

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1911.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 3589

## DR. CURRIE WILL HEAD THE FIGHT

Will Be in Charge of Mosquito Campaign Until Doctor Blue Arrives.

## SOLDIERS TO GUARD LINES

General Macomb Anxious to Help Any Way Possible—Gutters Must Be Fixed.

At the meeting of the citizens' committee yesterday afternoon, the plans for the launching of a city-wide campaign against the mosquito were further carried along. Cables were read from the acting surgeon general at Washington, one to the Governor stating that Dr. Currie had been appointed to take charge of the mosquito campaign here, as requested by Governor Frear, until the arrival of Dr. Rupert Blue, who would then take charge. Dr. Currie read one to himself from the same source, in which he was authorized to take charge of the work, the understanding being that it would entail no expense on the marine hospital service.

Under these conditions, Doctor Currie takes command next Monday morning of the campaign which means much to the future of Honolulu, while a few days later he will be succeeded by Doctor Blue, of national reputation, who is here next week. That there will be plenty of teams available for the work of carting refuse was shown by a report of John Heiser to the effect that Hustace-Peck and the Honolulu Construction and Draying Company would furnish all needed, at four dollars a day for single teams and five dollars for double teams and driver, and eight dollars for double teams, driver and helper.

**Thompson Reports.**  
F. E. Thompson, who was appointed to look after the supplies needed in the campaign, made a report to the effect that he had looked up all the articles in his list and that what was not in stock in the city now had been ordered from the Coast to make up the quantity needed. In a communication President Gil-

## AN EXPERT WHO HAS DONE THINGS BEFORE



DR. DONALD H. CURRIE, U.S.M.H.S. Who will be commander in the city-wide mosquito fight to commence on Monday.

more reported that he had placed several trained men at the disposal of the committee, and that the committee could also have the services of a trained woman bacteriologist if she was needed.

**Soldiers Available.**  
Plenty of soldiers for all purposes will be available according to the report made by Major Kenneth, medical corps, who stated that Brigadier General Macomb was anxious to co-operate in all ways possible to help the fight along.

President Pratt, of board of health, furnished a map of the city which had been divided into forty-eight districts, Kakaako being divided into five districts. He also furnished copies of the instructions to inspectors in charge of mosquito squads, these instructions being exceedingly full of detail.

Five thousand copies of the poster telling citizens of the yellow fever and what should be done to eradicate the mosquito have been ordered printed, and 10,000 in each of the Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese and Hawaiian languages.

**Tree and Vine Cutting.**  
Chairman Dillingham of the board stated that the groundwork for the campaign had been laid, but that there was considerable discussion as to what should be done about cutting down trees and shrubs near buildings. Most

## THE GOOD IT MAY ALL DO SOME DAY

Professor Perret Talks About Manifestations and Uses of Volcanology.

Professor Frank A. Perret was the guest of honor at a luncheon in the University Club, yesterday noon, at which a large and distinguished company sat down to enjoy the excellent menu and at the same time hear something of the work accomplished in volcanology during the days that Professor Perret has spent at the crater of Kilauea.

Professor Perret is an enthusiast, and one has to be in such undertakings as he is devoting his life to. It is only men of his type, men who put their hearts and souls into the work their brains and hands have to do, that really do anything worth while, and that is the impression given by the Professor. Also when they tell about it their very enthusiasm is more or less contagious, even to the ignorant in volcanology.

Thus it was that while Professor Perret was speaking yesterday the greatest attention was given him. He did not go into any deeply scientific explanations on what it all meant; those strenuous days on the brink of an active crater, where the walls were falling in and islands swallowed up every little while. He told a straightforward story of what he saw and explained what it meant.

**Photographs and Records.**  
Of special interest was a series of photographs taken of Halemaumau, showing the different stages of the lava subsidence and the sinking of the floating islands in the fire pit. He also showed other records taken, much of which is of general interest, although much also will be of only special interest to the scientific men of the world. The Professor was introduced by Chairman Dillingham, who, in the course of his remarks, asked the question: "What good will it all do?"

It was this question which Professor Perret in part answered. He referred to the fact that within the past fifteen or twenty years more than 400,000 lives had been lost by volcanic eruptions, about half of which number of catastrophes had come under his personal observation, while the loss in property was almost incalculable.

**Able To Give Warning.**  
Professor Perret believes that in time it will be possible to predict an eruption and to be able to say to the people of a district that there is danger within a certain time, say four months, although there may not be enough evidence to warn the people of that locality to leave the city or place.

In addition, with sufficient knowledge, it may be possible to protect a given locality from danger of eruptions. For he held with the old adage that knowledge is power. He referred to Franklin and his experiments with lightning, and how people of those days thought it was impossible to protect against lightning bolts, yet a simple device of sticking up a rod to attract the flash, saves.

And it is the same in earthquakes, stated the speaker. Ignorance makes for helplessness.

**Must Risk Life.**  
In the study of volcanology, added Professor Perret, it is absolutely necessary for the observer to remain on a mountain during its activities, not only for the purpose of witnessing the phenomena, but of making careful records.

The Professor believes that in lava is contained almost all things and that in the great melting pots of the craters of the world can be found practically all substances.

Professor Perret will give his one lecture on volcanology in the Y. M. C. A. hall next Wednesday, and this will be full and complete in its information along the lines of his investigations and discoveries. He will sail for Italy and Mt. Vesuvius, on the Mongolia, via the Orient, on November 15.

## AVIATOR RODGERS ON LAST LAP OF FLIGHT

YUMA, Arizona, November 3.—C. P. Rodgers, the aviator who is making a coast to coast flight, passed through here on his way to the Pacific Coast. Last evening he was at Stovall Sliding, sixty miles west of this city and 327 miles from Los Angeles.

and the ball Punchbow) will be brilliant amid the discharges of fireworks. This display can be seen from all parts of the city.

Queen Liliuokalani has announced her intention of being present, and she may be attended by Prince and Princess Kakuhanuikoua and Col. Curtis Iaukea. The foreign consuls will be present in the full uniform of their rank and all connected with the naval and military service will also be present in full dress.

The procession will be held in the grounds of the garden pavilion, and for dancing and ball games will be held. The dining room on the main floor has been reserved for the sitting of representatives. The entire first section and the pavilion will be beautifully decorated. Before the procession the Hawaiian band will play the national anthem, the music for the singing will be furnished by the Hawaiian singing society.

## MUTINY KEEPS PACE WITH REVOLT AMONG TROOPS AND PEOPLE OF THE PROVINCES



BOTTLE-SHAPED PAGODA AT PEKING.



TYPICAL STREET SCENE, HANKOW.



PASSENGER LANDING, CANTON. It was here that the Manchu viceroy was killed recently.

## Uprisings Continue Against Manchu Dynasty, Even Near Capital—Hankow Captured, Soldiers Beyond Control

(Special Cable to The Advertiser and the Hawaii Shlipo.)

TOKIO, November 2.—An entire division of the Imperial Army, the fifth, yesterday marched over to the revolutionary lines and joined the rebels, hoisting the revolutionary banner and expressing a desire to be led against the Manchus.

The division includes both cavalry and artillery, modernly equipped and armed. The entire Imperial Army in the Province of Yunnan has also revolted and declared for the Republic.

**Students Are Riotous.**  
Even within a short distance of the capital, at the military academy at Pao-tung, Province of Chihli, the revolutionary spirit is manifest, and the students there are raising disturbances.

**Troops Beyond Control.**  
(By Associated Press.)

PEKING, November 3.—The Imperialists at Hankow are reported to be beyond the control of their officers and it is feared that outrages will be perpetrated.

On account of the happenings at Hankow there is apprehension felt here that the negotiations for peace will be hindered and that an added bitterness will be manifested in the controversy.

**Imperial Troops Meeting.**  
It is officially reported that the Imperial troops at Shikaitan have intimated, killed their general, the Governor of the province and his family and at least one thousand Manchus.

Minor revolts are reported from many places throughout the Empire and chaos reigns in some sections, where there is no authority of any kind. A wireless message has been received here confirming the capture of Hankow by the Imperialists.

**Capture Is Denied.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, November 2.—Chinese press cables deny the capture of Hankow. Reports are received of numerous rebel victories in small skirmishes.

General Li has refused peace unless the throne surrenders to the demands of the revolutionists.

**Mutiny Is General.**  
(Special Cable to Liberty News.)  
HONGKONG, November 2.—The Imperial soldiers at Chihli, Pao-tung, Lin-chow, Shantung, Tsinanfu, Tuckchow and Shansi have joined the revolutionists, and at Pao-tung the soldiers have captured the railroad and cut off the Imperial troops.

## BRYAN BELIEVES CHANCES BRIGHT; LIKES LA FOLLETTE

KANSAS CITY, November 3.—William Jennings Bryan was a visitor here yesterday and expressed himself as optimistic in regard to Democratic chances for the presidency next year.

The three times candidate for President declared that the Democratic outlook was bright, although he had seen brighter prospects before this.

He stated that if there was to be a Republican President he hoped it would be a progressive one, and added that he favored Senator La Follette in such a case.

## MISSING BANK LOOT WAS UNDER SIDEWALK

NEW WESTMINSTER, British Columbia, November 3.—The \$25,000 in gold coin and notes which was stolen from the legal branch of the Bank of Montreal recently, was recovered here yesterday. The loot was found under a section of the sidewalk.

## THIRD VENIRE EXHAUSTED ONE MORE JUROR PASSED

LOS ANGELES, November 2.—The third venire of the tribunal called in an effort to secure a jury for the trial of James H. McNamara, who is under charge of murder connected with blowing up the Times building, was exhausted yesterday. One more juror, Remond Fowler, was passed.

## WHEAT IN A "CORNER"

CHICAGO, November 3.—A report that the government is contemplating an attack on the "wheat corner" today caused a sharp rise in stocks from one to two cents of a point.

## BATTLESHIP DELAYED

WASHINGTON, November 3.—The battleship Delaware has been delayed in leaving port to be fitted out for duty.

## HAWAII CELEBRATES TODAY FOR EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY



**THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.**  
The Imperial Japanese Majesty Mutsuhito is fifty-nine years old today, an anniversary which will not only be celebrated throughout the Imperial domain of Japan throughout the Hawaiian Islands, and for Japan it will be a day. General-General Reinisch Uyama, Japanese representative here, will be in a half of the emperor in being Japanese and Japanese who also celebrate as per their custom.

At 10 o'clock this morning General Reinisch will preside over the celebration.

# TALKING IS ALL OVER AND WAR UPON THE MOSQUITO STARTS WITH THIS MORNING

## Committee Plunges Into Work--Special Session of Legislature--Soldiers to be Lunas of Gangs in the Field.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

ACTION WILL BE TAKEN TO CALL A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE, WHICH WILL PROBABLY MEET IN HILO. EVERY COMPACT AND INFLUENTIAL ORGANIZATION IN HONOLULU CALLED UPON TO JOIN AT ONCE IN A POPULAR MOSQUITO EDUCATION CAMPAIGN AMONG ALL NATIONALITIES.

CITY'S ENTIRE STOCK OF SUPPLIES NECESSARY IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE MOSQUITO TO BE INVENTORIED TODAY AND CABLES SENT TO THE COAST TO FILL ALL LAUCKS.

DISTRICTING OF THE CITY FOR MOSQUITO SQUADS COMMENCED.

FOETY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND MARINE SERVICE (ASKED AND REPORTED TO BE ALREADY GRANTED) TO TAKE CHARGE OF MOSQUITO SQUADS.

A DOZEN MINOR BUT IMPORTANT DETAILS PLANNED AND EXIGENCIES MET IN ADVANCE.

STILL MORE IMPORTANT POLICIES ADOPTED TO BE ANNOUNCED LATER.

THIS IS WHAT ONE LIVE-WIRE COMMITTEE DID IN A FEW SHORT HOURS AFTER HONOLULU GOT DOWN TO BRASS TACKS YESTERDAY AFTERNOON AT THREE O'CLOCK.

The plans for the immediate campaign against the mosquito, recognized by the entire community as imperative, which were yesterday afternoon in a chaotic condition, are this morning enlarged, definite and reduced to system. This is the work of the seven men yesterday appointed by the citizens of Honolulu as their representatives to cooperate under the board of health in the fight to make impossible at present any extended yellow fever epidemic, and to make it impossible for any at all to occur in the future.

### DOWN TO BRASS TACKS.

An organized and potent machine, directed by the best brains Honolulu possesses, is working rapidly this morning towards wiping out the mosquito in the city of Honolulu altogether. The resolution which created the committee, and which is its constitution, had been broadly interpreted and the committee, after a cold discussion of its terms, decided that the mass meeting yesterday afternoon intended them to spare no effort, to quibble over no technicality and to stop at nothing short of the complete eradication of all mosquitoes, regardless of clan, tribe, family, genus, pedigree or general ancestry.

The men who compose the committee, W. F. Dillingham (elected chairman), J. E. Galt (elected secretary), L. Tenney Peck, Senator A. E. Judd, Attorney Frank E. Thompson, Dr. Tucker Smith, U. S. A., and Major Kennedy, Medical Corps, U. S. A., and President J. S. B. Pratt of the board of health and A. R. Keller, member of the board of health and the sanitary commission, were present.

Two solid hours were spent in "talking it over" to get down to their bare subject; find out what they had to do and what they had to do it with.

### MEET AGAIN TODAY.

The next hour was spent in breaking the committee up into subcommittees and giving each man work enough to keep him as busy as a man can be kept until next meeting, which will be held this afternoon at three o'clock in the rooms of the chamber of commerce in the Stangenwald Building.

### WORK OUTLINED.

Senator Judd was appointed as a committee of one to at once procure sufficient surveyors that the board of health may rush to completion the mapping of the Kalihi district, and to survey it into subdistricts small enough to enable one man-in-charge to give it full and complete attention.

Doctors Kennedy and Smith of the army and navy service were appointed on a committee to make arrangements at once with the commandant of this military district to place forty non-commissioned officers on furlough immediately in order that they may be made the directors of the mosquito squads in the subdistricts now being mapped out.

L. Tenney Peck was appointed a committee of one to devise a system of bookkeeping in regard to supplies bought and used, the men employed, etc. He owes his appointment to a statement by Chairman Dillingham that he believed Mr. Peck to be the man who devised the model system of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company in keeping check on its men and supplies.

F. E. Thompson was appointed a committee to ascertain just how much supplies are needed and how great a part of those amounts are available. He is empowered to open negotiations with the big business houses of the city to see what stock up with those things in which it is shown there is a lack. By noon the city's entire stock of all things required, including tools and implements, chems, cloth, oil, disinfectants, etc., will be inventoried, including the present supplies of the territorial government and the army and navy which are at the disposal of the board of health. President Pratt of the board of health was requested to prepare the necessary estimates of cost, etc., and to prepare instructions to the mosquito squads and have them printed for immediate use.

### EDUCATIONAL WORK.

An action made by Mr. Thompson, Chairman Dillingham appointed A.

Lewis, Jr., and Dr. W. C. Hobdy as a cooperative citizens' committee assisting the central committee in conducting the most elaborate campaign of popular mosquito education yet conceived in the Territory. The details of this campaign were mapped out. The subcommittee will be asked to see that orators be appointed from every nationality in the city and instructed in just the same way as the business community has been instructed by the English press and by the various mass meetings the last two days. These will then call numerous meetings among their own nationality and impart the anti-mosquito gospel.

### GENERAL INVITATION.

The following associations will be asked to join at once in the educational campaign: The Hawaiian Medical Society, the Daughters of Hawaii, the College Club, all church organizations, all improvement associations, the Public Service Association, all alumni societies, the pools, the Kaahumanu Society, the Hui OIwi and all others who can possibly help. This work will be in full swing by tonight.

### SPECIAL SESSION.

The necessity of a special session of the legislature was thrashed out in detail. No action in this matter was taken last night but the Governor will probably be petitioned and waited on by citizens committees within the week to take this action. The legislature will most probably meet in HILO.

Conservatively speaking, this was about one-third of what the committee did last night during its long session. Its other plans, of still greater importance, will be announced in a few days.

## BUSINESS MEN HEAR PLAIN WORDS

### Cost of Further Neglect of Duty Stated Without Attempt to Please Any.

Whereas, The presence of one case of yellow fever in Honolulu, contracted on a vessel visiting this port, makes it imperative that the business community of this city put its house in order against a possible outbreak of secondary cases, and

Whereas, In view of the growing commerce from Mexican, Central American and South American ports, it is vital to the continuous health of this port that mosquitoes be exterminated;

Therefore, Be it Resolved by the citizens of Honolulu here assembled, That we stand ready to cooperate with the health authorities to accomplish these ends;

And, Further Be it Resolved, That W. F. Dillingham, J. E. Galt, A. E. Judd, Major Kennedy, U.S.A.; L. Tenney Peck, Dr. Tucker Smith, U.S.N., and F. E. Thompson be constituted a committee to have charge of this cooperation, with full power to select their officers, fill vacancies in the committee or add to the committee, and with instructions to be presented at once to prepare such plans and organization as they may find best to guard against and handle any possible further occurrence of the disease and to rid Honolulu permanently of mosquitoes.

One hundred and fifty men, representing the brain and sinews of Honolulu's community life, met yesterday afternoon in the hotel parlors of the Young Hotel, under the auspices of the board of health and merchants' association, and appointed a committee from among themselves to coordinate the citizens in the campaign to eradicate the yellow fever mosquito, following up with vigor the action taken on

# CHINESE EMPIRE IS NO MORE ---LOYAL TROOPS ASK AMNESTY



SOOCHOW CREEK, SHANGHAI.

Monday by the meeting called by the Public Service Association. The business community and the responsible portions of the city's population pledged themselves heartily to this all-important work, volunteering their moral, physical and what was more important, financial assistance to the campaign and despatching messages to the coast that Honolulu was on the job taking care of itself and that there was no cause for alarm at all.

Dr. W. C. Hobdy and Major Kennedy of the Army Medical Corps made the principal speeches of the afternoon. Dr. D. H. Currie, also of the medical service, who was unable to attend through illness forwarded a paper which was read for him by Doctor Hollman.

President E. I. Spaulding, of the chamber of commerce, who, with President E. O. White of the merchants' association, presided, called the meeting to order shortly after four o'clock. He called attention to the fact that the necessity for the campaign against the mosquito, which was always apparent, was now imperative; that he believed it was again time to institute or adopt the methods found so efficacious in fighting plague in a previous epidemic; that he had already tendered the services of the civic bodies to the Governor and that the time had now come for concerted action on the part of the community.

W. O. Smith, chairman of that committee, stated that it had held a meeting immediately after it had been appointed and that this meeting had been called to request the larger consideration of the community, in view of the imminence of the danger. He said that there was no cause for panic but that it was the time for action and no time for sleeping.

He reviewed the situation thoroughly, saying in conclusion: "We've had warnings and warnings that this disease would come, and now have the demonstration of its presence. If, by the mercy of providence, we have no more cases this time, there will always be that great danger as long as present conditions are permitted to prevail."

He then introduced the resolution of the day, the object of which he stated, was to form a small, compact central committee of men representative of respectability of citizens who could work with the board of health and direct the labor of the community properly if by next Sunday or Monday it was shown that there was reason to act.

The committee named in the resolution, afterwards unanimously carried, are: Walter F. Dillingham, L. Tenney Peck, F. E. Thompson, Major Kennedy, U. S. A., J. E. Galt, Dr. T. Tucker Smith, U. S. N., and Senator A. E. Judd.

The resolution was seconded by F. J. Lowrey.

Chairman Spaulding then called upon Dr. Hobdy for his views on the subject and the latter went at once to the heart of his subject, which despite the frequency with which the same story had been told, was never listened to so intently before. He called attention to his introduction to the fact that many intelligent business men on the street had expressed their dissatisfaction at the board of health's permission given to the population of Kalihi-kai to take their damage with them when they were ordered out of that district. He consequently limited himself in large part, after briefly describing the action of the disease, in the manner in which the impossibility of containing it except through the bite of a daylight mosquito has been proved by devoted scientists, some of whom had sacrificed their lives in the experiments.

He spoke of the imperative necessity of action, but took it for granted that his audience had already accepted that fact and wanted instructions only of what to do. He gave it to them in brief, concise language.

Doctor Hollman, acting assistant surgeon at the Kalihi experimental station, read the paper prepared by Doctor Currie, who was unable to be present. The paper also reviewed the disease and outlined the plans of action necessary.

Dr. Currie placed the work which was necessary in two classes which he called A and B. The first was that he said should have been done years ago—the destruction of mosquitoes; the districting of the city into portions small enough for one man in handle; the appointment of competent men; the supply of teams to carry up, etc., the furnishing of the supplies themselves; and the patrol of each district twice a week until the mosquitoes were reduced.

Hobdy told the meeting what would happen if other cases appeared and these precautions were not taken. Doctor Hobdy told them in clear language. He calculated the commercial losses due to universal quarantine against this port, to the commercial losses through the loss of our reputation as a health resort, and to the blow it would be to the shop-keepers, the hotel and boarding house keepers, the automobile business and those other businesses dependent largely on generous travel and promotion work.

Major Kennedy of the United States Army medical corps then spoke. He got down to the philosophy of the backyard and the garbage can. He laid emphasis on the fact that as an army officer, he had not the right to enter the backyard of any resident of Honolulu whatsoever, but that if he was deputized as an agent of the board of health, he would do so and, backed by vested authority, would see that each yard was cleaned, whether the owner wanted to clean it or not.

He pointed out that the easiest way to make the ordinary citizen get on his dignity was to tell him that his garbage was dirty, for he would get mad whether he knew it was dirty or not. He put a new angle on the discussion, showing that it was almost useless to talk of any citizen campaign by the citizens; things must be done by vested authority and as the only vested authority in such matters in Honolulu was the board of health, the citizens should be enabled to act as authorized and employed agents of that body.

His address was greeted with applause.

Doctor Pratt was then called on for his views. His speech was short and to the point.

"I have very little to say," he said. "I think it is time to pass that resolution and get down to work." That sentiment earned applause also.

The last speaker was J. R. Galt, who called attention to the people outside of that audience who still persisted in their skepticism and who would be ready to throw all obstacles possible in the workers' way by litigation, prosecution for trespass, etc. He said that he believed that the federal government would be willing to take over the whole job if the Territory would foot the bill, which he believed it and its citizens would. This, also, was applauded.

The question was then put and the resolution was passed unanimously.

Before the meeting was adjourned Chairman Spaulding read a cable which he had despatched to the San Francisco chamber of commerce, reading:

"Health conditions exaggerated. One case in quarantine. Board of health in full control; federal authority and citizens cooperating. No quarantine."

**Naval Precautions.**

Rear Admiral Cowles, U. S. N., commanding the naval station, has posted the following notice at the station:

In view of a possible epidemic of yellow fever in this city all officers and employees at this station will observe the following precautions:

First, all screenings to be made as efficient as possible.

Second, all persons feeling in any way indisposed will report immediately to the dispensary for treatment.

Third, the infection being carried entirely by day mosquitoes all premises should be carefully inspected and no stagnant water allowed on them. Water tanks and barrels should be screened and gutters kept clear.

### OFFICIAL ADVICES DO NOT AGREE WITH A. P.

Admiral Cowles states he has received no notification of any change in sailing date for the Pacific fleet and that the fleet will leave San Francisco for Honolulu on November 15, as originally planned. The Associated Press wired Honolulu last week that the fleet would sail today for Honolulu and possibly Guam, while dispatches received in yesterday's mail concerning fleet movements went so far as to state that the fleet might go on to China.

The admiral states that the plans for the fleet's maneuvers, so far as official information received by him intimate, are for a mid-winter cruise to Hawaiian waters and in all probability the vessels would remain in those waters for about a month.

Admiral Cowles has also received official advices that during the stay of the fleet here Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas will have apartments at the Meuna Hotel. Four cruises may make the trip here including the Bagship California, West Virginia, Colorado and South Dakota, leaving the Maryland and Pennsylvania in coast waters.

### JUST WHAT YOU WANT.

When you buy Chamberlain's Cough, Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy you get what you get for. It is just what you want. It is a remedy that will stop all coughs, croup, and colic, and it is a remedy that will stop all diarrhea, cholera, and dysentery immediately. For sale by all druggists. Chamberlain, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

# Throne Apologizes to Assembly--Royal Army Refuses to Fight--Yuan Shih-Kai Asks for Terms.

(Special Cable to The Advertiser and the Hawaii Shingo. Copyrighted by The Advertiser. All Rights Reserved.)

TOKIO, OCTOBER 31.—THE CHINESE EMPIRE EXISTS AS A POTENTIAL GOVERNMENT NO LONGER AND THE CHINESE REPUBLIC HAS, TO ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES, SUCCEEDED IT. YESTERDAY THE THRONE SURRENDERED ITS LAST VESTIGE OF POWER AND THE ARMY OF THE IMPERIALISTS APPEALED TO THE LEADERS OF THE REVOLUTION FOR AMNESTY.

THE ABJECT SURRENDER OF THE THRONE CAME TO THE ASSEMBLY TODAY IN THE APPROVAL OF THE REGENT TO THE MEMORIAL DEMANDING THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE REACTIONARY MINISTERS, COUPLED WITH THE APOLOGIES OF THE THRONE THAT THE MINISTERS HAD EVER BEEN GIVEN THE POWER THEY HAVE ABUSED. WITH THE APOLOGY, AS THE CHINESE REGARD IT, WENT THE SURRENDER OF THE THRONE TO THE REFORMERS.

THE IMPERIAL ARMY HAS REFUSED TO CONTINUE THE FIGHTING AGAINST THE REVOLUTIONISTS AND HAS, THROUGH ITS LEADERS, APPEALED TO THE REVOLUTIONISTS FOR MERCY.

Reform Cables Confirm.

(Special Cable to the Sun Chun Kwok Bo.)

PEKING, October 30.—An imperial edict was issued this morning pardoning Kang Nai Wai and Long Kai Chou, former advisers of the Emperor Kung Sol. They were banished in 1899. All other political revolutionists have been pardoned. They may return to China.

\*\*\*\*\* cabinet will resign today and that a new cabinet, with Yuan Shih-Kai as premier, will be formed.

### Murdock Reaches Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, November 1.—The American naval transport Rainbow, with Rear-Admiral Murdock and a large force of marines aboard, reached here yesterday.

### Failure Admitted.

PEKING, October 31.—An abject statement, admitting failure in the government of the empire in the past and promising reforms, was issued today in the name of the baby emperor, Pu-yi.

The national assembly met today. It expressed gratification at the imperial edict offering China a constitutional form of government.

### Slaughter Great.

HANKOW, October 31.—The Red Cross Society estimates the rebel dead and wounded during the past three days at 4000. The loyalists admit 300 killed. Only two were left alive in a rebel battalion facing a machine gun.



PRINCE PU LUN, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

\*\*\*\*\* All persons pardoned will receive all rights of citizens and have national protection.

The guarantee is extended that no person who has not violated the law or the constitution of China can be arrested.

The Regent has announced to the interior department that the corrupt conditions in China are due solely to him.

The constitution just drafted will be submitted to the national assembly. A new cabinet shall be completely organized. Nobles are hereafter barred from holding the office of premier or minister of the interior, which are synonymous.

The revolutionists have recaptured Hankow. The imperial troops have retreated to the Houkung district, province of Hupei.

The city of Nanchang, capital of the Province of Kiangsi, has been captured by the revolutionists. Governor Fung Hsi Kwai of the Province of Kiangsi has fled and his whereabouts is unknown. The provincial treasurer, Lau Chun Lum, has committed suicide.

There is a rumor in Peking saying that the Emperor and the Empress Dowager and all the nobles have fled from the palace.

The infant emperor has promulgated an edict in which the imperial policies are blamed for the condition in China.

The leading societies of the city of Canton together with its merchants have decided to surrender to the revolutionists. They have gathered together all the idlers and expelled all stores to use the revolutionary seals. Viceroy Chong Ning Kee has issued a proclamation ordering the arrest of the leaders. Canton is heavily guarded. There is no military uprising within the city.

### Marines Guard Missions.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

SAN FRANCISCO, November 1.—A special despatch from Peking confirms the news that the Emperor and the Empress Dowager have fled from the city and are in hiding.

Continued Negotiations.

PEKING, November 1.—Yuan Shih-Kai left for the front yesterday to carry on the negotiations with the revolutionary commanders for the establishment of peace.

It is admitted by the government of Seoul here that the revolutionists have recaptured Hankow.

Minions Guarded.

A meeting will be held at the American Legation here today to plan for the defense of the legation quarter in the event of any anti-foreign outbreak. Yesterday marine guards were stationed around the various American missions.

Yuan Shih-Kai Premier.

The result is spreading northward and the government continues to be impatient. It is reported that the cabinet



THE BABY EMPEROR.

## PRESIDENT HEARD A TRUST DEFENSE

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania, November 1.—President Taft listened last night to an attack upon the antitrust attitude of his administration, made by Martin Littleton, the New York attorney, a prominent Democrat. Later, the President defended his stand in the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law, though regretting that the enforcement of law had to be accompanied by business disturbances.

During the afternoon the President attended an exhibition of the workings of apparatus to make possible the rescuing of victims of mine explosions.

## PACIFIC FLEET AT LOS ANGELES

SAN DIEGO, November 1.—The Pacific fleet sailed for Los Angeles yesterday, where a spectacular review of the assembled warships will be held.

## FUNERAL OF GREAT EDITOR TO BE TODAY

NEW YORK, November 1.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Joseph Pulitzer will be held today.

## ANOTHER WORLD'S AIR RECORD BROKEN

WILMINGTON, Arizona, November 1.—Bud Cox, the American aviator, yesterday established a new world's record for sustained flight, remaining aloft in his biplane for 27 hours and four minutes.

# MEN ADDED DAILY TO FORCE FIGHTING MOSQUITOES---THE CAMPAIGN STARTS MONDAY

## Strike of Kalihi Workers Does Not Delay Progress of the Crusade---The Army and Navy Cooperate---Big Plans.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MEN ARE WORKING IN KALIHU IN AN ATTEMPT TO DISCOUNT, BEFORE NEXT SUNDAY, THE DANGER OF A POSSIBLY INFECTED MOSQUITO. THE CHANCES ARE MINIMIZED.

MONDAY MORNING THE COMPLETE ANTIMOSQUITO MACHINE WILL BE SET IN MOTION, EMPLOYING BETWEEN FOUR AND FIVE HUNDRED MEN AND FIFTY TRAINED LUNAS AND LIEUTENANTS AND WILL CONTINUE FOR NINETY DAYS, CLEANING TEN THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND OF MOSQUITO BREEDING PLACES.

THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE IS PREPARED TO ACCEPT OFFERS OF VOLUNTEER ASSISTANCE. IT NEEDS AUTOMOBILES AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION, IN ADDITION TO THE MORAL SUPPORT ALL CAN GIVE IT.

IT IS WORKING UNDER THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND IS FULLY EMPOWERED BY EXISTING LAWS TO DO WHAT IT INTENDS TO DO. IT INTENDS TO CLEAN UP YOUR PLACE IF YOU DO NOT CLEAN IT UP, AND YOU MUST PAY THE BILL.

THERE WILL BE A MASS MEETING TONIGHT FOR THE FURTHER INSTRUCTION AT WHICH FULL DIRECTIONS FOR RIDDING ALL PREMISES OF MOSQUITOES WILL BE GIVEN.

SURGEON-GENERAL WYMAN OF THE FEDERAL MARINE HOSPITAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HAS BEEN REQUESTED TO DETACH DR. D. H. CURRIE TO DIRECT THE ACTUAL WORK OF THE CAMPAIGN.

## DR. CURRIE WANTED TO LEAD CAMPAIGN

Governor Frear was asked yesterday afternoon by the citizens committee in charge of the anti-yellow fever campaign to request Surgeon-General Wyman of the marine hospital and public health service, to detach Passed Assistant Surgeon Donald H. Currie from his work at the Kalihi Experimental Station that he might take active charge of the extensive campaign planned for the next three months. An answer is expected today.

Dr. Victor Blue, of the same service, who is expected here shortly from San Francisco to become adviser to the board of health in sanitary and mosquito work, will then be requested to take over the work, and direct the campaign.

Doctor Currie is reported willing to accept the position. He was sought as being the greatest expert in an anti-yellow-fever-mosquito campaign at the present in the city, having been one of the leading figures in the New Orleans' fight for self-preservation.

Central Headquarters. Senator A. F. Judd, a member of the committee, was yesterday appointed a committee of one to secure from the superintendent of public works the use of the old federal department quarters in the judiciary building, which are now vacant. It is believed that the actual work of remodeling this building will not start for three months, which is the term for which it is desired by the committee. It was first planned to place the central office in the chamber of commerce rooms in the Stangenwald building, but it was pointed out that it will be totally inadequate in size.

Providing that the necessary permission is granted, Judge Dole's old chambers will be converted into a storeroom which will be the central depot of supply for the entire work all over the city.

Ready for Hard Work. The non-commissioned officers of the regular army and marine corps who will be district mosquito-squad leaders, will report to the lieutenant of their districts in the old federal court in the corner room. District Attorney Ireckson's old office will become the office of Doctor Currie, the "Major General" of this campaign, and his successor, Doctor Blue, upon his arrival.

The accountant and bookkeeper's office will be placed in one of the other rooms. This plan forms the skeleton of the system which will be in full swing by next Monday. The details can be summed up briefly in the term "hard work."

Senator Judd, who was assigned the task of securing surveyors to complete the sanitary survey that maps might be had for instant use has succeeded in securing the army maps of those districts at present unmaped, by the aid of health, which will be turned over to Chief Surveyor Wall, of the territorial service, at once that the district maps may be made from them. Mr. Wall has laid aside the other work and his draughtsmen will work on the maps day and night until they are completed.

Containing Supplies. As soon as the actual work in the anti-campaign commences the stores of supplies will be removed and supplies and equipment will be brought to the central depot.

## "PATRIOTIC" CITIZENS TRY HOLD-UP STRIKE

The board of health yesterday increased its force of men to between one hundred and twenty and one hundred and fifty on the job in lower Kalihi.

The feature of the work yesterday was a strike by the Portuguese and Hawaiian laborers who were drawing two dollars a day, but who were requested to do one day's work for it. They struck, apparently depending on the law which compels government officials to employ citizen labor exclusively on government work. They are now out of a job. There are still one hundred and fifty men at work.

The work about Kalihi camp and the neighboring districts continues along the same lines as previously and will be completed on schedule time. Ahopoko, the Hawaiian guard who quarantined himself while infected with yellow fever, is reported to be beyond all danger himself.

Comprehensive Plans. Subcommittees of the citizen committee in charge of the extermination of mosquitoes and the fight against any possible yellow fever epidemic, reported to their main body yesterday afternoon and received further orders.

The reports clarified the work ahead and made possible more definite plans regarding it. The campaign, which will gain its final impetus Monday morning with the enlistment of forty or fifty non-commissioned officers, as district lunas, will continue for three months, covering approximately ten thousand acres of land, one square foot at a time, and will employ between four hundred and five hundred men for nine hours a day, six days in the week. There will be no road work methods introduced. The citizen's committee will arrange for 425,000 hours of total work and will get it.

Doctor Pratt Reports. Doctor Pratt, president of the board of health, was the first to report. He mentioned recommendations made to him that each of the nine sanitary districts of the city be placed in charge of a lieutenant of the committee. He should have the control and guidance of the mosquito-squad leaders in that district and would in turn report to the central committee, thus preventing the machine from becoming cumbersome.

Doctor Pratt stated that he had worked out the estimates of probable costs, which he had turned over to Secretary Mott-Smith with the request that they be revised. There will be a conference this morning to complete them and they will be submitted to the citizens committee this afternoon. It is the last information which the latter body now awaits.

He announced that the bulletins requested by the committee had been prepared and would be printed today in the form of posters and in the English, Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese and Hawaiian languages. He also reported that he had finished his part of the instructions to inspectors which are to be printed and that Doctor Currie, despite his illness, was then at work on them. Doctor Currie later telephoned that they were completed.

Business Administration. I. Tenney Peck, who was appointed a committee of one to devise a system of business administration, displayed eight or nine forms which he had prepared with that end in view. Government auditing and checking models were used and everything from last evening to payrolls were provided for. They were ordered printed.

Mr. Peck was then elected treasurer of the committee. The First National Bank has been made its depository and the first contribution, one of \$500, in the form of an individual loan was tendered by Mr. Peck himself to provide against the organization and preliminary expense of the committee.

# REVOLUTIONIS IS RECAPTURE HANKOW AFTER BLOODIEST BATTLE OF THE WAR



PEKING-HANKOW RAILROAD MEN.



COMPOUND OF AMERICAN LEGATION, PEKING.

## The Imperialists Set Fire to the Chinese Section Before Their Defeat--Red Cross Nurses Are Killed

(Special Cablegram to The Advertiser and the Hawaii Shippo.) TOKIO, November 1.—Hankow remains in the hands of the revolutionists after one of the fiercest and bloodiest battles of the civil war. Yesterday morning the Imperialists, who had been defeated and driven north, received reinforcements and recommenced a desperate attack upon the city, succeeding in forcing their way into the Chinese quarter, which they fired. In the fighting some Americans and Europeans were killed. The revolutionists held their ground and fought desperately, charging right up to the Imperial lines. In the afternoon the Imperialists began to fall back, their retreat finally becoming a rout.

EMPIRE IN A CHAOS. Yesterday the revolutionists made further gains in Shansi Province and there was further fighting in the streets of Taiyuan, the capital. From one end to the other of the Empire come reports of revolutionary uprisings and demonstrations against the Throne.

YUAN SHIH-KAI AT THE FRONT. General Yuan Shih-Kai, who has accepted the premiership, still retains supreme command of the Imperialists, with headquarters at Siangyan, in Honan Province, the place to which the Royalists retreated after their first defeat at Hankow.

DIPLOMATS PROTESTING. (Special Cable to the Sun Chong Kwok Bo.) PEKING, November 1.—The Imperial troops attacked Hankow yesterday and a fierce battle followed. An American, a Frenchman and two Chinese, all members of the Red Cross, were killed. The news of this reached here this morning and the representatives of the Powers interested immediately communicated with the authorities, protesting against a style of warfare in which the Red Cross is not respected.

The Imperial forces were defeated, retreating to Hanyang. Canton Again Open. Yesterday the gates of Canton were thrown open. The people there are quiet and business has been, in a measure, resumed. Reports say that the Haka districts of Waichan and Sunlin, in Kwantung Province, are in revolt. Probably Premature Report. (By Associated Press.) PEKING, November 2.—A report has been received here by the government officials that the Imperial troops have captured Hankow and that the soldiers are massacring the population in the Chinese quarter.

## HILOITES CONFER WITH THE GOVERNOR

"We hope to have the reclamation of the low-lying unsanitary lands around Hilo effected soon," said Governor Frear yesterday, after he had had a conference with Doctor Pratt, Doctor Elliott, president of the Hilo board of trade, and Messrs. Howman and Metzger, on the matter.

"Doctor Elliott," continued the Governor, "was asked by the Hilo people concerned to see me in regard to reclaiming the unsanitary lands in Hilo. We went over the proposition when I was in Hilo. According to the maps that have been prepared, there are many owners, but apparently they are people who can afford to fill in the lands, and are disposed to cooperate in the matter."

"There are some difficulties though in regard to the government lands, but these we expect to overcome. We hope that although the \$250,000 is applicable, it will be possible to do most of the work without drawing on that money, just as we hope to do a lot of the work in Honolulu without drawing on it, because we will need it for the cases where we will have to draw on it."

"We talked over what there is to be done, but the whole question is to be taken up more specifically with the officials before taking the appropriate steps to put the thing through. There is no question in our minds but what it ought to be done, and we see no insuperable obstacles to doing it."

S. E. Lucas the optician is on Kauai on professional business.

\*\*\*\*\* Chairman Campbell, of the board of harbor commissioners, stated yesterday that in all probability in revising the plans for the Hanalei wharf so as to bring it within the appropriation of \$10,000, cross-tied piles may be substituted for concrete piles, the latter being the plan originally adopted. The three bids opened last week for the construction of the wharf with concrete piles were several thousand dollars over the appropriation.

Mr. Campbell is anxious that work shall be started on this wharf as soon as possible and he will show down the plans and specifications and make such structural changes as will bring the cost down very materially.

\*\*\*\*\* CAUSE FOR ALARM. That trucking might have signified to be of an consequence, but that may be certain that it indicates some arrangement of the pulmonary system. This fact is stated in enough to cause alarm, but not until it causes you to understand, it may be too late then, but get rid of it now. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is famous for its cures of coughs and it will cure you just as surely as a child may cure you any amount of trouble and expense later on. For sale at all druggists. Beware, World's Fair, goods for Nov. 1.



FOREIGN VOLUNTEERS.

Residents rallying to defend the concessions at Hankow during the riots two years ago.

## MAY MODIFY RULES ON TARO SHIPMENTS

There will be a meeting of the board of agriculture and forestry this morning. The question to be taken up will be the shipment of taro to other islands. The prohibition that was put on shipments of taro to other islands during the cholera outbreak, is to be acted upon as many applications for shipment have been received from time to time, and these can only be granted under certain conditions. It is felt that the time has now arrived when some material alterations in the rules are necessary.

The details of the campaign to be waged against the Mediterranean fruit fly have now been arranged by W. M. Giffard, in collaboration with Land Commissioner Judd. These are to be sent to the attorney-general, who will go over them, and revise them, if necessary. Mr. Judd does not think that they will be returned by the attorney-general in time for submission to this morning's meeting.

A report has been received here that J. W. Jeffrey is no longer chief of the horticultural commission of California. If this is true, Mr. Judd hopes that it will not affect the promised cooperation with Hawaii with regard to the extermination of fruit flies here.

## CROSS-TIED PILES FOR NEW HANALEI WHARF

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## CAUSE FOR ALARM

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## PRESIDENT ENDS HIS TOUR, CONFERS WITH SECRETARY

WASHINGTON, November 2.—President Taft arrived in the capital yesterday thus completing his second swing around the country with a total for the tour of 15,000 miles to his credit. The President's only conference in this city upon his arrival, was with Secretary of State Knox, which is believed to have been in connection with the situation in China. Immediately afterwards the President took a special train bound for New York, where he will review the greatest aggregation of American warships ever gathered under one command.

Earlier in the day the President spoke at Morgantown, Pennsylvania, where he stated that he and Secretary Knox will center their efforts in behalf of the arbitration treaties in the senate.

## SOCIALISTS WIN IN PRIMARY ELECTIONS

LOS ANGELES, November 1.—In the elections today the votes stand: Harriman (Socialist), 19,833; Alexander (Republican), 1621; Mosher, 8090. All the Socialist councilman candidates qualified in the primaries today.

## HONOLULANS UPHOLD FAME OF THEIR CITY

Local boys continue to attain prominence in eastern colleges. A. J. Lowrey and H. B. Hitchcock Jr., both old Punahou boys, are nominees from their respective classes for places on the student council, the most important student organization at Harvard. Hitchcock is also one of three nominees for the vice presidency of his class for the coming year. Lowrey is now president of his class. Both boys are prominent in athletics. Lowrey is basketball and tennis and Hitchcock is baseball and football.

## FUNERAL OF PULITZER

NEW YORK, November 1.—Joseph Pulitzer, the famous journalist, was buried today, the funeral service being held at St. Ignace church.

## PREPAREDNESS OF FLEET IS PROOF OF ITS EFFECTIVENESS

NEW YORK, November 2.—Secretary of the Navy Meyer made an interesting statement last evening to the effect that the mobilization of the Atlantic fleet in these waters at such short notice has demonstrated its preparedness for any emergency.

The Secretary called particular attention to the effectiveness of the navy organization which has permitted such a successful demonstration to be made. Today President Taft will officially review the fleet, which now includes ninety-nine warships. Every battleship in commission is in line, making one of the greatest naval pageants ever seen here, after which it will proceed to sea.

## WHY SHY HIS HAT INTO POLITICAL RING

COLUMBUS, Ohio, November 2.—Governor Judson Hazman announced yesterday that he will soon start on a speaking trip throughout the West, going to San Francisco for the purpose of selecting a site for the Ohio building at the Panama Exposition in 1915. The Governor's announcement comes as a surprise, following so quickly on the completion of the trip of President Taft and the proposed trip of Senator La Follette. It is significant in view of his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1912.

## IT'S SNOWING IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, November 2.—The Red snowfall of the season is surprising this city. It is seven degrees below freezing point.

## EIGHT GIRLS BLOWN UP

CHICAGO, Washington, November 2.—Eight girls employed in a powder mill near here were yesterday killed by an explosion which destroyed the plant of the Great Western.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-Class matter, Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.

Subscription Rates:

For Month \$1.00, For 3 Months \$3.00, For 6 Months \$6.00, For Year \$12.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

LET EVERY MAN DO HIS SHARE.

That Honolulu recognizes the seriousness of the present health situation and is ready now—although certainly late in the day—to take up seriously and systematically the mosquito question was demonstrated yesterday at the public meeting of citizens, at which nearly every white man of prominence in the city was present and at which, it was remarked by very many, not one citizen of Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian blood was to be found.

That the time for words has passed and the time for action arrived was afterwards demonstrated by the energy with which the committee named to act with the board of health started its work, cutting through red tape, driving to the center of the problems involved, issuing drastic orders, taking radical steps and in every way proving its fitness for the emergency work.

This is what we want. Now, let every citizen get back of this work. The time for words is passed. Now is the time to carry the fight on with oil can, shovel and pick, pruning knife, fumigator and disinfectant.

Yesterday, in language so plain that no one could possibly misunderstand, the authorities spoke of the thousands of lives that an epidemic of yellow fever, unchecked, would cost this city, not the lives of the poor "kauaka," such as the cholera outbreak wiped out; not the lives of oriental coolies, such as the bubonic plague seeks first, but the lives of some of those at yesterday's meeting and the lives of their relatives.

Next to the cost in life, the speakers pointed out the cost to this community in dollars and cents of further temporizing with the situation, of further sinning the whiskers of death. Hundreds of thousands to start with; millions in the next few years.

Honolulu has to stamp out the daylight mosquito, now or some time. If now, the present danger is minimized. Honolulu must sooner or later prohibit wet farming within the city limits, but the present emergency does not call for the drainage of large swamps nor the filling in of large extents of low-lying lands.

The present emergency calls for the cutting down or the clearing out of much vegetation, including some of the ornamental foliage plants around houses; it calls for the tearing down or the perforating at frequent intervals of all rain gutters; it calls for thorough screening of houses; it calls for systematic and persistent search for possible breeding spots for daylight mosquitoes; it calls for faithful work on the part of every citizen; it calls for the use of time and the taking of trouble.

While it is not thought more than a remote possibility that the one case of yellow fever demonstrated will result in others, it is just as well for Honolulu at this time, that we go on the assumption that next week will find this city in the throes of an epidemic. While there is no occasion for panic, it is necessary that Honolulu be impressed with the fact that this is a real and actual emergency and should act accordingly.

The citizen who holds back now, the man who refuses to help, the worshipper of the Constitution who wishes to "stand on his personal rights" to guard his property against thorough inspection is an enemy of the common good. The Advertiser will be pleased to announce to the public the names of any who interfere in the slightest at this time with the work of the mosquito campaigners. Such deserve to be held up to public scorn and we will not hesitate to so hold them up, if there be any.

THE SETBACK TO INSURGENCY.

The combat between the White House and insurgency is plainly to be continued during the winter. Senator La Follette is starting on his long western tour later than was expected and will be out on the circuit well up to the time that congress assembles, perhaps till toward the middle of December. There is an impression that he changed his plans lately in that regard. If so, it was certainly for some political purpose. In doing this he will be out speaking till well up to the day when the Republican national committee meets at Washington to select the time and place for holding the national convention.

The insurgents have leaders and an abundance of funds for booming their cause. It is already plain that they will keep up the lively agitation that has been in progress of recent months. They will strive to make it a big feature of the delegate getting campaign. While active efforts will be made out through the country, cooperative work will be done in congress, particularly in the senate. As soon as Senator La Follette has completed his work out in the States of the West, occupying him till along into December, he will come back to Washington to keep it up here. Possibly all this has been thought out with a view to maintaining him in public prominence as much as can be.

There is an impression that the recent "Chicago conference" did not prove to be all that was expected of it. The large outpouring of delegates did not materialize. From an insurgent standpoint, the chief feature of a character likely to give the faction encouragement was the presence of ex-Secretary of the Interior Garfield of Ohio, who is supposed to have been pursuing a plan of action characterized with the approval of ex-President Roosevelt. Ex-Secretary Garfield's participation in the conference has been followed by much insurgent hurrahing all over the country where there are insurgents and especially by repeated advertising of insurgent efforts to break into Ohio.

The ex-Secretary, of course, is not only a resident of the same State as the President but, was a member of the Roosevelt cabinet for several years along with Mr. Taft. He has never forgiven the latter for not continuing him as secretary of the interior. The President's refusal to do so is said to have caused ex-President Roosevelt the keenest resentment. The ex-President is credited with having made a special request of his successor in Mr. Garfield's behalf.

Official and unofficial Washington has never thought any the less of Mr. Taft for turning down that request. The prevailing opinion of unbiased persons has been that while there was not very much to be said against Mr. Garfield as secretary of the interior, there was not very much to be said in his favor. He is an amiable and public spirited young man, eager for public service and possessed of high ideals. But had he not been the son of a former President, he never would have been selected for a cabinet position by Mr. Roosevelt.

The Chicago conference will be well nigh forgotten in two or three months. It has not redounded to insurgent advantage. Its shortcomings have already furnished the opposition with material for criticism. The expected boost for the autumn campaign was not realized. The meeting will not furnish an inspiring background for the La Follette tour. As a part of the big insurgent planning it has come close to being a failure. The La Follette managers are said to realize as much. Their hopes of support from the East were blasted, with the refusal of eastern delegates to attend. In fact the conference brought out conspicuously that, if there are insurgents in the eastern States, they are not sufficiently organized to act sufficiently concerted in the same to make any noteworthy showing.

In that regard, the Chicago conference promises to prove helpful to the President. It has demonstrated that the regulars have the say in all the popular States east of Ohio. Whether may be the Republican leadership about the vote of certain States in that section, the conference has made it appear that the President has virtually no opposition from that section for the re-election. That simplifies the administration's political position in no small degree. The East remains loyal to the President.

AN OFFICIAL WARNING.

By DR. W. S. HONEY, Of the Committee on Education.

Yellow fever is a disease that is very fatal to the human race. From sixty to seventy-five per cent of the individuals attacked by this disease die. It is carried from man to man by the yellow fever mosquito. The yellow fever mosquito is widely distributed throughout Honolulu in most of the houses and offices. It is a daylight mosquito. It has white stripes around its legs and a broad, white stripe down its back between its wings. It is a domestic mosquito, that is, it lives its life and raises its young on the very premises on which it is found. While it is a daylight mosquito, it does not like the sunlight, so that it seeks the shelter found under the eaves of houses, under the floors of houses, in the foliage, banana trees, palms, vines, etc., around the laua of houses.

It is this mosquito that carries yellow fever from one patient suffering with the disease to other people. IN THIS WAY ONLY CAN WE CONTRACT THE DISEASE—in no other way is it possible to get the disease.

There has been one case of yellow fever in Honolulu. The health authorities are doing all in their power to destroy the daylight mosquitoes that may have bitten this patient. We hope there will be no epidemic. We will not know before the 8th, 9th, and 10th of November whether or not we have escaped. If we have, the disease will come again, and in order to prevent an expensive and deadly epidemic in this city, it is necessary for every individual house-owner or house-holder to get busy and rid his or her respective premises of this insect. If this is effectively done it will be absolutely impossible for an epidemic of yellow fever to exist in Honolulu.

This mosquito, as stated before, lives and breeds right on the premises where it is found. You will find its young, the wrigglers, in the cups of water around the legs of your ice-boxes, in the drip-pans underneath the ice-box, in the water contained in tin cans and broken bottles, china or glassware in your back yards and under your houses, in the accumulations of water in the gutters where these have been stopped up by bird's nests, leaves, grass or other objects.

The insects, after hatching, hide under the house, under the leaves of the banana trees near the house and in the shade of the foliage on and around the lanais. In order to get rid of this mosquito, it is necessary to see that all broken bottles, tin cans, broken glass, tea cups and the like are picked up and put on the garbage pile to be hauled away.

It is necessary also to see that the cups around the ice-box legs and the pan beneath the ice-box are emptied each day, and that all tiny pools, wherever they may occur about the premises, are filled in and dried up.

In addition to this it is necessary to empty and oil with kerosene the pans holding the fern pots and other flowers on the lanais, and to cut down (and thus destroy the hiding place of these insects) the banana trees, palm trees and vines growing on or near to the lanais of your house. If this is done by each householder throughout the city these dangerous mosquitoes will disappear from our midst, and the city will be freed from the terrible danger of an epidemic of yellow fever, and IN NO OTHER WAY CAN THIS BE DONE.

In addition to what has been said it is necessary that all containers of water around the premises be daily oiled with kerosene.

MANFULLY GRAPPLING WITH BIG TASK.

The fact that the algaroba trees offer facilities for the breeding of daylight mosquitoes has been pointed out before, but the discoveries yesterday at Punahoa emphasize this fact. In the excellent inspection made of the college grounds yesterday, every third or fourth tree of the species examined was actually a mosquito incubator, while every tree was shown to be a possible breeding place.

This presents a tremendous difficulty to be overcome, a difficulty that has to be overcome, nevertheless, however tremendous. At the college it is the intention to fill in the "pukas" with cement.

Another choice breeding place for mosquitoes is in the water held in the hollows of the prickly pear leaves. A big curled leaf will hold a pint or so of rain water and Kalihii is thickly overgrown in spots with this cactus.

To clear this city of the menacing mosquitoes is no baby's task. Fortunately there are no babies on the job. It must be impressed upon the citizens, however, that this problem is one towards which every man with a speck of manhood in his makeup, or a spark of community spirit in his soul may and should contribute a portion of the solution. The majority of the householders in some portions of the city are doing their share in cleaning up and clearing out and draining. Some are doing nothing, waiting for the time when every bit of the labor will be done at public expense. Under the circumstances, this is worse than contemptible.

BIGGEST GUN FOR BIGGEST CANAL.

The biggest gun in the world, described, with illustrations, in the November Popular Mechanics Magazine, was built primarily to guard the biggest canal in the world. This enormous engine of destruction is a 16-inch breech-loading rifle, the newest weapon designed for the sea-coast defense of the United States and its insular possessions, the first one completed being intended for the Panama Canal. The total length of the gun is 49 feet 2.9 inches. It has a diameter of 60 inches at the breech, tapering to 28 inches at the muzzle. If smokeless powder is used, it is estimated that a full charge of 576 pounds will throw a projectile weighing 2400 pounds a distance of twenty-two miles. The projectile prepared for the monster is 5 feet 4 inches long, and it has been calculated that it would go through a steel plate 42.3 inches thick. If the plate was placed at the muzzle. The total weight of this American monster is one hundred and thirty tons. What would happen to a vessel when hit by one of its projectiles can only be surmised. The French battleship "Liberte," which blew up the other day, would probably look like a slightly damaged ship beside it.

CHEER UP!

Citizens who go around with long faces are doing no good thereby to themselves or to those who meet them. Granted that we are "up against it" for the time being, with a long payroll to meet, why not grin at the joke on ourselves and dig up smilingly. Certainly the joke is on us. We have been such, such "wise guys."

Haven't we, in the face of the repeated warnings of years, drifted along in our self-satisfaction, making our winter's plans, worrying not at all over the little daylight mosquito and only regarding it as the same sort of a pest as the doctor and the newspaper that kept insisting on doing something? Haven't we played the dickens with ourselves?

Now, therefore, that our bluff has been called, let us dig up like good sports and grin. We'll look better, anyhow, and the bill will not be a cent more.

AN ADDITION.

A correspondent in this issue, referring to a recent Bystander article, states that the "extermination" of the Hawaiians "would please the Bystander." None who understand the English language could ever gather that opinion from reading anything the Bystander has ever written. That is an addition made to the Bystander article by those who expect to prey some more upon the credulity of the native voters, in order that they may use those voters for their own ends, as usual.

The afternoon papers were struggling with contrary reports yesterday to find out whether Hankow had or had not been captured by the Chinese revolutionists. Why didn't they read yesterday morning's paper and find out. The news was all there in the special war service cablegrams.

Nine English-speaking communities now have woman's suffrage without limitations and three other communities treat their women as well. California, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Australia, New Zealand and the Isle of Man are the English-speaking places so gallant, the others being Finland, Iceland and Norway. When Kekoa Keolawanui of Waianai has his way, Hawaii will be added to this list.

A correspondent believes that the Advertiser is intemperate when it says: "They will not speak to the truth—well perhaps some machine of infantry men probe them in the seat of knowledge with four inches of cold steel," in reference to those who put their own opinions of the physician in charge and deny the existence of yellow fever. If our correspondent could but see some of the reports made officially by board of health inspectors during the past couple of days regarding conditions met with within a block of the board of health office and regarding the attitude of the ones responsible who instructed in their violation, he would agree with us that the preceding was not commendable in any sense.

AWAY BALLOONIST COMING TO HONOLULU

Lieut. Frank Lahm, Holder of Aero Pilot's License, on November Transport.

Lieut. Frank Lahm, Seventh Cavalry, U. S. A., one of the recognized authorities on military ballooning of the army, whose many journeys in balloons and other craft made him famous years ago, may be a passenger on the transport, to sail from San Francisco for Honolulu, Guam and Manila next Monday.

Lieutenant Lahm, born in Mansfield, November 13, 1877, received an appointment to West Point in 1897. Following his graduation from the United States military academy, he was sent to the San Aur Cavalry School in France, his furlough from which he spent with his father in Paris. Lieutenant Lahm became interested in ballooning through his father, who was one of the leading spirits of the French Aero Club. Pilot's licenses are held by Lieutenant Lahm for free balloons, dirigible balloons and aeroplanes, and there is only one other person who holds all three. During the past few months Lieutenant Lahm has been the instructor in the cavalry school at Fort Riley, Kansas, and he was later ordered to his old regiment, which is stationed at Fort McKinley, near Manila, Philippine Islands.

The young officer may be accompanied by a bride, for during the summer the announcement of his engagement to Miss Gertrude Jenner, daughter of Mrs. John W. Jenner of Mansfield, Ohio, was made. This was the culmination of a tenuous court romance. The wedding took place on October 19. They have known each other since childhood; but it was at the West Brook Tennis Club at Mansfield during this summer that the soldier paid his court. Mrs. Lahm is a graduate of Vassar and later attended Oberlin College from which she graduated in 1907. She was for a time a member of the faculty of the Mansfield High School to which position she had expected to return this year.

ON ROADS, \$9285; ON PAYROLL, \$9215

For the month November there will be spent on roads in Honolulu district \$9,285 and for the maintenance of the road department including salaries of the office force, pay of employees at the stables, blacksmith shops and quarries and for cartmen, feed of animals, the cost to the taxpayers during the month will be \$9,215. The latter amount is almost a fixed rate to be carried month in and month out. The actual road work to be done with all the machinery costing \$8,215 will be divided as follows: Kahala, road (Diamond Head), \$115; Kalihii Valley, \$170; Nuuanu avenue widening (work on road to Country Club entrance), \$3,000.

Lucas Talks Straight.

Jack Lucas presented a letter to the board of supervisors yesterday regarding a road in Kaimuki which cuts through some property owned by Mrs. Lucas and the county was asked to pay up what it had promised to pay, and pay it quick, otherwise, Mr. Lucas added, "if you don't intend to settle for the lots, please say so and I will proceed in the matter, perhaps to the detriment of the board."

This was Mr. Lucas' ultimatum. Engineer Gero stated that there seemed to be some misunderstanding about the matter, due to a mixup over an upper and a lower lot. The matter was referred to the engineer and road committee for a quick report.

HAWAIIANS AND THE BYSTANDER

Waikolu, Maui, October 31. Editor Advertiser:—The question of the hour is Delegate Kuhio's charges against Governor Frear and his administration, and it is because the Delegate has done what he did, the whole Hawaiian people are being taken to task for an act of the Delegate for which the people is not responsible, for I do not know whether any of them has been called into the Delegate's confidence in the drawing up of the charges. Messrs. Kinney and Ashford has been generally accused as the real authors of the document. If I am not mistaken, however, some of the congressional members may be the real authors, for have not some of them in their public utterances spoken against the planters? I am not, however, championing the Delegate in his charges. Your article, Mr. Editor, in issue of October 22 in the Bystander column is the one I wish to reply as a Hawaiian. Most of the charges are true, and because they are true the reaction is unpleasant. We have been a dependent people ever since the missionaries reached these shores in 1820. We owe our education and almost everything concerned in the up lifting of this people from heathenism to the states where we are today to the missionaries, far from perfection though we may be, but it is a high standard nevertheless. We do not expect to be the equals of graduates from the leading universities of other Europe, England, or America. Those who have been educated in the leading institutions of learning compare favorably well with the children of the whites who were similarly educated. The white who were thus educated of

education and moral uplifting, while Hawaiian society is a century in its infancy. The Hawaiians have made rapid progress in the brief time of their dominion, for in one hundred years they have acquired so much learning and adopted so many ways, which took Europe about seventeen centuries to accomplish with shedding of blood. This is an admission that we are still behind the times, but fast progressing unless sooner exterminated as would have pleased the Bystander.

The Bystander says that we are not adults yet; it is perhaps fortunate that we have been so, for it was only under such conditions that the lands given by Kamehameha III to the natives have been wrenched out of their possession in exchange for the view of the white man. Hawaii's rapid advancement, however, has been hampered on that fact, for where would have been our great plantations throughout the land had the natives been "adults"? Are there not then any moral obligations due the Hawaiians for the keen foresight they displayed in parting with their lands for nothing almost in order to make Hawaii bloom as the rose?

That some of the Hawaiian politicians are grafters I also admit, but I will not be justified in saying they do so because their white brethren do so. Corruption in politics is an acquired habit of the Hawaiians. The missionaries did not teach them corruption; they learned it from the low whites, for the latter are as thick here as they are on the mainland where they hailed from. It is a part and parcel of American, and in fact, all politics, both church and State. The great State of California is just emerging from the paws of Reed and Schmidt. Have we not been told that Rompola is the greatest of the Cardinals, yet what chance has he to become Pope? What chance has any of the great American Cardinals for that matter? Is it not politics that keep really great men out? Has not James Bryce in his American Commonwealth explained the reason why great men in America, that cradle of Liberty, do not become presidents? Politics at the root of it. Many great Americans nevertheless have become presidents.

If the Hawaiians as a rule are corrupt, who made them corrupt? If they are the debauched, who are the debauchers? Do not the wealthy and the great shining lights of higher American ideals debauch our politics by paying bribes in various sums from five to fifteen dollars to throw away their manhood? Corrupt men run politics, and there is very little chance for honest men to succeed. What has brought the civic federation into existence, and what forces have been brought into play to counteract their efforts for purer politics? There is only one answer, and I am sure the Hawaiians are not the prime-movers in the continuation of filth in our political atmosphere. They are only the tools of cunning and scheming whites. That is an unfortunate condition of affairs. The last Maui loan commission contract and the recent Honolulu loan commission contract furnish fair examples of the forces at work to nullify the efforts of the loan commissions to obtain bids for contracts that would be favorable to the taxpayers. It will be ever thus unless men of high ideals have the confidence of the masses. Start first in cleaning white men and the Hawaiians will gladly follow. A race just starting out into the higher order of life are not expected in so brief a time to master the civic problems of life. Lead them kindly, teach them gently, and they will have your confidence. Abusing them will not accomplish great results. They have never been businessmen, and therefore do not deserve extermination. Give them better schools; raise the standard of both Kamehameha and St. Louis College, and if that could not be done for financial reasons, encourage them to enter either the High School, Oahu College, or the College of Hawaii. The teachers of Kamehameha, realizing the limitations of their schools, are to be commended for encouraging their graduates to enter higher institutions of learning. We can not send our children abroad for obvious reasons; but if Swallow should succeed in securing four dollars a day for the laboring man, their homes might be improved unless the saloon men ever hold sway over them, their children better clothed, fed and educated, and the Hawaiians without doubt will become better taxpayers and better homesteaders.

JAS. N. K. KEOLA.

HONGKONG AFONG BOUND FOR HARVARD

The most lavish spender aboard the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, in this evening from Bremen, Southampton and Cherbourg, was C. W. S. Afong, grandson of the sugar king of the Hawaiian Islands, says the Bangor (Me.) Commercial of October 5. Young Mr. Afong looks whiter than most Chinese, but is distinctly a Chinese in countenance. His friend, Kuo P. Tsai, a fellow passenger, is a full blooded Chinaman. Both are going to Harvard.

Mr. Afong got into a little trouble with the customs men because he gave a bracelet that he had bought in Paris to a ship's steward to put into the ship's postoffice and because the steward made a mistake and started off the pier to put into the Hoboken postoffice. The steward made no effort to conceal the package which was addressed to Miss Iris Young of Hongkong. The steward was stopped on the pier. It was decided that nobody had any intent to deceive Uncle Sam and an inspector was sent with the steward to see that the package went into the Hoboken postoffice.

Mr. Afong smiled when asked if the bracelet was intended for his fiancée and wanted to know if that was considered news.

IT IS A WONDER.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm is one of the most remarkable preparations yet produced for the relief of rheumatic pains and for lame back, sprains and neuralgia. It is a sure cure for all these ailments. It is a sure cure for all these ailments. It is a sure cure for all these ailments.

Andrew Chamberlain, holder of the United States Patent for Chamberlain's Pain Balm, speaks and writes in a great measure of

# ASK WHAT TERMS THEY CAN MAKE

## Harbor Commissioners Want to Know What Parties at Odds Want as Compromise.

It is now up to the various corporations interested in the building of the Hilo wharf to get together and draw up a form of agreement for submission to the board of harbor commissioners so that the board may have something tangible to work upon in arriving at a decision as to how the wharf shall be used and operated for the benefit of railroad and shipping interests. The board at its meeting at two o'clock yesterday passed a motion authorizing Chairman Campbell to notify the Hilo Railroad Company, American-Hawaiian company, Matson Navigation Company, Inter-Island company, the Volcano Stables company and others interested that they consult together and submit to the board an agreed-upon method as to use and operation of the wharf, and the board in its letter will ask that the representatives of the various interests give the matter immediate attention.

There was considerable discussion by Messrs. Campbell, McCarthy and McStocker at yesterday's meeting over the wharf matter. Mr. McCarthy is still of the same opinion that he first expressed that no special privileges be granted by written contract to the railroad company, although he wants a definite assurance from the company that it will build its tracks "to" the wharf, whereupon the wharf will be built. Otherwise, no wharf will be built. Mr. McStocker was still inclined to the belief that a written agreement giving assurance to the Hilo Railroad Company that its deliveries would be made to vessels which will be certain of a berth, should be adopted.

It was shown at the meeting that the harbor commission will have as full say in the operations of the Hilo wharf as on any other in the Territory, as the operation and use is always under the control of the commission and its official representatives.

There was some talk about the approaches, being so graded that there would be no difficulty of any class of vehicles having easy access and exit, but all were unalterably opposed to the use of trolley wires in case an electric road was extended to the wharf.

Colonel McCarthy stated that he was favorably impressed by the plans for the wharf as drawn up by the Hilo Railroad Company. In fact he could hardly see how they could be improved upon.

**Kahului Project.**  
The board passed upon the application of the Kahului Railroad Company for the tide lands at a certain part of the shore line for filling in. Upon the filling in space they will build warehouse and build tracks. The license is for twenty years and can be terminated by a year's notice, the tracks and buildings to revert to the railroad company. The attorney general will be asked for an opinion as to the made land, it being the belief that this would revert to the Territory, but the commissioners want to know it in advance.

**Question of Demurrage.**  
A question of demurrage was brought up before the commission both by Allen & Robinson, lumber dealers, and Captain Foster, harbormaster, over a large quantity of lumber discharged recently from the bark S. C. Allen on the Esplanade near the Fort street wharf. The harbormaster stated that he notified the company three days before demurrage was asked, thereby giving the lumber people an opportunity to take the stuff away. The company states, on the other hand, that the lumber was not on the wharf, or at least not all of it, and they could see no reason why the lumber on the Esplanade should be penalized. Colonel McCarthy questioned whether the lumber on the land could be declared demurrageable inasmuch as the board had referred heretofore in its rules concerning lumber on the wharves proper. The commissioners voted the location in the afternoon and will decide later what they believe should be done in such cases.

**Maui Wharf Quick.**  
A letter, enclosing a copy of a resolution passed by the Maui chamber of commerce, favoring the building of a wharf and shed at or near Kihou, but on government ground, and that the \$2000 available be used now in the building of a wharf, was read. The Maui people want a safe wharf at Kihou and want it quick.  
Captain B. O. Nelson of the Helene filed an application for the position of pilot, whenever there should be a vacancy. John Dick made a similar application.

**Clean Fruit Only Must Be Shipped**  
Some of the Chinese growers of bananas are not looking as carefully after their fruit as the board of agriculture and forestry would like, and the Californian authorities are complaining.  
Land Commissioner Judd said yesterday afternoon that this complaint is going to have immediate attention from the board. Several shipments of bananas lately have had to be fumigated, owing to the presence of scale. This act against the price to be obtained, and those shippers who are sending only clean fruit from here are not being treated fairly, as they have to put up with the lower price.  
The board after the harbor wharf is to be a large one, and everything possible will be done to make the ground on the wharf as good as the rest of the island. If building the wharf, and other improvements will be made to deal with the matter.

# MILITARY LIFE SAVING STATION

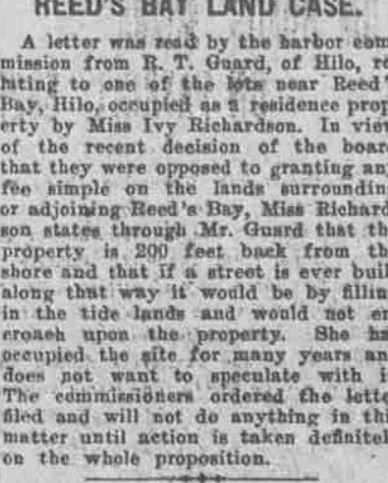
## To Be Established at Waikiki Opposite Fambue Old Sans Souci.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)  
The first life saving station in the Hawaiian Islands is shortly to be established at Waikiki opposite Sans Souci, famous as the residence of Robert Louis Stevenson during his residence in Honolulu while engaged in writing some of his best known works.  
Francis M. Hatch, present owner of the old Sans Souci property where he now makes his home, has asked permission of the board of harbor commissioners to repair the old Sans Souci pier which extends a considerable distance from shore, in order that he may carry out the life saving station plan. The old pier is rather dilapidated and with the permission granted by the board at its meeting yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, Mr. Hatch will have the pier replaced by new ones of concrete. The wharf goes out deep water in the small bay known as Kapua. The platform at the end is also to be repaired. This stands on the roof at the outer side of the bay.  
The wharf has been in existence for a period of over thirty years and was erected originally in pursuance of proper authority granted. The wharf is not maintained for commercial purposes, but it has a distinct value, however, according to Mr. Hatch, for life saving purposes. The channel leading from the ocean to Kapua bay has a depth of only four feet, and is navigable for boats when the sea is smooth. Mr. Hatch explains that this part of the coast is subject to heavy and quickly rising seas and many boating accidents have happened in the vicinity. Within the past month three men were capsized in the ocean very near this entrance and only escaped drowning after a desperate struggle in the surf for nearly two hours.  
"I propose to obtain a small cannon," says Mr. Hatch, "adapted to throwing a life-line, such as ships are now required to carry, for use upon the wharf and platform in question in case of necessity."

**REED'S BAY LAND CASE.**  
A letter was read by the harbor commission from R. T. Guard, of Hilo, relating to one of the lots near Reed's Bay, Hilo, occupied as a residence property by Miss Ivy Richardson. In view of the recent decision of the board that they were opposed to granting any fee simple on the lands surrounding or adjoining Reed's Bay, Miss Richardson states through Mr. Guard that the property is 200 feet back from the shore and that if a street is ever built along that way it would be filling in the tide lands and would not encroach upon the property. She has occupied the site for many years and does not want to speculate with it. The commissioners ordered the letter filed and will not do anything in this matter until action is taken definitely on the whole proposition.

**PACIFIC FLEET REVIEWED AT SAN PEDRO HARBOR**  
LOS ANGELES, November 1.—Twenty-four warships and two submarines entered the harbor at dawn and were reviewed by Admiral Thomas as they went through their maneuvers.

# KEEP BABY'S SKIN CLEAR



By the Constant Use of CUTICURA SOAP  
Assisted, when necessary, by Cuticura Ointment. These pure, sweet and gentle emollients preserve, purify and beautify the skin, scalp, hair and hands of infants and children, prevent minor eruptions becoming chronic, and soothe and disperse torturing, disfiguring rashes, scorchings, irritations and chafings. Years' falls on distracted households when Cuticura enters.

**UNION MEN STRIKE AGAINST UNION MEN**  
HILO, October 30.—When the cat is away, the mice will play. No sooner had Ewaliko, union Moses, gone to Maui, before the local union men got into a hot scrap, which ended in a bunch of twenty-five unionists going on a strike against their own union leader.  
The row happened in a gang of men which, under the leadership of one Willie Clark, had taken a contract to handle lumber for Blackford & Co. at a certain figure a thousand feet. This contract was so liberal that the men by working hard were able to handle lumber at the rate of \$3 a day. According to the strike leader, Ramon Hookah, the men understood that they would divide the sum total received for the job, but Clark wanted to pay them only \$1.00 a day. Finally the gang went on a strike, and the union men to engage the very useful job to stop into the breach, other incidents connected with the strike included a coronal assault which Hookah is alleged to have made on Clark. The matter finally ended in a suit on a charge of assault, and the suit is before the court.

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# BIG ECONOMIC CUT NOW COMPLETED

## Hilo Railroad Has Little Work to Do to Reach Hakalau—Trains in Six Weeks.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)  
HILO, October 30.—After working day and night for about a year, the force of the Hilo Railroad Company have finally completed the great Honoumou cut, which, together with the big fill on the other side of the main cut, has for a long time been the only thing which prevented the railroad from making its triumphant entry into Hakalau. The cut is one of the biggest which has ever been undertaken here, being about twelve hundred feet in length, and having penetrated down into the ground, like a gigantic axe gash, to a depth of about seventy-four feet most of that distance. The last work in the cut was done last Saturday morning, and today the track laying gang started laying the rails through it. In a week or two the great obstacle which has been the great source of anxiety for the railroad builders for almost twelve months, will have been forgotten, and new problems further ahead on the line will occupy their attention. There will, however, on the entire stretch between Hilo and Hamakua, be no task equal in size to the one which has just been completed.  
**Filled in Deep Gulch.**  
A most important, and more spectacular, part of the Honoumou problem was formed by the fill across the gulch just on the Hamakua side of the main cut. Here the railroad has built a wall of dirt and rock, about eighty per cent of the former, across the entire gulch, using for it the material excavated from the cuts on both sides thereof. The task has been one of about the same size as the famous, or rather infamous, Nuanuan dam contract, but it has been completed, quietly and unobtrusively, and, what is more, the result has been an absolute success. The finishing touches on this fill will be made on Wednesday or Thursday of this week, in time to be ready when the track layers reach the spot.  
The Japanese workmen, many of whom have been on the job ever since it started about a year ago, are eager to celebrate the Japanese Emperor's birthday and the completion of the job at one time, and they will without doubt succeed in doing so.  
Beyond the cut, on the Hamakua side thereof, is another long and deep cut, which has also been completed.  
At present the regular trains run as far as Pepeekeo. Track has been laid some distance further, to the beginning of the big Honoumou cut, but the last stretch is not being used at present, except by the workmen and for the hauling of the material. Nothing is now necessary to reach Honoumou with the regular trains but the laying of the track, a task which seems almost insignificant in comparison with the gigantic performances which have just been completed.  
**Trains to Honoumou.**  
On or about November fifteenth the railroad company expects to be running a couple of trains daily into Honoumou. It will then have eleven miles of its Hamakua division in actual operation.  
From Honoumou to Hakalau, the point which will mark, so to speak, the end of the first canto of the great Hamakua coast railroad epic, is a distance of only one and seven-tenths miles. This entire stretch is ready for the track-layers, with the exception that the girders on the two bridges between Honoumou and Hakalau have to be placed. The entire structures have been completed, with the exception of the placing of these girders. All the material was hauled out from Papaikou to its final destination by teams, except the girders, which weigh about seven tons apiece, and it was decided to wait the time when these could be hauled out by the railroad, before attempting to do anything with them.  
The first of these bridges, spanning the Pepeekeo gulch, consists of two towers. It is affectionately called the "baby bridge" by the railroad builders, but, were it not overshadowed by the titanic tasks all about it, it would seem quite a respectable sort of a structure; and it is. The second bridge, crossing the Koliikoli gulch, has also been completed, with the exception of the placing of the girders. It has five towers.

**Husband Gets Drunk.**  
Eliza Kaehalaui wants a divorce from Joseph Kaehalaui on the grounds of extreme cruelty. According to the petition, Joseph "did voluntarily get drunk and beat libellant with his fists on each of such occasions to her great bodily harm and suffering."  
Chiki Yoshimoto alleges that Otoso Yoshimoto has been cruel to her during their married life, and she has, therefore, petitioned for a dissolution of their marriage.  
John Moses Uluabele, according to a petition filed in the circuit court yesterday, has been deserted by his wife Malaea. He wants a divorce on this ground.  
Judgment by default was given by Judge Robinson yesterday in the case of the First American Savings & Trust Co. of Hawaii against Albion F. Clark, a suit to foreclose a mortgage.  
Mrs. Agnes Robeiro was yesterday appointed guardian of John, Joe, Frank, Rosie, Agnes, Emma and Peter Robeiro in the probate court.

**Important Decision to Immigrants**  
Aliens can go away and bring diseases back to Hawaii, but they must not have any disease when they land here first, according to a decision by Federal Judge Clemons yesterday, in the case of the United States against Kito Nakahara.  
Kito Nakahara was here some time ago. She went away and returned recently with trachoma. Inspector Brown considered that she would be infringing the laws if she were permitted to take up her residence here again, so he had her taken into custody for deportation unless she came.  
Nakahara, however, petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that she was being illegally restrained of her liberty. The petition was heard a few days ago, and a decision was handed down yesterday. The petition was sustained, and the officials were ordered to dismiss the woman from custody.  
It was held that an alien returning from a temporary absence abroad was not within the provisions of the Immigration Act for deportation of certain persons afflicted with a dangerous, contagious disease.  
The petitioner will be released from custody subject to the taking of an appeal, in which she may be released upon giving a recognizance with surety in an amount to be fixed by the court, to answer the judgment of the appellate court.

**Union Men Strike**  
HILO, October 30.—When the cat is away, the mice will play. No sooner had Ewaliko, union Moses, gone to Maui, before the local union men got into a hot scrap, which ended in a bunch of twenty-five unionists going on a strike against their own union leader.  
The row happened in a gang of men which, under the leadership of one Willie Clark, had taken a contract to handle lumber for Blackford & Co. at a certain figure a thousand feet. This contract was so liberal that the men by working hard were able to handle lumber at the rate of \$3 a day. According to the strike leader, Ramon Hookah, the men understood that they would divide the sum total received for the job, but Clark wanted to pay them only \$1.00 a day. Finally the gang went on a strike, and the union men to engage the very useful job to stop into the breach, other incidents connected with the strike included a coronal assault which Hookah is alleged to have made on Clark. The matter finally ended in a suit on a charge of assault, and the suit is before the court.

# DEAR HIS "WIFE" IS REAL BATTLE BEFORE MARRIAGE

## Mrs. Nagata Says Her Husband Forced Her to Marry Him—Tree Cutting Case.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)  
Beaten first and married afterwards, is the allegation that Asana Nagata makes in her divorce suit against Kamamachi Nagata, filed yesterday. The couple were married on the sixteenth of last month. On September 10, however, Nagata beat his future wife so badly that she remained unconscious for six hours. On October 16, she became Mrs. Nagata against her will, through threats and fear of personal violence by her prospective husband.  
She was compelled to live with Nagata until October 23, "when she escaped from his custody," to quote the petition. She claims that her health has been injured. Nagata, she thinks, is receiving a salary of \$100 a month, and owns property valued at over \$1000.  
**Denies Infringement.**  
The Dowsett Company, Ltd., yesterday filed its answer to the allegation by Attorney General Lindsay that trees were being cut down illegally on land leased at Waialae. The reply stated that permission had been given to the Hawaiian Ballasting Company, to cut down algaroba trees growing on land held under a lease dated January 14, 1882. The defendant company contended that no violation of the lease had been made. It was also stated that algaroba trees were not timber. The attorney general says that "trees" are specifically stated in the lease.  
**Claim Is Withdrawn.**  
Yesterday Louis Meyer, who had begun proceedings against the Hilo Railroad company, filed a discontinuance of the suit. Plaintiff claimed \$25,400 on account of injuries alleged to have been sustained by him through the negligence of a servant of the company. Meyer had stated that owing to a collision between two trains on the defendant company's system he was thrown from one of the engines, and suffered much injury. The accident occurred in January of 1910.  
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# LOUISON, THE COFFEE KING, SAYS HE IS IN THE HANDS OF HIS FRIENDS

HILO, October 30.—Abe Louison, the Hamakua coffee magnate, who has recently been mentioned as likely timber for the office of Delegate to Congress by enthusiastic Hamakuaites, flew into town last week. Louison says, with evident sincerity, that he has been a bit surprised at being singled out for the high honor mentioned. Still, it is evident that he would probably run for the office should the delegates insist on his doing so. He has no personal enemies.  
"I really have nothing to say in the subject," said Louison the other day when asked about the matter. "I am not a politician, and have never looked for political honors. Still, I must admit that I am pleased to see that my work in Washington for the coffee tariff has been appreciated, for it is evidently what has attracted those who have mentioned me for political office. At present I must remain uncommitted on the subject."  
"You are in the hands of your friends, so to speak, eh, Mr. Louison?" he was asked.  
"Yes, in the hands of my friends, and my enemies," answered Louison.

# ROMANCE AND TRAGEDY OF TROPIC

## World Told in Story of the Mosquito.

Just as this time there is especial interest here in regard to the mosquito and its danger to human health; the board of health is conducting an energetic campaign against them, a citizens committee is prepared to cooperate in a most comprehensive manner, while the army and navy stands ready to jump into the fray and exterminate these enemies of the human race, more deadly in effect than a great battle.  
It is for this reason that certain publications, only within the past two or three years made possible by the progress of scientific research, are in demand, and the Crossroads Book Store has secured a number of the most up-to-date of these. To the ordinary citizen the reading of these books would seem at first glance to be a tiresome business, with a necessity of learning a lot of hard scientific names. But this is not altogether the case, in fact the books are fascinating in a remarkable degree, for in all of them are told the story of the world's fight against disease, and in a way which discloses the romance, tragedy and conquest of the tropical world.  
Four of these books are "Mosquito or Man," by Sir Robert W. Boyce, M. B., F. R. S., published by E. P. Dutton, New York; "Health, Progress and Administration in the West Indies," and "Yellow Fever and Its Prevention," both by Sir Robert also, and published by Dutton & Co., and "The Reduction of Domestic Mosquitoes," by Edward Halford Ross, published by John Murray, London.  
**The Battle for Health.**  
In "Yellow Fever and Its Prevention" the author takes one into the various countries which have been afflicted with this scourge since the earliest times, the first notice following the invasion of Mexico by Cortes, Vera Cruz being an endemic center since 1599. The disease is traced throughout Central, South and North America, Africa and parts of Europe, wherever the little Stegomyia calopus has been found, the striped daylight mosquito. Sir Robert also goes exhaustively into the methods of combating the disease once it is started, explains the treatment and quotes from the reports of expert physicians.  
In his "Mosquito or Man," Sir Robert deals exhaustively with the infection of human beings by mosquitoes, not only with yellow fever, but malaria and dengue fever—the malaria carried by the anopheles mosquito and the dengue by the Culex fatigans—and tells of the "epoch making discovery" of these facts by Major Ross, of India, as well as the other investigators along these lines. The winged serpents of Herodotus, he now believes to be the deadly mosquito whose bite often results in symptoms of the bite of poisonous serpents.  
As far back as 1853, Dr. Louis D. Beaupreth, a French physician, promulgated the idea that mosquitoes were disease carriers, especially of yellow fever, but he was unable to prove it. Doctor Nett, of Mobile, Alabama, in 1848, made the first announcement that yellow fever was contracted from the bite of the mosquito. But it was only after the work of Pasteur, Lord Lister, Professor Koch and others, in recent years, that this fact was fully established by the untiring efforts of others, and especially the American army surgeons in Cuba, notably Doctors Reed, Carroll, Agramonte and Lazear.  
**The Horror of It.**  
The horror of yellow fever in the old days was in part caused by the mystery of its contraction. No one connected the little mosquito with it, yet it was just as deadly on board a ship out in the ocean as it was in a tropical swamp, if the mosquitoes were there. In the West Indies the rate of death in yellow fever is about sixty-nine per cent, or between sixty and seventy-five per cent, according to other writers, while in some cases over eighty per cent of those attacked die.  
No races are immune from the disease, but accordingly to statistics in British Guiana the Portuguese were particularly susceptible, so much in fact that their immigration from Madeira was prohibited. In the ranks of the British army the average of deaths from this disease in the West Indies was sixty-nine per cent. Among the Portuguese over eighty per cent.  
**Their Life Story.**  
"The Reduction of Domestic Mosquitoes," by E. H. Ross, is a remarkable book in many ways. In this little volume Mr. Ross tells of the life of the mosquito in story shape, he explains just how it is born, bred and infected and why the female is blood-thirsty. Then he explains how to prevent the spread of the mosquito, how to eliminate her and the obligation there is on all communities to do this work for the benefit of all concerned.

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# LOUISON, THE COFFEE KING, SAYS HE IS IN THE HANDS OF HIS FRIENDS

HILO, October 30.—Abe Louison, the Hamakua coffee magnate, who has recently been mentioned as likely timber for the office of Delegate to Congress by enthusiastic Hamakuaites, flew into town last week. Louison says, with evident sincerity, that he has been a bit surprised at being singled out for the high honor mentioned. Still, it is evident that he would probably run for the office should the delegates insist on his doing so. He has no personal enemies.  
"I really have nothing to say in the subject," said Louison the other day when asked about the matter. "I am not a politician, and have never looked for political honors. Still, I must admit that I am pleased to see that my work in Washington for the coffee tariff has been appreciated, for it is evidently what has attracted those who have mentioned me for political office. At present I must remain uncommitted on the subject."  
"You are in the hands of your friends, so to speak, eh, Mr. Louison?" he was asked.  
"Yes, in the hands of my friends, and my enemies," answered Louison.

# DEAR HIS "WIFE" IS REAL BATTLE BEFORE MARRIAGE

## Mrs. Nagata Says Her Husband Forced Her to Marry Him—Tree Cutting Case.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)  
Beaten first and married afterwards, is the allegation that Asana Nagata makes in her divorce suit against Kamamachi Nagata, filed yesterday. The couple were married on the sixteenth of last month. On September 10, however, Nagata beat his future wife so badly that she remained unconscious for six hours. On October 16, she became Mrs. Nagata against her will, through threats and fear of personal violence by her prospective husband.  
She was compelled to live with Nagata until October 23, "when she escaped from his custody," to quote the petition. She claims that her health has been injured. Nagata, she thinks, is receiving a salary of \$100 a month, and owns property valued at over \$1000.  
**Denies Infringement.**  
The Dowsett Company, Ltd., yesterday filed its answer to the allegation by Attorney General Lindsay that trees were being cut down illegally on land leased at Waialae. The reply stated that permission had been given to the Hawaiian Ballasting Company, to cut down algaroba trees growing on land held under a lease dated January 14, 1882. The defendant company contended that no violation of the lease had been made. It was also stated that algaroba trees were not timber. The attorney general says that "trees" are specifically stated in the lease.  
**Claim Is Withdrawn.**  
Yesterday Louis Meyer, who had begun proceedings against the Hilo Railroad company, filed a discontinuance of the suit. Plaintiff claimed \$25,400 on account of injuries alleged to have been sustained by him through the negligence of a servant of the company. Meyer had stated that owing to a collision between two trains on the defendant company's system he was thrown from one of the engines, and suffered much injury. The accident occurred in January of 1910.  
**Husband Gets Drunk.**  
Eliza Kaehalaui wants a divorce from Joseph Kaehalaui on the grounds of extreme cruelty. According to the petition, Joseph "did voluntarily get drunk and beat libellant with his fists on each of such occasions to her great bodily harm and suffering."  
Chiki Yoshimoto alleges that Otoso Yoshimoto has been cruel to her during their married life, and she has, therefore, petitioned for a dissolution of their marriage.  
John Moses Uluabele, according to a petition filed in the circuit court yesterday, has been deserted by his wife Malaea. He wants a divorce on this ground.  
Judgment by default was given by Judge Robinson yesterday in the case of the First American Savings & Trust Co. of Hawaii against Albion F. Clark, a suit to foreclose a mortgage.  
Mrs. Agnes Robeiro was yesterday appointed guardian of John, Joe, Frank, Rosie, Agnes, Emma and Peter Robeiro in the probate court.

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# RAY STANNARD BAKER TELLS OF HAWAIIAN CORPORATIONS

## "Sugar is King," He Writes, and Gives Some Impressions of King Sugar's Rule As He Saw It in Force.

Sugar is king in Hawaii to a far greater extent than cotton was in the old South, announces Ray Stannard Baker in the opening paragraphs of the first of the series of articles concerning the Islands he has written for the American Magazine, which reached Honolulu yesterday. Mr. Baker deals in his opening article mainly with the sugar corporations and with what he regards as the reasons why their strength in Hawaii. On the political conditions he touches lightly, crediting the electoral majority, the Hawaiian voters, with "a good deal of independence," independence from the corporations from the fact that living conditions in this semitropical is easier than in the case on the mainland.

In part, Mr. Baker writes: "Hawaii has been called, and justly called, the Paradise of the Pacific. But it is a paradise not only of natural beauties and wonders; it is also a paradise of modern industrial civilization. In no part of the United States is a single industry so predominant as the sugar industry in Hawaii, and nowhere else, perhaps, has the centralized control of property reached a state of greater perfection. Hawaii furnishes a vivid illustration of the way in which private business organization in its final stages of development permeates, influences, and controls the life of a country.

"Sugar is king in Hawaii to a far greater extent than cotton was in the old South. Says the United States Commissioner of Labor in his 1905 report:

"Directly or indirectly all industries in the Territory of Hawaii are ultimately dependent upon the sugar industry—the social, the economic, and the political structure of the Islands is built upon a foundation of sugar."

"The fact that out of \$46,000,000 of exports last year from Hawaii over \$42,000,000 represented sugar will give some idea of the relative importance of the industry to the Islands.

"The dominance of King Sugar is also becoming more pervasive. Five years ago there were forces at work which suggested limitations upon the power of sugar, but few of them have been in the least effectual. "The sugar industry, thus being dominant in Hawaii, it becomes a question of how, by whom, and for whose benefit it is controlled.

"Unlike the old South, where the cotton plantations were owned by individuals or by families who lived upon them in a sort of isolated grandeur, these great sugar estates of Hawaii are without exception owned by corporations. In a few cases the original or controlling owners of these corporations continue to live upon and manage the land, but in a majority of cases—and the tendency is constantly growing—the men who really control the plantations live in Honolulu and employ salaried managers to operate the land. Modern aristocracy is urban and absentee, not agricultural and local, as was that of the last century; the aristocrat is a financier rather than a farmer.

"We thus have over fifty corporations controlling the sugar land of the Territory; but these corporations themselves are grouped together, so that in all essential matters they act as a unit. "In the first place they are organized in the powerful sugar planters' association, which, while it is nominally a voluntary organization, exercises the profoundest control over industry in the Islands.

"Through the planters' association the centralized money interests in the Islands act as a unit upon the labor question, they present a solid front in every political contest, and they conduct large cooperative enterprises, like the highly efficient planters' experiment station, for the good of the industry of the Islands. They raise and dispense large sums of money every year. The planters' association is more powerful far than the territorial government; it has well been called the Hawaiian House of Lords.

"Behind the planters' association, and really directing its operations, are the trustees, all of whom are representatives of the great sugar agencies or factors of the Islands. There are nine such factors, but the great bulk of the sugar business is done by five of them—the so-called Big Five:

"Alexander & Baldwin, Brewer & Co., Castle & Cooke, Hackfeld & Co., and Theodore H. Davies & Co.

"These five powerful financial agencies represent as factors nearly all of the plantations on the Islands. They finance the plantations, they buy the supplies, they attend to the shipping and the sale of the product.

"Not only are these agencies the business representatives of the plantations, but more and more they are actually coming into the stock ownership or control of the plantations. I presume that from six to ten men connected with the agencies practically dictate the policies of the Island sugar industry.

"One of the first things which which the investigator is impressed in the Islands—and it is the familiar argument of all big business corporations—is that the bulk in many of the plantations is widely held. And this is the case of several of the large plantations.

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is true; the stock is scattered among business men, professional men, ministers and teachers, and even to some extent among the Chinese.

"But this in Hawaii, as elsewhere, does not at all change the essential feature of centralized control. Indeed, it makes it the easier for a comparatively small group of stockholders inside the agencies to dominate the plantation corporations, and it tends to establish a public opinion favorable to the existing system of control.

"Now, I am setting down the facts regarding this solidarity of cooperative or corporate control as a plain condition to be honestly examined. What is the result of this control? What are the advantages and disadvantages? An answer to these questions will not only explain Hawaiian conditions, but will illuminate the great problem of industrial civilization which confronts the nation on every hand.

"I think no one can visit the Islands without being impressed with the remarkable intelligence and the high efficiency with which the sugar industry is directed. It has been in a high degree farming with brains.

"More than this, the combined planters have dealt minutely with the methods of shipping and selling. When they found that the sugar trust was robbing them, they got together and formed a corporation called the Sugar Factors' Company and bought a refinery in California, which they began to refine some of their own sugar and thus compete with the trust. It was only a small refinery, but it was enough to force a favorable agreement with the trust, which has not only served to strengthen the power of the "trust," but has made the Hawaiian planters sharers in the profits which arise from that monopolistic combination.

"In the same way the planters studied transportation and were instrumental in having the American-Hawaiian ship-line established, which carries the bulk of their sugar on favorable terms across 4000 miles of sea to Central America thence by land across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec thence again by sea to New York—a rather tremendous enterprise. They have also helped in the development of shipping facilities to the Pacific Coast.

"In other big ways—the handling of their credits the purchasing of supplies in great quantities their participation in the control of the company which makes most of their own sugar machinery—in all of these big, daring, constructive lines of activity, the combined planters have shown unusual ability in overcoming the disadvantages of distance and the rigors of a world competition. In other ways, also characteristic of the modern game of business as it is played at its best (or worst), the planters have shown remarkable facility—I mean in the way in which they have secured and retained the advantages of a high protective tariff, and their adroitness in handling their labor problem. Of these two latter activities, I shall speak more fully later.

"It may be asked how it is possible for a comparatively few white men and their families, out of a population of nearly 200,000, thus to control so vast an industry.

"In the old South domination rested upon three essential advantages or privileges. First, upon the ownership of the best and most fertile cotton lands; second, upon the control of the indispensable machinery—the cotton gin; and third, upon the absolute domination of the labor supply—the negro slaves.

All these advantages gave the great planters wealth and political power, and by the use of wealth and power they were able to buy still more land, control still more machinery, and not only acquire more slaves, but by the domination of the government, protect the institution of slavery. Power is never stationary; it either expands or contracts; and in the South it expanded—until the explosion.

"Now the power of the corporation aristocracy of Hawaii, of course, rests upon exactly the same fundamental advantages. Land, machinery, labor! Control these and you control the world.

"Control is made easier in Hawaii, as it was in the old South, by the presence of a very large population of non-voting workmen. This not only includes that half of the population which is made up of Chinese and Japanese, but of thousands of ignorant Portuguese, Spanish, Russians, and others, who are not yet naturalized. Fully three-quarters of the population of Hawaii have no more to say about the government under which they are living than the old slaves.

"One would imagine from their pre-eminence in number of voters that the native Hawaiians would dominate the Islands. They could do it if they voted together, but as a matter of fact they are so much for the powerful, money-grubbing, land-owning, money-giving white man. Indeed, in the by-gone days of the old native government, even before they had large property rights, white men controlled the doings of the old kings and queens; and when that control proved unsatisfactory and another arrangement seemed to promise better business conditions they turned out the old royal family and organized a republic; and then, when they were ready, and for business reasons, they sought the admission of the Islands as a Territory of the American Union.

"Ever since the early times of the old, sagacious, dominating New England whalingmen the white man has been the teacher and enlightener of the natives, and of assistance his advice and guidance have been requested; he has the strong position of the educated man who is accustomed to the protection of the law.

"On the other hand the native, all along, has manifested a good deal of independence. He has always insisted a House of Chiefs, which at one time was almost in control of the Island government. The native has country and public meetings, and has shown a tendency to resist attempts to interfere with his self-government.

"The fact that the native has been able to live in that tropical country on a small allowance of food and pay, he is rather more independent economically than men of the working class in northern climes.

"But it has been possible to 'reach' him in a hundred ways by playing upon his weaknesses. He has been flattered with laudatory or insincere words, and he has been flattered by whites who spoke his language, and he has been won over by appointment or election to inconsequential political offices. And recently, as he has learned the rules of the game, large sums of money have been used in the elections. Hundreds of the leading natives are hired at high wages as 'runners,' and before election they go among their own people and by the use of oratory and 'big and gin,' win their support. Moreover, through the division of the natives between the Republican, Democratic and Home Rule parties their influence is neutralized.

"The Anglo-Saxon is not particular about having the name of power; what he looks for, always, are the actualities of power. He is willing to have the Hawaiians hold many of the offices, even though he regards them as inefficient administrators; for it flatters the vanity of the native, preserves political peace, and does no particular harm—so long as nothing is done to disturb him—the dominating white man—in his control of the land, the machinery, and the labor supply of the Islands. Thus the mayor of Honolulu, many of the territorial legislators, and many of the officers in all the Islands are Hawaiians—and the road work and much other public work of the territorial government is done, at high wages, by native voters. But the offices of real power are practically all held by strong, quiet, able white men—who hold the government with a steady hand.

"An example of this difference between the ornamental name of power and the actuality of power is shown in the case of the chief elective official of the Islands—I mean the delegate to congress. This would be a fine position for any white man to hold, but the dominant group in Hawaii, represented by the Republican party, has chosen a safe native Hawaiian, who, owing to the fact that he is one of the few remaining natives of royal connection, possesses wide influence among them. The present delegate, Prince Kalaniana'ole, sometimes called Prince Kapi, is a man of ability in some lines. He has good humor and tact, he is an excellent speaker and a man who makes a fine appearance on ornamental occasions. As a native making a sentimental appeal for his people, he can sometimes get things done in congress that a white man could not get. But when he goes to Washington as the representative of the Islands he has with him a quiet but shrewd white secretary, Mr. George McK. McClellan. Mr. McClellan not only receives from the United States Government the usual modest salary of a private secretary, but the business interests of the Islands also pay him an additional large salary, said to be \$6000 a year. The secretary is said to receive more money yearly than the delegate, and in all matters of real importance to the big interests of the Islands he is the actual representative. He, with the high-paid legal agent of the Planters' Association, who is always in close attendance during congressional sessions, are the real ambassadors of King Sugar from Hawaii.

"In short, while the government of Hawaii is in name an elective democracy, in actuality it is a government by a very limited aristocracy of wealth. A very few white men control the destinies of the Islands and of its 200,000 diverse people.

"What does the dominant white group gain by this practical control? "Well, it gains practically every advantage it has. It is able by controlling politics to get the legislation necessary to protect its land holdings—especially the large tracts of government land it holds under lease—it keeps down taxes, it is able to provide money from the territorial funds to bring in laborers for its plantations, and above all to present a strong front in Congress every time the sugar tariff comes up for discussion. Hawaiian sugar comes into the United States free; that is, it is protected from foreign competition by a tariff of some \$34 a ton. Without that tariff privilege, which is a tax paid by the consumers of the country, many of the sugar plantations of the Islands would have to shut up shop.

"The very great prosperity of the planters today, like that of some others of our law-made 'trusts,' is based not so much upon natural advantages, as upon legislative and political advantages. The enormous protective tariff on sugar has enabled them to open thousands of acres of land which they could not profitably cultivate without that tariff.

"With a high protective tariff on sugar and, until recently, free trade in labor, the planters have brought in large numbers of Orientals who work at cheap wages, and live on a low scale. When commodities cannot come into a country, the people who make the commodities must come. The influx of such swarms of cheap laborers has developed an artificially stimulated industry has tended to drive out white labor and white citizens, and to prevent others from coming in. Too much cheap, low-standard labor drives out high-standard labor just as a depreciated currency drives out gold; and an overwhelming disfranchised peasantry makes a democratic citizenship impossible. The white laboring class of citizens disappears before the Oriental influx in Hawaii just as the poor whites before the war fell from the Negro.

"Now this Orientalization of the Islands through an overstimulated and protected industry and a free labor market long ago began to disturb thoughtful people. What would happen if this overwhelming and intelligent Japanese working population should suddenly object to the present system? What could be done? As a remedy, then, it was proposed not to reduce the original form of stimulating the protective tariff, but to seek other forms of legislative protection. Stimulation demands always more stimulation, and protection breeds more protection. Protected industries are to be offered by protecting labor in short, immigration of Orientals is to be prevented and limitation of white citizens is to be encouraged.

"The result of this policy was brought about the artificial restriction of this case and similar suggestions have caused and led to the very real nature of this island. It was a fearful fact that we must realize to all those who have eyes to see the nature of protection. We spend enormous amounts of money in fortifying the Islands of Hawaii—our, more to our, perhaps, than the advantage of the sugar industry of the Islands are worth to us. We must keep considerable bodies of troops there on the volcanic hills, and then, to protect our communications we must have the further protection of a big navy and of a fortified Panama Canal, and we must make heroic efforts to subsidize merchant ships that they may become fighting vessels in time of need. What a combination of costly protections in order that a few rich men should become still richer by producing sugar on lands where, without taxing the consumer of the sugar, it could not possibly be grown in competition with great sugar-producing countries like Cuba!

"One wonders indeed what would have happened if Hawaii had never had a protective tariff on sugar. Certainly no such amount of land could have been opened for sugar production, but this might have given an opportunity for more white settlers to come in naturally and to practice a more diversified agriculture. No such domination of the politics of the Islands would have been possible. The development would undoubtedly not have been so rapid, but it might have been steadier and in the long run more democratic. And immigrants would have come in slowly and gradually, without placing the institutions of the island to the strain under which they are now laboring. The importation of hordes of ignorant people have brought in all sorts of diseases which in this tropical climate spread like wildfire and necessitate, costly sanitary, hospital and health measures to deal with the cholera, the plague, diphtheria, and other diseases. Recently in their eagerness to get any sort of cheap labor the planters have been importing Filipinos, and Dr. Ramon, of the U. S. Marine Hospital service, told me that over half of them had contagious diseases; chiefly dysentery, hookworm, syphilis, and tuberculosis.

"Under the same strain it has been impossible to maintain the common school system of the Islands on even a fair basis of efficiency. Although the sugar industry was never so profitable as it is today, giving off rivers of wealth, thousands of children in the Islands today are without adequate public school advantages. I found the government actually renting rooms in private Japanese schoolhouses because there was no money to provide new school buildings. And yet, while I was in Hawaii, during the session of the legislature, the planters' association made a fight against an increase in the tax rate which would give the Territory more money for its schools.

"The profits on sugar during the last few years have been enormous. On a product worth over \$40,000,000 last year it is estimated that about one-third was clear profit. Of course not all the plantations are profitable, for under the stimulation of artificial conditions, much rather poor sugar land has been opened, but other plantations, on the other hand, have been abnormally profitable. The actual cost of producing sugar on one of the smaller plantations on the island of Hawaii this year was about \$38 a ton. The value before shipment was nearly \$70 a ton.

"The same narrow group of men who own or control the plantations also own or control nearly everything else. For example, the fertilizer business of the Islands, which is very important, is wholly monopolized by two non-competitive corporations, and both of these corporations are controlled by the agency corporations. Both are made to pay fine profits. One of them, which had been paying 18 per cent profit on a capital of \$300,000, last year made a stock dividend of \$300,000—doubling the holdings of its stockholders. The same group also controls the profitable Honolulu iron works, which has been successful in building high-grade sugar-mill machinery. They also control practically all the wholesale and most of the retail mercantile business of the Territory. They are interested, back and forth and in and out, in the banks and trust companies, and they control, directly or indirectly, practically all the public utilities, telephones, electric light plants, railroads, and in some degree the steamship lines. If one venture proves unprofitable, they make it up on some other venture.

"As in the old South the system has been eminently successful for those in control of the land, the machinery, and the labor supply. Many of them have become very rich. They live in excellent style; they send their sons and daughters to Eastern colleges and universities; they themselves take frequent trips to Europe or to the United States, and they are as cultivated and as delightful a people generally as there are anywhere to be found in this world.

"As to the remainder of the population—the vast majority who do the hard work of the Islands—the system presents entirely different aspects, some of which I shall point out in another article. The system makes much sugar and large profits, but what sort of a democratic citizenry does it make? Are men improved by it? Is there more justice, more liberty, more brotherhood?"

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Mr. McClellan not only receives from the United States Government the usual modest salary of a private secretary, but the business interests of the Islands also pay him an additional large salary, said to be \$6000 a year. The secretary is said to receive more money yearly than the delegate, and in all matters of real importance to the big interests of the Islands he is the actual representative. He, with the high-paid legal agent of the Planters' Association, who is always in close attendance during congressional sessions, are the real ambassadors of King Sugar from Hawaii. In short, while the government of Hawaii is in name an elective democracy, in actuality it is a government by a very limited aristocracy of wealth. A very few white men control the destinies of the Islands and of its 200,000 diverse people. What does the dominant white group gain by this practical control? Well, it gains practically every advantage it has. It is able by controlling politics to get the legislation necessary to protect its land holdings—especially the large tracts of government land it holds under lease—it keeps down taxes, it is able to provide money from the territorial funds to bring in laborers for its plantations, and above all to present a strong front in Congress every time the sugar tariff comes up for discussion. Hawaiian sugar comes into the United States free; that is, it is protected from foreign competition by a tariff of some \$34 a ton. Without that tariff privilege, which is a tax paid by the consumers of the country, many of the sugar plantations of the Islands would have to shut up shop. The very great prosperity of the planters today, like that of some others of our law-made 'trusts,' is based not so much upon natural advantages, as upon legislative and political advantages. The enormous protective tariff on sugar has enabled them to open thousands of acres of land which they could not profitably cultivate without that tariff. With a high protective tariff on sugar and, until recently, free trade in labor, the planters have brought in large numbers of Orientals who work at cheap wages, and live on a low scale. When commodities cannot come into a country, the people who make the commodities must come. The influx of such swarms of cheap laborers has developed an artificially stimulated industry has tended to drive out white labor and white citizens, and to prevent others from coming in. Too much cheap, low-standard labor drives out high-standard labor just as a depreciated currency drives out gold; and an overwhelming disfranchised peasantry makes a democratic citizenship impossible. The white laboring class of citizens disappears before the Oriental influx in Hawaii just as the poor whites before the war fell from the Negro. Now this Orientalization of the Islands through an overstimulated and protected industry and a free labor market long ago began to disturb thoughtful people. What would happen if this overwhelming and intelligent Japanese working population should suddenly object to the present system? What could be done? As a remedy, then, it was proposed not to reduce the original form of stimulating the protective tariff, but to seek other forms of legislative protection. Stimulation demands always more stimulation, and protection breeds more protection. Protected industries are to be offered by protecting labor in short, immigration of Orientals is to be prevented and limitation of white citizens is to be encouraged. The result of this policy was brought about the artificial restriction of this case and similar suggestions have caused and led to the very real nature of this island. It was a fearful fact that we must realize to all those who have eyes to see the nature of protection. We spend enormous amounts of money in fortifying the Islands of Hawaii—our, more to our, perhaps, than the advantage of the sugar industry of the Islands are worth to us. We must keep considerable bodies of troops there on the volcanic hills, and then, to protect our communications we must have the further protection of a big navy and of a fortified Panama Canal, and we must make heroic efforts to subsidize merchant ships that they may become fighting vessels in time of need. What a combination of costly protections in order that a few rich men should become still richer by producing



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The Famous Tourist Route of the World. In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued...

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Bank of Hawaii

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII. PAID-UP CAPITAL \$600,000.00 SURPLUS 100,000.00 UNDIVIDED PROFITS 157,592.92

- OFFICERS: G. H. Cooke, President; E. D. Tenney, Vice-President; F. B. Damon, Cashier; G. G. Fuller, Assistant Cashier; R. McCarrison, Assistant Cashier...

General Insurance Agents representing New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston.

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General Insurance Agents representing New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston. Actua Fire Insurance Co.

COMMITTEE ON SANITATION LISTENS

"We didn't do nothing, we just went up to the meeting and listened, McClendon and I, to what they had to say..."

There seems to be little interest taken by the supervisors in the proposed mosquito campaign.

No money was needed, thought Hanawaki and Murray, who were found to be...

San Jose, California, October 31.—Professor John Montgomery of Santa Clara College was killed today by a fall from a ladder.

CHINESE REBELS REVOLT IN FEAR

Not of Manohus, but of the Policy of the Rulers which Leads to Disintegration.

We have grown so used to wars and rumors of wars in China that we may easily minimize the importance of the present disturbance...

To say that the present struggle is dynastic is to use words that have very little meaning. It is true that the Manchus dispossessed the Ming...

Roughly speaking, it may be said that China is now divided into two parties, the conservatives and the progressives.

Intelligent China now recognizes that it must either reform itself or continue to be treated as a barbarian. But it can not reform itself so long as the Manchus are wedded to the old system...

It is only the most short-sighted who can look upon the Chinese as a race doomed to extinction or absorption. The self-complacency of the West is of course equal to anything, but a close perusal of the facts seems to point to a very different conclusion.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.

REAPPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR FREAR IS CERTAIN--SO J. A. McCANDLESS LEARNS IN TALK WITH THE PRESIDENT

Governor Frear will be reappointed as Governor of Hawaii. This is the message brought back from the mainland yesterday by John A. McCandless...

The meeting of the President and Mr. McCandless was at the Fairmont hotel in San Francisco and he was the only man who had an opportunity to get the President's ear on the question of the governorship.

BELIEVES TARIFF CUT OF SIXTEEN DOLLARS A TON ON SUGAR PROBABLE

"From all I heard while on the Coast the sugar tariff may be reduced fifty per cent., which will represent a difference of about \$16 a ton on our sugar," said E. D. Tenney...

It looks, though, as if the fifty per cent. reduction would be made.

Mr. Tenney believes from these discussions that congress will revise the tariff downward at the next session.

HUNTER PLANS PACIFIC CRUISES

Hands-Around Club Gets News From American and Colonial Hustlers for Pacific.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) That the round the Pacific pleasure cruise is to become an annual feature of the great ocean is the welcome news received yesterday by the Hands-Around-the-Pacific Club...

Hunter and Clark got together in New York city and took steps toward making the positive arrangements for the first of the Pacific cruises. Hunter writes "I have had my yarn with Frank Clark here and he agrees with us that the business is here to be got, but that it wants going after."

Branch Headed by a Knight. "We formed a branch of the Hands-Around-the-Pacific Club in London and have some warm members with Sir George Reid as local president."

Hunter concluded his letter by stating that he was leaving New York on the 20th Century Limited and would sail for Honolulu on the Zealandia today, which will bring him here on the eighth, when he will be launched or banqueted at the University Club by the Hands-Around.

Clark writes. "Thanks for your kind note introducing Percy Hunter of the New South Wales Tourist Bureau. He has just called and we had a long chat. If we do not put on the cruise at once we will organize small parties of fifteen or twenty persons each for the Round-the-Pacific trip."

Clark concludes by stating that if business picks up a bit he will run the Arable around the world next year, and in 1913 anyway. In a postscript he states that he is just sending off two small round-the-world parties and concludes, "I hope you are well and happy as usual in your beautiful Pacific island. I don't blame you at all for settling down there and should not be a bit surprised to find myself copying your example in the near future."

Clark has always expressed an intention of returning to Hawaii to settle down. The Hands-Around is prepared to offer Hunter his own terms to remain, after he lands, so that it will not be so surprising if these two hustlers of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres make the field of their future activities at the Crossroads of the Pacific.

TOBACCO TRUST IS A NECESSARY EVIL NEW YORK, October 31.—Attorney General Wickersham argues that means be found to reorganize the American Tobacco Company.

Y. W. C. A. LAUNCHES BUILDING CAMPAIGN

Would Raise \$38,000 by End of Year to Have \$100,000 Lot and Building.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) A campaign to raise thirty-eight thousand, six hundred and sixty dollars was launched late last night at a meeting of the directors and friends of the Young Women's Christian Association...

Last night's meeting, held at the Homestead, was an enthusiastic one, those present believing that the required amount will be ready before the offer of the Castle Estate is withdrawn.

"Dear friends: In preparing for a campaign for raising money to equip the Y. W. C. A., for more complete service in the community of Honolulu, and incidentally the entire group, the facts will speak better for themselves than any other presentation of the subject."

"The Y. W. C. A. has entered upon the eleventh year of its existence. From very small beginnings, it has reached an acknowledged place among the enterprises for progressive help to the young women of these islands."

"After being permitted to rent from the Castle Estate, for the sum of one dollar, the house wherein we are gathered tonight, together with a small strip of land in the rear extending to Hotel street, some months later the association received from the same Castle Estate the opportunity to purchase for the sum of an additional dollar the property already rented to them, together with the adjoining land known as the Kawahaloa Seminary lot, provided that before the close of the year 1911, the sum of fifty thousand dollars had been raised wherewith to supply the association with the buildings necessary to carry on their work with efficiency and success."

"The community had already pledged itself to the magnificent Y. M. C. A. that was raising its beautiful head among the business blocks of the city, and the Y. W. C. A. knew it was no time to intrude its desires and needs, before the same community, until the first enterprise was an accomplished fact."

"Now that all Honolulu is rejoicing in the completion of this grand instrument for good and holy purposes in its midst, may not the Y. W. C. Association hope for recognition and encouragement in their sister enterprise, and help that shall place them also in a position to go forward in the work of the Lord that only women can accomplish."

"The Y. W. C. A. work includes besides this boarding home, a lunch room on Fort street, with rest and office rooms adjoining, where the general work of the association is conducted. In this home twenty-eight can be comfortably accommodated with room and board. There has thus far been no time limit as to age or length of stay within the home. Very many transient guests have been accommodated; needy cases have received reduced rates. Private nurses to the number of fifty have been refused, because of lack of accommodations. Fortunately for the really young working girls in the city, they have the shelter of their own homes. The greatest number of applications come from business women, who as strangers in the land turn first to a responsible home. The conduct of this home is pledged to Christ and Christianity and all creeds that may have gone in and out of its doors, to the present, have not failed to recognize this fact."

"The immediate need of the Y. W. C. A. is a building that shall unite opportunities for physical and educational training; a building supplied with class rooms, club rooms, social and rest rooms, whose attractions and atmosphere shall contribute in every way to the lines of development most necessary for a well rounded character in a sound and normal body."

"To this latter end a well equipped gymnasium is a necessity, and is included in the plans which have tentatively been presented for approval and construction, as soon as the necessary funds may be in hand."

"The gymnasium will come within less than half of the \$50,000 necessary to secure this beautiful property to the association, but it is necessary that the entire amount be pledged before a New Year supersedes the present."

"Therefore would we ask this evening your sincere and unbiased consideration of the present situation, not alone for the sake of the association, but for the uplift and future of the young women of Honolulu, who will come from various social classes to enjoy the opportunities and privileges afforded by this home."

PEARL HARBOR BIDS SOON TO BE CALLED

Bids for the construction of the superstructures of the seven new industrial buildings at Pearl Harbor will soon be asked by the navy department. The foundations will soon be complete. The contractors will have the steel material and iron roofing supplied them. Their work will be to put it all together, the work probably amounting to about \$50,000. The style of buildings and the purpose to which each is to be devoted have been published in detail. The United States Steel Products Company is to supply the steel by December 30 and the corrugated iron roofing is to be delivered by the first of February. For the storehouse and administration building, bids are to be opened on November 10. Bids are to be opened simultaneously in Washington and Honolulu.

DR. SUN YAT SEN IS MYSTERIOUS

Issues Manifesto, Collects Big Sum and Disappears as Life Threatened.

No word has been heard directly since the revolution started from Dr. Sun Yat Sen, one of the leaders, although this is his active city, where he was born and educated and where his son was recently at school.

From the mainland at various times and places have come dispatches telling of his movements, and there was one rather comprehensive interview with his son in San Francisco. But from himself not a line of news, so far as known.

In the mail yesterday, however, there arrived considerable news as to the revolutionary leader, but his very secretiveness made necessary by his situation, is undoubtedly accountable for the suspicion which some of the newspaper dispatches indicate. The latest dispatches in their order are as follows:

Sun Yat Sen's Manifesto. NEW YORK, October 14.—The policy which is being followed by the revolutionary party to China is outlined in a manifesto which was prepared in advance in this country several weeks ago by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the revolutionary leader. The manifesto, just made public is as follows: "To All Friendly Nations, Greeting: "We, the citizens of all China now waging war against the Manchu government for the purpose of shaking off the yoke of the Tartar conqueror by overthrowing the present corrupt state of autocracy and establishing a republic in its place, and at the same time intending to enter upon a more close relation with all friendly nations for the sake of maintaining the peace of the world and of promoting the happiness of mankind in order to make our action clearly understood hereby declare: "First—All treaties concluded between the Manchu government and any nation before this date will be continuously effective up to the time of their termination."

"Second—Any foreign loan or indemnity incurred by the Manchu government before this date will be acknowledged without any alteration of terms and will be paid with the maritime customs as before."

"Third—All concessions granted by the Manchu government to any foreign nation before this date will be respected."

"Fourth—All persons and property of any foreign nation in the territory occupied by the citizens' army will be fully protected."

"Fifth—All treaties, concessions, loans and indemnities concluded between the Manchu government and any foreign nations after this date will be repudiated."

"Sixth—All persons of any nationality who take the part of the Manchu government to set against the citizen army of China will be treated as enemies."

"Seventh—All kinds of war material supplied by any foreign nations to the Manchu government will be confiscated when captured."

Sun Yat Sen Fearful. LOS ANGELES, October 17.—With his adherents fearful for his life because of the recent sensational developments regarding his asserted connection with the Chinese uprising, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, father of the Young China movement, and the most prominent figure in the Chinese situation today, is on his way to take refuge with California friends, according to advices received here from Chicago.

With him the storm center of the Chinese rebellion will center on the West Coast.

California has been the progressive leader's headquarters for a number of years past. From the fact that Los Angeles has been but little drawn into the Chinese trouble, it is probable that Sun Yat Sen will remain here inconspicuously. He is reported to have a number of relatives in Bakersfield, who have been notified of his sudden coming.

Sun Yat Sen Disappears. CHICAGO, October 20.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen, director of the Chinese revolution, left Chicago Wednesday night so silently and unobtrusively as he came. With him he took \$10,000 contributed to the cause of the Chinese rebels by the local members of the Young China Society.

Members of the society, of which there are nearly 100 in Chicago, are enthusiastic and say Dr. Sen will return to China, take charge of the revolution and with success in a short time.

But other residents of Chinatown are alarmed. It was rumored today that the doctor is not exactly what he represents himself to be. An influential Chinese said tonight:

"It may be the doctor is all right, but there are many of my people who do not believe it. It came here and collected \$10,000 in cash. The money was not cashed or mailed to the revolutionists, but was given outright to Dr. Sen."

DOCTOR M'GREW AT THE POINT OF DEATH

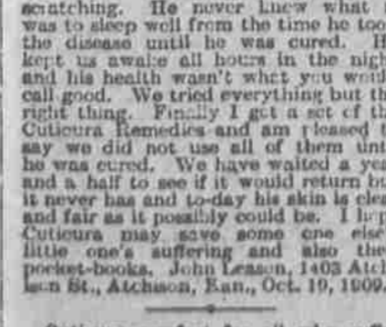
(From Thursday's Advertiser.) "Doctor McGrew is sinking fast," was the sad bulletin given out last night by Doctor Cooper. During the day the patient had sinking spells and was unconscious most of the time. On only one occasion did he recognize those around him. From present appearances it would seem that the end is near, and whether he would live until morning was problematical at a late hour last night. On the other hand, he might rally again, as he did the previous day.

LITTLE SUFFERER FROM ECZEMA

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

A SINGLE SET OF CUTICURA CURED HIM

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



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

