugar has caused a big disappointment. Some of the sugar men say dry weather is partially responsible for the weakness in the market. In many sections the long drought has played havoc with the cane, although no serious results are anticipated.

As a result of the low price of sugar the dividends will be smaller this year than at first anticipated. Five cent sugar was talked by all the holders at the opening of the year, but the price has now gone to below four cents, with a probability that it will go even lower.

There was one important transaction yesterday which was the bright spot in the market. A deal was made of $25,000 worth of Olaa six per cent bonds at the old price of 97.50. Several Hilo railway extension bonds were also sold.

The stock of the Oahu Railway and Land company was placed on a new basis of capitalization yesterday when the figure named was $5,000,000, with 136 bid. The usual stock changes are now being made with the transfers closed. The stock dividend of 25 per cent, arranged several weks ago, will be issued on July 1.

BUT TWO BIDS FILED FOR PEARL HARBOR ROAD

Only two bids for the construction of the Moanalua-Pearl Harbor road were received by the county clerk, and these were opened last night. The Honolulu Construction Company bid $26,800, and John H. De Fries, $22,979.

Both bids are above the estimate of the city engineer, whose basis of $20,000 was accepted by the board of supervisors as the outside figure, for the board appropriated only $20,000 for the work. Already $2500 is necessary to be deducted from the appropriation.

Some of the contractors have expressed the opinion that the road could not be built for $20,000, nor for $40,000. The bids received last night dispel this opinion. The proposed roadway is a little over three miles in length and the contractors are to be permitted to make use of coral, large supplies of which are near the line of the road.

BANANAS ONCE AGAIN STIR LEGAL WRANGLE

De Silva and de Costa Bob Up in Judge Cooper's Court

The disappearance of twenty-seven bunches of bananas, valued at $15, from land over which Manuel de Silva supervised for his mother-in-law, was again the cause of a legal wrangle yesterday afternoon when the damage suit instituted by de Silva against Anton de Costa for having him arrested charged with the theft was heard in Judge Cooper's branch of the circuit court.

Costa had Silva arrested on the charge of larceny in the second degree February 20, but after a hearing before the district magistrate, he was discharged. He now seeks damages because of this arrest and in court yesterday declared that he was in jail four hours and suffered mental anguish because of his arrest and was compelled to attend court several times which kept him from his work.

"I felt very bad when Costa had me arrested as a thief," he testified.

Costa on the stand testified that de Silva, whom he had known for twenty years, had come to his land, cut the bunches of bananas and then shipped them. Silva had leased the land and had planted the banana trees but Costa declared that he was behind in his rent and when he asked him to pay it Silva told him to take the land back and refused to pay the rent. He says it was after this agreement that the bananas disappeared.

Silva denied this agreement on the stand and the attorney for the plaintiff attempted to show that the original lease of the land had never been given up and that at the time Silva took the bananas he had paid for the rent. Silva declared Costa never gave him any receipts for rent paid because he could not read or write.

This case is interesting because there are often cases in which owners of land inform the persons who lease it that they must either pay the rent or surrender the crop already planted.

The testimony brought out the fact that Costa has had his former friend, Silva, haled into court several times on various charges but that he was never able to prosecute him successfully.

Another question which caused much argument by the attorneys was as to whether the rent was to be paid every two months or every six months. The case will be continued this morning.

Appeal Settled.

It was announced yesterday afternoon at the session of the tax appeal court for Oahu that the Mary Rooke appeal had been settled and that there was the possibility of also settling the appeal of the John Ii Estate.

The tax assessor revised his figures in the appraisement made of one of the pieces of property on the other side of the island owned by Mrs. E. O. Judd, and Mr. Swanzy in her behalf accepted the revised figures.

Testimony was heard in another appeal of F. M. Swanzy, the same arguments being used by both parties as in the appeal tried the previous day.

Another appeal made by Mr. Swanzy is set for hearing this afternoon. This involves property at Waikiki, and before the case is taken up the court will go out with Deputy Tax Assessor Neely to look over the property whose appraisement is questioned by Mr. Swanzy.

Charges Flubby.

Alleging that her husband, Mankuro Kawaiushi, threw her out of their house four years ago and has never allowed her to return, Haku Kawaiushi yesterday morning filed a suit for divorce in the circuit court. Cruelty is the charge upon which the complaint is made. The couple are a been married just thirteen years. The ceremony was performed at Kiroshima, Ken, Japan. For several years they have been living in Honolulu. There are two children, aged 10 and 12 years.

Liliuokalani Trust.

W. O. Smith, S. M. Damon and C. P. Iaukea, trustees of the Liliuokalani trust, yesterday filed a suit in the circuit court seeking judgment against Hee Fat in the sum of $1085.32 alleged due for lease of land. The complaint states that Liliuokalani leased to Hee Fat, of Kapaa, Kauai, a portion of the Aliupuaa of Lumahai at Hanalei, Kauai, for a term of ten years from July 1, 1903. The rental agreed upon was one dollar for the first six months, $800 for the next five years and $1000 for the next four and one-half years, to be payable quarterly. It is also stated that May 10, 1911, the trustees reduced the rental from the $1000 agreed upon to $800 but that there is now due as rent up to June 30, 1912, the sum of $1080.37 with interest of $4.95, making the total $1085.32.

Case Goes Over.

After a lengthy argument yesterday morning over the admission of certain testimony by Officer Apana the trial of Chin Fan, charged with criminally assaulting a girl under the age of twelve years, was continued until this morning. The case was not heard yesterday afternoon.

It is now expected that the prosecution will conclude its testimony today and the case be given into the hands of the jury tomorrow.

Senator Case Up.

The damage suit of Liberato Gomez against Judge Whitney, Sheriff Jarrett and members of the board of immigration in which he sought to obtain damages because he was forcibly removed from the steamer Senator one and one-half years ago was dismissed yesterday. Judge Cooper granted the motion of the attorneys for the defense for a nonsuit. It was alleged in the complaint that Judge Whitney exceeded his authority in issuing the order for the arrest of Gomez and other Spaniards and Portuguese recruited by agents of the Alaska packers. An exception to the decision was noted by Attorney Ashford for the plaintiff and an appeal to the supreme court may be taken.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

No Alum, No Lime Phosphate

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

An Old and Well Tried Remedy

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Sold by Druggists. *Be sure and ask for*

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Used for more than three generations.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, Thursday, June 27, 1912.

NAME OF STOCK	CAPITAL PAID UP	PAR VAL	BID	ASK
MERCANTILE				
C. Brewer & Co	$2,200,000	$100	.....	.....
SUGAR				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	31	31½
Haw. Agricultural	2,000,000	100	.....	200
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,312,755	25	42¼	42¾
Haw. Sug. Co.	3,000,000	20	.....	44
Honomu	750,000	100	.....	165
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	.....	.....
Haiku	1,500,000	100	.....	212½
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co	2,500,000	25	17½	.....
Kahuku	1,000,000	20	15	17½
Kekaha Sugar Co	800,000	100	.....	.....
Koloa	500,000	100	.....	.....
McBryde Sug. Co. Ltd.	3,500,000	20	6	7
Oahu Sugar Co	5,000,000	20	25¼	25½
Onomea	1,000,000	20	50	50¼
Olaa Sugar Co. Ltd	5,000,000	20	6½	6½
Paauhau Sug. Plan. Co.	5,000,000	50	.....	.....
Pacific	750,000	100	.....	.....
Paia	2,250,000	100	172	212½
Pepeekeo	750,000	100	.....	.....
Pioneer	4,000,000	20	31	32
Waialua Agr. Co	4,500,000	100	112½	114½
Wailuku Agr. Co.	3,000,000	100	.....	.....
Waimanalo	252,000	100	.....	.....
Waimea Sugar Mill	125,000	100	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS				
Inter-Island S. N. Co	2,250,000	100	190	200
Haw. Electric Co.	750,00	100	.....	.....
H. R. T. & L. Co. Pfd.	1,207,500	100	140	.....
H. R. T. & L. Co. Com.	.....	.....	140	.....
Mutual Tel. Co.	350,000	10	21	.....
O. R. & L. Co.	5,000,000	100	136	.....
Hilo R. R. Co. Pfd.	164,840	20	.....	.....
Hilo R. R. Co. Com.	2,800,000	20	.....	10
Honolulu Brewing & Malting Co. Ltd.	500,000	20	.....	21
Haw. Irr. Co. Ltd.	1,250,000	10	.....	.....
Haw. Pineapple Co.	500,000	20	37½	39½
Tanjong Olok Rub. Co.	300,000	20	.....	.....
†Pahang Rub. Co.	279,920	10	.....	.....
BONDS	Amt. Outstanding			
Haw. Ter. 4 p c (Fire claims)	110,000	.....	.....	.....
Haw. Ter. 4 p c (Refunding 1905)	600,000	.....	.....	.....
Haw. Ter. 4 p c Pub Im	1,500,000	.....	.....	.....
Haw. Ter. 4¼ p c	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Haw. Ter. 4½ p c	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Haw. Ter. 3½ p c	1,244,000	.....	.....	.....
Cal. Beet Sug. & Refining Co. 6s	400,000	.....	100	.....
Honolulu Gas Co 6s	.....	.....	100	.....
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co. 5 p c	1,240,000	.....	103	.....
Hilo R. R. 6s (Issue of 1901)	1,000,000	.....	100½	.....
Hilo R. R. Co. Ret. & Ext. Con. 6s	1,673,000	.....	.....	94½
Honokaa Sug. Co. 6 p c	600,000	.....	101½	.....
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 6 p c	620,000	.....	107	.....
Kauai Ry Co. 6s	500,000	.....	100	.....
Kohala Ditch Co. 6s	500,000	.....	.....	100
Natomas Con. 6s	11,500,000	.....	93½	.....
Mutual Tel. 6s	240,000	.....	103	.....
O. R. & L. Co. 5 p c	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....
‡Oahu Sugar Co. 5 p c	900,000	.....	.....	.....
Olaa Sugar Co. 6 p c	2,500,000	.....	97½	.....
Pacific Sugar Mill Co. 6s	500,000	.....	101½	.....
Pioneer Mill Co. 6 p c	1,250,000	.....	100	.....
Waialua Agr. Co. 5 p c	918,500	.....	102½	.....

†2000 shares treas. stock. ‡Redeemable at 103 at maturity.

Between Boards.

$25,000 Olaa 6s, 97.50; 215 Onomea, 50; 15 Oahu Sug. Co., 26.25; $4000 Hilo Ex. 6s, 94.50; 250 Olaa, 6.75.

Session Sales.

100 Waialua, 115; 45 Oahu Sug. Co., 25.875; 100 Olaa, 6.50.

Notice.

June 26, 1912.—Stock of O. R. & L. Co. this date on basis of new capital, $5,000,000.

Sugar Quotations.

88 Deg. Analysis Beets 10s, 10½d; parity, 4.29; 96 Deg. Centrifugalls 3.86.

COLORADO RETURNING

The cruiser Colorado will return to port from Manila, via Guam, July 2. The local naval station wireless was in touch with the cruiser Wednesday night when she was 1200 miles distant. The station only received the cruiser's signals. The Colorado will remain here at least a week, coaling and cleaning up and preparing for the trip to the Coast. Whether the crew will take part in any of the Fourth of July festivities is problematical, but the national salute will be fired from the cruiser's decks at noon.

WORKER COMING.

Miss Lillian Moody, a graduate of this year's class at the famous Smith College at Northampton, Massachusetts, has been selected by the Pahala Settlement management as supervisor of the girl's work at the settlement. She is expected in Honolulu on the Ventura August 5. Miss Moody is the successor to Miss Bertha Fisher, who left on the Honolulan Wednesday for an extended visit in her old home in New York. She expects to continue settlement work on the mainland.