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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1911.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 3540

SETTLING PLANS FOR SALE OF BONDS

Governor Outlines Way for Disposing of Issue.

TO SELL IN SECTIONS

Problem of Apportioning the Money for Public Works.

Arrangements to float the issue of bonds authorized by the legislature, the aggregate of which is \$3,797,240, are now progressing under the direction of the Governor, who has asked Treasurer Conking for all the correspondence relating to the last issue of bonds, and by September or October the floating of the issue may be well under way. The issue will probably be too large for local buyers, and it is possible that a market for them will be found in New York.

The Territory, under the law, can issue to the extent of one per cent of the assessed value of property, and last year the assessed value was \$150,268,467. One per cent of this would be, in round numbers, \$1,500,000, which is what the Governor plans the issue of the first year of the biennial session. In all probability the assessed value of property may be larger this year than last, but in the opinion of the Governor it would be better to float just a round million and a half.

Problem to Be Solved.

The question now uppermost in the Governor's mind is as to what the first million and a half will be devoted to in the way of public works. It is a problem, and yet the Governor has not found it so difficult as might be inferred.

The legislature specified the items for which the money is to be spent. Of course, the government will not have to use the entire amount required for every item. For instance, the first item is \$500,000 for the Honolulu water works. In the opinion of Governor Frear, the government would not require more than \$200,000 right away, or during the first year.

In the case of the sewer system here, for which \$150,000 has been provided, probably not more than half the amount would be needed. Another forty per cent of the total amount can be obtained in another year by the floating of another issue. With the first forty per cent the Governor believes the Territory could get along all right until September or October, and the second one a year later.

Can Not Spend All.

"We can not spend more than forty per cent if we tried," said the Governor. "It takes time to make up the plans and specifications, and then time to execute the work. Take the Honolulu wharves, for instance. We can get along the first year with less than forty per cent for them."

"Take the case of the Ewa wharves, which call for \$200,000, which may be the most pressing item, and all of the allotment will be used up, but the Kawaiahae wharf might be held up for a time, at least for the first year anyhow. The railroads have yet got to enter into contracts with the government for the use of the wharf before we can go ahead and build it."

"The Napoona wharf, for which \$15,000 is allotted, will probably be built right away. There is no hurry for the purchase of the Kahului wharf. The public will not be inconvenienced by waiting, and the same is true with the Waikane and Kalia wharves."

Pressing Needs.

"There are certain buildings, however, which should receive attention immediately. One is the Boys' Industrial School. There is a pressing need for improvements there, owing to crowded conditions. Then there is the Library of Hawaii. We started in to build that now and need more than Mr. Carnegie allowed us—\$100,000. It does not meet the extra amount that will be one of the pressing needs. The Insane Asylum appropriation of \$50,000 is another item, and we can probably get along with half of it for a while."

"The item of \$35,000 for reclamation of swamp lands at Lahaia is not pressing and that can go over for a year."

"Then the belt roads, for which \$1,270,000 has been allotted. We would not begin to spend that, even if we wanted to, right now, because it would discommode labor throughout the Territory. To start all these belt road projects at once would mean the shutting of industries, large and small, and then later on, after all the work was over, a lot of people would be out of work."

PEOPLE DECLARE FOR IRWIN SITE

TWO THOUSAND SIGNATURES TO PETITION FOR CHANGE OF LOCATION.

For the first time the people are having a full opportunity to voice their preference as to the site for the proposed federal building—whether it shall be erected on the Mahuka site, or on one of the group of government buildings of which the Capitol is the center. The greatest interest from all quarters is being manifested, many even telephoning to the office of Attorney A. L. C. Atkinson to have blank petitions sent to their district that they may sign them. These petitions are a request to congress to place the magnificent federal building on the Irwin block and opposite the Capitol.

Here, fronting on King street and across the street from the Judiciary building, the new edifice will form one of a notable group of buildings, which will prove a lasting memorial of the foresight of the citizens of Honolulu, long after the present interests opposed to such a splendid civic center will have been forgotten.

Two Thousand Names.

While the petitions have been in circulation for less than two days, there have already been obtained approximately 2000 signatures, and Mr. Atkinson, who is in charge of the work of putting on record public opinion in this regard, is enthusiastic over the spirit shown by all classes of citizens.

There is rapidly growing a realization that for the best interests of government work all of the buildings in which this work is carried on should be in proximity, for it has been proved that there is often a cooperation of interests in federal, territorial and judicial business which is hastened by having the various buildings close together, so that an officer can quickly step from one to the other.

But there is more in this case than usual, for besides the question of business facility and a great civic center involved, there is one of sentiment.

A Royal Plan.

In the long ago, when kings ruled over this portion of the United States, one of the plans proposed was for just such a civic center as now planned, although it was not known by that name.

It was in following out this plan that the Judiciary building and other buildings were erected around the Capitol, or palace. Among the Hawaiians this plan has been known and looked forward to for many years as one to be desired.

Heretofore the Hawaiians have had little chance to voice their sentiments in regard to the site of the federal building, and they are seizing upon this opportunity of signing the petitions with great enthusiasm.

Altogether it appears that sentiment is fast crystallizing to the point where the opposition to the plan for a civic center of public buildings commensurate with the importance of Honolulu as the greatest city in the Pacific will have to flock in a corner by itself.

DANCE THROUGH THE YOUNG CAFE WINDOW

P. L. Davis and Julian W. Hayden were cabin mates on the transport Logan. Yesterday they came ashore and by some means or other became separated. About half-past ten o'clock last night they met again in front of the Young Cafe. Davis was so overjoyed at seeing his friend again that he threw his arms around him and started dancing the Manila waltz. Gaily they whizzed around without a thought of danger. Suddenly there was a crash and the tinkle of glass on the sidewalk. The dance came to an abrupt end through one of the big windows just on the corner. Thereafter there was pilikia.

Davis, a big strapping fellow of some two hundred pounds and who enjoys the reputation of being the best amateur boxer in the Philippines, was led off to the police station while his erstwhile friend was hurried to the hospital. There he was doctored up and found that he had a lucky escape. The broken glass had cut one of the tendons half way through but had missed the arteries. Later he came down to the police station to fix up matters.

Meanwhile Davis had been charged with breaking the window and while the point was being argued out by some of his friends he walked the room looking for the best cell they could produce. "Show me where those cells are," he kept on repeating. "Give me the best cell you have in the place. I have only got fifteen cents and you know that if it is any good to you." As there was nothing doing for a time he was accommodated with a cell for awhile.

His friends hustled around and when they had gathered the much needed \$100 he was let out again and taken on board.

EXPENSIVE TIME

WASHINGTON, May 5.—During the tariff debate in congress yesterday Representative Sims of Tennessee declared that the delay in action on the tariff caused by the debate was costing the people of the country at the rate of \$10,000 a minute.

INTERCHANGEABLE STEAMER TICKETS

PROMOTION COMMITTEE'S PLANS ARE MANY—WALL WILL MANAGE PARADE.

If Secretary Wood has anything to say in the matter, and some of the schemes he put before the promotion committee when it met yesterday afternoon are carried through, Hawaii will have the biggest boost in its history. Among the ideas he unfolded to the committee yesterday was the matter of interchangeable tickets between the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Pacific Mail and the Matson and Oceanic lines, the distribution of booster books to travelers in the Orient and the establishment of picture kiosks in many of the large cities.

The matter of interchangeable tickets came into notice through a case in point brought up by W. H. McInerney. By one of the last steamers from the Orient was a party of fourteen tourists, who wished to stop over in Honolulu, but owing to the fact that if they did it would mean ten days or a fortnight, they called it off.

Wood immediately got busy and wrote to Castle & Cooke, the T. K. K. agents. In his letter he pointed out the increase in tourist trade the interchangeable tickets would make. People coming here could stop off and then proceed to the Coast by one of the intermediate steamers.

"Such an arrangement," concluded Wood, "would be appreciated by the through traveler, and in, we contend, due to the business interests of Honolulu."

No reply has been received so far, but the committee hopes that some arrangement may be the outcome.

Can Get Refund.

B. von Damm pointed out the fact that at the present time the arrangement could be overcome by the travelers taking a ticket to Honolulu, or else getting a refund on their through ticket. Wood pointed out that this was not clearly understood, and it was generally agreed that some steps should be taken to acquaint intending travelers. This was a matter that Wood had already anticipated, however, by writing J. H. McKenzie of Yokohama.

The scheme for putting the tourists wise to Hawaii and the best methods of reaching here is to obtain a daily list of hotel arrivals at Kobe and Yokohama and to have a circular letter sent to each of them through McKenzie's office by some one employed for the purpose. When steamers leave for Honolulu this man could also be at the wharf and hand to each passenger one of the committee's folders. If it could be managed, he should also distribute the folders on board.

Besides this a further plan was suggested. On steamer days a man might be engaged to take a rickshaw filled with folders and distribute them. As a means to attract further attention, the rickshaw would have a Hawaiian pennant flying from it, and the cools would wear a broad ribbon diagonally across his chest, with the words "Hawaii Promotion Committee" printed on it. A reply will very likely come to hand by the next mail from the Orient. (Continued on Page Eight.)

PLANS COMPLETE FOR EXTENSIONS

HARBOR'S FACILITIES WILL BE IMPROVED WITH GREAT WHARVES.

Comprehensive plans for improving the shipping facilities of Honolulu Harbor, now under consideration, are practically complete. New wharves are contemplated, and if certain obstacles can be removed, the work will soon be started. Up-to-date construction methods will be used, and all of the wharves will be built with the idea of accommodating the largest steamers, not only for the large steamers calling here at present, but for those expected when the Panama Canal is opened.

Uncle Sam is standing in the way of the development of the shipping interests which the Territory yet has in the harbor of Honolulu. While this may seem paradoxical it is true, inasmuch as the United States customhouse stands on a site which is badly needed by the Territory for wharf extensions.

The new Kilanea wharf, on the Ewa side of the Alaka wharf slip, can only be half built, as the Ewa side of the wharf would have to be built partly upon ground occupied by the bonded warehouse of the customs department.

The legislature appropriated \$250,000 for wharf development in Honolulu Harbor. Plans are already under way for specific items to be covered by this appropriation, but the whole general plan for wharf improvement and development has been mapped out, and it comprises a comprehensive method for conserving the best frontage for the great shipping trade which is to develop by the time the Panama Canal is opened to the shipping of the world.

Ambitious Plan.

One of the most ambitious of the plans is that affecting the portion of the harbor adjoining the Oceanic wharf on the Ewa side. The plan involves a large outlay of money for property, but those who have studied the situation are of the opinion that the outlay will be amply repaid by the revenue from the steamships which will make use of the wharves.

This specific plan calls for acquiring the property now covered by the lumber yard of Allen & Robinson, as well as several buildings, Ewa of the old Masonic Temple, now occupied by the Hawaiian Paper and Supply Company; slicing off the front of the present Oceanic wharf and carrying a new wharf directly from the present wharf up to Queen street.

This would give a splendid wharf about 1200 feet long, with a slip to Ewa. Between this long wharf and the present Matson wharf another wharf could be built in, thereby giving the territory a large amount of wharfage space which shipping men generally concede will be needed in the next five years.

To Make Room.

With the customhouse out of the

COAL PARTY MAY RIVAL TEA PARTY

MOR LED BY PROMINENT MEN IN CORDOVA THROW CARGO INTO SEA.

CORDOVA, Alaska, May 5.—Next to the celebrated "Boston Tea Party" of the revolution, it is likely that the "Cordova Coal Party" will go down in history as famous. This city is within sight of inexhaustible coal fields, which are practically undeveloped on account of the trouble over granting title by the interior department at Washington, due to the Balingier imbroglio.

Coal for use here has been brought in ships from British Columbia, and yesterday a steamer arrived with such a load of coal and put up at the docks of the Alaska Steamship Company.

Incensed at the failure of appeals to President Taft to hasten the opening of the Alaska coal fields, the arrival of the steamer acted upon public sentiment here in a curious way. A mob of 300, armed with shovels, quickly gathered. The crowd was led by President Adams of the local chamber of commerce and former Mayor Chase.

Marching to the dock the men boarded the steamer and proceeded to throw the cargo of coal overboard, demanding that they be allowed to use Alaskan coal.

After most of the cargo had been thrown into the sea the mob dispersed. Fearing that there may be further trouble a request has been made for troops to preserve order. The excitement is intense.

STILL SOME HOPE IN DRILLSHED SITE

NATIONAL GUARD MAY GIVE WAY FOR ARMY BARRACKS IF PLANS HOLD.

All hope has not been abandoned by the territorial officials to build the national guard armory on the drillshed site.

When the scheme for erecting a splendid national guard armory was broached some time ago the drillshed lot was regarded as the one which was best suited for the purpose. The United States government holds the site, however, and after some negotiations the local government was notified that under certain conditions the lot might be turned over to the Territory for national guard purposes.

Within the last few months, and while the campaign was on to have the armory one of the important measures before the legislature, information reached here from Washington that the war department contemplated using not only the drillshed lot, but almost the entire block bounded by Miller, Hotel and Puschbowl streets and Beretania avenue for a barracks site capable of housing four regiments of infantry, the barracks to be built around the square after the English plan.

"The prospects since that news was received," said the Governor yesterday, "were very poor for getting the drillshed site back, but I believe they are now a little better. It all depends on the war department, which has had plans for using the site for the regular army."

For the armory the legislature has just appropriated \$100,000, to be taken out of the funds derived from the floating of bonds. It is a question whether anything whatever will be done on the army building this year, owing to the indefiniteness of procuring a site.

WILL SUPPLY THE MATERIAL TO FILL IN SWAMPY LAND

One hundred thousand yards of material will be dredged out of the slip for the new Kilanea wharf, when contractors get to work on the contract, and a large amount of this may be used in filling the Kakaako and Kewalo districts and for bringing the roads and streets to the proper grade. What is left over may be sold to the owners of swampy lands for the mere cost of the transportation of the material from the slip to the places where needed.

This material will reclaim a large area of the low lands, and will fit nicely into the scheme for raising the health standard of that section of the city, judged to be the most insanitary of all districts along the low lands where the tide water rises and falls.

Roughly speaking, five thousand yards will cover an acre of land about three feet deep. That being the basis of computation, the whole hundred thousand yards would fill an area of twenty acres to a depth of three feet.

FINAL PEACE IS NEARER FOR MEXICO

Commission Meets and Signs Preliminaries at El Paso.

DE LA BARRA NAMED

Peace Terms for South Agreed To—Predict Invasion.

EL PASO, May 5.—The peace commissioners, meeting here to arrange the terms upon which the rebels will lay down their arms and for the establishment of peace in Mexico, have signed the preliminaries. Judge Francisco Carrabal, for the government, and Gen. Francisco Madero, for the revolutionists, exchanged credentials and immediately got to work on the peace proposals.

General Madero issued a statement yesterday, in which he appeals to President Diaz to make public his assurance that he intends to resign as soon as peace is established. Madero offers to resign as provisional president, and suggests that when President Diaz and Vice-President Corral resign, that Secretary of State Francisco Leon De La Barra become president until a general election can be held.

Peace for the South.

MEXICO CITY, May 5.—It is announced that the government and General Figueroa, representing the revolutionists in the south, have agreed upon the peace terms for the southern parts of the republic.

There is no telegraphic communication with the States of Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Sonora, Durango and Morelos, the lines having been cut or operating stopped by government order.

Startling Prediction.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Representative Foelt of Pennsylvania made the startling prediction here yesterday that there would be an early invasion of Mexico.

Blow Up Bridge.

DOUGLAS, May 4.—The steel bridge of the Southern Pacific into Mexico has been dynamited by the rebel troops.

STEEL TRUST GETS GREAT COAST PLANT

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—It was announced here yesterday that the Risdon Iron Works has sold its great plant here to the United States Steel Corporation, better known as the steel trust. The news has caused something of a sensation among the iron manufacturers of the State as this is the first time the steel trust has invaded this end of the country.

It is asserted that the price paid the Risdon people approximates two million dollars. It is also asserted that the trust proposes to build plants and to erect warehouses in Portland, Tacoma and Seattle as well as extending the plant here.

NEW INDICTMENTS.

LOS ANGELES, May 4.—The grand jury convened today to return new indictments upon which the three men arrested by W. J. Burns will be tried for the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times last October. The men—John J. McNamara, James McNamara and O. E. McNamara—are in close confinement here.

CHINESE VOLUNTEERS.

AMOY, May 4.—Steps are being taken here to enroll a volunteer army to defend the country from the threatened attack of the anti-Manchu agitators. The province is in a much unsettled condition.

OFF FOR THE SOUTH POLE.

HAMBURG, May 4.—The Deutsch-land-German Antarctic expedition sailed from this port today for Buenos Ayres on the first lap of its journey.

WILL DISCUSS PEACE.

ROME, May 4.—The international peace conference opened here today, with delegates from all over the world.

NEITHER BISHOP HARRIS NOR DR. WADMAN USED EXPRESSIONS QUOTED IN KOREAN ATTACK

Editor Advertiser:—I can not permit the statement in The Advertiser of the fourth instant to pass without entering a strong protest. First of all, I declare most emphatically that the general situation as quoted from the United Korean News is utterly false and has no foundation in fact. I will take the statements in the order in which they occur in said article.

Note the following: "Bishop Harris said that it was the will of God that Korea was annexed by Japan." Bishop Harris did not utter these words nor did he convey in any way the idea expressed by these words. What Bishop Harris did say was that God's hand was surely in the great missionary movement now in progress in Korea and that God's blessing was resting upon it in a most marvellous manner. He made no reference whatever in his address to the annexation of Korea by Japan.

Again, reference was made to my having spoken at this same meeting. I made no address at this meeting, but simply spoke a few words in introducing the bishop and at the close of the bishop's address I suggested an offering for our mission among the Koreans in Korea. It is also said I interrupted Bishop Harris from the audience with the expression, "They are Japanese now." I was not seated in the audience at any time but upon the platform. Besides, I did not utter a single word during the bishop's address. Again, I never at any time used the words attributed to me by the editor of the United Korean News.

In fact, I furnished him not long after the visit of Bishop Harris with a written denial of the statement attributed to me and requested him to publish it in The News. He declined to do so. Then, a week later, I offered to pay him for the space used in his paper to

contradict this false report but again he declined to insert it. Surely any fairminded person will clearly see that I did my full duty in endeavoring to deny this false, misleading and discreditable report concerning myself and Bishop Harris.

The statement follows that I called the former editor, "A fool." This is another absolute falsehood manufactured out of whole cloth and I challenge anyone to prove it. Even if I thought such a thing were true I am certainly too much of a gentleman to employ such phraseology.

The morning after the bishop's address a committee representing the United Korean News called on him at his hotel. The bishop, in reply to their questions, made a full and frank statement, and wrote a written denial of the charges made against him, requesting the same to be published in The News. The committee, however, did not publish the statement of the bishop. The whole attitude of The News has been unfair and unkind. I yield to no man in my love for and sincere interest in the Koreans. I believe I may humbly say that I have fully proved this by my continued efforts on their behalf during the past seven years. The great church which I have the honor to represent has done and is still doing much for the Korean people. We are profoundly interested in the intellectual, social, ethical and spiritual development of this wonderful race. Personally it has been a great joy for me to do all in my power to serve the Korean people in these Islands. I have always had the kindest of feelings for them and a heartfelt desire to be of real service to them. In this whole matter I simply ask for justice. Being unable to secure it through the United Korean News I make this statement in order that all fairminded Koreans and all others interested might know the real situation. Yours very sincerely, JOHN W. WADMAN.

UNDERWOOD ON THE SUGAR TARIFF

Tells Congress That the \$60,000,000 Revenue Looms Large.

NO SUBSTITUTE SEEN

Free Sugar Advocates Point Out Trust Records.

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The matter of revising or reducing the duties on sugar came up in the house of representatives today. An inquiry from the Republican side of the house was put squarely to Representative Underwood, chairman of the ways and means committee, as to why the Democrats did not put sugar on the free list.

"That is a legislative matter we will meet later when we come to it," replied Mr. Underwood. "The revenue from sugar amounts to about \$60,000,000 and we can not abandon \$60,000,000 of revenue till we see something to take its place."

This and other authoritative information warrants the statement that there is no prospect of a removal of the duties on sugar, raw or refined. Perhaps the Democratic house will reduce these duties, although that is not certain yet, but it is quite certain that the senate will not concur or the President approve.

Reciprocity Will Be All

As a matter of fact the most authoritative talk at the senate these days is that little tariff legislation, outside of the Canadian reciprocity bill, will be enacted into law. Senator W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, who is a good judge of senate conditions, predicts that the outlook is for the defeat or deferment of the other tariff bills the house intends sending over.

However, the agitation for a reduction in the sugar duties is now under way and presumably it will be kept up. The following article from the Washington Times of today is a sample of what is going the rounds of the press:

After the Trust.

"Charging that immediate revision of the sugar schedule is absolutely necessary to prevent the sugar trust fixing its grip on a complete monopoly of the sugar business of the country, independent refiners are opening a determined campaign to convince the ways and means committee that it ought to place sugar on the free list. The trust, it is alleged, has got practically complete control of all the sources from which cheap sugar may be brought in. It controls the beet sugar and the Louisiana cane of this country. It gets practically all sugar which is brought in at duties of less than \$1.685 per 100 pounds. Its competitors must pay the full duty prescribed by the tariff, and doing this they cannot possibly compete with the trust.

"The trust has turned a sharp trick on its competitors. The Arbuckle Bros., of Brooklyn, and the Federal Sugar Refining Company, of Yonkers, are its most important competitors. For years the trust has been working quietly, but effectively, to get control of all supplies of sugar which come into American ports at less than the full tariff rates. It has now secured this control, and is able to bring in its sugar at duties very much lower than must be paid by competitors. The result is that it is in position to put its refined product on the market at prices so much lower than competitors can possibly reach that rival concerns are in imminent danger of being driven out of business.

This Country's Consumption.

"The sugar situation is the most complex that revolves about any single schedule of the tariff. This country uses about 3,500,000 tons of sugar annually. Nearly 25 per cent of this is produced by the Louisiana cane growers and the beet sugar factories scattered throughout the West. This leaves about 2,700,000 tons to be imported, either from foreign countries or from our tropical colonies. Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands send each about 350,000 tons per annum. These islands, being integral parts of the United States, their sugar comes in without paying any duty whatever. Cuban sugar comes in under the Cuban reciprocity agreement, at 80 per cent of full tariff rates, that is, sugar of 99 per cent purity must pay \$1.324 per hundred pounds.

"But the total of the duty free sugar from Porto Rico and Hawaii and the 80 per cent sugar from Cuba is still insufficient to supply the tremendous demand of the country. It is still necessary to import a considerable amount from countries which must pay the full tariff rate, or \$1.625 per hundred pounds. In 1910, for example, there was imported from Santo Domingo, the Danish West Indies, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Brazil, Guiana, Peru and the Dutch East Indies, just about 260,000 tons of sugar, all of which had to pay full tariff rates.

Competitors Pay Full Duty.

"As has been said, the Sugar Trust gets nearly all the raw sugar which comes in either free or at the reduced rates fixed by the Cuban reciprocity arrangement. The competitors of the trust, deprived of any important participation in these supplies, are compelled to get most of their sugar from the countries that pay full duty. It requires little effort of the imagi-

nation to appreciate the disadvantages suffered by competitors by the Arbuckle trust under these circumstances. Suppose on the same day two cargoes of sugar arrive in New York. Each contains 2000 tons; one is from Porto Rico, and is consigned to the American Sugar Refining Company (the trust), the other is from Java, and is consigned to Arbuckle Brothers. On the 2000 tons from Porto Rico there is no duty to be paid. On the 2000 tons from Java, the Arbuckle concern must pay \$1.625 per 100 pounds, or a total of \$162,500. This figure represents the tremendous handicap which is imposed upon an independent refiner who, paying the full duty, attempts to compete with the trust, that controls nearly all the sugar that gets in free.

"To take the case of Cuban sugar, assuming that the sugar trust gets its cargo of 5000 tons from Cuba, while the Arbuckle cargo comes from Java, then while the Arbuckle pay \$162,500 in duty, the trust pays only 80 per cent of this or \$130,000. Even in this case, the advantage in favor of the trust is so great as to make anything like fair competition utterly impossible.

"This situation has been getting more and more serious year after year for the competitors of the trust. Before the Spanish war, the only free sugar came from the Hawaiian Islands, and its volume was so small as to be comparatively unimportant. "When Porto Rico became part of the United States, entitled to free admittance of its sugar, its annual production was very small, and it likewise did not constitute an important factor. Moreover, at that time Porto Rico was still an open market, and the independents had as good a chance to buy from it as the trust enjoyed.

"Much the same was true of Cuba. At that time we bought nearly as much sugar per annum from Java as from Cuba. Cuba was an open market, and the trust and the independents competed for all they could get of its sugar at the reduced rates.

"But in recent years the situation has completely changed. The Sugar Trust interests have pretty effectively eliminated everybody else out of Porto Rico, and most of the supply from there goes to the trust's big refinery. The Porto Rican product has increased at a marvelous rate, because the removal of the duty made the business peculiarly profitable.

"The same is true of Cuba. Scores of huge corporations have gone into Cuba and either bought or developed immense sugar estates. These corporations are for the most part affiliated with the trust or controlled by people in this country who are stockholders in the trust; consequently year by year the trust has approximated closer and closer to a complete control of the sources from which its supplies of raw sugar are drawn. The independents have been crowded away from the supplies of cheap sugar, and have been compelled to take that on which the full duty must be paid, and with this to compete with the cheaper sugar of the trust.

"The truth is that this situation has now developed to a point from which no eye of prophecy is required to deprecate that in the near future the trust will have all competitors crowded to the wall and will enjoy an absolute monopoly of the country's sugar supply.

"This situation is restricted the more acute because in the last fifteen years the trust has carried on a systematic campaign with the purpose of securing control of the beet sugar industry of the country. "For many years after this campaign had attained approximate success, the trust and the beet sugar companies persistently denied any affiliation. The confession, however, was finally forced from the trust that it was a very heavy stockholder in most of the beet sugar corporations.

"In its annual report issued in January, 1910, the trust finally made a complete confession to the public. It showed that it was a stockholder in nearly ninety per cent of the beet sugar concerns. Its investments in these aggregated \$26,000,000. When the trust's books were brought into court by the department of justice, in connection with litigation in the last year, the exact distribution of these holdings was made known to the government. It then became plain that the trust was actually the dominating partner in most of the beet sugar companies. The department of justice has since been at work in the preparation of a case which is expected to be filed some time this year, to compel the sugar trust to relinquish its hold on the beet sugar concerns, under the anti-trust law.

Wants Sugar on Free List.

"In the interest of the consumers and of maintaining any competition whatever, he demands that sugar be placed on the free list. He tells them that sugar is being made to cost the American people \$150,000,000 a year more than it ought, in order that about \$30,000,000 a year revenue be raised from it; that the beet sugar concerns are making immense profits because of the big protection they enjoy; and that if the trust is permitted to go on a few more years surrounding the sugar supplies, it will be so entrenched that it will be too late to do anything for the people through a revision.

"The ways and means committee is expected to formulate a new sugar schedule during the present session. Free sugar is regarded as impossible, though there is a growing demand for it. If it were not for the political influence back of the beet sugar concerns—controlled by the trust—free sugar might be secured at this time."

TRY IT ONCE.

Now is the time to get rid of your rheumatism. You will find Chamberlain's Pain Balm wonderfully effective. It is also an excellent liniment for lame back, stiffness and soreness of the muscles; sprains and bruises. One application will convince you of its merits. Try it. For sale by Beason, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is planning to lay two additional tracks across New Jersey and have a six-track system from New York to Philadelphia.

CHINESE FOR HAWAII? NOT A GOOD IDEA, SAYS IMMIGRATION COMMISSIONER KEEFE

Dan J. Keefe, commissioner general of immigration at Washington, who visited Honolulu last year when Russian immigration was in the experimental stages and who since his return to the mainland has used the usual union labor arguments that Hawaii's plantation interests pay slave wages to the white immigrant laborers on the sugar estates, has written to local officials both federal and territorial deprecating that he favors in any sense or degree, the importation of Chinese into Hawaii to work upon the sugar plantations. Furthermore, he states positively that he would certainly not favor throwing down the bars to Chinese to enter Hawaii, or other parts of the United States, claiming that Hawaii should be treated only as is every other part of the Union. He writes: "The temerity of whoever is responsible for circulating the report that I

favor partially abrogating the Chinese exclusion laws insofar as the Territory of Hawaii is concerned, must be extremely amusing to those who know my views.

"My position with respect to the importance of Americanizing the Islands and bringing the standard of wages more nearly into agreement with those existing on the mainland, I think, has been well defined, and is of too positive a character to permit of the circulation of a report of the nature you describe, otherwise than as a deliberate misrepresentation.

"It seems to me that it would be utterly impracticable, even if legal, to hold the Asiatics on the plantations, once they were admitted. "It is true that I have advocated certain changes in the Chinese Exclusion laws, but I have never entertained or expressed the view that the laws should be determined or enforced differently in Hawaii from what they are on the mainland."

SANITATION EXPERTS COMING IN AUTO FROM NEW YORK TO TEACH US IN HONOLULU

NEW YORK, April 15.—Twice across the American continent by automobile, with five side trips from each of forty cities, totaling a mileage greater than the circumference of the earth, is a tour that will be made by B. O. Tilden, president of the American Sanitary Works, starting next Wednesday from Fifty-seventh street, near Broadway, New York. Tilden, with several associates, will conduct a national educational campaign in the interest of sanitation. He has purchased a fifty-horsepower Stoddard-Dayton automobile with special equipment and will be on the road continuously for eight months, traveling more than 25,000 miles. The trip will not only cover the

United States, but will include the Hawaiian Islands, British Columbia and a large part of eastern Canada. In addition, the coasts of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans will be skirted for a considerable distance to take in the larger seaports.

On each trip across the continent new routes will be mapped out. The outgoing trip will take a central course, while the return, via Vancouver, will necessitate the laying of a new trail over the Cascade range, the Blue Mountains of Oregon, the Coeur d'Alene Mountains and the Rockies, into southern Montana. In this way the sanitation experts will render an invaluable service to the cause of good roads by gathering road information and path-finding. They will fly the pennant of the Automobile Club of America and make their data available to its touring bureau.

IMMIGRANT SHED FOR TERRITORY

BOARD BELIEVES ONE TO BE A STEP TOWARD THE PROPER ECONOMY.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) Plans for the establishment of a permanent receiving station for immigrants brought into the Islands from foreign countries under the auspices of the territorial department of immigration were submitted to the board at its organization meeting yesterday and were favorably commented upon. The plan is to establish such a station, where immigrants after being passed through the federal immigration station may be given shelter until they have received assignments through the department of immigration for work.

Dr. Victor Clark, who was yesterday created commissioner of immigration by the board, is quite favorable to this project, believing that in the long run it will prove a source of economy not only to the board but the Territory. Doctor Clark calls attention to the present system, where immigrants have to be sheltered in a ramshackle wharf, where there are the barest of necessary sanitary arrangements. Should the immigrants require quarantining the receiving station could be utilized for this purpose and another source of expense would be eliminated.

The board also authorized the commissioner to instruct A. J. Campbell, now in Europe, to investigate the opportunities for a steamship line from England to Vancouver, via Magellan and Honolulu, so that immigrants recruited in Europe could be brought here frequently and not necessarily in such large numbers as arrived on the Orterie.

It was reported to the board that the immigrants arriving on the Orterie promised to be the best agricultural laborers of any brought here in several years.

Doctor Clark was also instructed to formulate plans for a marketing department of the board, as well as plans for a regular system of statistical records. The marketing proposition loomed large in the discussion at the first board meeting, but the details were left to Doctor Clark to work out. The board after creating Doctor Clark as commissioner also appointed B. A. Kearns as secretary, the board fixing the salaries of the two officers, although there is no change in the salaries as now drawn. Richard Ivers was appointed president of the board. Those present at the meeting were President Ivers, Fred L. Waldron, John Carden and A. L. C. Atkinson.

BRINKERHOFF WILL FILED IN BOSTON

BOSTON, April 21.—The will of the late Dr. Walter Ramsey Brinkerhoff, a young Harvard professor, whose bride of a year died while he was studying leprosy in Hawaii, leaves his estate to his son, a minor. If the son does not survive, two-fifths of the property will go to Harvard to fund a memorial for the wife of the deceased, the income to be spent for scientific research upon communicable diseases. The value of the estate is said to be large.

MAKING OVER AN OLD LANDMARK

BID FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF THE OLD JUDICIARY BUILDING.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) Bids for the steel work in the reconstruction of the judiciary building as authorized by the legislature will probably be advertised for within the next ten days, Superintendent Campbell of the department of public works intending to leave on his vacation at the end of that time.

The contract for steel work will be let first to enable these manufacturers to lead the work and when the material arrives on the ground the contract for the marble and concrete work will be let at once. The walls have been examined by the superintendent and by Architect Ripley of Ripley & Reynolds, who is associated with him in the work, and have been declared to be in splendid condition. The superintendent stated yesterday that he believes the construction of these walls of concrete blocks forty years ago, a time when this idea in architectural work was a new-fangled one, is one of the best examples of the work of this kind that he has ever seen or of which he knows.

The reconstruction will therefore be confined to the interior and will be done gradually. The supreme court will move to the throne room of the capital while this work is in progress, afterward to share the practically new building with the three circuit courts, the juvenile court and the clerk's office.

The federal offices will move and the bureau of conveyances and the tax office will be accommodated in a separate building in the rear to be of two stories and connected with the main building by a colonnade. The repairs on the ospital for which money is also available will not be commenced so soon. This work will be more in the nature of a renovation and some attempts will be made to save the splendid koa wood doors and other artistic and valuable features to the structure, generally overlooked. The doors, in particular, are being attacked and almost ruined by the borers and worms. As far as the building itself goes, it is now in as perfect order as it was when built and is pronounced to be a fine example of constructive workmanship. The roof is sadly in need of repair, the slates falling off and other defects of age are visible in similar and less substantial portions of the building.

The attention of the department, however, will be centered mainly on the judiciary building as the most needful of attention. The general plans, or the floor plans at least, have been approved by the legislature but the great quantity of detail work remains to be done, this being so great a labor that the department did not feel justified in attempting it until it was assured that the money was available.

One of the features of the reconstructed building will be a rotunda two stories in height into which the entrances will lead and the stairways will be arranged to harmonize with this construction. The tower and the exterior in general will not be touched.

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

FIRST CASE WAS NO DISCOVERED

CHOLERA PROBABLY FIRST ORIGINATED IN THE GOLD MINE.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) The existence of cholera in Honolulu for some time previous to its discovery in the case at Huiatase lane is pointed out in the report of Dr. Donald H. Currie to the board of health, not as yet published, and probably about four cases are shown to have occurred before the supposed commencement of the short-lived epidemic.

According to present theories it is extremely probable that the gold mine which is now slated for absolute destruction since the known case broke out there, was the center from which this infection originated. The first death supposed to have been caused by cholera was that of a Hawaiian living in one of the tumbledown shanties a little to the right of the main settlement at this place. The man was a watchman at a Japanese fishing camp and was living with his wife only.

He was found dead by the police in his house, an autopsy being held by Doctor Emerson. Doctors Currie and Sinclair both viewed the body and casually remarked that it looked something like cholera and that if cholera were here the case might be put down to it. The matter was in the hands of Doctors Mackall and Emerson, however, and the federal official simply dropped in on a plague hunt. After the presence of cholera was confirmed the two met and exclaimed simultaneously that this must have been a cholera case that they had casually examined.

A search of the mortality records afterwards resulted in the discovery that the wife of this man had died in the hospital, the death certificate describing her symptoms. Doctor Currie states that the attending physician could not have described the clinical symptoms of cholera better than he had done here, but also calls attention to the fact that when the presence of a disease in a city is not known it is very seldom that the thought of it occurs during attendance on the patient.

Doctor Li, who reported the first known cholera cases, and who from his wide experience in China, is well to know the clinical symptoms of cholera better than any other physician in the city, also believes that these early gold mine cases were cholera. In another part of his report, Doctor Currie says:

"First—That it is impossible to state just when cholera was introduced here, but the mortality statistics indicate that few, if any, cases occurred prior to February 24.

"Second—That it is equally impossible to determine in what way cholera was introduced here. The probabilities are that it came from a 'cholera carrier' to this port either from Japan, China or the Philippines Islands, all of which countries have or have had cholera recently. From experiments conducted by me something over two years ago, it is, in my opinion, improbable that cholera was introduced here through the medium of oriental food-stuffs from China or Japan.

"Third—All the evidence we have secured tends to indicate that most of the cases of cholera here were infected through the medium of poi, prepared in certain poi shops in this city. All of our evidence, however, that bears on this subject, is, as before mentioned, circumstantial. Nevertheless, it appears to me to be quite strong, and I personally believe that it would be most unwise for your board to await positive evidence (which will probably never be secured) before continuing active measures in this matter.

The Infected Ponds.

"Fourth—As stated in 'III', the evidence we have secured pointed to infected poi being the cause of the cholera cases; the poi shops suspected of selling this supposedly infected material had, as far as we could determine, no connection with one another, except that they all secured their taro from a common source, namely, the Manoa taro ponds. We therefore suspect those ponds as being the source of the infection of most of these cases, and in forming this opinion as to the possibilities of infection coming from these Manoa ponds, we have considered the fact that about one-half of the taro supply of this city comes from that district. But even that, plus the element of coincidence, hardly explains the data we have secured.

"The taro is carried from these ponds to a number of poi shops; in these poi shops the uncooked material is handled by the Chinese workmen employed there. These workmen then handle the cooked material, after it has cooled. It is easy to see how from time to time the infection may thus be carried, by means of the workmen's hands, from the uncooked to the cooked material. This indirect method of infection may also account for the relatively small number of cases that have occurred here.

The Beginning.

"Fifth—Aside from the circumstantial evidence, leading from cholera case to poi shop and from poi shop to Manoa, there is the positive evidence of witnesses that Manana's clothes were washed in an irrigation ditch of the Manoa stream, and that Manana used, up to a few minutes before his death, the privy situated on the bank of the same irrigation stream. There is no question that this event must have infected these waters at that time (whether they had been infected before or not), and this irrigation ditch supplied water to the taro fields below Manana's house and supplied drinking water to the Perry family and other nearby cases."

THIS WOULD SETTLE US.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—A bill was introduced in the senate today by Senator Gore of Oklahoma requiring alien immigrants to come to the United States in vessels of American registry.

TALK PEACE BUT CONTINUE TO FIGHT

Washington Perturbed Over Situation Once More.

AMERICANS KILLED

Formal Peace Plans to Be Considered Today.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Conflicting reports from Mexico yesterday have alarmed official circles here and it is considered that the situation has assumed a roused gravity.

At a meeting of the cabinet yesterday the consideration of the several tentative drafts of the proposed British-American arbitration treaty was postponed to allow a protracted discussion of the Mexican situation.

American Killed by Outlaw.

NOGALES, Sonora, Mexico, May 3.—The situation throughout this section of western Mexico is grave. Two Americans, noncombatants, are reported to have been killed yesterday by outlaws, pillaging under the revolutionary flag.

Yesterday the revolutionists won a series of small successes, wiping out a federal detachment near Magdalena, Sonora, and cutting the railroad line south of here in several places, burning bridges and tearing out the track in Durango.

Arms have been seized in a raid at San Pedro and with these are being armed the reinforcements that are flocking in to join the rebel armies.

Lerdo, in important town near Torreon, in Durango, was occupied yesterday by revolutionists.

Encouraged by recent successes, it is now reported that the rebels contemplate concerted attack upon a number of border cities, including this place, Agua Prieta and Juarez, unless the peace negotiations go satisfactorily to them.

Definite Peace Plans Afoot.

EL PASO, Texas, May 3.—Judge Carbajal, commissioned by the Mexican government to enter into peace negotiations with General Madero, arrived here yesterday from the City of Mexico and has presented his credentials to General Madero and the representatives of the revolutionists. The formal negotiations for peace will be commenced this morning.

Armistice Extended.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 3.—The government has agreed to extend the armistice with General Madero for another five days.

Reyes Has Sailed.

HAVRE, France, May 3.—General Reyes, former minister of war for Mexico, sailed for America yesterday in answer to a summons from President Diaz. He goes direct to Mexico.

Moody Wounded.

TECATE, Mexico, May 2.—Colonel Moody, the American leader of the Lower California rebels, has been seriously wounded in a skirmish near here. His accident is a serious blow to his men, some of whom have scattered.

LOS ANGELES CITY COUNCIL VOTES TEN THOUSAND FOR CASE

LOS ANGELES, May 3.—The city board of supervisors last night appropriated ten thousand dollars to assist the prosecution in carrying on its case against the McMamara brothers and McManigal, the three under arrest charged with being accessories in the Los Angeles Times outrage.

More Strikers.

Yesterday two hundred additional carpenters walked out in strike with the rest of the carpenters' union.

REAR ADMIRAL MURDOCK ON HIS WAY TO ORIENT

Among the passengers of the Nippon Maru, in port yesterday, was Rear Admiral Joseph E. Murdock, who is en route to Manila to assume command of the Asiatic squadron. He is accompanied by his aids, Lieutenants D. W. Bagley and S. Gannon, the latter being accompanied by his wife and baby. Admiral Murdock was recently relieved of the command of the Third Squadron of the Atlantic fleet and will relieve Rear Admiral John Hubbard, who goes on the retired list of May 19.

EMPTYING GREAT DESCRIPTION OF DRYDOCK AT HARBOR SUSPECTED-TRIO

MEN CHARGED WITH THE LOS ANGELES TIMES OUTRAGE WAIT EVENTS.

LOS ANGELES, April 26.—Lodged in separate cells in the Los Angeles county jail, John J. McNamara, international secretary-treasurer of the iron workers' association; his brother, James B. McNamara, alias J. B. Bryce, and Orrie E. McManigal, all members of the iron workers' union, await the first legal steps on the part of their counsel to free them from the charge of dynamiting the Los Angeles Times building, the Llewellyn iron works and conspiring to blow up with dynamite many other structures.

With their arrival ends the first step in what all officials declare will develop into one of the greatest legal battles ever waged in any court, completely eclipsing, in point of seriousness, interest and dramatic intensity, the famous Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone trial. Facing the results of indictments returned charging them with the sacrifice of scores of lives, numerous dynamite outrages and a property loss aggregating millions of dollars, the trio of suspects present a complex study of human nature about which is arrayed a mass of conflicting statements, admissions and denials.

One, clear eyed, intelligent and apparently refined, is accused of having financed the alleged operations of the "wrecking crew." He makes direct denial of the charge, asserts the whole affair, so far as he is concerned, is a "frame up"—and his words ring with a sincerity of tone that almost compels belief.

This is John J. McNamara. Another, of medium height, dark complexioned, square shouldered, quick, alert and genial, but with snappy, brown eyes that make one appraise the man a second time, and a mouth that denotes intensity of purpose and quick decision, might easily be mistaken for a middle aged business man did not his face lack expression of high intelligence and his apparent nervous energy give one the impression that he is "shifty."

Such is Orrie E. McManigal, alleged informer of the supposed dynamite plot and author of a ninety-page confession. In short, snappy and slangy words he makes pointblank denial of ever having confessed; but his denial, somehow, does not carry that conviction of truth telling with it which John J. McNamara's does.

The last of the three is the enigma of the trio. Tall, lanky, with a head broadening at the top; lean face, narrowing at the chin; eyes deep set and staring and of a blue green tinge; prominent nose with a decided "hump" at the bridge; seemingly weak lips, hidden by a straggling sandy mustache; morose and surly at times—here one expects to find the informer of the trio if one there be, and instead finds one who belies his appearance, who in his own terms, "stands pat," and who refuses from periods of silent contemplation to joke and laugh and make light of his predicament.

Also, he says less but perhaps thinks more than either of his companions. This is James B. McNamara, alleged to be the man who "touched off" the infernal machine that wrecked the Los Angeles Times plant.

FIRST AID.

During the warm weather, attacks of diarrhoea are very frequent and often are so swift in their results that life is in danger before a physician can be summoned. Every man who has the interests of his family at heart should keep a reliable remedy in his home for immediate use in cases of this kind. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is, without doubt, the best remedy prepared for diarrhoea. It should be given, if possible, at the first unusual looseness of the bowels. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

More than 200,000 barrels of cement are to be used on the job. The mixed material is dropped into great cars which are run out over the false crib work on rails. Two enormous cranes on movable tracks, which will run the entire length of the section, will handle the concrete containers.

The work of placing the concrete is done by gangs under foreman, and fit up to the foreman to keep things moved up. This generally creates rivalry and as a result the contractor may be all smiles.

FOR FAST WORK.

As soon as the concreting is under way in the first section the pile driver will be put to work fixing piles for the second section. The timbers for the false crib work have been sawed, numbered and holes prepared for the bolts, and can be placed rapidly, so that by the time the first section is partially completed work may also be started on the second section.

In order to provide the electric pumps with a constant source of power the contractor has installed in his powerhouse a duplicate set of boilers and duplicate sets of dynamos. When it is necessary to clean one boiler another will be ready to work, and the same will be true in the electric powerhouse.

EVERYTHING IN SIGHT.

The amount of machinery which has been installed ashore would be the basis of a good-sized manufacturing establishment. There are railroad tracks everywhere; steam engines, scores of small cars; great and small cranes; tool houses, carpenter shops, planing mills, lumber piles and laborers by hundreds. Every man is busy all the time.

Few Leaks Develop When Water Is Lowered in Section.

PUMPS ON ELEVATOR Concrete Work to Begin This Week—Sheet Piling Holds.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.) Millions of gallons of water were pumped out of the first caisson section of two hundred feet of the Pearl Harbor drydock yesterday and by nightfall the contractors were enabled to appreciate that the sheet piling which surrounds the section has been well placed, for very little water penetrated from the harbor.

They were anxious hours for the contractors, for this is the very crux of the entire work of building the drydock. But there is no failure in the work attempted by Contractor Smith, who has completed many government jobs in the past twenty years. By tonight the entire section will be pumped out and then there will be exposed a hole sixty feet deep in which will be revealed the framework of what appears to be a five-story building. With the water entirely pumped out the work of filling in the bottom with concrete will be started and the hole depth will be reduced to thirty-five feet.

The drydock base is to be over 800 feet long. The work of concreting it will be carried on in two-hundred-foot long sections. Each section is fitted with false crib work, in stories, making five for the whole excavation, and each section is then enclosed in tongue-and-groove sheet piling.

A Mighty Work. This alone has been a mighty work. Great sticks of lumber have been put end to end to form a pile sixty feet long. The bottom end is shod with iron. Each piece is fitted on one side with a groove and the other side has a tongue. In this way the pieces are fitted to the ones already driven down by the pile driver, forming a tight wooden wall around the section. But even then the contractor knew small leaks would develop. The diver has been sent down to inspect every crack.

A few days ago the pumps were set to work to try out the sheet piling. After working for some time it was found that there were leaks. The contractor collected all the seawater which has accumulated about the yards and while the pumps were going the seawater was thrown into the water surrounding the outside of the walls. The suction of the pumps caused the seawater to be drawn into the cracks and this has served as a caulking material. The diver has also used sailcloth against cracks.

Yesterday morning at nine o'clock the two electric pumps erected on the outer end of the cribbing were set at work in earnest. The water was pumped out at the rate of about half a million gallons per hour. Two feet of water was pumped out every hour and in the afternoon the entire upper story of the false crib work was exposed. Only one pump was kept going last night, as one had to be lowered down closer to the surface of the remaining water.

Ingenuous Methods.

In the arrangement of the pumps the contractor has shown the same ingenuous methods as in other parts of his work. The two pumps are placed on platforms which are really elevators. The whole structure, pumps, pipes, dynamos and all, can be lowered or raised as required. Both pumps will be going in full blast today so that by this evening the excavation may be empty of water, save perhaps what may develop from springs.

When working on the Mars Island drydock the contractor found that when all the water was pumped out that the false crib work had a duty to perform. The immense pressure of water from the outside strained at the sheet piling walls until the heads of timbers were crushed and broken. In the bottom of the excavation the straining of timbers resembled the shooting of revolvers. That is the reason why so much labor, material, energy, engineering skill and anxiety is centered on the inner construction. The false crib work holds the walls firmly against encroachments of water from the outside.

All by Machinery.

The contractor has prepared for the moment when the excavation is dry. On the land end of the dock great bigs have been built for the reception of the two or three classes of rock which are being quarried in the canyon leading to Wahiawa. One thousand tons of rock per day is to be delivered into the bins. The Onu Railroad company has the contract for supplying the rock from the new quarry and the company is using new steel dump cars for the purpose. The cars are run up an inclined railroad over the bins into which the rock is dumped.

From this bin section a railway, under the first one, runs out to a big shed in which is located the mixing hopper. This is a gigantic machine in which the broken and crushed stones is mixed with

JUDGE LYMER FILES RESIGNATION TO TAKE EFFECT MONDAY--SUCCESSOR NOT CHOSEN

Judge W. B. Lymer, police magistrate for the district of Honolulu, yesterday filed his resignation with Chief Justice Robertson, to take effect next Monday, when he will enter the law offices of Thompson and Wilder.

Judge Lymer's decision to retire from the bench came as a surprise to the legal fraternity, and much regret was expressed that so able a magistrate was to retire to the ranks and again be a pleader before the bar.

"I am taking this step mainly because of the opportunity which has reached me to enter the law offices of Thompson and Wilder," said Judge Lymer yesterday. "I have had a conference with the chief justice and he has permitted the resignation to go into effect on Monday. I am sorry to leave the bench. I have been there since last November and had hoped to stick out a year, but I really can not

afford to overlook the prospect offered me. I haven't the slightest idea who my successor will be."

Judge Lymer said he wished to thank The Advertiser and, in fact, the entire press, for the square deal which all had given him since he went upon the bench. It was a gratification to him that he was able to fill out his six months with so little criticism. He also wished to express his appreciation of the staff of clerks which has been under his direction since he assumed office.

Chief Justice Robertson stated last evening that so far as a successor to Judge Lymer was concerned things were "all up in the air." The chief justice, who has the appointment of Judge Lymer's successor on the bench, has made no decision in regard to who will preside in the local district magistrate's court when Judge Lymer steps out.

GAMBLERS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RECENT REBELLIOUS OUTBREAK IN AND ABOUT CANTON

Gamblers, forced into an idleness by an imperial edict forbidding the running of public gambling in Canton, were at the bottom of the recent Canton revolution, during which a thousand lives were lost and much property destroyed.

Such is the information received in Honolulu by cable by Dr. Li, the well-known Chinese newspaper proprietor and physician. His paper, the Sun Chung Kwoek Bo, the Hawaiian organ of the Chinese revolutionary party, has trusted correspondents in Hongkong, who have kept the editor in close touch with the Cantonese trouble. Dr. Li states that the insurrection has no part in the "uplift" movement in China and was not planned nor carried out by any members of the active revolutionary party.

The trouble now is practically at an end, according to the latest cables. The main party of rebels assembled at Fatchan, after the street fighting in

Canton itself and the burning of the vicerey's palace. Here the loyal soldiers fought a battle, defeating the rebels with great slaughter and driving the remnants of their army into the mountains.

Canton is now strongly patrolled by royal soldiery, with all its gates closed to prevent the escape of rebel suspects, whom the authorities are hunting down mercilessly and putting to death.

The gamblers, whose riots started the trouble, are being especially sought after. It will be some time before fan-tan and pai-kan are popular businesses in the Chinese city again.

Effect of Sun's Speech.

PEKING, April 17.—A secret edict orders the immediate decapitation of the assassin who killed a Tartar general at Canton. The assassin has confessed, explaining that he was impressed by a speech of Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen while in America. He visited Doctor Sun in Singapore and went to Canton with the determination to kill some official, believing them all corrupt.

KOREANS ATTACK MR. WADMAN IN COLUMNS OF PAPER FOR INJUDICIOUS STATEMENTS

Taking offense at certain remarks which it claims the Rev. John Wadman is responsible for, the Korean Daily, known as the United Korean News, is attacking the head of the Korean and other missionary work in the city. The remarks which have caused all the trouble were innocently spoken in a desire to create amicable relations between the Koreans and Japanese, but were not well weighed and have greatly roused the Korean community.

"Bishop Harris said that it was the will of God that Korea was annexed by Japan," said Editor B. H. Nhee, yesterday, referring to the occasion when the bishop and Wadman both spoke before a gathering in the Japanese church. "We, in our paper, declared that it was not so, and we think we are right."

"The United Korean News has stated in articles that it does not advise anyone to attack Mr. Wadman. 'Our brethren believe in Christ,' says one

article, 'but they do not put their faith in the human Wadman.'"

Whatever the paper has advocated regarding an attack on Mr. Wadman, it seems, from other reports of the articles appearing, that they have been very bitter against him, and differ in virulent terms with Bishop Harris, expressing the conviction that it was His Satanic Majesty, and not God, that brought the annexation about.

When Bishop Harris passed through Honolulu, some time ago, continued Editor Nhee, who, educated on the mainland, is an excellent English scholar, "he preached at the Japanese church. When he stepped forward to open his address, or sermon, his first remark was, 'The Koreans—oh, no; I mean the Chosens.' Well, we Koreans do not like that expression 'Chosen,' and when Mr. Wadman, who was seated in the audience, said, 'They are Japanese now,' we, of course, resented the insinuation."

Editor Nhee also stated that Mr. Wadman had called the former editor of the paper, Mr. Ro, a fool, and the remark is still rankling.

DOCTOR LI BELIEVES FIRST CHOLERA GERMS WERE BROUGHT TO HONOLULU BY RUSSIANS

"I agree with practically everything that Doctor Currie has reported in connection with the recent cholera affair in this city, but in one of his conclusions I differ in a degree," said Doctor Li yesterday.

"I do not think that this cholera outbreak is to be traced to either the Japanese, Chinese or Filipinos. My theory is that the germs were brought here by the Russians. It has been fairly well established now that the disease first appeared at the 'gold mine,' the very place where the Russians flocked after being released from quarantine and the first place where they lived in the city where they were not obliged to conform to sanitary regulations. There was cholera in Manchuria at the time the Russians left Harbin. You will remember the panic there was when the disease came to St. Petersburg from the East. I think the Rus-

sians brought cholera germs to the gold mine, in which place the Hawaiian first began to fraternize with the newcomers and in which place the first deaths of Hawaiians from the disease occurred.

"I was called in for the first case, I believe, but by the time I had arrived the patient was dead. His appearance was identical with that of the later cholera victims I have seen, but, like every other physician in the city, I had no idea that there was cholera here and I did not examine for the presence of that disease. I simply reported the case to the police and the police doctor performed the autopsy."

The Chinese physician is afraid that the disease has not been heard of for the last time in Honolulu. "Unless people take the greatest precautions, we will have more cholera," he said. "Beyond a doubt the Manoa water is contaminated, and possibly the Palama stream. We will have to guard ourselves carefully."

WHERE EMPLOYEES DO NOT "EUM" AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Representative Murray of Massachusetts, a new member of the house, who is twenty-nine years of age and does not look it, has just resumed amicable relations with Representative William Sulzer of New York, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, who is something of a veteran. Mr. Murray was standing near the Speaker's desk two days ago when Mr. Sulzer with a frown creasing the brow that makes him resemble Henry Clay, stepped in.

"Young man," he said, "run out in the document room and get me House bill 5944. Be quick about it too. You floor employees seem to think you have nothing to do."

Mr. Murray did not know whether to be peevish or not. He left the presence, thought things over for a minute and returned.

"Call me Mr. Murray and be properly respectful."

Mr. Sulzer gasped for breath. "Who is this fresh young man?" he asked a house employee.

REARLY TAKES THE LEAD.

NEW ORLEANS, May 4.—Brazil is the first foreign country to officially announce its intention of participating in the Panama exposition to be held in San Francisco and San Diego in 1915.

BARRY GETS DECISION.

OAKLAND, May 4.—In a fight that went the limit here last night, Jim Barry won the decision over "Gunboat" Smith.

The Borsig Locomotive Works of Berlin completed for shipment to Japan twelve locomotives of largest size in the record-breaking time of sixty-six days.

ISLAND CRUISE RATE IS FIXED

THE INTER-ISLAND DECIDES TO INDUCE FOLKS TO TRAVEL.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Announcement will be made in the very near future of a cut in the passenger rates of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company to provide tourist all-islands-excursion tickets. The new rate is to allow the purchase of a twenty-five dollar ticket good for a trip to Kauai, Maui and Hawaii, with stop-over privileges.

The decision to make such a rate has just been reached by a special committee of directors, appointed some time ago to consider the matter of tourist rates and to pass upon data and arguments presented before the directors by Alexander Hume Ford, secretary of the territorial transportation committee, which committee had first requested the twenty-five dollar rate from the local steamship company.

The directors' committee consists of W. O. Smith, Cecil Brown and A. Lewis, Jr. Their decision in favor of establishing this favorable tourist rate has not yet been reported to the board of directors, but will be at the next meeting, and, as other directors and President Kennedy are reported to be in favor of the rate, its adoption is a certainty.

The purchasers of the twenty-five dollar tickets will travel first class, as with ordinary ticket holders, but will not have the first choice of staterooms. The tickets will allow of one stopover on the Garden Island, one on Maui and one on Hawaii, permitting disembarking at any one port and embarking at any other on any island.

Further Concessions Asked For.

The Inter-Island committee is now considering another proposal from the transportation committee, this being to establish a regular excursion rate between Honolulu and Hilo, on the basis of the rates charged and the system in force with the Yale-Harvard line, plying between Los Angeles and San Francisco. This line, running magnificent twenty-one knot boats, charges eight dollars for the eighteen-hour trip, with extra charges of fifty cents and up for berths and two dollars and up for staterooms.

Excursion Hotel Rates.

The territorial transportation committee, of which Governor Frear is chairman and R. H. Trent, J. P. Cooke, L. A. Thurston, E. A. Mott-Smith and A. H. Ford are members, has been pressing this "excursion rate" upon the Inter-Island company for four years, during Honolulu rate on the Canadian-Australia lines. As side lines, the committee issued, at the request of some of the transcontinental railroad lines, the first and only Honolulu boarding house booklet and launched the Pan-Pacific congress scheme.

Other work on hand by the committee and the organizations which have originated it—the Trail and Mountain Club, the 100,000 Club and the Hand-Around-the-Pacific Club—which are now supporting the new "Tourists' Information Bureau," has been the securing of hotel and land transportation rates to combine with the inter-island cruise rate for the encouragement of the Hawaiian traveler. George Lycurgos and W. W. Wright have promised Volcano House rates and transportation rates to and from Hilo to the volcano for ten dollars. Manager Field of the Maui Hotel has promised a fifteen-dollar rate, to include a day at the hotel and a trip to the top of Haleakala. This combination will allow of a trip to Kauai, a visit to Maui and Haleakala and a visit to Hilo and Kilauea for fifty dollars. The present which period it has also been active in other directions. Largely through its efforts the reduction in rates between San Francisco and Honolulu on some of the lines was announced, while it also secured a reduction in the Vancouver separate rates total eighty-seven dollars.

Ford Is Pleased.

Speaking of the "cruise rate" yesterday, Alexander Hume Ford said: "We have secured it by sticking at it. Today the Interisland company is more than willing to put its shoulder to the wheel and help. The plan has now no stronger boosters than President Kennedy of the Interisland and the committee appointed to perfect the details of the cruise rate."

"I consider it the greatest tourist attraction bit of work ever accomplished for Hawaii. Our organizations have already made arrangements, the moment the companies print the joint fifty-dollar cruise and volcano tickets, to place them on sale in connection with steamship and transcontinental railway tickets, in London, New York, San Francisco, Australia and around the Pacific. The Australian government tourist bureaus and the southern steamship companies promise to work with us on a further combination rate."

"With these tickets as the bait, Hawaii is to be boosted in Australia as ardently as in Ceylon as the place for a holiday, and special inclusive excursion rates will be made."

"We have practically five thousand dollars promised for the new information bureau, with W. A. Bryan at its head, to develop young men in Hawaii as home boosters. The money is to be spent Australian style, only on home promotion work that will benefit the man of Hawaii equally as much as it will the man who visits Hawaii."

"The Interisland Steamship Company holds the key to the tourist business of this Territory; now we will open up the Islands to the outside in a manner that will astonish our own people and develop every island in the group."

DOUGLAS MAY BE BACKSTOP OF BULLETS

Mexican Federals Build Fortifications Near American City.

WASHINGTON NOTIFIED

Secret Armistice Agreed to at Mexico for the South.

DOUGLAS, May 4.—Another attack by Mexican rebels on the town of Agua Prieta, just across the international boundary line from this city, is expected today about two o'clock. During the last attack a number of American citizens were wounded in this city and one killed by stray bullets.

The Mexican federal, who hold the town, have arranged their fortifications in such a fashion that in case of attack the rebels will be compelled to fire directly into Douglas.

Washington Notified.

Every precaution will be exercised by the authorities here, backed by the soldiers, to prevent casualties and keep the people out of the danger zone. Washington has been notified of the danger, in case of attack, to the lives of American citizens.

Because of the manner in which the federals have arranged their trenches, with Douglas as a background, it is believed here by many that intervention in this district by the United States would be welcomed.

Armistice Agreed To.

MEXICO, CITY, May 4.—General Figueroa, the rebel leader in the south, reached here yesterday, in company with a federal officer, to discuss terms for an armistice. He was in conference with Secretary of War Enrique C. Creel, and it is asserted that the terms have been agreed to.

Just what the basis of the agreement preliminary to a suspension of hostilities consists of is not made public, the war department refusing to make the terms public at this time.

GREAT SUM PAID TO SETTLE SUITS--SUGAR TRUST UP

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The government has accepted the proposed compromise in the suits against Duven Brothers, the well known New York art firm accused of customs frauds. The amount paid to settle the claims set forth by the government is \$1,800,000.

The suits were based on charges that Duven Brothers have for years been defrauding the customs out of duties on art goods imported from Europe.

It was announced by the navy department yesterday that Rear-Admiral Osterhaus had been detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard.

A resolution was introduced in the house of representatives yesterday calling for an investigation of the methods of the American Sugar Company in the control of allied corporations.

ACCUSE LEGISLATORS OF TAKING BRIBES

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 4.—A sensation has been caused throughout the State by the indictment of three State senators, two representatives and the sergeant-at-arms of the senate on charges of bribery.

The indictments are based on evidence that the lawmakers accepted certain sums to use their influence to force the passage of certain measures through the legislature.

HONOLULU MARINES OFF TO THE "WAR"

Among the marines who left the marine barracks a short time ago for Mare Island none was better known than George Nelson, who essayed to make fame in the squared circle at one time. He writes that the detachment of 200 marines had a hard trip on the Crook and nearly all were rolled out of their bunks, for the Crook has the name of being the worst roller in the government service. On April 15, he writes, ninety-five men of the Honolulu detachment were ordered to leave immediately for San Diego, and they left in charge of two former Honolulu officers, Captain Ramsey and Lieutenant Kilgore. Then about a score were ordered up to Bremerton. Nelson writes that he is a tankard at the prison at Mare Island and says it is a "model prison."

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TUESDAY MAY 3

DO IT FOR HONOLULU.

An afternoon paper states that there are two classes of Honoluluans who will sign the petitions to the treasury department asking for a change in the proposed federal building site, one class being those who have axes to grind, the other class being those who will sign anything.

The erection of a federal building, to cost, with the site, over a million dollars, is not a matter of a few months. The location of such a building should be decided in view of what the effect upon the future may be.

The question involved in the move under way to secure official sanction of the "civic center" plan is not one between those interested in particular sites, but one between securing an ideal location in which the building will form a part of a greater whole, or of locating the federal building where it cannot appear to the best advantage and where it will never form any part of the scheme for a city beautiful.

Naturally, to bring about any change at this date will subject Honolulu to the charge of having again changed its mind, but there is every reason why we should change our minds and none that we should keep quiet and allow an initial blunder to reach the point where it will be irretrievable.

The trustees of the Irwin property, as stated in the Star yesterday, are not behind this present movement. That they are not ought to demonstrate very clearly that the movement is not a real estate job.

The main point just now is this: Can Honolulu afford to sit idle and let slip the opportunity to secure a "civic center," when the same can be had so easily, so cheaply and with such evident improvement to the city generally?

"All over America," writes a recent magazine contributor, who has investigated this new movement, "men and women are at work creating a city sense, awakening new ideals, laying a stone here and a stone there in the new city structure. They are laying the foundations of the City of Tomorrow. They are doing it so well that I am convinced the American city is destined to be the most generous, the most humane, the most democratic and possibly the most beautiful city in the world."

ROCHESTER'S EXAMPLE.

The city of Rochester, New York, has money on hand for the erection of a new city hall, planned on a magnificent scale. Its citizens are anxious to have work upon the building commenced in order that the great structure may become a reality as soon as possible.

The chamber of commerce of Rochester has spent ten thousand dollars on plans and drawings for a city beautiful and the carrying out of the scheme is to cost the taxpayers millions.

In supporting the action of the mayor and the cordial manner in which his endorsement of the great plan is received by the hard-headed business men of the chamber of commerce, a Rochester publication, of April 1, says:

It speaks volumes for the open-minded, intelligent, public spirit of the men in official and business circles, who are the dictators of municipal policy, that they have been able and willing to grasp such a plan in all its comprehensiveness and to start forth to make it practical.

The development of the plan for the City Beautiful will be the hardest test of the Rochester spirit to which it has yet been subjected. Success is only possible through unselfish and intelligent cooperation between municipal officials and real estate owners.

The Advertiser is assured that there is still time to secure congressional sanction to allow us to carry out a "civic center" idea along the lines begun for us by those who laid out the Capitol grounds and the Judiciary building park, grouping the two buildings to form a part of a general scheme with the Kawaiiabo church, a scheme that is to be carried further by the building of the Carnegie Library and the probable national guard armory.

Not an argument has been openly made against the plan of trying, at least, to secure the civic center site except that it would subject us to ridicule if we announced a change of heart.

The resignation of District Judge Lymer is a distinct loss to the community. Judge Lymer has been in almost every respect an ideal police court justice and his presence on the bench, even for so short a time as he has occupied it, has had an excellent deterrent effect upon the petty criminals of Honolulu.

There has been another scandal in the public schools of Hawaii Island, this time at Kaiwili. Too bad, with all the Honolulu vacancies filled up, too.

THE LOS ANGELES EXAMPLE.

With the experience of scores of cities as a guide, Honolulu has an opportunity to join the procession of those progressive municipalities which are spending large sums of money to remedy the effects of political pulls and hedge-podge building ideas in connection with their public buildings.

Among these cities which have seen the error of their former ways is Los Angeles, one of the most progressive cities in the United States, and one where real estate values have doubled and trebled and then doubled again.

It has now been purchased by the city at a sum approximating \$500,000 as a site for the proposed new city hall. That is the Los Angeles style of doing things. It is bound to have its civic center.

Plans are now being prepared for this new city hall and it is stated that when this building is completed it will be well worthy of the great city whose municipal officers it will house.

What's the matter with Honolulu?

MAKE IT A THOROUGH JOB.

The federal physicians continue to impress upon this community the fact that there must not only be eternal vigilance as a price of safety in the health of the community, but there must be some vigorous cleaning up for a starter.

It is essential in this that the community earnestly cooperate. This is no time for anyone to stand upon his technical rights to make a nuisance of himself and, as soon as the actual work of cleaning up commences, the community must stand behind the board of health and the superintendent of public works to the extent of making any possible mischiefmaker aware of the fact that interference in the work will be regarded as war upon the town.

As we view the matter, the quarter million available is to be swung for the sanitation of Kakaako, Kewalo, Iwilei, Palama, and Kalihi, leaving Waikiki out of the scheme.

There is the Pinkham plan to be reviewed in connection with the filling in of Waikiki duck ponds, a plan that has much to commend it, but which is so expensive that heretofore it has been regarded as impracticable.

Honolulu will never be safe until every bit of low land is filled in, whether it be in Iwilei or Waikiki. The demand for building sites in the city is such that it would seem the filling in of the Waikiki ponds would not only be possible but profitable.

In considering any of these plans for Honolulu it is well to keep in mind that the dirt flies every day along the Canal Zone and every day brings us closer to the time when this port will be one of call for scores of South American steamers to every one we have today.

UNIONISM AND DYNAMITERS.

It leaves a bad taste in the mouth to read the expressions of a labor leader such as Gompers in regard to the arrest of the three Los Angeles Times suspects. With no more knowledge of the arrest and the evidence against the men than is supplied to everyone in the daily papers—let it be hoped—Gompers announces that capital is in a conspiracy to smash unionism and that it is the duty of unionists to "aid in every way" the men under arrest.

This is surely not the usual Gompers way of looking at large affairs. If it is, then so much the worse for unionism as it will lose a great deal of the public sympathy for its course. The average man is inclined to demand the same fair deal for labor as he is for capital, but if he is once convinced that unionism is represented by such men as dynamited the Los Angeles Times buildings and the sixty or more other structures wrecked or endangered during the past five years, then unionism will have received a blow from which it will take years to recover, if it ever does.

If the people of America take Gompers at his word, that it is the duty of all union men to aid the McNamara brothers and McManigal without knowing anything about their guilt or innocence, unionism will be viewed in an entirely different light than it has been up until now.

The Coast papers report, further, that the reward of seventy-five hundred dollars offered by the unionist organizations of San Francisco for the arrest and conviction of the Times dynamiters has been practically withdrawn with the arrest of the trio of suspects, one of whom is said to have made a complete confession.

People have been loath to believe that organized labor permits or tolerates or encourages organized murder. They will not believe it unless unionism itself forces the belief home, and Gompers and the other leaders who have spoken in connection with the arrest of the Times trio are fast driving that belief into the public mind.

The assassins who touched off the blast that killed twenty-one men in Los Angeles dealt labor unionism as hard a blow and harder than they dealt to capital and decent American union men should be just as anxious to see the assassins punished as is the proprietor of the Times himself.

CONCERNING DWIGHT.

I did not, on Monday last, or at any other time in an interview with The Advertiser's reporter, or to any one else, make any statement that the city and county attorney's office was responsible solely or at all for the "Nuanuu mixup," nor have I at any time to anybody said anything which could be construed to make the city and county attorney's office responsible in any degree for any trouble arising out of the Nuanuu avenue contracts, Pianos and Alamedas, or any other contracts.

The above having been crammed down Dwight's throat by the city attorney, nothing that The Advertiser might say could add to the meanness he must feel. This paper published the gist of an interview with him, in which, for once, he appeared to be speaking freely.

It has been several days since the city attorney gave his hard worked staff a holiday. Is he waiting for the reappearance of the building ordinance before resuming vacations?

DID KEEFE MAKE TWO REPORTS?

Did Hawaii's friend Keefe make a double-barreled report, one barrel for Hawaii and another to be shot off for inner councils of officialdom and confusion? The report he forwarded to Hawaii, of which it is said only five copies were struck off on the typewriter, was a very mild document compared with some of the things the immigration commissioner said while in Honolulu, but press reports from the mainland credit him with another report, in which he appears to be the Keefe we heard talk.

The United Press has sent out, under the Washington date line of April 11, a synopsis of the report Keefe made "direct to the President," in which the following quoted paragraphs appear:

Virtually all the Japanese now there have seen military service at home and they would constitute an excellent Japanese-Hawaiian division in case of hostilities. Fifty or sixty Japanese women arrive in Honolulu on each steamer from the Orient. They and their offspring are segregated and grow to maturity with all the instincts and traits of their fatherland. No attempt is made to Americanize them.

The majority of the inhabitants of the Islands are venal, working long hours for the starvation wages paid by the sugar planters. These planters do not wish European or American labor. They are doing all they can to orientalize the Islands and are forcing out all other immigrants. As a result of this policy the Pacific Slope States are receiving hundreds of undesirable aliens who sooner or later will become objects of public charity.

Nothing like that appears in the report sent here. Is Keefe double-crossing us, or has he simply been talking again about what he intended to report and had another sleep over?

Those afraid of the reopening of the federal building site question appear to be under the delusion that to reopen it may delay the commencement of work on the building, especially if the change in site desired be brought about. As a matter of fact, the way to hasten the commencement of work will be to secure some site other than the Mahuka one, which is now about to be dragged into court to be wrangled over.

The Delegate is quoted as being opposed to reopening the Mahuka site "row," in which objection The Advertiser heartily agrees. By all means let us forget the "row" and go at the matter for Honolulu. It is quite unnecessary, in any event, that there should be any "row." Quite a number of people have grown up in Honolulu during the past year or two and have reached that stage when it is possible to discuss most things without "rowing."

An offer of two million dollars made to William Jennings Bryan if he would go over and live in Memphis brought a telegraphic message from the Omaha Commercial Club, offering to let Memphis have Mayor "Jim" Dahlman for a million and a half. We know where the Tennessee city could get the only mayor in the world wearing his grandmother's teeth for at least thirty per cent of the Omaha quotation.

Under legislation enacted at the last session of the legislature, all county employees as well as all territorial employees have to pay their taxes. The money will be held out of their pay in the same way that the wages of corporation employees shrink to the extent of the tax receipt when pay time comes around. Henry Cobb-Adams may rest satisfied that his work will be the easier in the future, therefore.

A new remedy for hookworm has been discovered. It is simple and easy to take, being wooden shoes. Hereafter, in importing Filipinos, the planters should include a pair of shoes along with the cigarettes, free pillows and petates given as a bonus to the sons of toil from Manila.

The city of Seattle has cut down mountains to provide building lots for residents. Honolulu ought to be able to fill in a few Waikiki mosquito ponds for the same purpose, to say nothing of making sanitary what is now a standing menace to health.

By the way, there must be something funny in this Nuanuu contract matter to have aroused so much ire on the part of the city attorney. He is not usually so sensitive over attention being called to the little blunders of his department.

SETTLING PLANS FOR SALE OF BONDS

(Continued from Page One.) be thrown out of work. It is better to distribute the belt road items along slowly. Anyhow, it will take time to

SOFT WHITE HANDS



Assured by the Use of CUTICURA Soap and Ointment

These pure, sweet and gentle emollients preserve the hands, prevent redness, roughness and chapping, and impart in a single night that velvety softness and whiteness so much desired by women. For those whose occupations tend to injure the hands or who suffer from dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms and shapeless nails, with painful finger ends, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are wonderful.

These pure, sweet and gentle emollients preserve the hands, prevent redness, roughness and chapping, and impart in a single night that velvety softness and whiteness so much desired by women.

get the plans out. Superintendent Campbell goes to Maui tomorrow [today] to go over the belt road plans with the Maui commission, which has the expenditure of the funds in hand.

Hurry for Revenue.

"Take the Kula pipe line. We must complete that line with the whole of the \$50,000 apportioned out for the work. We have expended \$100,000 already, but no revenue will be derived until the line is completed. The Waiiua water works and the Luaiwai pipe line can wait.

Then there are new school buildings. Pohukina school will have to be built to take the place of the one now on the library site. That is pressing, and so is the school for Kaimuki. The one at Kaulawela may wait for a while. A school is particularly needed at Lahaina, but others may wait.

"I don't know when we will be able to float the bonds. The last two issues were floated here, the first of \$294,000 being taken by the First National Bank, and the second by the Bank of Hawaii, amounting to \$200,000. When it comes to a million and a half issue, we may have to sell the bonds elsewhere. The bond market is not as good as it was and we will probably have to sell them on advertised tenders.

"We have first to get the approval of the President and also perhaps arrange with the secretary of the treasury for any special privilege, permitting the bonds to be used as security for deposits in national banks, etc. I don't know as we can get that, as the federal statutes have been changed somewhat. Then we will have to sound the bond dealers and determine on what per cent the bonds shall be issued and then advertise for tenders for the whole or any part of the issue and see what we can get for them."

Three New Vessels.

LOS ANGELES, April 26.—Capt. James H. Bennett of the Pacific Navigation Company denied one report in regard to the company having leased its fast boats Yale and Harvard to the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and refused to discuss the report that the company had leased three fast boats of smaller type to put into the Pacific Coast service. Regardless of Captain Bennett's denial, it is believed that the Massachusetts, Old Colony and Bunker Hill, fast passenger boats that have been in the Atlantic coast service, have been leased by the Pacific Navigation Company, and are now on their way from New York to San Pedro on a schedule that will bring them here about June 1.

T. R. McGovern, passenger traffic manager of the company, went East a few weeks ago and it is understood that he closed the deal for the lease of the boats named.

According to a wireless received in town yesterday a case of smallpox has been found on the Olan plantation, Hawaii. Forty contacts have been quarantined.

IRON GATES FOR KAM SCHOOLS

SUPERVISORS MAY MAKE THE GIFT—WILL RUSH BELT ROAD WORK.

When Princess Ruth of the Kamehameha line, lived in her palace on Emma street, she surrounded her property with a high stone wall and set into the entrance two beautiful wrought-iron gates imported from England at a cost of \$500 a pair. The gates have remained there ever since, although the palace was later on used as a high school building and when the new high school was built the former palace became the present grammar school. The walls about the premises are to be torn down, but the gates are to be kept in memory of the past at Kamehameha Schools.

Supervisor Eben Low presented a request at the board meeting last evening for the two gates, he stating that E. Faxon Bishop had requested that the beautiful gates be not sold for so much junk iron, but that they be preserved in a place which is devoted to the education of young Hawaii, and where already gathered the rarest collection of Polynesian and Hawaiian relics and curios in existence.

The board did not know what powers it had, but if it has any gift powers, the board has gone on record favoring the transfer of the gates to the Kamehameha Schools. M. Bishop will stand the expense for their removal and resetting.

Will Rush Belt Road.

The proposed belt road around Oahu will be put under way as soon as the money from the Territory is available, and as soon as the city and county engineer is authorized to hire extra help the plans for the roads will be made. The supervisors hope to get busy on the road in the near future.

The board refused to raise the salary of parkkeepers. The pay is now \$40 a month.

Sheriff Jarrett reported 420 arrests for April and fines amounting to \$2751.

The draft of an ordinance to repeal ordinance number 5 providing for a bureau of supplies, was presented.

The sum of \$150 was appropriated for the purchase of an auto for the city engineer.

How About Bondsman?

The road committee recommended the completion of the Nuuanu curbing work by the road supervisor and that he be authorized to purchase curbing at a rate not to exceed thirty-five cents per lineal foot. The contractors are unable to carry out their agreement.

The committee on ways and means reported that \$350 would cover the cost of a storm sewer on King street from Bishop street to a line of the new proposed street between Bishop and Fort.

Supervisor Murray reported that the police department needed two small autos instead of one large one, which is now rented. The two small autos could be purchased eventually. He therefore moved that the board authorize the purchase of two machines. This was carried.

Submits Estimates.

County Engineer Gere submitted a report in regard to the proposed improvement of Jones street, College Hills, as follows: grading and rolling subgrade, \$350; 2800 square yards gravel roadbed, \$840; oiling, \$225; total, \$1415.

This should be followed by the curbing before finishing the road and possibly the oiling may be omitted. Gere also estimates \$1500 as the cost of work on the Kailua road.

ARRANGING FOR A HOLIDAY-OCEAN TRIP

"INFORMATION BUREAU" WORK WILL BOOST VISITING AMONG THE ISLANDS.

A meeting of those interested in the new "Tourist Information Bureau" is called for five-fifteen tomorrow afternoon at the Kaimuki Land Company's offices next the First National Bank. The main object of the meeting will be to consider the new interisland rates and to arrange plans for the first week-end ocean outing to develop the best of home travel. All who wish to join the first outing are invited to be present. If one hundred join the excursion the cost to each will be \$3 for the round trip to either Maui or Kauai and the day ashore.

A number have already signified their intention of joining the excursion and Fred Ziegler has quite a party of his tramps who will make the trip.

The members of the Heads-Around-the-Pacific Club will be on hand and active preparations will be begun looking toward the boosting of the interisland cruises, and the cooperation with the Trail and Mountain Club in the erection of resthouses on the other islands, as well as the promotion of a chain of hotels, so that both tourist and home interisland traffic will be encouraged and developed. It is the belief of the workers that tourists may be induced to remain months instead of weeks in Hawaii if only travel comforts are developed on all the islands and travel is made reasonable in price.

Prof. W. A. Bryan will return from Laysan island some time next week, and it is expected that he will at once take in hand arrangements for having placed on sale in the stores and around the Pacific of the Hawaiian island cruise tickets.

The new Information Bureau will make the success and boosting of the interisland cruises the cornerstone of its efforts to induce visitors to come to Hawaii for a prolonged stay.

WOMAN FREED ON BIASED EVIDENCE

BLIND PIG CASE THROWN OUT—ACHI LOSER PROPERTY—COURT NEWS.

Exinia Georginia, a Russian woman, who was arrested by License Inspector Fennell on a charge of furnishing liquor without a license in a camp in a sordid part of Iwilei, can thank her lucky star that she had an enemy instead of a disinterested party to appear as the chief witness against her. That fact alone was responsible for the circuit judge permitting her to leave the courtroom a free woman, on the ground that the charge was not substantiated.

It struck Judge Robinson, who tried the case, that there was no direct testimony that the woman had kept liquor for sale on her premises. This fact might be inferred from the testimony. The court, in giving his decision, stated that he had to take into consideration the probable bias and prejudice of one of the witnesses called for the prosecution, he having been previously convicted of assault on the woman and fined \$9 and costs. At that time he threatened that he would cause her to be arrested and would induce his friends to testify against her.

The judge stated that this was not denied and was rather supported by the Russian interpreter who assisted Mr. Fennell, stating that the witness had voluntarily offered to testify against the defendant.

"This threw a cloud of suspicion over the credibility of the witness," said the judge.

Lloyd Petition Denied.

The petition of James Lloyd for the court to appoint a guardian for Mary Catherine Lloyd, a relative, whom Mr. Lloyd alleged to be an incompetent person, was denied in the circuit court yesterday.

Achi Loser Property.

Judge Whitney yesterday decided an interesting case in which Lau Lam, a Chinese, was granted the right to claim property now occupied by W. C. Achi at Palama. The property involves about one-third of the home-stand of the attorney. About twenty-one years ago Mr. Achi, according to the testimony, leased the property from Lau Lam for five years. Lau Lam left for the Orient, where he now resides.

Achi claims that he was given an option to buy the property and that he offered \$1500 for it, but the attorney-in-fact for Lau Lam asked \$2300, which was refused, and nothing whatever was done. The property has since been used by Mr. Achi and has been fenced in, in common with his own property. In 1896 Mr. Achi made tax returns on the property in Lau Lam's name. Possession was thus taken from him yesterday after twenty-one years' occupancy.

Court Items.

Judge Robinson yesterday granted a divorce to libelant in the case of George C. Leach against Jilia Leach.

The von Hamm-Young Company, by its attorney, H. C. Middlethigh, yesterday filed a motion for default against T. Hirai, for failure to answer the complaint of plaintiff.

In answering the divorce libel of Emma McLeod, J. B. McLeod denies her allegations except that they were married.

Ching On was granted a verdict in his suit against Deborah Kamanouli for \$365.68.

INSURANCE COMPANY PLANS BIG SPREAD

The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, which has a branch in Honolulu, is making preparation for spreading out in the Pacific Ocean. This has been brought about by the impression of the possibilities of the new territory gathered by Malcolm McIntyre and W. D. McCallum, the local managers, who made a trip during the early part of the year. They intend leaving again in June, and will formally open up the branches in Tahiti and Samoa. The Fiji branch will also receive their attention. This latter was opened up in a tentative sort of way when they were through last.

On their trip they went south as far as Sydney, and look on that as a fine place to open up in. They forwarded a strong report in favor of this to the head office, but received a negative answer. They hope that something will be done in this respect next year, and on the trip they take in June will again visit the city of the south and make further inquiries. Sydney they both speak about as one of the finest places they have ever visited, and they are anxious to renew their acquaintances there.

THE HEIR OF RUSSIA.

Tales of the Russian imperial nursery at Livadia represent that the most interesting of the children of the czar is little czarowitz, Alexis Nikolowitch, says the Chicago Journal. He is full of fun and play, fond of soldiers, insists on being saluted in military fashion, tyrannizes over his father, and loves no one so much as his nurse, Marie Ivanovna, and his orderly, Stephen, a grizzled veteran, who never advanced to a higher grade than corporal.

The liking for the orderly has its foundation in the fact that through him he receives occasionally allies of the black bread which is served to the soldiers in the barracks. When he says his prayers at night he always asks a blessing on Stephen before naming his father and mother. When asked for this disrespect by his mother, he cried: "Millions of Russians pray for me; can any prayer for Stephen can be spared?"

CLEARINGS AND DITCHES BRING DEATH TO DENSE FORESTS ON THE ISLAND OF MAUI

The secret of the dying out of the forests on Maui has been probed, and in the opinion of M. Curran, the forestry expert of the Philippines, who visited the island last week, the cause is not so much from a supposed disease as from the opening up of the country with ditch lines, clearings, etc.

Governor Frear, Superintendent of Forestry Hosmer and Mr. Curran went over the island, visited many of the dead forest sections, and all have returned. The result of Mr. Curran's investigations will be formulated in a report.

He found that before the clearing of forest stretches and the digging of long ditches the forests had seldom been invaded, and that there was a dense growth, acting as an aid to holding

moisture, and that the whole forest country was wet. The clearings and ditch lines, as well as other enterprises, have so opened the forests that former wet places are now dry, while nice openings formed wind chutes, through which the wind had an untrammelled passage, and this helped to kill off trees.

Governor Frear learned from Mr. Curran that the latter recommends the planting of other forest trees there to replace the present species, as other woods would prove of greater value. It is likely that steps may be taken by the forestry bureau to plant acacia, plus trees, and these will act as windbreaks, shutting out the wind which formerly roared through the artificial chutes. It is also likely that the Japanese pine may be used extensively, as this is found to be a tree which flourishes well in the islands.

SPOKANE STRIVES FOR "SPOTLESS CITY"

POPULATION OF NORTHWESTERN CITY CELEBRATED BY A GOOD CLEANING.

One of the most wholesome spectacles ever witnessed on the mainland was the cleaning and special Arbor Day celebration in Spokane the latter part of April, when the city commissioners cooperated with the residents in an effort to make Spokane a "spotless town." Mayor William J. Hindley proclaimed a public holiday to start the campaign, after which the city beautiful committee of the chamber of commerce and allied organizations took charge.

"I believe we can bring out from 45,000 to 50,000 men and women, including railroad and bank presidents, manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers and society matrons on the opening day to assist in beautifying the residence districts," said Mayor Hindley, and he made his boast good. "The city crematory department will take care of the business streets and alleys and special detachments of firemen will be on hand to avert fires. The refuse will be destroyed under their direction."

Aubrey Lee White, president of the Spokane Park Commission, is the originator of the municipal cleaning day plan, first worked out in this city early in the spring of 1906 through the city beautiful committee on the 150,000 club, now headed by C. Herbert Moore, formerly mayor of the city. It has become an annual institution in Spokane and has been taken up by other cities in the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

Twenty thousand men, women and school children participated in the first annual cleaning day five years ago. The army of volunteer workers, composed of people from all walks of life, was under the direction of City Engineer Henry J. Lillenthal, who was marshal of the day. The men and boys were armed with shovels, pruning instruments and rakes, while the women and girls assisted in planting trees and shrubs and sowing seeds. They worked from early morning until the sun passed from view behind the western hills, and the results were highly satisfactory.

Five hundred teams were provided by the 150,000 club, mill owners, business houses and residents generally to haul the garbage to the municipal incinerating plant, and special firemen were stationed in various parts of the city and outskirts to supervise the destruction of refuse by bonfires. Business was suspended during the hours the people were engaged in cleaning the city.

The 150,000 club turned out its entire membership of 3200 in command of Ben H. Rice, then secretary of the organization, and the Ne-Mow-E-Nak-Ops, the women's auxiliary, headed by Mrs. F. E. Emery, assisted the schoolgirls with the planting of shrubs and flowering vines and seeding plots of ground. Ten thousand packets of flower seeds were used. When Spokane awakened the next morning the city presented the appearance of a new pin.

The city beautiful committee is declared to be one of the best organized bodies in America. In addition to the chairman and permanent secretary there is a vice chairman in each ward, a captain in each precinct, and a lieutenant in every block within the incorporated city limits. There also is a joint committee of twenty business men, making up the sub-committees on cleaning day, public buildings, parks, drive ways and alleys, streets, bridges and tree planting. The joint committee meets twice a week, when plans are submitted for discussion, and upon adoption the work is carried out through the captains in the various wards.

The older boys in colleges and high schools are organized to assist the officers of the association in reporting districts or lots that require attention. The captains and lieutenants of the companies of boys make tours of every block in their neighborhoods to oversee the work.

The success of the several campaigns resulted in the formation of a civic commission, consisting of fifty liberal and aesthetically educated business and professional men, to work out a practical program for water, sewer, transportation, parks and boulevard system and municipal art in Spokane for the next fifty years. Experts declare this is one of the most important and far-reaching pieces of business wisdom yet advanced by any American city.

Wilhelmina Not on Way.

The Wilhelmina is not on route to Honolulu, as reported, having just arrived at San Francisco. She is not due here again until May 18.

HONOLULU INVENTOR HAS GOOD THING

J. J. SMIDDY PATENTS A ROCK CRUSHER FOR MODERN NEED.

The United States Patent Office has granted a patent for an improved rock crushing machine to J. J. Smiddy of this city. It consists of a laterally corrugated roll revolving into a corrugated concave jaw, which in turn is pivoted to a strong frame and rocked against the face of the roll by means of two eccentrics. Owing to the construction of the jaw there are two distinct motions embodied in the operation of this machine; a crushing followed by a grinding motion by means of which a fine grade of crushed rock and sand can be secured from one passage of material through the machine.

What this means to the trade will be realized when it is understood that a plant equipped with old style rock crushing machines must have at least three machines of graduated sizes to turn out an acceptable product, which during the past few years concrete construction has been gradually changing, only those actually engaged in the trade noticing the abolition of the thick massive walls of former architecture and the replacing of it by the modern system of steel reinforced concrete of one-third the thickness but with equal tensile strength.

This means a complete change in the size of the material which goes into the work, or, in other words, a smaller product. Yet, while a complete revolution has taken place in concrete construction, there has been no improvement made, until now, in the machinery which makes this industry possible—the rock crushers. They are still the same old style, expensive, complicated, gratory and jaw crushers, with all their parts exposed to wear, with a mass of chutes and screens, and finally with sixty per cent. of their output of such a large size that it must be remilled by auxiliary machines to be suitable for modern work. This extra milling calls for extra boiler and engine power, making the first cost of an old style plant far too great for the amount of material turned out.

With Mr. Smiddy's combination crusher will be ushered in a new, simple system of milling the large rock to a small product at one passage through the machine, calling for but one screen, and driven by one-tenth the engine power which would be necessary to secure the same amount of material from the old style machines. Some of the leading contractors of the city are interested to the extent of raising the money to build the first machine and demonstrate it here in Honolulu. A prominent western mining engineer has prophesied that this machine will supplant the use of stamp mills throughout the mines of the West.

JOY AT PROMOTION LEADS TO PILKIN

The fact of receiving a cablegram yesterday, announcing that he had been promoted to the rank of captain, was too much last night for Lieut. Joseph F. Barnes, A. D. C. to General Brush. He arrived on the transport Logan yesterday, and during the evening started out to celebrate the affair. Shortly before midnight he was ushered into the police station in a rather forcible manner. The trouble started when one of the officers was kind enough to try and show him into the room. The newly-made captain would not stand for any laying on of hands, and started out to say so. That was as far as he ever got, for when he finally stopped he was leaning half over the counter with the strong man of the force holding him up by the legs.

It appears that he had lost his way, and when the officer, on being asked, told him that he did not exactly know the whereabouts of the Logan, the young captain seemed to think that the name of the policeman is known by did not tell him and applied another. Here was where the trouble started. It took three quarters of an hour's argument in the police station to settle the matter. Even then the young officer had to come back and argue about the amount of his cab fare. The joke asked him one and a half dollars, but only received four bits. When the Logan called she had no heard a wiser young man.

TO NAME TEACHERS WELL IN ADVANCE

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT TERM TO BE MADE SOON—NO HOPE FOR MANOA.

The board of education will probably hold an early meeting to go over the list of appointments for teachers for the next school year. Superintendent Pope will endeavor to have this scheme carried out so that when the summer vacation period comes the teachers will know almost to a certainty what their plans can be for the coming year.

The superintendent is preparing for publication the rules governing teachers and the laws which affect schools and their conduct. This pamphlet will be placed in the hands of the teaching corps. The last publication of this kind was issued in 1905.

Application will be made through the proper channels for the public lands upon which any of the schools now stand. Under the changes made in the Organic Act a year ago the school department does not actually have title to any of these lands, although they have a stack of deeds thereto piled up in the safe.

According to the superintendent there is little hope for a new school building for Manoa Valley. The present structure is old, worn out, falling into decay, with few whole windows and the doors creaky, while the sanitary conditions are far from being what they should be. The school site is in one of the lowest sections of the valley. Mr. Pope hopes to have a new school site in the valley on higher ground and possibly up toward the upper road. He has had the matter under consideration with the city and county engineer.

Plans are being worked out for the summer school for teachers. Last year this was maintained by subscriptions to the amount of \$1100. This year there is a regular appropriation of \$1000. The plan will be similar to that adopted last summer.

FIFTY STEAMERS FOR THE A.-H. FLEET

HONOLULUAN MAY BE PUT INTO THE TERUANTEPEC SERVICE.

Plans for the development of trade from the Atlantic into the Pacific via the Panama Canal contemplate the building of the greatest fleet under the American flag all to fly the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company's house flag. Agent Percy Morse of the American-Hawaiian company states that the company not only plans to build several fast passenger vessels to ply between New York and San Francisco, via the canal, vessels which will have a speed of about twenty knots, but that the freight department will have a large number of additional vessels, and even the Honolulu, when turned back to the company by the Matson Navigation company, the present charterers, may be put on the Teruan-tepec run merely to carry freight. Very few passengers, if any, would be carried on the boat. Although the Honolulu has been fitted out as a passenger carrier at great expense, the cabin section would probably be closed up for some time.

HONOLULU WOMEN COULD DO LIKEWISE

The city of Seattle is answering the question "What would women do if they had the ballot?" Seattle is now credited with having the best health department of any city of its size in the United States, and this department reduces risk to public health by insisting on cleanliness. An ordinance has been passed and is enforced, requiring that all the food exposed in markets and bakeries shall be protected from flies and dust. Dating from January 1, the health department has required physical examination of all butchers, bakers and candy makers, so that those afflicted with tuberculosis and other infectious diseases shall be prevented from carrying on the trades. This is, beyond question, hard for these workers, but the health of the masses must be considered and a half-dozen bakers or confectioners who may be ill with an infectious disease may cause the illness and death of hundreds of their customers.

Hamakua Ditch Launches.

Two launches arrived on the Honolulu assigned to the Hawaiian Irrigation Company. They are punt-end launches and are designed for service on the ditches built by John T. McCrosson and associates. They will travel through tunnels and are designed so that they can take whatever short curves are met with. They will transport materials from the lower end to the upper end of the ditches and will be a great saving as materials now have to be transported on muleback over the narrow trails.

A contingent of "dancing mice" is expected here today on the liner Chiyu Mars, consigned to the federal quarantine station. About a dozen of the little rodents will be in the assignment. They are to be used in leprosy experiments.

QUICKLY LEARN TO PULL ROPES

NEW DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN TAKING HOLD LIKE VETERANS.

(By Ernest G. Walker.)
(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The serious look has come into men's faces at the Capitol and the whirring sound is heard.—The machinery is in motion. And as the wheels revolve the finished product is being turned out for inspection and approval, the while the wheels continue to revolve and more tanks are undertaken. The novel and the abnormal, which were so conspicuous in the very early April days, have ceased to be. Now at the south end of the Capitol it is all as an old shoe. The legislative plant is running without noise or friction.

The new men are coming into the big places handily and living up to the requirements. Speaker Clark is now able to run the house as though it had been a task to his hands for the last decade. His floor leaders no longer display timidity in guiding the great legislative body through the maze of daily proceedings. It is not particularly different in all the outward aspects than it was ten years ago, when the Republicans were in their palmy days. Of course, there are the new faces but the day-in-day-out aspect of things is about the same.

The house leaders have had little opportunity yet to show what they can do. Representative Underwood, chair-man of ways and means, is just getting through with his first bill—Canadian Reciprocity—and that is not of a character to seriously strain a ways and means chairman's capacity to take care of himself and his party's interests. The resolution for the popular election of senators has passed the house, after discussion which occupied one afternoon. The bill was in charge of Representative William Waller Rucker, of Keytesville, Missouri, who has been in congress for twelve years and is now chairman of the committee on the election of President, Vice President and representatives in congress. He would hardly be styled one of the Democratic leaders although he is a prominent man in the house organization.

It fell to his lot to have charge of two very important measures in the course of the first few days, for after the proposed constitutional amendment for popular election of senators, came the bill to amend the law regarding publicity of campaign expenses. That bill belonged to Judge Ricker's committee and was put through the house, so as to permit of publicity before as well as after elections. Such a measure was part of the Democratic platform at the last presidential election and it will be remembered what a lot of talk there was of 1908 because the Democrats wanted and, as far as their own campaign was concerned, had publicity of contributions before the election, whereas Mr. Taft, then the presidential nominee, insisted that only publicity after elections was necessary. Mr. Rucker had a little trouble getting that bill through the house and the Republicans got him into a corner from which he finally extricated himself. However, his committee will probably be hardly heard from again in this congress.

The strain now will be chiefly upon the Democrats of ways and means and from this time on for a month or two they will have abundant opportunity to show whether they are equal to the big tasks which the house has placed upon them. In the discussion of the Reciprocity Bill, some of the best Democratic debaters of the ways and means committee were trotted out and given an abundance of time. Representative Claude Kitchin, of North Carolina, who was selected to open the argument for the bill, is one of the best stump speakers in congress. The purpose evidently was to have from him a speech that could be circulated next year as a campaign document. And as usual Mr. Kitchin did not disappoint the house Democrats who chose him for the opening speech.

Of course there is an apportionment bill to pass through the census committee, but that will take, at best, no more than a day. The caucus has virtually forbidden most of the committees to report any business to the house and accordingly the chairman will have no opportunity to show what he can do. Chairman Underwood promises to hold it might be suggested that, if he gets on well with his tariff program, his friends are thinking about grooming him for the presidential race. They say he is a very able man, level headed and experienced in public affairs and that there is no one in the South who would probably take as well with the country as a presidential candidate.

Mr. Underwood is too busy just now to pay any attention to these compliments from his friends around the Capitol. But his name is bound to be on many tongues for a few months in connection with legislative matters. He is young enough to be a presidential candidate in 1916 if some other should be nominated in 1912.

WILL RAISE WAGE OF HOME MISSIONARIES

NEW YORK, April 21.—The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions has just received its \$2,250,000 share from the estate of the late John B. Kennedy, the New York banker, and has made plans to use at once the income of \$100,000 a year in the middle West and extreme West, in the West Indies, the Philippines and in Alaska.

One of the first steps will be to raise the salaries of 448 home missionaries receiving less than \$500 a year.

SERIOUS FACES AT THE CAPITAL

SESSION WORK UNDER A FULL HEAD OF STEAM AT PRESENT.

(By Ernest G. Walker.)
(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Of course everybody is asking everybody else at Washington what the political effect will be. That interrogatory is applied to every big move on the checker board. It applies to everything that President Taft does as well as to everything that congress does. And as presidential politics are very much in the air, many questions are heard as to what effect a successful extra session of congress will have upon the presidential aspirations of the Honorable Champ Clark, of Missouri.

Some wise folks have been proclaiming around the Capitol that the time was at hand when the Democrats could not afford to play politics and the word has gone around that when the Democrats decided to bring out the Canadian Reciprocity bill early they had entrenched politics and were attending strictly to the business for which the President called congress into extra session. All the same the Democrats are very jubilant over the praises that are sung for the success of their tactics in urging reciprocity to the front and, likewise, for bringing out the "Farmers Free List." The Republicans are bemoaning the attitude of the Democrats as showing all of a sudden for conducting the business of legislation. And that goes to show how much political advantage with reference to the next presidential campaign is now in the minds of the people who dwell in the federal city of the Potomac.

The Democrats are by no means yet out of the woods. There is plenty of time for false steps that will give the Republican brethren good, taking issues with the masses. The snap, and dash with which the Democrats have inaugurated their return to power, of course, encourages them to expect that they will sweep the country in 1912 and their candidates are crowding to the fore. Naturally, too, the Democratic activities make the Republicans take notice for they will not jog along in an indifferent sort of way when the Democrats are proceeding at a brisk trot.

There has really been little difficulty, and should not have been, in getting a reciprocity bill enacted by the house under all the circumstances. Neither should there be much difficulty in getting a Farmers Free List through the Democratic house. The real trouble will come and the real test of ability to size up to requirements will be when the Democrats undertake to revise the cotton and woolen schedules, the framing of which has taxed the brain powers of the ablest Republican legislators of the last quarter of a century.

Boomerlets on the Way.

During the recent April days, tooming with Democratic activities in the National House, presidential candidates have accordingly been pushing a little farther into the field. Under the cover, as it were, of these activities there have been several maneuvers the significance of which is not altogether clear. For example, a vigorous little boomerlet has been launched over Governor Dix, of New York, who apparently has no earthly prospects of delegates outside of his own State. His income tax letter, in which he vigorously endorsed the proposed constitutional amendment, has been used here at Washington to arouse interest in his presidential prospects. There seem to be agents on the ground on his behalf and they talk, in that blasé manner peculiar to the presidential boomer and, particularly to the New York presidential boomer, about the splendid qualities of the Empire State Governor.

It hardly need be said that the boomers have made no impression upon those people in Washington who have any say about presidential campaigns, beyond arousing curiosity. Perhaps the Dix boom is designed to help Governor Harmon by preventing Governor Wilson, of New Jersey, from gathering in a very formidable delegation. Perhaps Tammany Hall is working out some fine plan. The day is not distant now when the strife for convention delegates will be on.

Taft Endorsement.

There were too many other interesting topics current in Washington at the time to permit of much attention to the action of South Carolina Republicans at Columbia the other day, under the lead of Capt. John G. Capers, of valiant Republican record, in endorsing President Taft for renomination and reelection. The 300 word telegram, describing the meeting of the executive committee and embodying the resolutions it adopted, was not only sent to the White House offices but was given out there. Furthermore certain friends of the administration took pains to obtain for the telegram as wide publicity as possible. Still other Southern States, where the administration has complete control of the party machinery, will probably act in the near future. These State committees in the South are paramount in Republican politics and when they declare for a presidential candidate it is certain that the State conventions in due season will make the pledges good.

The South Carolina resolutions referred to the Senate of the Palmetto Republicans to take this early opportunity to join our sister States of North Carolina in its prior endorsement of the statesmanship, wisdom and courage of William Howard Taft, the leader and safe counsellor of our party, and to pledge to him the delegates from this State at the next National convention. Captain Capers spends a deal of his time in Washington, where, it is understood, the resolutions were written and where they were approved by the same influential friends of the administration that approved of the South Carolina resolutions. It is hardly any secret that Postmaster General Hitchcock holds the North Carolina and the South Carolina Republicans as

GOVERNOR WILSON STARTS FOR WEST

BEGINS EARLY TO PUSH ALONG HIS LITTLE ROOM FOR PRESIDENT.

TRENTON, May 4.—Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey started last night on a tour of the West. His trip will last four weeks, and he will go as far as the Pacific Coast, speaking in many of the principal cities on the way. The tour is primarily to get acquainted and to get into touch with those in the western country to further his boom for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1912.

Supporters of Wilson announce that an effort will be made to have Senator Chamberlain of Oregon named as the New Jersey man's running mate.

The boom for Chamberlain comes in the nature of a surprise. He was victorious at the primaries, and although a Democrat, was elected by a Republican legislature. The Wilson men believe that Chamberlain would be a strong card in the Northwest.

Wilson men and Harmon men say that William Jennings Bryan has pledged himself to both Champ Clark and Joseph W. Folk of Missouri for the nomination for President. If convinced that neither of these men can win, however, he is expected to throw his support to Wilson. Either Folk or Clark can have second place on the Wilson ticket, but it is not believed that either will accept.

UNION SAILORS ARE INDICTED BY JURY

The first case of slugging on behalf of unionism in Hawaii landed in the federal court yesterday, when three of the sailors connected with the seamen's union were indicted by the federal grand jury for assault on the high seas. Two of these also face indictments for perjury, silent testimony that lying in behalf of the union is no more popular than slugging in Hawaii.

The men indicted are Harrison Henry, for assault on Johannes Henriksen, and Louis Coadou, the union's local agent, and Emil Scott, for assault on Seigfried Moller. Henry and Coadou were those indicted for perjury. The two victims are members of the crew of the R. C. Slade.

With the exception of Coadou, the men are still in custody, the agent being out on bonds of \$1000 and \$500, respectively. The cases of all have been continued for arraignment and plea this morning.

Other indictments returned yesterday include one each against Albert L. Howard and Paul Wissig, each indictment containing three points, those of importing, assisting to import and concealing smoking opium. The two men were formerly members of the crew of the Manchuria.

Howard is said to have "come through" to the satisfaction of the federal authorities in a confession, but the officials will not state whether the confession involves any one besides the two men or not.

Another indictment was returned against Matsumoto under what was the Edmunds act.

IN THE SAME BOAT.

"We get some sad cases," said the attendant at the Balmi Lunatic Asylum to the interested visitor, and opened the door of the first cell.

Inside was a man sitting on a three-legged stool, gazing vacantly at the wall.

"His is an unhappy story," said the attendant. "He was in love with a girl, but she married another man, and he lost his reason for grief."

They stole out softly, closing the door behind them, and proceeded to the next inmate.

This cell was thickly padded, and the man within was stark, staring mad.

"Who is this?" inquired the visitor.

"This," repeated the attendant. "This is the other man!"

A campaign for a "Greater Baltimore," in point of commerce and population, was formally launched at Baltimore, Maryland, recently, at a meeting of the city's leading merchants and financiers. Within fifteen minutes \$27,000 was subscribed toward a publicity fund of \$50,000.

In the hollow of his hand. They are chiefly officeholders, very largely postmasters.

There seems to be a disposition to let the Southern movement grow just fast enough to offset and, if anything, discourage the La Follette boom in the West. Good politicians are watching the La Follette boom and watching in President Taft's behalf, because it is realized that in these early stages of a campaign, troublesome developments get well under way without attracting much attention.

Wilson's Wanderings.

It is noted that Gov. Woodrow Wilson's travels of the winter and the spring are taking him to many States and, incidentally strengthening his presidential prospects, from all accounts. Southerners in congress are beginning to pay more attention to him than ever before, as a presidential aspirant. One begins to hear it said that the South is coming rapidly into line with him. He is easily the best advertised of all the Democratic aspirants. Since his visit of a few days ago to Indianapolis the middle Western Democrats are talking much about his qualifications.

GARNERS RICHES IN WORLD TRIP

GERRIT P. WILDER TELLS OF FRUITS AND FLOWERS BROUGHT HOME.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Gerrit P. Wilder returned yesterday from a world-girdling trip, and while he saw many rare and interesting scenes, yet he was by far more interested in the flora and fauna, and Hawaii has been enriched by his travels, for he has sent rare plants and flowering and fruit trees back home from all parts of the world, even carrying around with him on all his travels a plant of the giant bamboo in order that it might have the proper care until it reached Hawaiian soil.

"Diamond Head was a welcome sight to us, after an absence of sixteen months," said Mr. Wilder last evening, "during which time my wife and I have traveled almost constantly, covering a distance of thirty-five thousand miles and visiting many lands."

"We left home on the Tenyo Maru on January 2, 1910, going first to Japan, on to China, the Philippine Islands, Singapore, Burma, India, Ceylon and Egypt."

Fine Motor Trip.

"Later we had an interesting motor trip in Europe, after which we went over to England, and sailed in October from Southampton to the West Indies, a delightful voyage of three weeks, including the short stop at San Miguel, Azores. We spent three months traveling among the various islands of the West Indies, and I must say that of all the tropical countries that I have seen the Island of Trinidad is the most lovely."

"Its chief city, Port of Spain, is a gem of beauty, with its dense foliage and wonderful flowers and orchids, and what is more there are no mosquitoes, or at least only an occasional one, because of—well, that is another story, one about which I will talk later on."

"Our travels, as you will notice, have been mainly in tropical countries, as I wanted particularly to study their flora and to send home from them rare plants as would thrive and be an addition to the already large variety growing in Hawaii."

Many Specimens.

"My special commission from our board of agriculture and forestry, as well as many letters of introduction given to me by David Fairchild of the department of agriculture and forestry at Washington, have been of the greatest value to me. And I am so fortunate as to have all the plants, seeds, etc., which I have sent home from all parts of the world so well cared for by David Haughton of our territorial experiment station."

"Among the number are three varieties of palms new to Hawaii. These were found in Singapore, Ceylon and among the islands of the West Indies and Cuba. Many beautiful flowering trees, new fruits, six varieties of coconuts, including the famous 'King' and 'Queen' varieties from Ceylon. There is also the sweet 'Tambili' coconut from Colombo, Ceylon, the husk of which the natives chew."

"In Nicaragua, Central America, I found a variety of coconuts, the fruit measuring twenty-eight inches in circumference. In fact, on our voyage from Panama to San Francisco we drank coconut water entirely. From Panama I sent nuts from a tree planted by Ferdinand de Lesseps. These are large and somewhat flattened, and make fine calabashes."

"I found many forest trees, pines and other conifers which I believe will be of value in Hawaii. I sent a quantity of seeds of the juniper tree from Bermuda, which should grow on the higher elevations."

New Varieties.

"In the West Indies, Cuba, and Central America, I gathered many new varieties of ornamental and flowering cactus, and interesting euphorbeaceous plants for the Mexican garden which I started some time ago on the grounds of Oahu College."

"Then there is the red tamarind from India, fine varieties of plantains from Jamaica, and some very delicate and delicious bananas from Central America, and a new variety of avocado pear from San Salvador."

"In Cuba I was much interested in the living fence posts seen about the plantations and ranches, these were made from cuttings of a hardy tree bearing brilliant scarlet flowers. They grow quickly and when a fence of this kind is once established it is there practically for all time."

Giant Bamboo.

"One of the things which I sent home by the last steamer from San Francisco, and which has traveled with me since I left the Island of Trinidad last November is a growing root of the giant bamboo, which was given to me by the director of the Botanic Gardens, and which together with the big case weighed 125 pounds. The only way to insure its reaching Hawaii alive was to take it along with me and care for it myself. I believe that if we can get the giant bamboo to grow in one of our moist warm valleys, some day it will be wonderful. Those that I saw growing in Trinidad and India were enormous, one joint making a five-gallon bucket."

"The trip was altogether intensely interesting and I expect that from now on during my lifetime I shall be working among the beautiful trees and plants that I have gathered, knowing well, as I do, the plant conditions of Hawaii, and knowing also the risk that one runs of introducing things that might prove of danger to our plant life here. I have exercised the greatest care and caution, trusting that those things I have introduced will be of value to us, and also these plants have been sent to the care of our board of agriculture, where they are to be watched, and where later they will be ready for distribution."

"It is good to be back again. There are many beautiful and interesting countries, but give me Hawaii for my home."

STANDARD OIL CO. MAY CUT PRICES

WILL BUILD BIG DISTRIBUTING PLANT IN HONOLULU FOR ISLANDS.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

There is every probability that there will be a cut in prices of gasoline, distillate and kerosene in the Territory by the Standard Oil Company just as soon as a great plant, already contracted for, can be erected here in Honolulu.

With the purpose of making Honolulu the central distributing point for the Territory, and eventually for the Pacific islands, the Standard Oil Company will establish a tank line of steamers from the Coast to this city and build a comprehensive plant on the Iwilei flats.

George H. Richardson, agent for the company here, is in charge of the operations. Three great steel tanks are to be erected here, one for gasoline, one for distillate and the other for kerosene. There will also be a can factory and a box factory. The contract for the concrete work on the factories has been given to Contractor John Walker, and work will begin on Monday.

Heretofore all the Standard Oil products have been delivered here in packages, but as soon as this proposed plant is in working order they will be brought here in bulk and distributed from here to all parts of the Territory.

City Delivery.

Besides this a new method of delivery will be established in this city, and Mr. Richardson states that a stable is to be built to hold twenty-two horses for the delivery wagons, a team to each.

Mr. Richardson yesterday refused to assert that there will be a reduction in prices, but he also refused to deny that there would be a cut in connection with the sale of products in bulk. He agreed that this usually followed where a large saving is made by the company in bulk delivery instead of in packages.

Speaking of the great development proposed, indicating the growing importance of Honolulu as a central station and distributing point, Mr. Richardson said:

Products in Bulk.

"Heretofore we have been bringing down all the kerosene, gasoline and naphtha in packages. Hereafter we will bring them here in tank ships."

"Three big tanks, respectively for gasoline, distillate and kerosene are to be erected. One tank will be sixty-five feet in diameter, another forty-five and the third forty feet, and each of them thirty-five feet in height. Their total capacity will be 50,000 barrels."

"Three pipe lines will run from the railroad wharf to the property, through which the oil will be piped right from the ships to the tanks."

"We shall build a can factory and a box factory, utilizing for this purpose one of the present storage buildings. These factories will have a capacity of about 20,000 cases a month."

"All of the products handled will be delivered in tank wagons throughout the city. Yes, delivery will be made to individuals as well as to garages and stores to anybody indeed that wants any of the commodities."

Will Rush Work.

"Just now we are waiting for the Hawaiian Dredging Company to fill up the land. The equipment for the plant has been shipped and should be here in thirty days. The plant will be in operation as soon as the contractors have finished their work."

"We will be able to supply shipping as well as shore customers—all corners indeed will be served. A great many boats are going in for explosive engines, and as fast as they do we will be able to furnish the naphtha."

"There will be three separate contracts, one of which has already been let—namely, the concrete foundations, the tanks and the pipe line. Besides these will be the erection of the factories. Following the large amount of skilled and unskilled labor that will have work in construction, there will be permanent employment for a great many hands in the can and box factories and in the can-filling department. An output of 20,000 cases a month will call for much labor."

NOT EASY TO BE AN EXPERT ON OPIUM

Just who and what is an expert on opium? The United States district attorney's office is under the necessity of finding a man whom the court will admit is an expert in the poppy drug and place him on the stand this morning to prove a point in its case against Ah Pang, now on trial for the illicit handling of the stuff.

Judge Clemens ruled yesterday that a man who had smoked opium for twenty years, and who was, in fact, an opium fiend, was not an expert in the drug, although it is said that Judge Dole and Judge Robertson have both ruled otherwise. Attorney Berhard, who is one of the counsel for the defendant, called the court's attention to the fact that there were a number of things that looked like lard, small like lard, cooked like lard and so forth, but which chemical analysis will show is not lard. He applied the same thing to opium.

The federal prosecutors will now have the opium analyzed, and if the ruling continues in force this method will have to be adopted in every opium case to prove that it was really opium that was smuggled into the islands.

The city ordinance recently enacted prohibiting the sale of theater tickets on the sidewalks by specialists was contained in every particular in a decision of the New York supreme court.

WOMAN ASSAULTED BY HER HUSBAND

WAS LEAVING THE GRAND JURY WHERE SHE TESTIFIED AGAINST HIM.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Attempting murder within sight of the halls of justice, Higuchi, a Japanese, yesterday surrendered himself to the United States marshal in the Judiciary building and awaited arrest. His wife, upon whom he committed assault, he left as dead in the makai entrance to the judiciary grounds, but she was only unconscious from scalp wounds and severe cuts about the face and wrists. Her injuries were attended to in time and she is in no danger unless complications set in.

The woman was a witness against her "husband" before the grand jury and it was upon her dismissal by that body that the attack was made as she was leaving the building on the roadway leading to Queen street. Her injuries consist of a cut across her forehead, two deep cuts on her right cheek in the form of two sides of a triangle and a cut on her left wrist that severed an artery.

Doctor Pratt of the board of health was the first physician on the scene and managed to stop the flow of blood. She was taken to the hospital in an automobile.

"I was leaving the building," she said, yesterday, in a statement made to Chief McDuffie, "when my husband approached me and asked me where I was staying. I said 'that is none of your business,' then he stabbed me. I do not know where I was cut."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered of Record April 27, 1911.

- A. H. Dondoro to G. L. Hanson.....D
- Helen A. Boyd and wf to Helen Boyd, D
- James Boyd and hb to James A. Boyd.....D
- Lapana Keaweopole to Kapilolani Est, Ltd.....D
- Bneard E. de Lima to A. M. Carbrish.....D
- Mabel W. Swain and hb to E. Arthur Robbins.....D
- R. Arthur Robbins and wf to Muti Bldg and Loan Socy of H, Ltd.....M
- Thomas J. Heaney and wf to Muti Bldg and Loan Socy of H, Ltd.....M
- Trent Trust Co, Ltd, to Jennie H. Jacobson.....D
- Ninia Kanne to Kaneohe Rice Mill Co., Ltd.....L
- Liliuokalani Trust, by Trs, to Kaneohe Rice Mill Co., Ltd.....L

Entered of Record April 29, 1911.

- Asturo Minami to Shoichi Kawano.....C M
- W. S. Wise to S. Hata.....D
- W. S. Wise to K. Takai.....D
- K. Shimizu to Volcano Stables and Transport Co Ltd.....C M
- Kaahu and hb to Mrs. Rebecca K. Naowili.....D
- Entered of Record May 1, 1911.
- Kela K. M. Kekua and hb to L. L. McCandless.....D
- William R. Castle and wf, by Trs, to Parish of St. Clements' Tr., Tr. D
- S. Ito, T. Shindo, Y. Okino et al, K. Fujisaki, Tomona, P. Marckewitch, Murayama, Takauchi, Kogita, Kawabata, Yamauchi, Arakawa, Sami, Katayama to Oha Sugar Co Ltd.....C M
- W. R. Campbell to Louis K. Makanaui.....D A
- Agnes I. Louis and wf to F. A. Schaefer.....D
- Kamakua Kaleohano and hb et al to Mary E. Foster.....D
- Sidney M. Mallon and wf et al to Wade W. Thayer.....D
- Ross P. Kamakua and wf to E. H. Makiaka.....D
- H. M. Bemrose and wf to Gertie Katschner.....D
- Gertie Katschner and hb to Ross H. Bemrose.....D
- Donald Ross to Joseph J. Fern.....B S
- George J. Richardson and wf to F. W. Macfarlane et al, Trs.....Agrmt
- Carrie A. Gilman et al to Bishop Trust Co Ltd.....D
- Elmira M. Johnson to Gaston J. Boisse.....D
- Von Hamm-Young Co Ltd to D. Nagatani.....Rel
- T. Kato to von Hamm-Young Co Ltd.....C M
- Entered of Record May 2, 1911.
- H. Yamataka to von Hamm-Young Co Ltd.....C M
- Trent Trust Co Ltd, Tr, to Fred Harrison.....D
- Annie A. Mendonca to Albert A. De Araujo.....Appt
- Ivy Richardson by Atty to Hans Isenberg.....D
- Inaac Erickson and wf to H. Hackfeld & Co Ltd.....M
- G. P. Kamaohe, Kuenlu Aino et al, Sarai Kaleohano, Kawainui (w) to Union Mill Co.....L
- Bank of Hawaii Ltd to John D. McVeigh.....Par Rel
- Solomon Meheua, Tr, and wf to Emeline H. Thompson.....D
- Mrs. Luksa Keshale to John Nus.....D
- John L. Blaisdell et al and by Tr to J. Alfred Magoon.....A M
- John L. Blaisdell et al and by Tr to J. Alfred Magoon.....D
- Berna J. Noblitt to Harry B. Hicks, Harry B. Hicks and wf to H. W. Terhouse Tr Co Ltd, Tr.....M
- Marsa Kneielakals to Laika Kehia.....D
- Frits Meyer et al to Gustave A. Meyer.....Hol

CHILDREN'S COMPLAINTS.

For summer diarrhoea in children always give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and castor oil, and a speedy cure is certain. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

The public health service at Washington is about to begin an extended study of gonorrhea, to learn, if possible, the cause of epidemics of the disease now existing in various parts of the country. A locality in Utah has been found where every woman is infested with a sufferer. John Sandwell, a Chicago pathologist, now doing research work at Johns Hopkins University, has been engaged to conduct the investigation of the epidemic.

The city ordinance recently enacted prohibiting the sale of theater tickets on the sidewalks by specialists was contained in every particular in a decision of the New York supreme court.

APPOINTMENTS STILL COMING

NEW PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF HEALTH AND TWO NEW COMMISSIONERS.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Governor Frear yesterday appointed a new president of the board of health, E. A. Mott-Smith's term having expired yesterday. The new appointee is also Mr. Mott-Smith, who assumed his duties immediately and is continuing the work of his predecessor in compiling the health laws and preparing the session laws of 1911.

The work of appointing new commissions, filling new offices and in general preparing for the government as reorganized for the next two years by the late legislature is going on apace. Governor Frear yesterday also appointed the loan commissioners for Kauai and Maui, but has yet to appoint those for this island and for Hawaii.

Those Named.

Those appointed for Maui are Superintendent Campbell of the department of public works and P. F. Prague, chairman of the board of supervisors, both of whom serve ex-officio, and Hugh Howell, Fred E. Harvey and William Bal. Those for Kauai, besides the superintendent and Chairman Wishard of the board of supervisors, who again serve ex-officio, are Francis Gay, Walter McBryde and J. K. Lots.

The duty of these commissions, under the law, is to direct the expenditure of the school and belt road money which comes out of the loan fund recently authorized, and have complete control of it. Both commissions, as appointed, are considered strong ones and entirely capable of handling the important work before them.

Harbor Commission.

The harbor and wharf money, large sums of which are also provided for, will be under the control of the harbor commission, which is provided for in a separate act, and which will have jurisdiction over the harbors and wharves of the entire Territory. The Governor has not yet completed his slate for this commission, which, with the exception of the two loan fund commissions, are the last two he will have to appoint.

No land commissioner is yet in sight. Inability to secure the proper man prevented the submission of his name to the senate before it adjourned, and there is not yet any immediate chance of such a man being secured. The appointment of this official, however, is incidental to the reorganization of the public works, etc., department, which is at present under one head, and does not go into effect until the first day of the next period, commencing in July.

THE PROPER COURSE

Information of Priceless Value to Every Honolulu Citizen.

How to act in an emergency is knowledge of inestimable worth, and this is particularly true of the diseases and ills of the human body. If you suffer with backache, urinary disorders or any form of kidney trouble, the advice contained in the following statement will add a valuable asset to your store of knowledge. What could be more convincing proof of the efficacy of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills than the statements of people who have been permanently cured?

Karos Searle, 337 Third West South street, Salt Lake City, Utah, says: "You may continue to publish the testimonial I gave in favor of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills some years ago. This remedy certainly did me a great deal of good, and I am, therefore, always pleased to speak in its praise. Backache annoyed me off and on for a number of years, and I was unable to get relief until I commenced taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Many people have sought information of me regarding Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and I have always advised the use of this remedy."

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

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

SCHOOL FOR TEACHING CHINESE

With a view to securing funds for the erection and furnishing of a school where Chinese may be taught the Chinese language and the history of the empire, the business section was invaded yesterday by a number of the leading Chinese residents of Honolulu, among them were Chu Gam, Hong Quon, Wong Leong, C. K. Aki and Goo Kim Fook, who had been authorized to secure the necessary aid.

The harvest was a good one, for Alexander A. Baldwin, Gustis & Cooke, Brewer & Co., Hingay & Co. and the Bank of Hawaii each contributed \$250; H. Harkfield & Co., Ltd., \$500; H. P. Dillingham Company and George P. Castle, each \$100; Inter-Island S. S. Co. and Oahu Railway and Land Company, Ltd., each \$100; M. Phillips & Co. and W. C. Pennington, each \$50; the total amount raised being \$2,000.

To quote Chu Gam, "The end had not been reached." The committee organized itself as being grateful for the help that was rendered by the business section of the school by one amount.



HELP THE EARTH — AND THE EARTH WILL HELP YOU

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

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

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Theo. H. Davies & Co., (Limited) Agents for Fire, Life and Marine Insurance.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds \$2,978,000

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE Capital \$1,000,000

Reduction of rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

TO ALL POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, VIA VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

Mountain Resorts: BANFF, GLACIER, MT. STEPHENS AND FRASER CANYON EMPRESS LINE OF STEAMERS FROM VANCOUVER

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For Tickets and general information Apply to

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Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

Castle & Cooke Co., Ltd Honolulu, T. H.

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Ewa Plantation Co. Waiula Agricultural Co., Ltd. Apakau Sugar Co., Ltd. Pukou Iron Works of St. Louis. Blake Steam Pumps. Weston's Centrifugals. Habcock & Wilcox Boilers. Green's Fuel Economizer. Marsh Steam Pumps. Mason Navigation Co. Planters' Line Shipping Co. Kohala Sugar Co.

Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$200,000.00 SURPLUS 100,000.00 UNDIVIDED PROFITS 157,592.92

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

DIRECTORS: C. H. Cooke, E. D. Tenney, A. Lewis, Jr., E. P. Bishop, F. W. Macfarlane, J. A. McCandless, C. H. Atherton, Geo. B. Carter, F. B. Damon, F. C. Atherton, R. A. Cooke (secretary).

Strict attention given to all branches of Banking. JUDD BLDG., FORT ST. COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS.

Castle & Cooke Co., Ltd

Life and Fire Insurance Agents

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

American Fire Insurance Co.

We have just accepted the Agency for

Fire Protection Underwriters of the Friends of Hawaii.

They will be operating the Mill at Kalaheo, Kauai.

KNEE TO AKLE A MASS OF HUMOR

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

CUTICURA FREED HIM FROM SKIN-TORMENT

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

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

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Fuller Drug & Chem. Co., Sole Proprietors, Boston, Mass. For Medical Free, Send Cuticura Book to the Care and Treatment of the Skin.

COMPILED THE HEALTH LAWS

STRAIGHTENING OUT THE LEGAL PRIVILEGES OF THE BOARD.

In order that the newly organized sanitary commission may have some clear knowledge of how to act within the law and of the limits to which it may go in devising means of improvement in this city, President Mott-Smith of the board of health is now engaged in codifying the health laws of the Territory. This is a task to which he set himself a year and a half ago, but which has never been completed. The numerous new health laws just passed by the legislature would have made this compilation incomplete, anyway, had it been made before.

"We really need nothing more than the three laws passed by the last legislature," said the president yesterday, referring to the group of new statutes, the most important points of which are legislative powers for the board over the manufacture of foodstuffs and the abatement of building or land nuisances.

He is quoted also as expressing a desire to see a \$10,000 revolving fund created by the business men of the city for the enforcement of the new law giving the board power to abate nuisances such as sources of noxious vapors, insanitary houses and similar things, including the abolishment of mosquito-larvae-breeding waters in public places.

The \$250,000 revolving fund appropriated by the legislature does not apply to this act but to another one providing for the condemnation of private lands and their reclamation from the swampy class. For the other law there is a financial provision any it is liable to become one of those legal dead letters such as the chapter of the revised laws which provided for the reclamation scheme for the past six years until this legislature saw fit to provide money.

The compilation of the laws that is being made by the president will include all those recently passed as well as those made by the other legislatures and the items referring to health matters and health nuisances which still remain intact in the revised laws of 1905. They will be published in book form for the use of any who choose to take an interest in the matter and follow the work of the sanitary commission.

Chairman Carter of this body left yesterday for Kalaheo where he will spend some time and the commission will therefore not take up its work until his return.

CHINESE FIGHTERS DO NOT HARM FOREIGNERS

HONGKONG, China, May 2.—Although casualties have been numerous in the rioting in Canton by the anti-Manchu agitators, an investigation has failed to disclose that any foreigners were harmed. Nevertheless, the news is so grave that there are many fears of an attack on the foreign consulates and residences.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

SUPERVISORS ACT AS ENTERTAINERS

MORE LIVING PETITIONS FILED CITY HALL AND ANNOUNCE GRIEVANCES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

That the living petition does no more good than the ordinary one written on paper and forwarded to the supervisors through the ordinary channels was one of the points brought out at the meeting of the board last night. At a previous meeting the Manoa residents invaded the meeting and general created a lot of excitement. They were asked to bring their requests in tablet form and last night presented them, endorsed by the city engineer. It was no use, however, and amid loud smiles the matter was referred to the road committee.

The Nuuanu and Prospect Heights folk also made an appearance last night and the city hall was crowded to overflowing. During the course of the evening the matter of the Nuuanu Valley came up for discussion and there was some lively debate over the question although whether the presence of the delegation had anything to do with the stand taken by some of the members is an open question. The contractor, who has had the matter of the curbing in hand, has failed to come through with his end of the job and as a consequence the whole of the work is laid up. Some of the board were in favor of canceling the contract and calling for a new one but others wanted to wait until the road department had inspected the work in question. Eben Low brought in a verbal report to say that he had been over the work with Wilder and, in his opinion, if the contractors or their bondsmen could not do the work the full extent of the law should be put on them. The matter was finally decided that the committee should go out today and bring in a report tonight to the board.

With or Without Pay?

Most of the members had the kicking fever last night and from the word go some straight talk was indulged in. After two or three unimportant routine matters had been dealt with the report of the electric lighting department came up for consideration. W. L. Frazee stated that during the period from January 1 to April 30, 143 lights had been installed. The circuits were all carrying their full load and no more current could be put on them until arrangements could be made to put in a new transformer. He also recommended the appropriation of some \$16,000, half of which amount could be made available in July and the rest in 1912.

A further communication from Frazee was an application for three months' leave of absence, owing to illness. The matter was almost through when Amann asked whether the leave was to be granted with pay or without. The mayor intimated that it was the usual thing for pay to be given. Amann made objection to this, however, and stated that in his opinion two months would be quite sufficient. McClellan came to the rescue and spoke of the good work Frazee had done and also the fact that he had been sick and at times had not been in a fit state to do the work.

Amann could not see it this way and said that he had never looked sick nor had he ever reported the fact to the board. Low had asked for two weeks leave some time ago and some of the members had kicked about his paying on for that length of time. Murray replied that if Frazee's leave was to be granted in proportion to the time he had served and compared with Low, it would be for eight or nine months and not only for three. Finally the matter was carried for leave to be granted with full pay.

The Nuuanu Contract.

When the matter of the Nuuanu contract came up for discussion on a report presented by Wilder, it was suggested that the road committee should investigate the matter and report back again as to what it was best to do on the subject. Low would have none of this, however. He said that he had been called on yesterday to go out and make an inspection of the work with Wilder and that from what he had seen there the work was very faulty. He had told the latter to throw out what he considered should be done. "We should not establish a precedent," he continued. "Let us put our foot down good and hard and if the contractor or the bondsmen can not come up to the conditions of their word then let the full course of the law be taken and an example made of them."

McClellan gently pointed out the fact to Low that he did not comprise the whole of the road committee. Dwight and Arnold should also have a say, and he accordingly moved that the committee make an inspection of the work today and report back to the board at a special meeting to be held tonight at half-past seven o'clock.

Amann thoroughly agreed with Eben Low that if they could not comply with their contract it should be dispensed with and fresh tenders called. The road at the present time is in a very dangerous condition. "I move that the matter be referred to the city and county attorney," he went on. "Did you make the motion, Mr. Eben Low?" "No, I did not," replied Low. "I did not make any motion at all."

Wilder chimed in and said that he had noticed that some of the board were in favor of making an inspection and that others were not. If they did not wish to penalize the man why not cancel the contract. At the present time they could not do any work at all. Low made strenuous objections against the idea of making an inspection today and asked them if they had not any faith in their road superintendent or in him. Murray then asked him if he and the superintendent had known all this why had they not reported the matter before. The road superintendent should not have all the say.

"What is in there for?" queried someone. "To work in conjunction with the committee," replied Murray. Finally

the matter of making the inspection was carried unanimously.

Sanitary Inspectors.

A long letter was received from J. Vivichares in which he pointed out his good qualities as a sanitary inspector and told of the faithful way in which he had always done his work. He is the first one to go under the new regime, however, and evidently knows the reason, although he stated that no reason had been given. Just before he states that he will resign he says: "Not wishing to be a stumbling block in the harmonious workings between the two boards, etc."

A communication was received from Doctor Wayson reporting in favor of the appointment of Frank C. Oliveira as the new inspector. This is the first man who has been appointed with the sanction of both the territorial and the city departments.

Another communication from Wayson referred to the good work done by the late city physician in showing him around and suggesting that the board should do something to compensate him for it. The letter was received.

Manoa's Troubles.

A petition was handed in from the residents of Manoa, setting out in full their requests to the board as were outlined at the meeting of the club reported yesterday morning. The matter was referred to the road committee and thus the first of the living petitions received the ax in the neck.

Milverton's Absence.

Low, as a committee of one, reported on the absence of the deputy attorney. He enclosed a long letter from Cathart, which stated in the main that he had always been in the habit of allowing those in the office their holidays and that until he heard further from the board he would continue to do so. Milverton, he stated, had never had a day off for some three years and that this would have to be counted as his leave.

He concluded his letter by the following: "Of course I understand from what source the complaints of Milverton's absence arise, but the public should know that it is the source from which has emanated all the misrepresentation concerning myself and my office for the past years."

Pool Shop Permits.

Six applications were received from pool shop owners asking for permission to open up. Five of these were approved by Doctor Wayson and permission was accordingly given.

Fire Chief Thurston was granted permission to six on the leave for the fire boys. They are to be given the usual fifteen days on full pay. The park keepers sent in a petition asking for a rise in their present salaries. This was received. The ordinance for the adjusting of lines, which was brought up at the last meeting, passed first reading.

Living Petitions.

Then the living petitions got to work. A. L. Castle pointed out the facts in connection with Nuuanu avenue and also that the board were the only ones who had not completed their share of the work. They had heard, he said, a considerable discussion about the work during the evening but would ask the board to expedite matters.

G. C. Swain, for the Prospect Heights people, said that Prospect street had never been meted and had had nothing done to it for the last fifteen years. He hoped that the board would see their way clear to having the matter attended to.

Those who formed the delegation were Mason F. Prosser, John Evans, William Thompson, John Lennox, E. Judd, Dr. J. R. Judd, Captain Haglund, J. S. Emerson, Hans Gittel, G. L. Dunch, J. W. Chamberlain, Charles Phillips, W. F. Wilson, C. G. Owen, D. L. Withington.

Murray told them that the engineer was preparing plans for the matter and that just as soon as he was through, the ways and means committee would see what they could do.

McClellan Gets Busy.

McClellan started to bring up a few "little matters" at the last moment. The first was that of the purchase ordinance. This was not working as they had hoped it would and the attorney's department was instructed to prepare a new ordinance.

The building where the former city physician had been located was now no use to them and they would in all probability have to pay the whole of the fifty-two dollars a month rent. He suggested that they should secure a room downtown where the inspectors could make their reports. This was left in the hands of the ways and means committee.

Several matters in connection with the bills passed by the recent legislature were also passed over to the attorney's department for elucidation.

The sanitation and health committee had been extended an invitation to attend the sittings of the new sanitary commission. They had accepted this and had been asked to send along five copies of the city ordinance. The clerk was instructed to attend to this.

Eben Low brought up the matter of the band salaries and suggested they should be brought into regular line. This is to be done and instructions issued to Berger accordingly. There are only about eight efficient musicians in the band at the present time, Low stated, and the rest of them are all pu-nana.

SCHOOL SCANDAL IS PRACTICALLY ENDED

If the federal grand jury does not take any action further than its investigation into the now famous Hilo School row it is probable that it will go no further. The teachers are not expected to take the positions to which they have been assigned and it is understood that they have been advised against it by the department itself.

Superintendent Pope stated yesterday afternoon that the assignments had not been "withdrawn" as published yesterday but that they had been "withheld," which can hardly mean anything except the same thing. The vacancies which the teachers had been appointed to fill seem to have been "filled" by never becoming vacant as expected.

SAN DIEGO PLANS CEREMONIOUS TIME

"BREAKING GROUND" PROGRAM ELABORATE AND ALONG HISTORIC LINES.

California's celebration of the completion of the Panama Canal will open this year, July 19, 20, 21 and 22, in San Diego, with four days and nights of pageantry, during which ground will be broken and the first building of the Panama-California Exposition dedicated. Around these dates cluster the anniversaries which make the State's history. It was in July, 1769, that the Franciscan Fathers reached San Diego on a mission to the Indians, having been sent by the Spanish authorities in Mexico City. It was then they planted the first olive trees and palms and began the history of irrigation.

The San Diego celebration will tell the whole story of the discovery of the Pacific Ocean by Balboa, the ancient war rites of the Aztecs, Cabrillo's start on his search of a northwest passage, his landing in San Diego Bay, the advent of the Mission Fathers and all the epochs of the early history of California to be shown in pageantry. The program for the four days has been made to combine all these epochs of early Spanish history interwoven with all the modern periods requisite to complete the sequences.

Religious Ceremony.

The first day of the celebration, July 19, will be given over to the religious and civic ceremonies connected with the ground breaking of San Diego's 1915 Exposition. In the morning there will be a pontifical high mass said on a gigantic altar in one of the caverns of Balboa Park, the exposition site. Bishop Conaty, of the diocese of Los Angeles and Monterey, will be the celebrant of the mass. The altar is to be a replica of the one now in the church of San Francisco, Mexico City, from whence the Franciscan monks were sent on their first mission to California. Prominent Catholic clergymen from all sections will take part in this ceremony and during the mass ground will be broken for the exposition.

The consecration of the first building, to be used for administration offices, will be held by the Masonic order in the afternoon during the civic ceremonies, which are under the direction of the exposition official, Director-General D. C. Collier. He has already received acceptance from Governor Johnson and the State's officials have been assured that President Taft will send a personal representative, and among the other prominent visitors expected are noted church prelates, clergymen, mayors of California cities, officials of the Panama-California Exposition and officers of the army and navy.

Historical Pageants.

The first of the big pageants is to take place on the night of July 20. It will be historical and allegorical in character, showing the various phases of California history beginning with the discovery of Pacific Ocean, the conquest of the territory, the advent of the mission fathers, all depicted by floats and parade pictures. On this occasion King Cabrillo, who is to reign over the carnival, will be received and escorted through the city by his subjects. He will join Queen Ramona, where her arrival will antedate his by several hours, she being received in the afternoon during a floral parade which is to be planned and managed exclusively by San Diego women.

Fraternities and civic societies will have charge of the third day's pageant of floats and displays and in the evening there will be an open air masked ball with receptions throughout the entire city for visitors.

Mission Parade.

The mission parade as it is termed, which will be the feature of the entire celebration, is to be given on July 22. Then will be shown all the twenty-one old missions so famous in the history and romance of California on floats. These floats will be historically correct, even to the outriders and characters, and are being constructed with the plan of being a permanent display of the exposition. The evening of the closing day will be given over to the carnival and fests.

During the days of the celebration there will be many unique and novel entertainments. Among other things a street carnival, a wild west show, aquatic and land sports, automobile races and an aviation meet. It is practically assured that the regular soldiers in camp now at and near San Diego will be there during July as well as the Pacific naval squadron. The men will take part in the pageants.

ADMIRAL TOGO GUEST OF NATION

WASHINGTON, April 17.—As the guest of the United States and on its invitation, Admiral Togo of Japan will visit America on his way home from the coronation of King George, to which he is accredited as special ambassador. General Nogi, another hero of the Russo-Japanese War, and also a special ambassador to the coronation, was included in the invitation of this government, but was unable to accept.

Admiral Togo will be accompanied by members of the suite that will be with him at the coronation. The United States has manifested its friendship for Japan in this invitation. It is expected that its acceptance and the character of the reception which will be accorded to the distinguished visitor by Americans will do much to clear away doubts of the pacific intentions of both nations.

President Taft is no stranger to Admiral Togo. In the oriental travels of Mr. Taft, in official capacity as representative of the United States, he has met and received many courtesies from the Japanese sea soldier.

JUGGLING WITH 100,000 POUNDS

RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY BUSY INSTALLING POWERFUL NEW PLANT.

The yard by the rapid transit company's power station looks at the present time like a corner in a steel plant, with huge pieces of machinery lying about. Strange weird looking pieces of piping are piled up in what seems a hopeless muddle, with boilers and other parts of a new plant. There is system in all this, however, and, incidentally, the value of the "junk" on view is somewhere in the neighborhood of \$70,000.

With the rapid growth of the town the company has seen for some time that the power plant now installed would not be sufficient to meet the almost immediate requirements, and accordingly got busy and ordered a complete new generating plant with a capacity of 150,000 horsepower, as against the present plant which generates 100,000. The new plant is now to hand and is lying at the yards waiting to be placed in position. The task of getting it here is an easy one compared to what the job of placing it in position will be.

Juggling 180,000 Pounds.

One piece that is lying waiting weighs 100,000 pounds. This is to be coupled onto another part with an additional weight of 80,000, and then the whole piece has to be moved into place. A big shaft is to be forced into its position in the generator and then moved into position holus-bolus. Special slides are to be made for handling the mass, which when coupled up will weigh 180,000 pounds. Iron rails will be bolted down and the bolts counter-bunk. A special track will be laid towards the enginehouse and the whole mass will then be shifted inch by inch towards its final destination. Once inside the powerhouse it has to be swung around, which work will be done by the help of a traveling crane, to be installed.

Fine Adjustment.

The low pressure cylinder, which is only a trifle as compared with the other, has a weight of 30,000 odd pounds, however, and this will also be taken in added placed in position. Then the hardest work of the whole business will start. The cylinder has to be adjusted to the thickness of a piece of tissue paper. The enormous amount of work that this will entail can easily be imagined. The most delicate instruments will be used to get the correct measurements, but then will come the task of moving the mass of machinery weighing 180,000 pounds the distance of one-thousandth part of an inch. If it goes the thickness of the paper too far then the whole of the operation has to be started over again.

The bed on which it is to rest is made of solid concrete many feet through. This is reinforced by iron bars, but there is some probability that when the weight gets on it it may possibly give the fraction of an inch, in which event the enormous weight will have to be juggled about until the exact position is arrived at. A special man will in all probability be brought down from the Coast to take charge of the work of adjusting. He will be one of a class of men who do nothing else and know every point of the game.

All Latest Patents.

Besides the new generator, there is also the latest thing in condensers. This condenses the steam, reheats the water before pumping it back to the boilers.

A new steam head is also to be installed. This is made of steel throughout and has the flange couplings that have taken the place of the old style where the ends of the pipes butted up against each other. This is lying about in sections that are curved in all sorts of fancy styles, the latest idea being that it is much better to have a curve than a right angle joint. The curve insures an easy flow of steam and the solid steel pipes should also give better results.

The two new boilers are already in position and one of them has been placed in commission. It is working satisfactorily and the company is well pleased with it. The other will be used when the new steam head is in working order. The switch board has also to be rearranged and several of the panels changed and connected with the new machinery.

A Long Job.

The fixing in position of the whole of the plant will entail an enormous amount of work and will in all probability not be completed for about three months. The cost will run into \$85,000 but then the company will have enough power to supply the demands made upon it for some time to come. It is the largest plant that has ever come to the islands and it will be handled entirely by local men with the exception of the fitting and adjusting, to be done by a Coast expert, which is a matter of finesse rather than handling a big mass.

NEW YORK OFFICIAL INDICTED FOR PERJURY

NEW YORK, MAY 3.—City Chamberlain C. H. Hyde was yesterday indicted for perjury in connection with testimony he gave in the investigation of the wrecking of the Carnegie Trust company. Last night he handed in his resignation.

FORTY SUCCESSFUL YEARS

For almost forty years Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has been curing cramps in the stomach and bowels, dysentery and diarrhoea and has never been known to fail to give relief even in the most severe and dangerous cases. You can make no better provision for the safety of your family than to keep a bottle of this remedy ever at hand. For sale by Huxson, South & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.



Are You Thin? Pale? All run down, easily tired, nervous? And do not know what to take? Then go direct to your doctor. Ask his opinion of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It contains no alcohol, no stimulation, and is a blood purifier, a nerve tonic, a strong alterative, an aid to digestion. Ask your doctor about Ayer's non-alcoholic Sarsaparilla as a strong tonic for the weak.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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

BUSINESS CALENDAR

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

Honolulu Monument Works, Ltd. Successors to Shaw & Seville.

KING near Alakea, or P. O. Box 491, HONOLULU, T. H.

PLANS COMPLETE FOR EXTENSIONS

(Continued from Page One.) way, Klanaea slip, on the Ewa side of the wharf soon to be built, could be dredged up to Allen street on a frontage with the Alakea wharf, giving room for several additional steamers. The department of public works is understood to have plans about ready to build a seawall along Queen street, from the Boat Landing to Emms wharf, or the Inter-Island large wharf. The wall will be built thirty or forty feet maula of the present shore line, thus decreasing the width of Queen street, but materially lengthening the wharves.

It is shown by statistics that the wharves will soon be little needed for sailing vessels. Steamers on the other hand, are not only increasing in numbers, but they are becoming longer and longer, and this is true as well in the Inter-Island service, for these steamers are developing from small vessels to large ones of a length which requires much more wharf space.

Longer Steamers.

The Matsun wharf when first built was believed to be of sufficient length for the Matsun service. Within a year it was found to be hopelessly short for the newer vessels and the Territory had to remodel the old Hackfeld wharf just to accommodate the longer vessels and the increased business of the company. The extension of the slips for forty feet toward Queen street will give much more space to steamers. The present Kinai wharf will be remodeled and put into repair at once. The seawall will be of concrete similar to the one at the Alakea slip.

The Richard street wharf, opposite the Alakea wharf and adjoining the naval wharf, is progressing under an old contract. Piles are being driven around the concrete seawall built around the terra firma at the street end. This wharf will have about half the width of the Alakea wharf, owing to lack of space. The wharf and pilings are to be built under contract for \$29,000. A shed will be built over the wharf proper under the appropriation made by the last legislature. This wharf when completed will be used by the Canadian-Australian steamship line.

New Designs.

The designs for the new Klanaea wharf will be a radical departure in many ways from those made for other wharves. The designs call for concrete piling instead of wooden piling. A study is now being made of this proposition and wherever possible wood will be eliminated from the under construction of the wharf. This wharf will be 600 feet long and 120 feet wide. Two-thirds of its length will be solid fill and round this solid earth a retaining wall will be built to prevent further water encroachments. The legislature has granted a maintenance fund of only \$20,000 for the two years. This will be barely enough as the upkeep of the wharves and the property appertaining thereto involves a considerable outlay yearly. The planking on the wharves is subjected to unusually hard wear. Already some of the planking on the remodeled Hackfeld wharf has given way, owing to the heavy loads being hauled through the central part of the shed with the horses digging their shoes into the yielding timber. Two or three dangerous holes have already been made and all such openings have to be replaced with heavy planking. Probably the whole of the old wharf will have to be replanked in the next few weeks.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

Many sufferers from chronic diarrhoea have obtained prompt relief by the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by Bennett, Smith & Co., agents for Honolulu.

Post whaling vessels which are being fitted out at Cape Town will give South Africa a new industry.

MARINE REPORT. By Merchants' Exchange.

Paget Sound—Sailed, April 27, schr. Alice Cooke, for Honolulu. San Francisco—Sailed, April 28, S. S. Artisan, for Honolulu. San Francisco—Arrived, April 28, S. S. Virginia, from Salina Cruz. San Francisco—Arrived, April 28, S. S. China, from Honolulu. Salina Cruz—Arrived, April 28, S. S. Missouri, from Hilo. Port Gamble—Sailed, April 29, schr. Repeat, for Honolulu. San Francisco—Sailed, April 29, S. S. Sierra, for Honolulu. Salina Cruz—Sailed, April 29, S. S. Mexican, for San Francisco. San Francisco—Sailed, May 1, S. S. Virginia, for Paget Sound. Seattle—Sailed, May 1, S. S. Hyades, for Honolulu. Yokohama—Arrived, April 30, S. S. Erisia, hence April 19. San Francisco—Sailed, May 2, S. S. Wilhelm, for Honolulu. San Francisco—Arrived, May 2, S. S. Larline, hence April 25. San Francisco—Arrived, May 2, ship Falls of Clyde, hence April 12. San Francisco—Sailed, May 3, S. S. Siberia, for Honolulu. Hilo—Sailed, May 3, S. S. Enterprise, for San Francisco. Vancouver—Arrived, May 3, S. S. Zealandia, hence April 26.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, May 2. Str. Mauna Loa, from Kona and Kauai ports, 4 a. m. T. K. K. S. S. Nippon Maru, from San Francisco, 11 a. m. Wednesday, May 3. Str. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, a. m. Am. sp. Marion Chilcott, from Gaviota, 10 a. m. Str. Claudine, from Maui and Hawaii ports, a. m. M. N. S. S. Honolulu, from San Francisco, 7 p. m. Thursday, May 4. Str. White, from Hawaii, 10 a. m. Str. Cummins, from Oahu ports, 5 p. m. U. S. A. T. Logan, from Manila, via Nagasaki, 4:30 p. m. DEPARTED. Str. Mauna Kea, for Hilo and way ports, 10 a. m. Str. Kinai, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m. Str. Mikahala, for Molokai and Maui ports, 5 p. m. T. K. K. S. S. Nippon Maru, for Yokohama, 5 p. m. Str. Nihiku, for Kauai, 5 p. m. U. S. L. H. T. Kukui, for cruise, 2 p. m. Am. sp. Marion Chilcott, for San Francisco, 2:30 p. m. Friday, May 5. U. S. A. T. Logan, for San Francisco, 4 a. m. PASSENGERS. Arrived. Per T. K. K. S. S. Nippon Maru, from San Francisco, May 2—Through for Orient: For Yokohama—Lieut. D. W. Bagley, U. S. N.; Mrs. E. Jennings, Mrs. A. A. Forderer, Admiral Jos. Murdoch, U. S. N.; Lieut. S. Gannon, U. S. N.; Mrs. S. Gannon and child, H. E. Wright. For Shanghai—Rev. A. S. Cooper, Chas. W. Ure, G. W. Ure. For Hongkong—J. V. Crowe, E. L. Hoskin, Miss J. M. Monroe, L. J. Smith, L. W. Bartlett, C. C. Crockett, J. A. King, L. W. Macklin, Miss L. J. Smith, F. W. Butler, W. E. Greenbaum, H. W. Krieger, M. C. Olmsted, J. A. Wright, C. E. Cooper, H. H. Holmes, E. E. Koch, Miss Martha Rogers, V. C. Wright. Per steamer Mauna Loa, from Kona and Kauai ports, May 2—Jas. Morse, M. Frins, E. Ayas, R. Hind, Mrs. Hind, E. E. Conant, Mrs. Conant, Miss Ethel Paris, Miss A. N. Paris, Mrs. W. C. Moore, Mrs. Peers, Mrs. Jno. Leslie, Miss Lizzie Yates, Mrs. Baker, J. G. Smith, F. Gonvela, Miss M. S. Paiko, S. Saki, Mrs. Tagami, Henry Leslie, C. A. Oss, Sam Keilini, Ah Hoi, M. Gear, Bishop Restarick, Rev. Ito, Mrs. Dower, Mrs. Camara, Rev. Fukao and 42 deck. Per str. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, May 3.—Miss M. E. Suenaga, Kiyonaga, Diazo, Master Kenjo, Kenjo, H. Park, J. Smith, A. K. Hutchinson, Mrs. J. M. Lydgate, Officer Ellis in charge of a prisoner and an insane patient, and 12 on deck. Per str. Claudine, from Hawaii and way ports, May 3.—S. Kanda, J. M. Lee, J. Vierra, Francis, M. Cabral, R. W. M. Mist, Rev. Y. T. Cho, Kim On, Leo Chong-hong, Rev. and Mrs. W. Ault and three children, Miss J. M. Pierce, C. A. Bruns, W. C. Wilder, P. A. Gorman, E. T. Carsons, C. J. Schoening, R. S. Hosmer, H. M. Curran, J. A. Going, H. C. Brown, Mrs. M. G. Simos, Miss A. Franks, M. M. Amarino, wife and three children; H. Sakai, A. Perreira, Mrs. K. Smith and child, Ed Morse, H. Lake, A. Lindsay, Governor Frear, E. A. Knudsen, Roy Lippincott, A. F. Knudsen and thirty-one on deck. Per M. N. S. S. Honolulu, from San Francisco, May 3.—P. J. Andrews, H. W. Andrews, R. E. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Clark, Henry Dearborn, Miss Margaret Deitz, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Friles, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Faucett, O. R. Garfison, Miss Emma Harrington, Mrs. H. K. Hevlic, B. G. Henderson, G. Horn, Bud Kriles, Mrs. G. M. Magruder, Miss P. M. Mansfield, Walter A. Paul, Mrs. J. B. Reilly, E. C. Boos, W. Shaw, W. S. Stone, L. Walden, Mrs. C. Wikander, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Wilder. Departed. Per steamer Mikahala, for Maui and Molokai, May 2—Mrs. and Miss Makimohu, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kape, Mr. and Mrs. Kilabaluana and two children. Per steamer Kinai, for Kauai, May 3.—Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Alexander, J. C. Maura, J. K. Crockett, W. Bindart, J. P. Cooke, Mrs. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Whittington, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Carter, Mrs. H. Macfarlane, Mrs. Adams, M. Frank. Per steamer Mauna Kea, for Hawaii via ports, May 3—Arakaki, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Richard, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Morrison, T. R. Robinson, R. G. Doherty, O'Brien, K. Kellner, J. P. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Brandstein, Miss L. Monson, M. L. Botelho, M. Costa,

H. E. Cook, Miss M. Arakaki, Miss J. Nathaniel, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Kawewehi, Mrs. David Ad Lo, Rev. and Mrs. D. W. K. White, G. H. Haddy, Mrs. M. A. Hill, D. H. Case, Wall, Mrs. Telesco, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wainohlo and two children, H. Butcher, J. J. Lord, L. Liberman, R. J. Little, Mrs. L. A. Loh and child, R. A. Wadsworth, Miss Wainohlo, Mrs. Keam, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lewis, Miss J. Allen, Miss E. Sandry, R. Yates, R. A. McWayne, Charles Acid, Rev. S. Deha, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hala, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Corran. Per T. K. K. S. S. Nippon Maru, for the Orient, May 2.—Mrs. M. D. and Miss Edith Fitzgerald, Y. Okada, John Carr, John Smith and Louis Brandenberg.

INTERCHANGEABLE STEAMER TICKETS

(Continued from Page One.) In the circular letter which it is proposed to send out will be all details as to stopovers here and other particulars that will be of interest to the traveler and induce him to take in the Islands. Wall Again Director. The position of director of the Floral Parade for next year was offered to Arthur F. Wall, the 1911 director, and he was especially asked to take it over again. Yesterday afternoon he came to the meeting and told the committee that he would take it upon one condition, namely, that he had not to finance it. This offer was accepted, and a special vote of thanks was passed to Wall. For Educational Convention. Wood reported on the matter of the monster educational convention that is to be held in San Francisco next month and advised the sending over of 5000 circulars pointing out the advantages of Hawaii as a holiday resort for advanced students. Although there was some kick coming as to the cost, sixty dollars, the circulars are to be printed and sent over. Notice Boards. Standing in the room was a fine notice board notifying tourists of the tourist bureau and where it can be found. These are to be placed on the wharves so that passengers can see them as soon as they step off the boat. Two of them will be placed on the Alakea street wharf as an experiment and if it is found that they are successful then six others will be placed at various points along the waterfront. Transparent Picture Kiosks. Since the introduction of transparent pictures was made from Japan our local photographers have been at work and announced to Wood that they intended putting the pictures on the local market. When the plans at the committee's present rooms are all completed, there will be kiosks from all the other islands. As soon as the funds are available Wood also plans to have kiosks placed in the following cities and places: New York, three; Chicago, three; Los Angeles, three; San Francisco, three; Yokohama, two; Kobe, two; Shanghai, one; Hongkong, one; Manila, one; Singapore, one; Colombo, two; Australia, three; New Zealand, two. They will cost about \$100 each so that the committee will have to go slowly with them. The members recognize, however, that they are great pillars and should pay for themselves. One is to be made up from Kauai views and placed in the rooms as a starter. Probable Excursions. Although for a time it seemed that there was the possibility of a teachers' excursion here during this summer the convention in San Francisco has knocked that out on the head. The promise of the Canadian-Pacific railway and also of the Grand Trunk has been received stating that they will try and work up special excursions to Hawaii and the South Pacific for the long vacation in 1912. General Boosting. 'The World in Boston' exhibition is in full swing and Hawaii is fully represented. The exhibition is on a big scale, the first and second floors of the Mechanics' building being utilized. Nearly a ton of printed matter has been sent from here for distribution and Reverend Oleson, who is in charge, has been provided with a collection of Bouine's best films and several hundred carefully selected lantern slides. Lectures are to be given every day of the exhibition, which will not close until May 20. Wants Honolulu Films. J. W. Erwin, the lecturer, employed by the Southern Pacific company, has written asking for a supply of Honolulu films and pictures. In his letter he describes the films taken by R. K. Bouine and exhibited at the Chicago Land Show last year as "by far the best of their kind I have ever seen." The price of the films runs at fifteen cents a foot, so that the cost of sending over some would be considerable. The committee feel, however, that it should do something and before the next meeting will try and arrange the matter.

TO HAVE MILLION MEN UNDER ARMS

BERLIN, April 24.—Germany will have under arms in connection with field maneuvers this summer practically one million men. In addition to the regular army with a strength of 622,000 men, over 350,000 reservists will be called to the colors, making a total effective strength for the army of 977,000. Adding to this men serving with the fleet, an armed force of considerably more than a million will be engaged in the gigantic war game. The new firing regulations for the field artillery, just published, contain in addition to further directions for fire against captive balloons, a new set of instructions governing the use of the artillery against dirigibles and aeroplanes. It is admitted, however, that artillery fire against aeroplanes offers slight chance of success without enormous use of ammunition. Los Angeles city council plans to publish a weekly municipal newspaper, a copy to be given free to every voter.

VISITOR'S FATHER A FRIEND OF HAWAII

GENERAL ALEXANDER AMONG THE FIRST TO RECOMMEND PEARL HARBOR.

Mrs. L. A. Currey of San Francisco will be a passenger for the Coast, leaving Honolulu this afternoon on the S. S. Chiyu Maru. This is a last stage in an extended journey made by Mrs. Currey through the Orient, many months being spent in Japan and China. Mrs. Currey is not only an interesting and cultured woman of travel, but is the daughter of General B. S. Alexander, corps of engineers, United States Army, who was one of the early friends of the Hawaiian Islands had in the United States. In 1872, General J. M. Schofield and General Alexander visited the Islands and made a report to the secretary of war, then Secretary Belknap, on the future utility of Pearl Harbor as a naval refuge and a site for a drydock for use by the navy. They also recommended, in their official report, the removal of Pearl River bar. General Alexander was also one of five engineers appointed by the government to submit plans and specifications for the Eads canal at New Orleans, the perfection of which has stood the test of fifty odd years. Minot's Ledge lighthouse, just out of Boston harbor, which took five years in the building, is another monument to the engineering skill of Honolulu's early visitor. It was Mrs. Currey's father who also relieved General De Russy, engineer corps, U. S. A., in the department of California. Fort De Russy, the engineer corps' post in this district is named after the general.

CONDENSED NEWS FROM COAST FILES

Representative Shepard of Texas introduced a bill in congress for the coinage of a two and a half cent piece. New York taxicab rates will be raised to eighty cents for the first mile and fifty cents for each succeeding mile. The Baltic Sea has the greatest wreck record of any body of water in the world. It averages one a day all the year round. Fruit growers in the Rogue River Valley, Oregon, have been fighting frost by keeping fires burning at night in their orchards. Ten thousand chickens and 150 incubators were destroyed in a disastrous fire on the California Chicken Company's ranch near San Jose. Contributions in New York to the mayor's relief fund for relatives of those killed in the Washington Place fire have brought the total to \$22,543. Venezia Arraro, a goldsmith, who sings grand opera, has arrived in Venice, California, from Italy, and will be heard on the canals there this summer. William A. Day, vice-president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was elected president of the society to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Paul Morton. Three gifts, aggregating \$750,000, are made to the University of California by the terms of the will of Ernest V. Cowell, a cement manufacturer, who died March 18. Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey will deliver the annual Phi Beta Kappa address in the Greek Theater of the University of California at Berkeley, on Tuesday, May 10. The lowest priced seats for the international polo matches at Meadowbrook, Long Island, will be \$5 each, with choice reservations at \$10 and boxes from \$75 to \$200 each. The daily supplications of Chaplain Coudeau have been ordered by Speaker Clark to be printed each day in the Congressional Record. The request was made by Representative Ashbrook of Ohio. James A. Fowler of Tennessee, one of the assistants in the attorney-general's office, will probably become assistant attorney-general in charge of trust prosecutions, succeeding William S. Kenyon of Iowa, recently elected senator from that State. After a fierce "battle" lasting several hours, James Culler and James Davis killed fourteen wolves in a den on their farms, five miles north of Gas City, Kansas. The county pays a good bounty for scalps and the men will receive a neat sum of money. Half a million Russian mulberry trees were planted by Chicago school children in celebration of Arbor Day. The trees were planted in front and back yards and on school premises and in small parks. The Russian mulberry is peculiarly adapted to the Chicago climate. Statistics issued by transcontinental railroads showed that 85,000 persons traveled from eastern cities to points on the Pacific coast during the thirty-five day period ending April 10. The figure exceeded by 16,000 the number going west in 1910 and broke all previous records. Call Wharves by Numbers. The system of calling wharves by numbers will be systematized by the department of public works. The wharves will be numbered, commencing at the Richards street wharf, which will be one; Alakea, 2; Klanaea, 3; Port street, 4, and so on around the harbor. At present the various wharves are known by specific names, as, for instance, the Alakea wharf, Hackfeld, Chabanel, Post street, Oceanic, Matsun, Wilder, Mauna Loa, Emms, Railroad Nos. 1 and 2, Allen & Robinson, etc.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

SUGAR TAKES DROP.

Word was received in this city in a telegram from New York yesterday of the sudden drop in the price of sugar to 3.85. This was unexpected as the ruling price in the sugar center for some time has been above 3.90 and as high as 3.95. In spite of this news, however, it had no appreciable effect on stocks, the market holding firm and active on the Honolulu Exchange. The explanation is that the drop is only temporary and probably due to a receipt of an extra large quantity of deliveries. A quick rise is looked for within the week. Business on the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange yesterday was brisk, including total sales of 180 McBryste at 6.875 at session sales and sixteen shares between boards at 6.75. Forty Olan brought 4.375 and twenty Hilo Railroad brought 9. Between boards the feature was a sale of forty Paauhau at 23, also five Haiku at 153, and eight Pioneer at 205. The only sales on the Hawaiian Exchange were in Honolulu Consolidated Oil stock, 200 shares changing hands at 1.90. A report has reached the city from San Francisco that this company has refused an offer of \$1,500,000 for 320 acres of its oil bearing lands. Also that it now has forty derricks up and twelve new wells to come in within two months. Another stock of interest to many in Honolulu is Mountain King, which sold at the last recorded figure at .75. A sale at .50 is reported as made yesterday. Following were the sales on the Honolulu Exchange yesterday: Between boards: Haw. C. & S. Co., 100 at 39.50; 60 at 39.50. Paauhau S. P. Co., 40 at 23. McBryste Sug. Co., 10 at 6.875. Haw. Sug. Co., 5 at 42. Tarojok Olok Hnb., 50 at 41. Haw. Elec. Co., 100 at 36.50; 100 at 36.50. Haiku Sug. Co., 5 at 153. Pioneer Mill Co., 8 at 205. Hutchinson Sug. Plan. Co., 25 at 16.75; 20 at 17. Session sales: McBryste Sug. Co., 10 at 6.875; 100 at 6.875; 50 at 6.875; 20 at 6.875. Olan Sug. Co., 40 at 4.375. Hilo Railway Co., 20 at 9. Hawaiian Exchange: Hon. Con. Oil Co., 100 at 1.90; 100 at 1.90.

KULANA GOES HIGH.

James F. Morgan, as commissioner of court, sold at auction Tuesday a small kulana at Puiwa, up Ninuau Valley. Although valued at not more than \$250, the fetching tones of Mr. Schwarzberg lured the bidders on until the property dropped to William Savidge, trustee, for the price of \$330. FOR ONE DOLLAR. The Trust Trust Company yesterday transferred to the United States by deed, 1.9 acres of land in Kaimuki, adjoining Fort Rager, for the nominal sum of \$1. PAAUHAU THE FEATURE. Earlier in the week a few shares of Paauhau Sugar Plantation Company were disposed of at 23. It was the first time this stock had appeared for some time and the fact was commented upon at the time. On Wednesday forty shares more went at the same figure. Yesterday this stock was the feature of the stock market between boards with a continual upward tendency, the last sale being at 24. The fact that sugar was down to 3.79 had little effect on the market, which was generally steady and active. Pioneer took a small drop, going from 205 to 204, and then to 203.50. Olan went up from 4.375 between boards to 4.50 on session sales, and McBryste was steady at 6.875. There were also two sales of McBryste bonds, a total of \$10,000—sixes at 95. But it is the activity in Paauhau that is interesting investors at this time. The sales on the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange yesterday were as follows: Between boards: Paauhau S. P. Co., 110 at 23.50; 50 at 23.50; 50 at 23.625; 250 at 24. McBryste S. Co., 15 at 6.875; 25 at 6.875. Olan Sug. Co., 20 at 30; 30 at 30. Hilo Com., 50 at 9. Olan Sug. Co., 75 at 4.375. Session sales: McBryste Sug. Co., 5 at 6.875; 9 at 6.875. Pioneer Mill Co., 5 at 204; 5 at 203.50. Olan Sug. Co., 40 at 4.50; 10 at 4.50; 10 at 4.50. Olan Sug. Co., 15 at 30. Bonds: McBryste 6s, \$6000 at 95; \$5000 at 95. Matters were slow on the Hawaiian Stock Exchange yesterday, only one transaction being reported, although many bids were made which failed to bring out the stock held for an upward market. The one sale was as follows: Ewa Plan. Co., 5 at 31. Many inquiries are being received in regard to oil stocks. WILL REDUCE STOCK. An application has been filed with the treasurer of Hawaii for reduction of the capital stock of the Hawaiian Securities Company, Ltd., from \$250,000 to \$200,000, the retirement of 2500 shares of its preferred stock of the par value of \$20 a share, and the cancellation of indebtedness aggregating \$50,000 owing to the company by the holders of the shares so to be retired, all according to Act 114 of the Laws of 1911. OIL NEWS FROM COAST. The following are extracts from letters received yesterday by the Island Investment Company, Ltd., from a correspondent in San Francisco: "The Honolulu Consolidated Oil

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure The only baking powder made from Royal Grains Dream of Tartar No Alum, No Lime Phosphate

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, Thursday, May 4, 1911.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, CAPITAL PAID UP, VAL, B D, ASK. Lists various stocks like Mercantile, O. Brewer & Co., etc.

\$3,125 on \$100 paid. Redeemable at 103 at maturity. 1870 shares treasury stock.

Session Sales. 14 McBryste, 6.875; 5 Pioneer, 204; 5 Pioneer, 203.50; 60 Olan, 4.50; 15 Olan Sug. Co., 30.

Between Boards. 160 Paauhau, 23.50; 5 Paauhau, 23.625; 250 Paauhau, 24; 40 McBryste, 6.875; 50 Olan Sug. Co., 30; 50 Hilo Com., 9; 81,000 McBryste 6s, 95; 75 Olan, 4.375.

Sugar Quotations. May 3, 1911. 96° Centrifugals, 3.79c; 88 Analysis Beets, 10c, 2 1/4c.

Company brought in a tremendous well, in fact, the best one they have yet, on section 12-22-24. This well is doing between 3500 and 4000 barrels of 26 gravity oil per day and is under perfect control. The price of this stock in San Francisco has advanced 25 cents per share today (April 26) and we believe is going decidedly higher. "One of our men returned from the field yesterday morning and is most enthusiastic with regard to the new well of the Honolulu Consolidated Oil Company on section 12. The four-inch casing was carried into the oil sand, with the two-inch drill pipe going down. The four-inch casing was landed on a thin, hard shale just above the oil sand. When the tools were put down into the hole again they just cracked through this shale and immediately the well began to flow. When you stop to consider that the 2500 barrels of oil now being produced each day is flowing through a four-inch casing and a 2-inch tubing you will realize what a tremendous flow must underlie this and neighboring land. This well is in the neighborhood of 3100 feet deep."

Cook Says He Didn't. The cook of the barkentine Hawaii claims he never made any attempt to poison the captain of the vessel. He even claims he never had any trouble on the ship all the way over from Tahiti. The crew of the Hawaii allege that the captain had treated them badly, and yet in the shipping commissioner's office that official told them plainly that they had no right coming at all, as they were carrying their complaints, if they had any real ones, etc. The crew expect to join the union, and are not likely to ship again on the vessel. The Hawaii may go over to Makahala to pick up a cargo of sugar for San Francisco.

The Honolulu Consolidated Oil