

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1910.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 8223

## IMMENSE SUMS STOLEN FROM INVESTORS

Sensational Statement Made by  
Postmaster-General After  
Burr Investigation.

\$100,000,000 IN FIVE YEARS

Bucketshop Makes Almost Fifty  
Millions in Bogus Oil and  
Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Postmaster-General Hitchcock announced last night after an investigation of the \$100,000,000 by fraudulent concerns selling bogus or worthless oil, mining and similar stocks.

Official and popular ire has been roused against the Burr Brothers, and their arrest yesterday is taken as indubitable bucketshop operations of the Burr Brothers, that this firm had sold forty or fifty million dollars worth of oil, mining and wireless stocks, most of which were practically valueless.

He added sensational statements accusing the rapidly furnished bucketshops of New York city and other concerns of similar nature of operations by which millions annually are fleeced from the investors who believe in their wiles.

During the last five years, he says, the people have been swindled out of on the part of State and federal authorities against the concern. Thorough examination is being given the books of the firm raided yesterday.

NEW YORK, November 21.—The firm of Burr Brothers, alleged bucketshop operators, was today raided and the members of the firm placed under arrest, charged with fraudulent operations in stocks to the extent of nearly fifty million dollars.

## STREET FIGHT, IS NOW IN COURTS

Driver and McQuaid Charged  
With Assault to Commit  
Murder.

Almost wholly recovered from the wounds received in a pistol duel on Fort street some time ago, Volney C. Driver and William M. McQuaid were charged yesterday afternoon at half-past two with assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder. Both men were placed under bonds of \$5000 each, J. P. Cooke going on the bond of McQuaid, who was released from custody ten minutes after he was charged.

No bondsmen has yet been found for Driver, although A. L. C. Atkinson was trying to get one for him yesterday. Driver is still being held in the city jail, and will probably continue to be until this morning, when he will appear for preliminary arraignment in police court, together with McQuaid.

This marks the end of the preliminary and uncertain stages of what nearly approached a double tragedy. Hereafter it is a matter of legal procedure. The men met one day on Fort street, McQuaid opening fire on Driver as the latter was boarding a car. Driver was shot through the back, but managed to pursue McQuaid into the Baltimore restaurant, where he shot him down.

## RESPECT GENIUS.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 21.—The Russian Duma today adjourned out of respect to the memory of Count Leo Tolstoy, the famous novelist and reformer, who died yesterday.

## SANITARY CONDITIONS TO BE MADE AS NEARLY IDEAL AS IS POSSIBLE

In regard to the campaign being inaugurated by the territorial board of health food commissioner against the unsanitary methods of poi manufacturing in Honolulu, the official has written the following letter to the proprietor of the Kalihī poi factory, the largest establishment of its kind in the Territory:

"Mr. A. Waterhouse, Proprietor, Kalihī Poi Factory, Honolulu.

"Dear Sir:—An inspection of your poi factory has been made and sanitary conditions as a whole were found satisfactory. I especially commend your method of sterilizing the returned legs and barrels with steam which is most effective if conscientiously done.

## EMBEZZLEMENT MYSTERY IS DEEPER

Investigations of Officials of Five  
Departments Only Com-  
plicate Case.

CHINESE ARE STILL IN JAIL

Mysterious Cablegram Is Found  
on Jue Yuen Mow, Alleged  
Frisco Criminal.

One of the most interesting cases which has come to the attention of the local officials in years was the statement United States District Attorney Breeckons made yesterday in regard to the proceedings now in the courts over the extradition of Jue Yuen Mow, accused in San Francisco of felony embezzlement.

Claudius McBride, who is defending the Chinaman, is now arrayed against five local departments, besides the criminal departments of California, as the United States immigration agencies and the United States district attorney here, the police department, the city attorney's department and the attorney-general's department are now bringing all their talent to fight the case locally on behalf of the San Francisco officials.

The history of the case developed yesterday served only to complicate matters still further, instead of clarifying them any. The man was produced in court yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Rose and Chief McBride on the hearing of the writ of habeas corpus, and the city attorney's department was given until this afternoon to file its answer. Attorney-General Lindsay was present at the trial on behalf of his department. At two o'clock in the afternoon McBride brought up a motion to admit the man to bail, and as Judge Robinson, who had heard the writ, was occupied, Judge Whitney ruled on the motion. This was denied, with permission to enter it again after return had been made on the writ.

Deputy City Attorney Milverton then returned before Robinson and moved that the respondents to the writ be given until Thursday to file their answer. This met with strenuous objection from McBride, and the court denied the motion. In his argument against it, McBride referred to what he called the "reprehensible methods of the local police," their attempt at "railroading" the man out of the country, and other warm matters, to none of which Cathcart and Milverton deigned to reply.

The Federal End. Meanwhile, downstairs, before the federal authorities, a partial chapter to the case was being set out. United States District Attorney Breeckons and Immigration Inspector Brown are two of the most interested men in the trials, centering their attention chiefly around the woman in the case. The only name by which she is at present known is Ah Hoo Yuen.

It was she who arrived on the last Sierra, and was later met by Jue Yuen Mow, to the latter's undoing. It is also she who, the police believe, was the intended recipient of the \$300 in jewelry purchased by the alleged embezzler.

The federal authorities have charged the woman with being illegally in the country and are holding her on this account. McBride, who is also acting for the woman, appeared before United States Commissioner Davis, together with Breeckons, Brown and the woman, and commenced proceedings to get the woman released.

Not Her Paper. A little surprise met him in this regard. He held a paper which had been brought down by Jue Yuen Mow, purporting to be the landing paper of the woman, and it was presented to refute the government's claim. The paper stated that her name was Ah Hoo Yuen, that she had lived in the country for forty-seven years, that fifteen years ago she had gone to China, stayed there three years and then returned, entering (Continued on page 8.)

## JAPANESE VICE CONSUL ANYTHING BUT A CHRISTIAN

Dr. Hand of the Y. M. C. A., Quotes Consul-  
General--Says the Majority Back  
the Trustees.

The next meeting of the directors of the Y. M. C. A. will be held on the second Monday in December, which falls on the 12th prox. At this meeting it is expected that the matter of Japanese membership in the association will come up for discussion.

The notice of the meeting, which is provided for by the by-laws of the association is sent by Secretary Super who last night stated that it was up to President Trent as to whether a special meeting to deal with the question should be called or not.

"Deacon" Trent, on being queried by an Advertiser man, stated that he saw no reason why he should call a special meeting before the date called for in the by-laws of the association.

Physical Director Hand had a number of interesting things to say on the matter to an Advertiser man yesterday. He was unexpectedly and refreshingly candid in his remarks which were as follows:

"The newspapers have been flying off the handle in the matter of the refusal of the association to admit Japanese to membership. When they have done talking the association will have

something to say on the matter and I can venture to state that when we do say something it will be listened to; something which will astound the populace of Honolulu. We have taken no 'snap judgment' on the matter and when we speak we shall know whereof we are speaking.

"As a matter of fact the Japanese contributed \$21 toward the building fund of the new Y. M. C. A. Folks say that our attitude toward the Japanese is unchristian. I think that we, speaking for the Y. M. C. A. as a whole, know just as much about Christianity as the next man.

"Anyway, the Japanese consul told me today that the vice-consul is anything but a Christian. The association has tried to avoid international complications, and with this end in view we have kept out of the papers as much as possible. It is just as important to us as it is to outsiders to handle the Japanese membership question on Christian lines and we are trying to do so. We have been Christians long enough, that is one thing in our favor. In conclusion I would say that the great majority of our members still believe the Japanese are incompatible for membership in our association."

## COMPETITIVE SERVICE DRILL

Floral Parade Committee Will  
Ask Army and Marines to  
Participate.

A competitive drill of representative detachments from each of the army organizations stationed on Oahu, including the marine corps, for Floral Parade day, is being considered by Director-General Arthur Wall. The matter is being placed with the committee in charge of the military section.

The committee will add the competitive drill to the prospective plans and when the matter is arranged will lay it before Col. Walter Schuyler, Fifth Cavalry, temporary commander of the district of Hawaii, and before Major Neville, commandant of the marine barracks. The organizations which may be asked to take part in the drill, which would be for a cup or for first and second prize cups, will be a troop of the Fifth Cavalry, a detachment of Battery F, First Field Artillery, a company of the Coast Artillery, a detachment of engineers, a company of the Twentieth Infantry, a company of marines and a company of the First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii.

Such a competitive drill would be held under the regulations of the United States Army, the drill and maneuvers to be determined upon by the judges and copies prepared for each company commander. A competitive drill is one of the finest exhibitions which a service organization can present. It is spectacular and the fact that each organization is aiming at the highest percentage is a guarantee that each maneuver will be executed as nearly perfect as possible.

The Floral Parade committee is also figuring on having one of the Fifth Cavalry troops give a "monkey drill," which is similar to the Cossack drill of the Russian cavalry.

## Princesses and Pa-u Riders.

Although it is still three months away it is safe to say that preparations for the 1911 Floral Parade are almost as far advanced as they have been three weeks before in any previous year. The energy with which the various members of committees are getting busy is extremely encouraging to Director Wall and removes any shadow of doubt concerning the success of the big fete day.

Miss Rose Davison, who has charge of the Island Princesses section, has made great progress with her work. She has already made the appointment of the Oahu Princess in the person of Miss Libbie Peck, and she states that she hopes to be able to announce the others within the next two weeks.

Mrs. Eben Low will have charge of the organization of the pa-u riders' section this year, and she is working in close accord with Miss Davison, it being the intention to combine into one feature, the Island Princesses and the pa-u section. Quite a number of the pa-u riders have already been named, and when the list is completed it will form a galaxy of youth and beauty such as has probably never before been seen in Honolulu. These riders are being selected for their good looks and horsemanship almost entirely. They will form the mounted retinue of the princesses, and will be costumed appropriately according to which princess they follow. Miss Wattie Holt, who was Oahu's princess last year, and Mrs. Chris Holt, who represented the island the year before, have each announced (Continued on Page Five.)

## MARINE CORPS HAS A BAND

Battalion at the Barracks Has  
Music at Guard Mount and  
Inspections.

Honolulu will soon be able to boast of the title of "The Musical Paradise," when the infantry regiment arrives here next spring to take station at Lalehua, for that regiment will bring its regimental band. The Fifth Cavalry, at Lalehua, is equipped with a band, and the Marine Barracks has the makings of one of the best bands in the marine and naval service. Fort Shafter at present has no band, being only a battalion post, but if another battalion is assigned to duty there the post will have its band.

The marine battalion is the latest organization to blossom forth with a musical aggregation. This is not an official band, however, but the battalion wanted music, and wanted it bad. Whenever the battalion went on a parade it had to depend on an outside musical organization to furnish wings to their feet. A few months ago it was ascertained that there was enough musical talent in the battalion to start a small band, but the battalion lacked instruments. Some were obtained, and now and again another was added, until at the present time the garrison boasts of a fifteen-piece band, including, of course, the bass drum and the snare drum.

An instructor was needed, and the old and reliable Capt. Heinrich Berger, the kapellmeister of the Hawaiian band, leader of the official government band for nearly forty years, gave his services to the instruction of the material at hand. Today the band plays as if it was one of the veteran musical organizations of the corps, and some of the officers assert that it may some day rival the famous Marine band at Washington. The band has not attained its full strength yet, as two saxophones, worth about \$225, are on the way from the mainland.

The band has been playing for the past two months at morning guard mount, inspections and all formal occasions. When Maj. C. G. Long, who has been commandant of the battalion for the past two years, departed on the liner China Sunday morning for San Francisco, he was given an official serenade, the band playing on the wharf up to the time the vessel left, playing "Aloha Oe" last, in true Berger style.

The band plays marches with a military precision which is putting the battalion to the front as one of the best marching organizations on the island.

## EMPLOY COUNSEL TO FIGHT EXTENSION

Col. William P. Hepburn, formerly representative to congress and author of the railroad rate bill, has been employed by the Fort street property owners to fight the contemplated condemnation of the Waikiki holdings along Fort street between King and Merchant which are desired for an extension for the Mahuku site.

It is reported that the property holders and those who have other equities have furnished the money in equal shares and are prepared to go to considerable expense. All data procurable has been forwarded to him.

## REBELLION SWEEPING OVER ALL OF MEXICO; FIGHTING IN STREETS

Insurgents Turn Indians Loose to Avenge  
Official Outrages Perpetuated Against  
Northern Tribes.

CITY OF MEXICO, November 22.—Alarming reports are reaching the capital from all sides, indicating that the rebellion in southern Mexico has flamed into the plateau States and the northern districts, and that the first dangerous revolution in Mexico in fifteen years is in progress.

Telegrams were received at the presidential palace last night stating that fierce fighting has occurred outside the Ciudad de Durango and in the province of Durango in general, including the city of Torreon to the north. In Chihuahua insurgents have clashed with the loyal troops in the streets of Parral.

A later and more urgent message reported that the insurgents had stormed Gomez Palacio, a town of seven thousand souls. After a weak stand, the three hundred federal troops which formed the garrison revolted and went over to the insurgents.

Still another report states that Francisco Madero, the revolutionary leader, has entered Mexico near Laredo, Texas, with six hundred followers to stir up the northern States and advance on the capital. By President Diaz' orders, federal troops are now moving northward to Monterey to intercept him, and a battle is expected.

The government has commenced conscripting and raising troops for emergency service.

Enlist Indians. EL PASO, November 22.—It has been reported here that revolutionary agents have been moving among the Yaqui Indians throughout northern Mexico, stirring them into revolt and enlisting them under the revolutionary banner. Great numbers of the Indians are joining the rebel ranks, smarting under the outrages against them committed by the Mexican government, and burning for revenge.

Troops Out. Acting under orders from the war department a troop of the Third United States Cavalry started yesterday for

the border line on a special train and camped at Eagle Pass last night. Camp equipment is taken and the troops are ready for instant fighting should any outrages break out on the American side of the line. They will move on to the more southernmost border today along the Mexican National Railway.

Break Communication. LAREDO, Texas, November 22.—The situation in Mexico is apparently serious for the first time in fifteen years and it seems, from numerous reports received here that Porfirio Diaz has lost his iron grip on the country. No concerted action is evident and the insurgents are breaking out in various parts of the country without definite purpose or organized head.

The Mexican government has commandeered the Associated Press's leased wire under the plea of military necessity. Communication is interrupted and a fair idea of the size of the insurrectionary movement can not be obtained. Wires are cut in many parts of the republic.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—Gen. Ralph D. Hoyt, commander of the Department of Texas, has been ordered to hold troops in readiness to preserve neutrality along the Mexican border, in view of the reported revolutionary outbreak in Mexico. Hoyt will prevent Americans from giving aid to either side.

MEXICO CITY, November 21.—A regiment of troops has been rushed to Orosaba to quiet rebellious workmen there. It is reported that a hundred were killed in an outbreak at Zacatecas.

EAGLE PASS, November 21.—A serious revolutionary outbreak has occurred at Jeremanes. A mob shouting "Down with Diaz" paraded the district, and was suppressed only after fighting.

It is reported that General Bernardo Reyes is returning from exile to lead the rebels.

## BUILDING COMPANY IS INCORPORATED

Lycurgus Brothers Form \$50,000 Corporation Presumably  
to Construct Hotel.

Setting forth the usual legal provisions as reasons for their incorporation, George and Demosthenes Lycurgus, John Deter, T. A. Simpson and H. Vicars yesterday filed the papers creating the "Lycurgus Building Company."

The avowed purpose of the company is the buying, leasing, etc., of real estate, its improvement, the handling of stocks and bonds and the other clauses which have become the set form for all incorporating companies. It is understood, however, that the first object of the company is the construction of a large hotel on this island on a unique scheme, the announcement of which was anticipated in an article appearing in The Advertiser several weeks ago. This hotel, according to report, is to be built on the residence hotel plan at a cost of \$200,000.

George Lycurgus is president, Demosthenes Lycurgus, vice-president; John Deter, treasurer; T. A. Simpson, auditor, and H. Vicars, secretary. With the exception of the first named all are residents of Hilo.

The capital stock is set at \$50,000 divided into 2000 shares of \$25 each. The limit of further increase is set at \$500,000. George Lycurgus has subscribed for 748 shares representing \$18,700, and Demosthenes Lycurgus to 749 shares representing \$18,725 shares. The others each hold one share of stock apiece.

## FLEET AT FRISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 21.—Admiral Barry has returned with the American fleet which has been in southern California waters engaged in target practice. The admiral brought the fleet back in time to be present at

the welcome to the Japanese cruisers arriving here from Honolulu.

## BELGIAN QUEEN ILL.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, November 21.—Queen Elizabeth of Belgium is suffering from an attack of bronchitis and is in a serious condition. Before her marriage to the King, then Prince Albert, she was the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria.

## SEATTLE CHIEF OF POLICE UNDER FIRE

SEATTLE, November 22.—Sensational charges and countercharges involving the integrity of the Seattle police department were ended yesterday by the adoption by the city council of a report recommending the dismissal of Chief Wappenstein.

The action is a direct slap at the mayor. Wappenstein was dismissed by the acting mayor and a new police executive appointed during the mayor's absence from the city several months ago. This was the result of numerous charges accusing the chief of accepting money from the tendorium resorts and permitting the town to run "wide open."

When the mayor returned, the new chief was kicked out and Wappenstein reappointed. Since then the council has appointed a commission to report on the truth of the charges which are said to have been substantiated by the resultant investigation.

## LAST HOPE IS GONE; CRIPPEN DIES TODAY

LONDON, November 21.—Doctor Crippen's petition for a reprieve has been denied, and he will be executed tomorrow (Tuesday). The attempts made in the United States to prove that his wife, of whose murder he stands convicted, was still alive, led to efforts to delay the execution, while plans were made to secure evidence. The decision denying a reprieve is final, and Doctor Crippen will be hanged Tuesday unless some new extraordinary cause for interference develops.

# SPRECKELS WILL FIGHT SUGAR TARIFF

Promises President Figures for Consideration of the Tariff Board.

## WANTS NO DUTY MAINTAINED

Will Carry Struggle Against Federal Refining Company Into the Next Congress.

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, November 4.—While the country has been in the doldrums over the tariff in recent days, President Taft has been whacking away at the work of his tariff board. No one doubts this has been, in some measure, for political effect, but it is quite certain that this will be continued after the election. There may be less publicity about it and the President may not favor so many newspaper paragraphs from the White House regarding the particular phases of tariff investigation that his board is considering.

Almost ever since the President returned from Beverly, there have been visitors constantly at the White House on some tariff law investigation errand. Some of these have apparently come of their own volition, as did William Whitman, of Massachusetts, to him at Beverly, asking for opportunity to present his side of the case about duties on wool and woolsens. The President has referred all inquiries to the tariff board, although he has been ready to discuss with callers various aspects of the tariff law that he might gain information regarding the tariff situation.

### Will Present the Case.

The President decided without regard to the outcome of the elections, to have something to say in his annual message about the work of the tariff board. Whether there was to be a Democratic house or a Republican house he wanted to put the situation anew before the American people and to further public sentiment in behalf of revision by schedule. Then a further appropriation for the tariff board will be necessary from congress at its next session and probably such an appropriation will not be voted without a contest.

### Duty on Sugars.

The critics of the tariff have made more or less of an outcry, led by Senator Bristow, of Kansas, against the duties on sugar. Some months ago the President had some correspondence with Claus A. Spreckels, president of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, on that subject. More than a year ago Mr. Spreckels, as the head of this independent company, told the ways and means committee of the house, that he would be well satisfied if duties were removed both from raw and refined sugar.

Mr. Spreckels evidently intends to carry the fight against the American Sugar Refining Company before congress again. He called to see the President the other day and promised to supply some data for the tariff board's consideration. Some of this information may be gathered by Mr. Spreckels during a trip abroad.

### No Independent Sellers.

In his ways and means testimony, Mr. Spreckels declared that the American Sugar Refining Company had contracts with the Louisiana sugar growers at two-thirds of a cent a pound less than the New York price and that his company was nevertheless unable to buy raw sugar in Louisiana, for cash and for a price in advance of the local rate. In the same testimony he also said that in 1908 it had been admitted in Hawaii that the planters there made \$15,000,000 out of their product of 450,000 tons, notwithstanding the fact that they had sold all the crop to the trust at from one and one-tenth to one and three-eighths cents a pound under the New York price. He contends that the beet sugar growers need no protection, as when their factories are properly located they can produce granulated sugar at two and a half cents a pound.

### Full-Fledged Board.

The President has had a number of conferences of late with men who are interested in establishing a full-fledged tariff commission, in place of the present board, which has authority to report only to him. John C. Cobb, of Boston, chairman of a committee of the national manufacturers association, interested in that subject has recently been to see the President, as has Henry R. Towne, of New York, head of an organization working for the same object. When he has returned from Panama the President will hold further conferences with prominent friends of the tariff commission idea and will make an address before a large gathering of business men, who are coming to Washington in January to hold a meeting.

### The Big Topic.

With the elections over, tariff legislation promises to loom up as the largest lawmaking topic. While no revision of the tariff in any particular can be expected for more than a year, Washington will palpate with discussion of the subject. The President has more than two years of his present term remaining and whatever party forces changes in the Aldrich-Payne law, he will be in a position to exert much influence in shaping the new statute. Even if a combination of Democrats and insurgents in the senate should

# WHO OWNED THE MISSING CASH?

Court Holds That Territory Had No Reason to Kick About Henry N. Clark.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Holding that the money which Henry N. Clark is alleged to have embezzled from the district court of Honolulu was not territorial funds, Judge Cooper of the circuit court yesterday sustained the demurrer filed by the attorneys for the defendant and dismissed Clark. No sooner was the defendant free than he had served upon him bench warrants issued on two more indictments returned against him yesterday morning. These two indictments are replicas of those which the decision of Judge Cooper quashed except that they make the money which is alleged to have been embezzled, that of the city and not the Territory.

The attorneys for Clark, in the demurrer, held that the indictments were irregular in charging the defendant under a section especially providing against embezzlements by territorial officers. They proved in court that if Henry Clark did take the money it was not the Territory's money but belonged to Judge Andrade whom the law made the custodian of the cash of the district court.

The other two indictments are made out under other sections whereby Clark is accused as just a plain embezzler without any fancy territorial frills. It is extremely likely that similar demurrers will be filed against these indictments also as they refer to the money as that of the city of Honolulu and the legal talent fighting Clark's case for him have already contended that it was Andrade's money at the time it was embezzled.

A warrant was also returned against Ben P. Zablan by the grand jury yesterday charging him with a similar offense. He is accused of embezzling \$120. Clark was released on \$2000 bonds and Zablan on one of \$1500.

# MAUI'S WINERIES HAVE GOOD SEASON

Production Equals That of Last Year, but Falls Below Predictions.

After a trip extending over a week on Maui, Walter Drake, collector of internal revenue, returned yesterday on the Mauna Kea. His purpose on the Valley Isle was a regular inspection of the wineries of Kaupakalua although he put in a few days on the slopes of Haleakala, shooting pheasants between bouts.

He declares the wineries and the vineyards to be doing well although the former will fall below their original estimate of this year's production. Heavy rains in July knocked many Isabella grapes from the clusters and it is estimated that 10,000 gallons of wine were lost through this. The production, however, will come up to that of last year.

The growers have been fully satisfied with the results of their year's labor, as they have received forty dollars a ton for their grapes. By current prices in California, chiefly through the southern portions of the State, growers are being paid only six and eight dollars a ton. Good prices for the wine have satisfied the wineries and the payment of promised dividends have satisfied the stockholders so there is a three cornered bliss safely stowed away in that particular chunk of the map. The growers have had the best of it.

# EVERY DOG HIS DAY; NIGHTS TO THE CATS

WASHINGTON, November 19.—Ex-President Roosevelt arrived in Washington yesterday and visited the White House for the first time since the election of President Taft. In the afternoon he addressed the National Geographical Society on his African trip. He was a guest of honor at a banquet given by the press club in the Washington Press Club in the evening. His only reference to the recent elections in which the Democrats were so successful was a jest in the press club, where he stated that "every dog has his day, but the nights belong to the cats."

### CROUP.

Not a minute should be lost when a child shows symptoms of croup. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

### TAFT AT GUANTANAMO.

GUANTANAMO, November 20.—President Taft, aboard the U. S. S. Tennessee, arrived here yesterday from Colon.

make it possible to get quite a comprehensive tariff enactment through that body, it will remain for the President to say whether it shall become a law. He has been informing himself about the tariff and by the time that legislation in way of revision comes in the sixty-second congress, the President will be in a position to handle the subject not only more independently but more intelligently than he was able to do a year ago.

# NAVAL STATION WORK BEGINS

Will Be Under Full Swing in the Near Future on Funds Now Available.

## COMPLETE PLANS ARRIVE

Work of Street Grading and Light, Sewer and Water Systems Installing to Start.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Actual work on the development of Pearl Harbor naval station has now been commenced and will be under full swing in the near future.

An architectural draftsman arrived from the mainland recently to develop the plans for the buildings to be erected on the naval reservation, and studies will soon be made of the types of building proposed to be erected. The dredgings from the drydock site, as well as from the harbor are being spread over the reservation, sloughs are being filled up, the shore line graded, and when the grade has been reached, an appropriation of \$150,000 will be utilized to build streets, establish sewer, lighting and water systems.

The entire plan for the naval station buildings has been received by the naval authorities showing the sites for the various structures which eventually will complete the great station.

### Installing Utility Services.

Studies are to be made at once for three types of buildings, including the commandant's house and quarters for other officers. These are to be located on sites past which, or to which the sewer, lighting, water and streets systems will be run. An appropriation will be asked of congress by the navy department for these buildings, and others, and it is hoped that the appropriation will be liberal so that a large amount of initial building work can be done. The appropriation would not be available until July 1, 1911, but by that time the main arteries of streets and the utility features would be in readiness. Plans and specifications will be got out and submitted to the navy department, and by that department bids will be asked of contractors for the work.

### Money for Big Shops.

There is an appropriation of \$100,000 available for shops—one-third of the amount needed to put up all the shops necessary for a modern station—and specifications and plans will be placed before contractors in the near future. There is an appropriation available for storehouses and additional appropriations may be asked for of the congress to convene in December. As this will be a short congressional session, the appropriations, if granted, will be made public before March.

Pearl Harbor work may not receive all the appropriations that should come to it if the work is to be prosecuted on a large scale from the commencement of operations, as other stations are to be considered. The board of which Rear-Admiral Southerland is a member, will present a report on all stations. There may be a certain amount of the moneys belonging to Uncle Sam that can be devoted to the navy department's work for all stations, and then the amount for each may be prorated. However, it is understood that Hawaii will get a liberal share of all appropriations.

### Grading the Reservation.

While no permanent buildings for the station may be started before spring, and possibly not until July, yet the reservation is now being graded and prepared for the construction work on the buildings. The reservation has been platted and mapped and the proposed buildings have been located on the maps. The street extensions will first be made to connect the entrance to the reservation with the buildings to be first erected and then gradually extended to other parts of the reservation where the next buildings are to be erected. A railway line is to be built through the station to carry in the materials and expedite the movement of materials.

No definite information has been received from Washington relative to the changing of the plans of the proposed marine barracks at Pearl Harbor. Bids are to be asked for again on these structures. Local contractors are of the opinion that the new specifications will be out shortly and that by early spring actual work of construction on the same will be under way.

### Dredger Operators Arrive.

Superintendent Cummings of the Standard-American Dredging Company of San Francisco arrived yesterday on the Sierra to supervise the installation of machinery in the new turbine dredge lately towed here from Seattle by the tug Hercules. A corps of experienced operators has also arrived to work on this dredger, and other operators have arrived to work on other machines of the Hawaiian Dredging Company. The turbine may not be ready until the latter part of the year.

Meanwhile four dredgers are at work on the bar at the entrance to the Pearl Harbor channel and another will be put on the job today. The Reclamation is still engaged in scooping out the drydock site. This machine will probably be at work until the first part of the year when the excavation will be in readiness for the first section of false crib work.

### False Crib Work.

By the latter part of January the water will be pumped out from this first-class section and the concrete workers will then begin their part of the work. There is an unusual amount of activity at Watertown, in the channel and harbor, at the drydock and on the naval reservation and by spring the entire reservation will be a hive of industry, with hundreds of thousands of dollars available for development work and millions to come along afterward to complete the greatest naval station under the American flag.

# POI FACTORIES FOUND FILTHY

Stringent Inspection Discloses Conditions Unsanitary to Bad Degree.

## SEEKING A PROPER REMEDY

Enforcement of Law Would Cut Off Supply for Several Months.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The choice of cutting off the principal food supply of the Hawaiians or permitting the sale of the same to continue under particularly unsatisfactory conditions is the dilemma facing Food Commissioner E. B. Blanchard.

With his assistant, H. Myhre, he has just completed the inspection of forty-eight poi manufacturing houses in Honolulu, taking in all from the meanest paiko poi-maker to the larger factories. Conditions in all, according to statements yesterday, he found to be so contrary to the laws of decency and sanitation that a procedure based on the law would quickly put them out of business or make them mend their ways.

Incidentally an enforcement of the law would put an end to poi manufacture for a month and perhaps more, for most of the Chinese are said to be prepared to quit the business now rather than comply with the unenforced regulations covering the manufacture of food, as it would force them to spend considerable money on their premises.

Out of the forty-eight houses, said Blanchard yesterday, none were found where the poi being turned out was legally fit for human consumption. In several places the boards where the poi was being made were directly over cess-pools and in a great many other places it was not above six feet away from one.

The manufacture of the food itself is said to be done under the most outrageous conditions. In nearly all cases it is performed by Chinamen who, stripped half naked over the boards, work the taro into poi in rooms where they eat, sleep and live, always foul with tobacco smoke and often with opium smoke. Many were caught rinsing their hands in buckets of stagnant water (which had apparently remained unchanged for weeks) a hundred times during the "kneading" of the poi before they turned it over. Perspiration rolled from their bodies in a delightful stream into the food of the Hawaiians and became incorporated in a mass which accumulated dirt and cobwebs from the room, dust and dung from the street, and ashes from the nearby cooking places.

Blanchard's official description, as recorded by notes taken during the inspection, excels this in lucidity, and terms necessitated by facts are used that could not be printed.

He found the Kailhi poi factory and the similar larger concerns as bad, although the poi was manufactured by machinery. Sanitary conditions were little better, one of the concessions made to cleanliness by them being the steaming of the poi barrels.

The barrels are returned to the factories by the Hawaiians just as they are emptied, after their contents have been fermented and eaten. The cracks are filled with the hardened, soggy dough, and this still remains, though the steam cleans the balance of the inside surface. The Chinese manufacturers do not do even this, and the barrels are refilled just as they arrived, having been used probably fifty times by as many families without a washing. This state of affairs is now held to be responsible for skin diseases prevailing among Hawaiians, and it would be neither a wonderful nor a surprising thing if a goodly percentage of all diseases could be traced partially to this and to the other outrageously insanitary foods of Honolulu.

The factories will be permitted to continue for a time by their present procedure, as Blanchard fears a summary warning to the men that they will be arrested if making a sale of the poi under those conditions will be considered an action too arbitrary.

The disclosures made by Blanchard, overlooked and tolerated rather than totally unknown in Honolulu, will be responsible for a poi factory regulating bill, which will be drafted by the food commissioner's office and presented to the next legislature. The details will be published long before the passing of the law, should such action be taken, and all those who do not come up to its requirements will then be summarily arrested.

### HILO BOARD'S SOLEMN AND SERIOUS PROTEST

HILO, November 17.—At a meeting of the board of supervisors held yesterday afternoon, a resolution was adopted opposing the sale of the territorial lot on which the fire station is located, and which has been applied for by the Hilo and Hawaii Telephone and Telegraph Company. The basis of the opposition is that the vicinity would be rendered unsightly by wires and cables crossing the street, and that part of the lot would be used for storing wires, cables, poles, automobiles, etc.

The resolution states that the spirit of progress shown by the board, in acquiring its own county building, that is a credit to the Territory, will be continued in the future; that the removal of the fire station building from its present site is unnecessary; that the board solemnly and seriously protests against the sale of the lot; that its request, made last February, for a fire station site on Front street is repeated; that a copy of the resolution be sent to Governor Frear, Land Commissioner Campbell and the Board of Land Commissioners.

# WANTS TO GET ISLAND BANANAS

Representative of United Fruit Company Takes Up Proposition With Growers.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

C. W. Clark, representing the United Fruit Company, one of the biggest fruit concerns in the United States, is in the city and is engaged in an investigation of the banana production of the Islands. He arrived yesterday from Hilo on the Mauna Kea.

Mr. Clark has kept himself in the dark to some extent, although he has interviewed a number of the big shipping concerns here with a view to ascertaining the business pulse relative to his company getting into the field for banana exportations to the mainland. Mr. Clark is probably the veteran in the banana business, having started to bring bananas into the United States from central American countries in 1872 and has kept at it continuously ever since. He has seen the importing business grow from a few hundred bunches to millions, and schooners of small tonnage to the immense steamers which are now operated exclusively by his company, carrying mainly bananas. Their steamers call at nearly all central American ports, visiting the Islands of the South Atlantic and arriving at Atlantic ports, while steamers bring up quantities on the west coast.

His visit to Hilo was to ascertain the production of bananas on the Big Island. He stated, while there, that he wanted to see if the industry could not be revived, an industry which has fallen off considerably. In an interview here he said:

"It is a new field for our company to work in and we wish to find out just what the situation is and what can be done. We are not going into the matter in connection with any steamship or other transportation company, but our idea would be to handle the business by outside steamers till it should reach such a proportion that we could put on a steamer of our own. To do this it would be necessary, to be able to ship about 20,000 bunches of bananas every twenty days.

"Our idea would be to ship bananas from the Islands to both San Francisco and southern California. If the market in San Francisco should be glutted with bananas we would naturally not care to ship there but would place our fruit where there was a better demand for it. The United Fruit Company believes that there is a chance to build this industry up to large proportions here and is willing to go into it on a business basis with those who will grow bananas.

"I spent some little time in Honolulu, but it seems hard to get the growers there together into any sort of shape so that we will be assured of a large enough crop to be able to do business. I understand that the feeling is among a good many of the people here that they have been stung so often on banana propositions that they hesitate about taking another one up. The United Fruit Company, however, will not make contracts which it can not keep."

# BURNING OF THE PEPEKEO WAREHOUSE

HILO, November 17.—The lower warehouse of the Pepeekeo Sugar Company and the landing at that place were completely destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The fire started at about eleven o'clock and could be seen plainly from this city and a number of people here thought that some vessel was on fire at the time. The flames had so strong a start that nothing could be done to stay their progress, save in holding them back from damage to other buildings in the vicinity.

The warehouse destroyed is the one used for sugar during the grinding season, but luckily there was no damage done in this line, the only contents of the building when the flames started being about 4000 bags of bone fertilizer which were badly damaged, though part of the plantation, if used up at once, is stated that the property was fully insured.

It was at first thought in this city that the freight from the Matson Navigation company's steamer Enterprise, which was delivered at Pepeekeo on Tuesday, was in the warehouse burned, but it has turned out that it was immediately placed in the upper warehouse and unharmed by the flames.

Manager Webster, of Pepeekeo, is in Honolulu at present attending the meeting of the Sugar Planters' Association, but will probably return to this city Saturday morning on the special trip of the Mauna Kea, which leaves today at ten o'clock.

### CRIPPEN, SR., DIES.

LOS ANGELES, November 18.—Myron Crippen, father of Doctor Crippen, who is in London under sentence of death for the murder of his wife, died here today. The cause of death were old age and worry caused by his son's plight. The son is to be hanged in London next week.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of The Outlook, in analyzing the results of the recent elections, stated that the victory of the Democracy was due to the growing conviction that there was an alliance between the special interests and the Republican oligarchy.

### TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. V. W. Grove's signature is on each box. KEW MEDICINE CO., St. Louis U. S. A.

# MEXICO FLAMES IN VIOLENCE AND RIOT

Chief of Police Killed in the Streets of Capital.

Women Die in Fighting in Puebla Before Troops.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

MEXICO CITY, November 19.—Mexico flamed into riot yesterday and disorders, bloodshed and street fighting are reported from a majority of the provinces. The demonstrations against the Americans have been diverted into hostile actions towards the Mexican government, aggravated by stringent measures in suppressing the revolutionary plot to which a quarter of the population was necessary.

In this city one hundred, including Jose Diaz, the chief of police, were killed in bloody riots which continued all night all over the city. Property loss suffered through the violence of the rioters will total a large sum.

PUEBLA, November 19.—The wildest disorder reigns throughout the province of Puebla and southern Mexico, including Tehuantepec.

A woman was shot to death last night by the chief of police in an attempt to disperse a meeting which aggravated the violence of the mob.

A bomb was thrown during the early part of the evening but no damage was done. Government troops later stormed a barricaded house of the revolutionists, using bombs and dynamite to force their way.

Women are taking a prominent part in the fighting and several have been killed in the street affrays.

CANANEA, November 18.—Eleven Mexicans have been arrested here on charges of fomenting revolution against the Diaz government.

# PACIFIC CONGRESS ENDS ITS LABORS

SAN FRANCISCO, November 19.—The Pacific Slope Congress adjourned here last night after a rousing day of labor, a big banquet at the Palace Hotel closing the event, the first of its kind. Among the resolutions adopted by the congress while in session was a program of military settlement in the West which called for twenty-five regiments of infantry and cavalry and artillery in proportion to be stationed west of the Rockies.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 18.—At today's session of the Pacific Slope Congress, it was resolved to hold a congress each year. Governor Gillett of California was elected president, and ten vice presidents were appointed, including Governor Frear.

Resolutions were carried urging that a battleship fleet be stationed in the Pacific Ocean; an increase in the army for the protection of the Coast, and that legislation be enacted to aid the American merchant marine.

The congress also went on record in favor of relief from some of the burdens of the coastwise shipping laws.

The construction of a national highway, from Canada to Mexico, was urged.

The San Francisco-Panama Canal exposition was endorsed, also San Diego's proposed exposition.

Hawaii is represented by the secretary of the Territory, E. A. Mott-Smith.

The congress is to meet next year in Portland.

# INSPECTOR FOR SEACOAST GUNS

Ordnance Officer Ordered Here to Look Over the New Fortifications.

Lieut.-Col. J. Walker Benet has been ordered to Honolulu on business pertaining to the inspection of seacoast armament and the work of mechanics engaged thereon, and upon the completion of the work will return to his proper station. He will arrive here December 12.

Colonel Benet will have the inspection of the mortar battery at Fort Ruger, the two 12-inch guns at Kamehameha, Pearl Harbor, and the emplacements for the 14-inch guns at Fort De Russy, Walkiki, and the smaller gun emplacements of Fort Armstrong, at the entrance to the harbor of Honolulu.

Ordnance Sergeant Eckert has been ordered to Honolulu for duty which will be assigned him on his arrival at San Francisco by the commanding general of the department of California. He will arrive on the December transport.

Announcement was made at New York of the consolidation of the White Rate of America and the Actors' National Union. The White Rate Actors' Union is the name of the combined organization, and it will affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

# IRRIGATION BILL READY FOR CONGRESS

John T. McCrosson Leaves for  
Washington Today With  
Draft Proposed.

## GENERAL IN ITS TERMS

Full Text Herewith Given—Rights  
of Homesteaders Guarded  
if Bill Passes.

John T. McCrosson, promoter and the real genius behind the two Hamakua irrigation ditches and the proposed Kau irrigation ditch of the island of Hawaii, where it is proposed to build a ninety-mile ditch from Hilo and Puna district around the lower side of the crater of Kilauea and through the arid Kau district, leaves on the China today en route to Washington. He will carry a bill which is to be introduced at the coming session of congress, which will give the proposed company a valuable right to run the ditch through a certain section of government and leased lands and be at the same time, one of the biggest homesteading inducements yet asked of congress.

The bill has been drawn up carefully and has the endorsement of Governor Frear. The proposition, viewed in its broad sense, purposes to make a present arid country into a blossoming series of blooming homesteads and sugar cane plantations. The Kau district is sparsely settled now because of the lack of water. The plantations there depend mainly upon whatever water can be developed close by, and the crops are therefore limited in their tonnage, and oftentimes fall below the estimates of the managers.

President Ed. Pollitz of Hutchinson plantation, who is one of the backers of the measure, expresses the opinion that the government lands will not only become very valuable for homesteading, but the Hutchinson plantation can be developed into a 40,000 tons proposition.

This bill, relating to the irrigation and reclamation of public lands in the Territory of Hawaii, amends the act entitled "An Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April 13, 1900. The proposed measure does not mention the locality through which the proposed ditch is to run. It is general in its terms and provides for any and all irrigation companies, reading as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That section seventy-three of an Act entitled "An Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, and May twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and ten, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

"The commissioner, with the approval of the Governor, may lease for not exceeding fifty years to any irrigation company organized for the purpose of developing, storing, conveying and distributing water for irrigation purposes, any or all such public lands as are capable of being economically irrigated from the waterways of such company. Any lands so leased may, with the consent of the commissioner and approval of the Governor, be subleased subject to the provisions hereof to any individual or corporation using or desiring to use water from the waterways of such company. Any such lease may be made subject to any unexpired lease of any or all such lands, and shall contain appropriate provisions to secure the construction and maintenance of the necessary works for supplying such lands with water, and the reversion of such works to the Territory upon the determination of the lease, and such other provisions as may be deemed necessary or proper by the commissioner and the Governor for the benefit of such lands and their occupants and for the public interest.

"Any or all of the lands so leased may at any time during the term of the lease be withdrawn for public purposes, or homesteaded or sold for other purposes under the laws relating to public lands in Hawaii, in which case the rent reserved shall be reduced in proportion to the value of the land so withdrawn, homesteaded or sold; provided, that no such land shall be so homesteaded or sold, unless with the consent of the irrigation company, except upon condition that the homesteader or purchaser shall, in addition to the price, if any, payable to the Territory for the land without the water, pay to the irrigation company in half-yearly installments, during the term of such lease, at the lowest rate payable by any consumer of water furnished by the company for any purpose, for such amount of water as shall be determined by the commissioner and the Governor to be required for such land and its occupants for irrigation, domestic and other purposes, not exceeding, however, such proportionate quantity of all the water flowing in the company's waterways as the area of such land bears to the total area of lands capable of being economically irrigated from such waterways; in which case the homesteader or purchaser shall be entitled to, and the company shall be obliged to furnish to him, at such rate, such amount of water from the waterways of the said company, and at the same rate such additional water, so far as available, as he may desire for use on such land, but in no case shall he be entitled to take, or the company be obliged to furnish, any such water except for beneficial use upon such land. Failure to pay any two such installments when due, shall render the land and all rights in re-

# AMERICAN COMMERCIAL DELEGATES FINISH CHINESE TOUR



PACIFIC COAST AND HAWAII COMMERCIAL DELEGATES AT CANTON.

—Picture by courtesy of E. C. Brown.

## Discussed the Vexing Problem of Chinese Exclusion at Canton Banquet.

HONGKONG, October 27.—The visit of the delegates of the chambers of commerce of the Pacific Coast, which has extended over five weeks on the coast of China, has now been completed. The members are taking leave of one another, some en route for Manila, some en route around the world, and a few remaining longer in China. It has been a delightful and instructive trip and, unless all signs fail, there have been laid the foundations for an increased commerce between the two countries concerned.

Coming down the coast toward Canton the party made two stops. The first was at Foochow, beautifully locat-

ed on the Min river between picturesque mountains. The stop here was all too short, made so by the necessity for early arrival at Hongkong, since Prince Tsai Tsun returning from America, had commandeered our ship to bring him from Japan. At Foochow a banquet was given us, with the Tartar general and the Viceroy doing the honors. Members of the party were entertained most hospitably overnight by various families of the missionary colony there. Visits were made to the missionary schools, to the tea-briek factory, and to the industrial school. The imperial Arsenal, at Pagoda anchorage was also inspected, and then the party left Foochow in houseboats over the river to their ship, the Hain Ming.

Over New Railroad.  
At Amoy, a very agreeable program was carried through with businesslike precision. Early in the morning launches took the ladies of the party to a famous temple, Nan Pu-to, and thence to the American consulate where they were entertained at luncheon by Mrs. Arnold, wife of J. H. Arnold, the consul there. The men of the party were taken in other launches, under the guidance of members of the chamber of commerce and landed for a short run on a newly constructed railway over some nine miles of it, and back to its

terminus at the Standard Oil wharf. Tiffin was served elaborately at the Nan Pu-to temple, amid a wealth of tropical flowers, with the Buddhist abbot attending upon the guests, and many of the Chinese hosts speaking Spanish, being Philippine merchants.

From the outset Canton has been considered the one doubtful point on our itinerary. It is from Canton's four districts that the Chinese have immigrated to America, and it is therefore in Canton that the soreness exists as a result of the interpretation of the treaty regarding the exclusion of Chinese laborers. Yet our reception at that city is perhaps the most brilliant of all. Illuminations, fireworks, banquets, gifts, bands—all the elements of welcome which have made our trip through China so remarkable—were all in evidence to the fullest extent.

The Immigration Question.  
Yet here, for the first time, we were met with the question of immigration, and it was necessary to reply to it. This reply was made by Capt. Robert Dollar, who spoke frankly, as a commercial man, and related facts as they are known, without mincing words to favor either side of the argument. These discussions were carried on with the greatest friendliness, and the welcome and entertainment at Canton made a most

favorable impression upon the Americans. Canton is the center of commercial relations with America; her people are the chief traders of China; the Cantonese are everywhere through the empire active in both commercial and official life, and the warmth of the reception at Canton has brought to a fitting close what is perhaps as successful a trip as any similar delegation has ever made.

Old Customs Demolished.  
At Canton a distinct honor was shown the Americans by the presence, for the first time in the long history of the province, of the foremost ladies of the city at a reception given by Admiral and Lady Li. It is said that when the plans for the banquet there were under way, the question of seating caused some discussion, as the American ladies were invited and the Chinese men thought best to be seated by themselves. This idea was overruled and the guests were mingled with their hosts. The American ladies were found to be so charming and gracious that the Chinese ladies were brought out to the reception on our trip. To be sure, they met only the ladies of our party, but even that made history.

Now for the return visit, to make more history.

Count Tolstoi died early this morning.

Officers and men killed at test.

Roosevelt left card.

Helga fish make.

Kalia folks sick.

Wickersham for Alaskan statehood.

Shake on coast.

Santa Barbara.

Do it now.

Infant paralysis in Iowa chickens.

Red oak, Iowa.

Shriners shone like Solomons.

Gorgeous band paraded streets in all its glory—Novices were among those present.

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heard to issue from the castle of the knights, and the words uttered were, "Let 'er go."

Immediately Tyler Tucker applied a match to the string of firecrackers, the band struck up "Have You Got a Girl at Home Like Mary," and the Arab Patrol got into stride.

The procession was headed by a corps of small boys, principally. Next in line came the mounted police, then the foot patrolmen and then the Arab Patrol.

Berger's band followed, the good old kapellmeister footing it as gallantly as ever at the head of his musical aggregation.

Potentate Bobby Breckons was next in line, garbed in clothes which made him look like a perambulating rainbow. C. G. Bartlett, also arrayed like the billies of the valley, was not far behind "Breck," and behind him were two of three shaggy individuals who need never feel the pinch of poverty if the wool market holds up. The crowd joshed the white-bearded alchemists to their heart's content.

Next in line were the rank and file of the shriners, nice sleek-looking, tuxedoed business men, each carrying a tiny Japanese umbrella and an air which indicated that the success of the parade depended on him. In this section were noticed a number of country cousins who evidently found that the exigencies of business called them to town just about now.

The victims were next in line. Auwe! Auwe!

United States Commissioner George Davis was given a place of honor. He was manacled and confined in a wooden cage, drawn by a tired-looking mule, and the exhibit being driven by Judge H. E. Cooper of the circuit court. By his side sat Superintendent Pratt of the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company, hugging a legend which read: "Dom It Mon, Turu Your Trolley!"

Davis' cage was illustrated by the following printing: "A Real Democrat," "I Worked to Elect McCandless," and "Don't Tease the Animals."

Messrs. Bodge and Dempsey, local automobile men, got their good and plenty. They were mounted on a broken-down bubble-wagon with the steering-gear gone, and looking as if it had passed through a combination cyclone and volcanic eruptions. The car spoke for its occupants, briefly but eloquently. The wreck was drawn by an apology for a mule led by C. E. Wright of the Volcano Stables of Hilo. The mule carried the sign: "Volcano's Stables Best." The men on the alleged joy-wagon were advertised by the following sign: "No More of the Steam Stung Co. for Us. Buy Your Auto from the Associated Charities, or at Stumm's Bakery."

C. E. Wright's personal motto was "The Way We Sing the Honolulu People in Hilo."

Among other striking personages in the crowd may be mentioned Harry Gray, who wore a weather-vane on his No. 14 hat and who carried an immense check-knife a gentle reminder of the time when he was behind the counter in the grocery department of a big wholesale house and had to consult the dictionary to find out what

the word "agency" meant. He wore a hoot mon costume.

Wentworth Buchanan of the firm of Theo. H. Davies & Co. walked through the streets garbed as a basket-carrying Chinese. His sign read: "I've Got the Dope, Don't Tell Breckons."

Henry G. Plummer, prominent in the dredging work at Paoula, appeared dressed as a roustabout. T. H. Hughes carried a sign which read, "I'm Poor but I'm Thankful that I'm Not a Politician."

Other candidates hung onto the rope in deadly earnest, led by Dan Case of Waikuku, arrayed in a bathing suit which was short of cloth.

Besides the above named, the following names appeared on the hand-bills: Norman Watkins, Jack Coney of Kanai, W. H. McCoy, W. D. McCallum and Moses Clegg. Sixteen in all—count 'em!

In the rear of the foot-walking shriners came an auto filled to the guards with worthy veterans of the order, the patriarchs making an impressive showing.

After the victims came more small boys, the war correspondents, the photographers and the camp followers.

The procession, which was brief but impressive, came down Fort street from Beretania avenue, and at King street turned Waikikiward and proceeded thence to Union Square, where the Arab patrol performed a remarkable series of evolutions. In this connection it may be mentioned that six of the members of the patrol had only had four days' drill. Considering this, the splendid showing made by the patrol must be accorded to be a fresh feather in the cap of Shiek Sam Johnson, to whose energy, enthusiasm and painstaking perseverance the existence of the patrol is due.

The parade was witnessed by an immense crowd, who cheered, laughed and otherwise applauded enthusiastically. The shriners' Parade has grown to a point where it may be classed as one of the annual show features of Hawaii.

From the chapel grounds the procession moved along Hotel street to Beretania avenue, and then back to its starting point at the K. of P. Hall.

SEATTLE, November 8.—A bill providing for the admission of Alaska to statehood will be introduced on the opening day of the December session of congress by Delegate James Wickersham, who will work for its passage. Wickersham said today: "Alaska has more to justify the granting of statehood than had Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada and California at the time of admission."

SANTA BARBARA, November 29.—A sharp earthquake shock was experienced here yesterday. No damage has been reported.

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# MEXICAN REBELS SEIZE SEA PORT

Vera Cruz Reported to  
Be in Hands of the  
Revolutionists.

Troops Under Arms in  
All Parts of the  
Republic.

CITY OF MEXICO, November 20.—News received here after midnight is to the effect that the city of Santa Cruz is in the hands of revolutionists, who have overpowered the loyal troops stationed there, seized the government buildings and raised the standard of organized revolt.

No particulars concerning the strength of the revolutionary forces have been received, nor is anything definitely known as to their leadership or what arms and munitions they may have.

If the port is in their hands, as the despatches this morning state, the situation is more serious than the authorities have admitted.

Troops Under Arms.  
Yesterday the government officials announced that the situation was well in hand, with troops under arms throughout the republic ready to act at the first overt sign on the part of any rebels who might gather in force. The authorities disclaimed any uneasiness, declaring that the precautionary measures being put into force were only the customary disposition of troops.

No Bull Fights Today.  
An order was issued yesterday forbidding any of the regular Sunday bull-fights in any part of the republic.

Border Line Guarded.  
LAREDO, Mexico, November 20.—Many American and Mexican secret service men are on duty along the border line, the former to prevent any violations of the international extradition and neutrality laws, the latter to prevent the smuggling of arms from American territory for the revolutionists.

Thought It Was Over.  
CITY OF MEXICO, November 19.—Matters are quiet throughout Puebla. Jose Cordan, the leaders of the rebels, and forty-one others have been arrested. It is estimated that 170 lives were lost in the fighting that took place. Troops are being held in readiness to participate should any further trouble break out.

ASTOPOVA, Russian, November 20.—Count Tolstoi died at an early hour this morning, the countess, her three daughters and her four sons being with her at the bedside of their father at the last. The aged writer failed to recognize any of his children, his wife or the several physicians in attendance, among them some of his oldest and closest friends. As the end of the great man approached, a number of the physicians broke down, overcome with emotion.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—Lieutenant Caffee and three others have been killed through an explosion of a five-inch gun at the Indian Head proving ground.

WASHINGTON, November 20.—Colonel Roosevelt made a formal call at the White House yesterday, leaving his card for the President, who is away on his Panama Canal trip.

HELGIA FISH MAKE  
KALIA FOLKS SICK

The very fair rod-and-line fishing which was once obtainable at the mouth of the channel on the Kalia flats off which the barkentine Helga was lost some months ago, has been entirely spoiled, the bottom of the channel being today covered with lumps of coal which seem to have scared fish of almost every variety away from the spot.

The Kalia natives are seeking fresh fishing-grounds for another season than the above. There have been several cases of sickness among those who have partaken of fish caught near the wreck and the cause is thought to be that the fish consumed had been feasting off the barnacles and marine growth which have attached themselves to the copper left on the bones of the ill-fated ship.

The mahi-mahi is one of the local fish of which it is dangerous at times to partake. This fish, also known as the dolphin, loves to feed off a copper surface and its flesh, in consequence, is often strongly impregnated with the poisonous mineral.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON

EDITOR

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 22

THE Y. M. C. A. BLUNDER

That there might be an international side of the recent Y. M. C. A. refusal to accept as a member an official of the local Japanese consulate might not have occurred to the membership committee of that organization.

"Honolulu has just been treated to an exhibition which for narrowness, bigotry, race-prejudice and inconsistency has not been paralleled during the six years the writer has resided in Hawaii.

"The thoughtful and fair-minded of Honolulu realize that the action of the membership committee of the Young Men's Christian Association in rejecting the application of the Japanese vice-consul for membership is a disgrace to Hawaii; the more disgraceful because coming from men supposed to be representative island men; the most disgraceful because belying the very name of the association by an official action unchristianlike in the extreme.

"The Japanese vice-consul is an educated Christian gentleman. His official position as a representative of a great nation establishes his social standing and makes him eligible for membership in the Masonic and other high-grade orders, in all clubs composed of gentlemen; in short, the present Japanese vice-consul, personally and officially, would be welcome as a member of any American or foreign organization presided over by men instead of mollycoddles.

"It would be improper for the writer, an outsider and a United States officer, to criticize purely local institutions of Hawaii. But the present affair, despicable though it be, has more than local significance. If unchallenged by other than Hawaiian citizens it then stands as a blot on American institutions, on American Christianity, on American manhood.

"The Y. M. C. A., as the writer understands it, is an American association. The Hawaiian branch is not a Hawaiian Y. M. C. A., but a branch of the American Y. M. C. A. Being such a branch, any official action by it, discreditable or otherwise, must reflect discredit or otherwise on the association as a whole.

"If the rejected applicant were a citizen or subject of a weak nation the same principle would have been outraged. But where he represents a great nation like Japan, not only is principle outraged, but also diplomacy and common sense.

"Very regrettably the relations between Japan and the United States have been more or less strained several times during the last few years. The actual circumstances involved do not seem important enough in themselves to account for it. Psychological factors appear to be largely responsible. But this is not the place to pursue that subject further than to reiterate the opinion formerly expressed by The Advertiser, that the so-called anti-Japanese feeling in the States does not represent true American sentiment, but a false sentiment emanating mostly from the grafting, hoodlum politicians of California, and fanned into flame by several of the yellow newspapers of the Pacific Coast.

"From its nearness to Japan, Hawaii is in a more responsible position towards that nation than perhaps any other American state, even than California. Any circumstances affecting persons of both nations may assume international significance at a moment's notice; while the same occurring in the States might never be heard of. Hence it behooves all American citizens and U. S. officials in Hawaii, and Japanese subjects and officials, to so conduct themselves as not to cause embarrassment to their respective Governments. Furthermore, where it can be done with dignity, all respectable Americans and Japanese in Hawaii should endeavor to do what each can to allay any irritation that may exist.

"The application of the Japanese vice-consul for membership in the Hawaiian branch of the Y. M. C. A. presented a fine opportunity for an action which might have gone a long way towards restoring amity and communion of interests between local Americans and Japanese. But the gentlemen of the membership committee were not big enough to realize their opportunity. Like those of scriptural fame they were weighed in the balance and found wanting. With incredible stupidity they rejected the applicant because of his nationality!

"Unfortunately in this instance the blunderers are not the only sufferers. Perhaps they still believe that their action was wise and Christian. But in any case the Y. M. C. A., the citizens of Hawaii, the United States officers on duty in Hawaii, and all Americans, must share in some measure the odium, the ignominy, of this transaction."

THE FENCES OF HONOLULU.

There used to be a song entitled "The Sidewalks of New York." A ribald parody might be written on this self-same song, called "The Fences of Honolulu." It would be set to the same tune but the words would be complimentary to the capital of the Paradise of the Pacific.

Honolulu has many beautiful gardens, gardens wherein rare exotics blossom the year round, where graceful trees cast grateful shadows, and where lilies are "star-scattered on the grass."

These beauties, however, are concealed wholly, or in part, by stiff, prim and altogether unpicturesque fences. True, there are exceptions, as witness the open lawns of Princess Kawannakoa's residence on Pensacola street, the delightful green-set home of Governor Frear, the beautiful sloping lawns of the E. D. Tenney place, and some others.

In nine cases out of ten, however, the citizen has bulidled a wall round his premises, or rather a fence, and when that fence is not painfully newly-painted, it is dilapidated by age and neglect.

Every man's home is his castle, is an adage as true as it is old and an adage which had its birth in feudal times. Today, however, we in Hawaii, are living on a safer as well as a broader plane. There is no danger of our premises being raided by hostile knights, and the excellent institution of the pound has a potentially deterrent effect on careless owners of four-footed stock.

Wherefore let us band together to tear down our unsightly fences in order that our neighbors may enjoy the fruits of our planting and that the stranger within our gates may go home and call us blessed.

Let us have a 1000 Fenceless Gardens Club and if necessary wear a button to proclaim to the world at large that we belong to the praiseworthy organization. In other words let us combine to make a more beautiful Honolulu.

Walluku has already started a crusade against the fences and a large number have, in consequence, been removed.

The promotion committee and two or three prominent citizens have taken the matter up locally. Now, let everyone in Honolulu who has a garden or grounds of which he is not ashamed, get in line, and help the good work along by tearing his fences down.

A remarkable situation at present prevails in the Australian senate. The Labor majority rejoicing in its strength has refused to accept any amendment moved by the Liberals to any legislation before the house. The Liberals to meet this move on the part of their political opponents announce that they have resolved not to offer any further suggestions as to the course of legislation.

If the various sporting organizations of the city should show some originality in the naming of their various athletic teams, the sports page of The Advertiser would look less like a paint box. Every association in town has red, white, blue, black and every other color of terms and no one knows which is which.

There appears to be quite a difference between irregularities in Kakaako when they please you and irregularities when the other fellow benefits. The best way to ensure clean work at the polls is not to encourage anything else at the primaries.

Save your Portuguese stamps. Collectors are after the King Manuel issues already, before the new Republic stamps put them out of business.

In the phrase: "God never made a citizen nor an alien." Editor Sheba has given the community something to think about.

SUGAR AND THE TARIFF BOARD.

Although the infant Washington advises to The Advertiser announce that Claus A. Speckels will attempt to bring the question of the abolition of the duty on sugar before the tariff board as soon as possible and will make the further effort to present the question of a reduction or an abolition of the sugar duties before the opening session of the next congress, there is no particular reason for any immediate worry in Hawaii over the situation.

The work of the tariff board, from this time on, will, naturally, be a matter of interesting speculation, whatever the President's attitude on the subject may be. Those who oppose the lowering of duties on various commodities, are discussing the prospects of final reports and all that sort of action. Just at present there is no part of the government which can do so much to advance or retard tariff revision as can the tariff board.

For if it should report in favor of reducing or retaining the present duties on sugar, woolens, steel, meats and agricultural products, its report would be immediately seized upon as argument one way or the other. The appearances are that it will yet be a long time before there are any reports from the board. The current appropriation of \$100,000, under which it is working will carry the board till July 1, 1911. It is probably a fair inference that only reports on one or two items can be made before July 1 next and it may easily happen that no reports at all will be made by that time.

It is also probable that an appropriation for the work of the board will be voted by congress this winter. That would carry its operations up to July 1, 1912. And it is among the possibilities that anything like a comprehensive report on the existing tariff law will be deferred for quite a year and it is possible, but not probable, that the whole tariff revision question can be deferred till after the presidential election.

After all is said, protectionists, who do not want the tariff disturbed, feel there is no immediate danger of a favorable recommendation from the board. Its members are all Republicans, at least nominally, and the work is proving so great that there will be much delay in reaching conclusions. It looks as though the schedules, affecting textiles, would be the first to be reported upon. The board has been giving attention to the woolen schedule and apparently will not reach the sugar schedule for some months.

The Canadian reciprocity negotiations, just now under way between the state department and officials of the government at Ottawa, will in all probability be much longer drawn out than the current press dispatches have indicated. It is inevitable that the time of the tariff board will be occupied much with this matter.

As a matter of fact Canadian reciprocity is almost as much of an issue in some sections of the country as tariff revision. If some sort of Canadian reciprocity can be effected, it might alleviate the demand for tariff revision. In several States of the East, Canadian reciprocity was a feature of the campaigning and that is undoubtedly one reason why the administration pressed for the actual opening of the negotiations prior to the elections. That will involve the duties on wood pulp and paper, which have been the cause of much complaint with the increasing price asked for white paper, especially print paper.

If any sort of a treaty can be negotiated, it will immediately become something of a problem whether it can be ratified by congress. The President's idea is to have such a treaty approved by the senate this winter at the shortest session, but the influential Republican senators have been very hostile to reciprocity treaties heretofore and could easily prevent ratification before March 4. Then it is a foregone conclusion that the treaty would be submitted to the house for approval, to eliminate friction and opposition. The President thinks that would not be required under the Constitution, but there has been much contention about the right of the senate solely to ratify treaties that affect the tariff.

Canada will certainly yield any tariff advantages grudgingly. While there is now quite a sentiment on the other side of the line for freer trade, there is also a growing high protection sentiment there and it must be reckoned with. This is to be borne in mind, however, that it will be much more difficult for the Dominion parliament to block the ratification of such a treaty, than it will be for the United States congress.

Any how, Washington is bound, by the very exigencies of the situation to be full of tariff talk from now on. But while the work of the tariff board will go right on, there is a feeling that the members of the board are not likely to further a revision of the duties on sugar, steel and many other products for a considerable time.

SILVER LINING TO THE CLOUD.

The San Francisco Argonaut sees considerable silver lining to the cloud that has for the time being obscured mainland Republicans. In commenting on the recent election results, that periodical says:

"The Republican party, we think, had gotten in shape for a knockout even before the return of the Rough Rider. Congress had accepted the leadership of men in whom the country had lost confidence, men who openly repudiated any obligation in the matter of positive party pledge. Even the President, sincere and worthy man that he is, had been brought to the ruinous course of accepting and attempting to justify a moral defalcation in the matter of tariff legislation. Party courses, too, had fallen into degeneracy in several of the more important States. In New York the party organization under the 'Old Guard' had become the agent of sinister purposes and had shamelessly assumed the role of apologist for official criminality, notably in the Aldis case. In Maine the party had played fast and loose with its pledges. Among other things it had permitted a personally distasteful oligarchy to control affairs. In Ohio internal quarrels had planted and watered the seeds of defeat. In New Jersey the dignity and honor of the State had been sacrificed to greed. In Massachusetts an honorable political tradition had been made to sustain an offensive exercise of the 'boss' principle. A too-long lease of unrestrained authority had wrought widespread moral deterioration. The reliance of the party had ceased to be its own integrity, but rather the weakness of its opposition. When a political organization gets into this shape something is coming to it—sooner or later it goes to smash, as it deserves to."

"The Democratic party as it stands in the new attitude of success is, we are glad to believe, a very different party from that which has followed the banner of negation, opportunism, and populism during so many years. It is a far cry from William Jennings Bryan and Champ Clark to Judson Harmon and Woodrow Wilson. If the new leadership of the party is other than accidental—and there are a hundred reasons to believe that it is not accidental—then the country has in the new Democracy a force better in all respects, fuller of promise, more inspiring, than anything it has had under the old name in many years. For the first time since Cleveland—indeed, almost for the first time since the Civil War—the Democratic party has in its general leadership a group of men commanding absolutely the respect and confidence of the country. Harmon, Gaylor, Wilson, Dix, Baldwin—these are indeed names to conjure with. They are names against which none more worthy or more inspiring may be placed even by the party whose long period of authority has made its service a training school for personal efficiency and distinction in the political sphere."

If the report which comes from yesterday's meeting of the Republican committee is correct, it would seem that that committee has made somewhat of a mistake regarding its own functions in the matter of endorsing candidates for appointive office. The committee is called upon, and properly, to endorse the candidates on their party standing and an equal endorsement to all equally strong in party faith should be given. It is no part of the duty of the committee to do any selecting. That is the duty of the appointing powers. For any committee, irresponsible to the public at large, to attempt to select individuals for public office is not only ridiculous but rather presumptuous.

The delegates at the Pacific Slope Congress have coupled their resolutions urging assistance to the American merchant marine and the establishment of a strong naval force on the Pacific with another urging relief from the onerous restrictions of the coastwise shipping law. Evidently the assembled delegates of the Pacific States do not share the views so often expressed in Honolulu that any abridgment of the coastwise laws or any suggestion of such would be treason, and unbecoming of an American.

H. L. Holstein should be reelected speaker of the house of representatives for the same reason that the heads of committees who have made good should be reappointed. He was a capable speaker, fair in his appointments and rulings, an insister on business and prompt with his rulings from the chair. To displace him simply because someone else wants the fun of wielding the gavel would be a mighty poor beginning for what ought to be a very important session.

The promoters of the Kaa ditch proposition have done the proper thing in announcing what are their desires from congress before they present their draft bill. The public have a chance now to study over the proposed amendment to the Organic Act and register their objections if any can be found. The bill, as drafted, appears to be a very favorable one from the home-standing point of view.

SPAIN AND THE VATICAN.

Despite the revolution in Portugal—possibly because of it—the Spanish government has gone ahead with its reform program and has passed "the padlock bill" by a majority of 159 to 55 in the Spanish senate. The bill prohibits the further creation of religious establishments in Spain, pending the revision of the concordat, negotiations regarding which are expected to be soon under way again with the Vatican.

The conciliatory attitude of Premier Canalejas during the final debate on the bill, which took place on the fifth of this month, has led to the impression throughout Europe that a way would be found to resume the negotiations with the Vatican, disrupted some months ago.

The revision of the concordat of 1851 long has been the cause for diplomatic negotiations between liberal governments in Spain and the Vatican. The modifications sought affect chiefly the clauses relating to liberty of conscience and education and the limitation of religious orders. With the advent in February last of the present ministry, Senor Canalejas, the premier, announced that the negotiations begun by his predecessors with the Vatican would be continued, but that his program, which called for the abridgment of the influences of the Catholic Church and the inauguration of a broad system of public education, would be proceeded with, regardless of the wishes of Rome.

Much opposition on the part of the clericals has been brought to bear against the Canalejas program and especially the "padlock bill," which prohibits the creation of further religious orders until the question of the revision of the concordat has been settled. The Vatican made frequent vigorous protests against the bill, requesting its withdrawal; but Senor Canalejas always remained firm in pressing it, declaring it could not be withdrawn without violating the Spanish constitution. He said that the bill was intended neither as a provocation nor an offense against the Vatican.

The debate in the senate on the measure was heated, and on October 28, Senor Canalejas declared that if it were not passed he would resign. The critical hour had sounded for the church in Spain, he said, and he asked the aid of all liberals that an equitable and definite settlement of the relations between the government and the Vatican might be had. The "padlock bill," the premier declared, was necessary in order to help solve the clerical problem.

In a speech in the senate on the third of this month, Senor Canalejas explained that the bill was of a transitory character, and only applied during two years. In the meantime, he said, negotiations with the Vatican would be pushed in order to settle the question of the congregations.

The concordat of 1851 was abrogated by the revolution of 1869 and restored upon the accession of Alfonso XIII. It recognized only four religious orders—the Societies of St. Vincent de Paul and Philip of Neri, and the Sisters of Charity, devoted to the cure of the sick and the poor, and one teaching order.

The passage of the Association Law in 1887 opened the way to a religious invasion of Spain by new orders. Now it is estimated that there are more than three thousand monasteries and convents, with something more than one hundred thousand monks and nuns in Spain. Orders represented include, besides those authorized, the Brothers of Christian Doctrine, the Augustinians, the Franciscans, the Carmelites, the Marists, the Jesuits, the Dominicans and the Salesians.

In Madrid there are seventy-nine convents, in Barcelona, ninety, in Vitoria, twenty-five and in other provincial capitals from ten to fifteen. The state budget for the support of the clergy and other religious institutions in Spain last year amounted to \$8,247,200.

The trouble has been brewing for more than a year and reached an acute stage on June 11, when the king permitted non-Catholic churches to display their insignia. The Catholics declared that this was in abrogation of the concordat of 1851, which guaranteed the support of the church by the state, the protection of Episcopal rights, and circumscription of the dioceses with a right, on the part of the monarch, to appoint certain church officials.

Senor Canalejas has been endeavoring to curtail religious houses and restrict the amount of money given to the church. The religious institutions were exempt from taxation and military service. Many unauthorized institutions sprang up which competed with the farmers and artisans.

During the conflict riots, great and small, have taken place, and there has been loss of life in many places.

The open break between the Vatican and the Spanish government came in July, when the Marques de Ojeda, the Spanish ambassador to the papal court, was recalled for a conference with the premier. The Vatican in its communication to Spain at that time said that from this act it was plain that the premier meant to fight and that there would be a fight. Shortly afterward the papal nuncio left Spain.

The Y. M. C. A. officials are riding for a fall. If they do not as yet realize what a contemptible light they have placed themselves in the eyes of this community, it is time something stronger than mere appeals to their common-sense should be made. It may be true that the one Japanese who applied for membership is ineligible because of his religious views, but this was not the reason advanced for his blackballing. He was denied admission as a member because he was a Japanese. Now, we are told, the newspapers have been flying off the handle, because there has been a voicing of the general just criticism of the Y. M. C. A. attitude. It may not be too late to suggest to these rather bumptious critics of the press that it was due in a large part to the newspapers that the Y. M. C. A. building fund was subscribed and that it is not impossible that a persistence of the unchristian attitude of the association may result in the canceling of a large part of the subscriptions yet unpaid.

In all the talk regarding who should receive the appointments to the speakership of the house and the chairmanships of the various committees, no voice has been raised in explanation of what steps are being taken to prepare for the carrying out of the party platform. The Republicans are pledged to enact a direct primary law. In the last session, when a bill to provide such was introduced, it was found that a number of the members did not even know what such a law implied.

The announcement that L. L. McCandless is to establish a personal newspaper organ in order to keep his views and his doings before the public indicates that he does not know that he has been wiped out. His persistence is worthy of a better cause.

HARD DAY FOR THE LITTLE BLIND PIGS

Yesterday was a hard day for the illegal sellers of the cup that cheers, two offenders found guilty before Judge Lymer in the police court being requested to pay a total of \$275 for the privilege. Morishima, the first of these, paid \$150 of the sum.

This gentleman is the proprietor of the Agzuma, a well-known Japanese resort on School street. Several of Liquor Inspector Fennell's informers managed

to dine there one evening and bought a jar of sake, and Morishima saw no way out of it yesterday except by pleading guilty. A second charge against him arising out of the same incident was not pressed.

Manu, a Hawaiian who has been selling booze in the "Gold Mine" at Iwilei, was fined \$125.

Yoshiama was fined \$12 and costs for peddling fish outside the limits of the specified fish markets. Other matters taken up at the police court yesterday included the case of seven Chinamen caught playing paikau in Paoos Valley. All forfeited their bail of \$10 each.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—Henry M. Holt, councillor of the department of state, died here yesterday. Peritonitis is given as the cause.

Advertisement for Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Also like a Charm in DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, & CHOLERA. The Most Valuable Remedy ever discovered. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS, Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CHOLERA, AGUE. The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

# REVOLUTION DID NOT START AS EXPECTED

### Mexican Government Looked for a Demonstration Yesterday and Was Ready.

## FIGHTING IN THE PROVINCES

### Martial Law Declared and More Troops Are Rushed to the Scene of Outbreak.

LAREDO, Texas, November 21.—There was fierce fighting yesterday at Guerrero, Mexico, between a number of revolutionists and the Mexican regular troops, the outcome being uncertain. The rebels appear to be in force at this point and have, apparently, a good supply of arms and ammunition.

Martial law has now been declared throughout the province and reinforcements are being sent to the Guerrero garrison.

### Big Revolution Failed to Come Off.

## CITY OF MEXICO, November 21.—

Yesterday was the day upon which the general uprising against the Diaz regime was expected to commence, the authorities having had what they considered good reason to anticipate the date. All day the troops stationed at strategic positions about the city stood under arms, ready to act at a moment's notice. All day the government officials waited for the threatened manifestations to commence, ready to exercise repressive measures and throttle the revolution at its birth. No move was made by the suspected plotters, however, and the day passed as one of quietness, but of great uneasiness and tension.

## Heed The Warning

### Many Honolulu People Have Done So.

When the kidneys are sick they give unmistakable warnings that should not be ignored. By examining the urine and treating the kidneys upon the first sign of disorder, many days of suffering may be saved. Sick kidneys expel a dark, ill-smelling urine, full of "brick dust" sediment and painful of passage. Sluggish kidneys cause a dull pain in the small of the back, headaches, dizzy spells, tired, languid feelings and frequent rheumatic twinges.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for the kidneys only; they cure sick kidneys, and rid the blood of uric poison. If you suffer from any of the above symptoms, you can use no better remedy.

Honolulu people recommend Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

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

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

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

## THINKS KAOO DID NOT PROPERLY TRAIN

Old Paddy Walsh, the veteran pedestrian, believes that with proper training Antone Kaoo could beat Soldier King over the full Marathon distance. He had the following to say on this and other athletic matters of local interest yesterday.

"There won't be much doing in pedestrianism, outside of the Kalakaua avenue walking race, until the beginning of the year when Kaoo and Soldier King will hook up over the Marathon distance.

"I want to say right here that I am certain that the old native can beat King over the long route provided he is properly trained and cuts out his midnight running and other kahuna tunts.

"King has it on Kaoo at fifteen miles, though the latter has run fifteen miles to my certain knowledge in 1:30, which is a minute better than King made in the last race. King could have run much faster, however, had it been necessary for him to do so.

"Next to Kaoo the best long-distance man in the Islands today is Butcher Braslas, and if he sticks to the game he is booked to be the coming man over this way.

"There will be a great race if Bill Lee and McDonough ever come together at 100 yards. The latter is there with the goods in the sprint department, but the trouble is that the boiler-maker doesn't have time to train. Soldier King told me that he was a very lousy sprinter. Rice is quicker off the mark, but this is because he has had the benefit of constant training. McDonough, I believe, however, is the more powerful runner of the two."

An accident at Hanalei mill, Hawaii, a few days ago resulted in the death of one and injury of another person. The men were working on the scaffolding of a smokestack and fell to the ground.

# WALDRON SPOKE TO CANTONESE

### Notable Address Made by Honolulu's Delegate Before Canton Chamber of Commerce.

One of the notable speeches—reported in full in the South China Morning Post—made during the visit of the American Commercial Commission at Canton, was that of Fred L. Waldron, one of the Honolulu delegates. The speech was made at a conference at the Canton Chamber of Commerce hall on Tuesday, October 25.

Mr. Waldron advanced a number of suggestions whereby the people of China would be able to help themselves in their desire for national advancement, one of the things he dwelt on being the necessity of encouraging and supporting a free and independent press. The speaker quoted from The Advertiser to illustrate for his Chinese hosts what the press of his home town had to say concerning the visit of the delegates to China.

### Met China Half Way.

Mr. Waldron was introduced by Mr. Booth as a man whom the commissioners put up to meet China half way, he being from the American islands half way from the American continent. Mr. Waldron said:

"When the notices were sent out to the different chambers of commerce of the Pacific Coast and Honolulu in reference to the acceptance of the invitation from the Chinese chambers of commerce, it was particularly stated that it was to be no junketing trip. While this expression did not necessarily mean that we were to have no pleasures whatever, it did mean that each member of the party was to keep the business end of the trip before him at all times and lose no opportunity of exchanging knowledge which might result in an increase of trade for the Pacific Coast and—what of course follows naturally—an increase of trade for China. With the continuous hospitality and entertainment showered upon this commission from the moment it landed at Shanghai it has required our greatest effort at all times to get down to business and we have had to keep the initial warning before us in order to accomplish the work expected from this body. Now that we are getting near the end of our itinerary, we have little doubt but what our present visit will be followed up by individual lines of trade sending their representatives to take up in detail what was possible for this commission to gather only on broad lines and have a general comprehensive knowledge of possibilities. We likewise hope and expect to see representatives from your trade centers visit the United States and particularly the Pacific Coast, the individual exchange of ideas being absolutely necessary to effect the expansion of the trade which we all hope to see between the two countries (applause)."

Responsibilities in Trade. "With the immense commercial progress made by all nations during the past quarter century or so, few of us stop to think of the responsibility for good or for bad, which the individual merchant, manufacturer or representative assumes when his or their countries are being considered as a trade factor. As is well known, it requires an accumulation of good actions to receive any special notice, whereas one only dishonest or unbusinesslike action brings immediate adverse criticism, not only to the individual who may be responsible, but in turn makes a black mark against the nation of which he may be a citizen.

"When dealing with a foreign country it is therefore more than important that unquestionable care be given to the selection of trade representatives, absolute confidence being necessary from both sides to insure permanent good relations (applause)."

### Chinese of Honolulu.

"In this connection, China takes up the expansion of foreign trade with an exceptionally good name and, illustrating this view, I might mention that after residing for the past eighteen years in Honolulu, where we have so many different nationalities, I can state without fear of contradiction that the Chinese, the majority of whom are Cantonese, are considered the best credit and generally speaking the most honorable in business, excepting no nationality (applause)."

"What greater asset can a country have, and by adhering to and still further cultivating a pride in such a reputation, you certainly have reason to look cheerfully ahead for the inevitable result (applause)."

### Words of Advice.

"We are naturally learning a great deal from our extensive visit and, if you will allow me, I would point out two ideas which have come to my mind as being important for the Chinese merchants to consider. First, I would mention the necessity of more general and extensive travel, and therefore suggest that your students and merchants take up the traveling habit and scour the earth for something new and original. You will find that by so doing you will gradually develop a class of your people who will become inventors of machinery, and other new ideas which will prove valuable for your countrymen. By all means come to the Pacific Coast of America for a start (applause)."

"The second thought, though to my mind the most important, is for the encouragement of your press.

"I have less newspapers where you now have one, not for politics but for business. Advertising is an expensive necessity, and we at home very often pull long faces at our advertising bills, but our long faces drift into broad smiles when we count the results.

"We, in America, consider the newspaper to be the pulse of the nation's commerce (applause). There are few closer ties than those of business friendship and we all appreciate the friends we have made in China.

"We have the satisfaction of believing that this mutual friendship will be redoubled upon the citizens of both China and America who may take up

# PRIESTLY RITES REFUSED DEAD BODY OF TOLSTOI



RUSSIAN PRIEST AND NUN, OF THE ORTHODOX CHURCH.

## Russian Church Will Not Lift the Ban of Excommunication for Greatest Russian.

ASTAPOVA, Russia, November 21.—The order of excommunication, issued against the late Count Tolstoi by the Holy Synod of the Greek Church some years ago, is to be maintained against him, and none of the orthodox rites of the church are to be performed over his dead body nor at the burial services.

The funeral will be held tomorrow. An announcement of the decision of the Holy Synod regarding the order of excommunication was made here yesterday.

The body of the dead count lay in unofficial state all day yesterday, with an unending line of peasants passing before it and looking for the last time on the face of the man who had given so many years of his life to the service of bettering their material condition. All the homage that Tolstoi refused to accept while alive was poured out before his dead body yesterday, the scene throughout the day being impressive.

## UNCLAIMED LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed for in the General Delivery for the week ending November 19th, 1910:

- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Arnold, Miss Kath-leen  | Low, William         |
| Baker, Miss Emma        | Lovering, A L        |
| Beir, W Joe             | McAuley, D           |
| Brenner, Mrs Emma       | Maecumber, George P  |
| Clark, W                | Phillips, Attorney   |
| Cooper, Miss Grace      | Quinn, Miss Margie   |
| Davis, Miss Anna        | Rabinovitz, Hugo     |
| Davis, Miss Marguerite  | Ross, Geo            |
| Davlin, Harry           | Saunders, Miss Sunny |
| Dawson, Mr.             | Sanderson, Albert    |
| Depp, G E               | Sheppard, Alexander  |
| Deering, P              | Sherwin, Miss        |
| Driver, Edwin S         | Sheehan, Wm          |
| Forbes, Mrs Nellie      | Smith, Richard       |
| Gamble, H P             | Sparkers, Mr.        |
| Gohier, Alfonso K       | Stone, Edward        |
| Havey, Henry E          | Stephen, Miss Louise |
| Hawaiian Mercantile Co. | Sweeney, John M      |
| Haskell, James A        | Walker, J S (5)      |
| Hannone, Peter          | Winston, Miss        |
| Hughes, James           | Wois, Waldi          |
| Hunt, J H               | Young, John          |
| Linsell, Mas Thomas     |                      |

## RECORD OF TWENTIETH.

The Twentieth Infantry, a part of which is stationed at present in Manila, has a record of which they can be justly proud, says the Manila Times.

Since their organization, in 1866, to the present time, there have been eighteen officers in the regiment who have become general officers—one lieutenant-general, six major-generals, and eleven brigadiers. Furthermore, every colonel from the regiment's organization down to the present time has become a general.

No other regiment in the army can boast of as much. The various commanding officers and the rank they finally attained are as follows: Frederick Steele, major-general; George Sykes, major-general; Elwell Stephen Otis, major-general; William Henry Purouse, brigadier-general; Hamilton Smith Hawkins, major-general; John Henry Patterson, brigadier-general; Lloyd Wheaton, major-general; William Spencer McCaskey, major-general; Marlon Perry Maus, brigadier-general.

# 50,000-TON SHIP IS NOW IN SIGHT

## Both Cunard Company and Hamburg-American Line Expected to Rival White Star Ships.

When the White Star line placed orders for the building of the 45,000-ton leviathans, the Olympic and the Titanic, the former of which took the water recently, it was thought that as regards tonnage and length they would not be eclipsed for a few years to come. The decision as to whether they will hold that record for long, however, remains with the Cunard company.

For the last few months, ever since the last general meeting in fact, the word has been passed around in shipping circles and well informed quarters that a big Cunarder is in view by the directors. Although this rumor has been disclaimed over and over again by the officials and shipbuilders connected with the matter, the fact remains that a big ship is in contemplation.

Whether an idea of its dimensions can be inferred from the chairman's statement at the meeting of shareholders "that the future of the North Atlantic traffic rests with the combined passenger and cargo carrying steamer of 40,000 or 50,000 tons," or from dimensions rumored—tonnage 60,000, length 1000 feet—remains to be seen.

Mr. Hunter, of the shipbuilding firm of Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, which built the Franconia, the Cunard company's latest addition to its fleet, a man certainly well informed on the subject, stated recently that the proposed Cunarder would be larger than anything ever thought of if the company's intentions were fully carried out.

A gigantic vessel is also being built to the order of the Hamburg-American line. According to various statements from high quarters—no official news has been issued, and the exact dimensions and tonnage of the liner are a closely guarded secret—the length has been placed at anything from 900 to 940 feet and the tonnage from 50,000 upward.

## COMES TO TRIAL FOR UNSPEAKABLE CRIME

The trial of the Chinese indicted for criminal assault on two little girls in the church on Punchbowl in July, commences today before Judge Cooper in the circuit court. One of the girls, at least, is under the age of ten and the life or death penalty clearly attaches to the case should the prosecution prove its allegation. This is the first case out of the sixteen or eighteen similar ones where the death penalty figures since it was proven that the alleged victims of James Evans, the negro, Eddie Qida and Isaac Aho, were over fourteen.

Both of the little girls who were assaulted in July are still in the hospital and the attending physicians and nurses have as yet been unable to cure them.

State Printer Shannon, of California, with headquarters at Sacramento, who arrived on the Sierra last week on a vacation tour, returned yesterday from a trip to the volcano. He made the rounds of downtown places yesterday with Territorial Auditor Fisher and visited the composing rooms of The Advertiser.

# WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS SOUGHT

### Attorney Prevents Police From Taking Alleged Coast Embezzler Back.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Stopped within a few minutes of the sailing of the P. M. S. S. China by a writ issued by Judge Robinson, Chief McBride and a prisoner, Jue Yuen Mow, yesterday missed their boat and both are still residents of the Paradise of the Pacific. Attorney Caudius McBride is chiefly responsible for the lamentable occurrence, incidentally making the discovery that a fugitive from justice is as safe from pursuit or apprehension in Hawaii as if he was on another planet.

McBride was up all Saturday night and Sunday morning packing preparatory to taking the steamer to San Francisco in accordance with the cabled instructions of Chief of Police Seymour of that city to have an officer bring the prisoner across.

McBride stated yesterday that he had been retained by friends of Jue Yuen Mow Saturday afternoon, but had decided to wait until Monday before commencing proceedings for a writ of habeas corpus. Reading in The Advertiser yesterday that the prisoner was to leave for San Francisco on the China at his own request he halted what he claims to be an outrageous injustice to an American citizen by swearing out an affidavit before Judge Robinson to the effect that Jue Yuen was being illegally restrained.

In his office yesterday McBride stated that during the impromptu proceedings the court asked Milverton, who was representing the Territory, whether a warrant had been sworn out in San Francisco for the man and that the latter was compelled to reply that he had only received advices that such was to be done. The court, says McBride, then laughed at Milverton, saying that he might have advised that he (the judge) was an embezzler and forthwith issued the warrant which stopped the trip.

After the warrant was served, the prisoner was turned over to the custody of Pat Gleason of the high sheriff's staff, who was more accommodating than the police had been and permitted the man to be taken to McBride's office, where attorney and client held a consultation. Chief McBride claims that the man was still being held for investigation, although the custodian had been changed, and said that Gleason had overstepped his duty.

McBride Ticked. "McBride thought he'd be too smart for us, but he got fooled," said McBride yesterday, immensely pleased over the work he had done on such short notice. "There is such a thing as extradition papers. McBride has been trying his cases too much in the press."

McBride claims that the police were attempting to railroad the man to San Francisco contrary to the extradition laws, and that in this they were only duplicating many other similar cases where they had ignored these statutes. McBride is, however, hardly liable to prove the assertion in court, as Sheriff Jarrett and McBride have an affidavit signed by Jue Yuen Mow where he expressed his desire to return at once on the China.

Charge Cabled. Jue Yuen Mow is charged with felony embezzlement, according to the cable from San Francisco, and on Saturday admitted to Chief McBride that the \$12,000 which was found on him belonged to the society in San Francisco. The officers asked him if he would be willing to return on the Sierra and he said that he would rather leave at once on the China. He then asked if the check would be returned to him upon landing in Frisco so he could cash them and pay back the money. As stated in The Advertiser yesterday, the man is afraid of the San Francisco highbinders and he evidently requested this that he might make his peace with them.

Now however, it seems that a long legal battle must be fought before the man can be taken away from the Territory even in the face of the fact that McBride stopped him from taking a trip that he suggested himself. McBride, incidentally, now claims that the officers extorted the affidavit from the Chairman.

Must Be Formality. McBride pointed out that to hold a man under arrest he must be served by due process of law with a warrant properly made out if he committed the crime in the Territory. If he committed it in San Francisco, he says, there must be warrant duly authenticated by the governor of California and if this case is concluded, there is neither.

He also claims that the law does not recognize any such officer here as the chief of detectives or even the chief of police in San Francisco. "The law does not bother with these police officers, at all," he added.

Temple of Refuge. If McBride makes good his contention in court it appears that anyone committing a murder or so in Frisco can skip across to Hawaii and take a vacation until the officers arrive here with extradition papers and then slip somewhere else and force said officer to go back and have the papers made out all over again.

Meanwhile he could be dining with the despised chief of detectives, sending bouquets to the sheriff and showing the officers other marks of his esteem with impunity, safe against arrest. Hawaii would soon be a summer resort of South of Market. Promotion committee, please copy.

The fight will not end, says McBride, even if the man is released by order of court. When the extradition papers arrive he will demand a trial before the United States commissioner and insist on the production of all the evidence before he finally surrenders and permits Jue Yuen Mow to depart for the Coast where he so earnestly desires to get with his \$12,000.

Makes Justice Expensive. If this action is taken the San Fran-

# LOGE CENTER OF A BITTER FIGHT

### Governor-Elect Foss Declares That He Must Not Seek Re-election to Next Senate.

## WILL STUMP AGAINST HIM

### Roosevelt Strong Supporter, Saying His Defeat Would Be a National Calamity.

BOSTON, Massachusetts, November 21.—The reelection of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, whose term expires on March 3, next, is to be bitterly contested by Democratic Governor-elect Foss, who will lead the victorious Democrats and the insurgent Republicans against him.

In an announcement given out yesterday, the Governor-elect states that unless Senator Lodge will issue a statement, declaring that he is out of the race for reappointment to the senate, he, Foss, will stump the State against him and force the legislature to name another.

Lodge will have been seventeen years in the senate when his present term expires, having been elected in January, 1893, while a member of the house of representatives. He has long been regarded as one of the leaders of the senate, and it was expected that upon him would fall the mantle of Aldrich as head of the finance committee.

Roosevelt Backs Him. Colonel Roosevelt is one of the strongest supporters of Lodge, declaring in a speech in this city on October 22 that the defeat of Lodge would be a national calamity.

## COMPETITIVE SERVICE DRILL

(Continued from Page One.) their willingness to form a part of the escort. It is understood that Hawaii will probably send as princess the same charming representative as last year—Miss Wilhelmina Weight. This matter has not yet been finally decided but is now in the hands of a special committee appointed by the Hilo board of trade which will decide the matter within a few days.

According to D. H. Case, of Wailuku, who was in town during the week, Maui will not be behind in upholding her previous good record in matter of princesses. Mr. Case is secretary of the Maui Chamber of Commerce, and the matter was referred to him for action by President H. P. Baldwin, just before the latter left for the Coast recently. So far as is known Kauni has not yet made any appointment, but the matter is in the hands of Chas. S. Dole, who made such a success of the same matter last year. The Kauni people were very proud of the showing made last year by Mrs. Peter Manila and are not in mind to lower their record in the coming event.

## HILO CROWDED WITH LOAFING FILIPINOS

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.) HILO, November 20.—Quite a number of Filipinos are in Hilo just now and people are wondering how they support themselves unless they have been paid off at plantations with many dollars in their pockets.

One of the most prominent Republicans here said this morning: "When I see so many Filipinos in town not working, and apparently not looking for work, I first pay careful attention to the security of my hen yard and then why I, as a taxpayer, should be compelled to contribute to the support of the young men from the Orient."

"The planters bring them here and want them so badly that they are willing to pay their passages to Hawaii. It is the same with the Porto Ricans. After they get here we find that many of these people get into jails and hospitals. That is where some of us as taxpayers, for I have to contribute to their support whether they are in jail or in a hospital. This, in my opinion, is an injustice, for I do not want them here, did not send for them and did not pay their passages. Of course the blame is placed upon the saloon if they have a drink or two and then fight."

"I believe that the real blame should be attached to the plantations that brought them here, away from their homes. There is a charge upon taxpayers that they should not be asked to pay. But, as soon as a Filipino or Porto Rican laborer is arrested or gets into a hospital, the last plantation at which he worked should be notified and assessed at the rate of one dollar a day to pay the charge that he is upon the community. This should at least have the effect of making the plantation people more careful of the kind of labor they bring here, and what becomes of it when they are through with it. If it is worth passage money to bring here, it should be worth something more than being turned on the town after it gets here."

class authorities will have to import all their necessities here as was done in another State under the same law in a different case and go through the trial here, then take their man and their witnesses back to the Golden Gate and proceed with the actual trial.

The woman who stricken on the last Sierra and whom Jue Yuen Mow claims is a woman of disrepute who is following him, is being held as a Chinese in the country without proper papers. McBride will probably petition for a writ of habeas corpus in this case, also.

# THE BYSTANDER



New Lights on Hawaiian History.  
Need for a Scientific Investigation.  
Everybody's Happy in Hawaii.  
Jack London and His Grievance.  
Grapevines and Governorship.  
Confusing Street Nomenclature.  
"Among Those Present," but Not There.

George G. Jenks, in the current number of The Bookman, throws a bunch of new light on the passing away of the Hawaiian monarchy. I do not know who Mr. Jenks may be, but I take off my hat to him. I had an idea that the record for twisting things was held by a paper in Honolulu, advertised on the billboards, but Jenks has anything ever produced in Hawaii beaten to a frazzle, as Roosevelt would say if he could be induced to speak.

Mr. Jenks undertakes to enlighten the world regarding "Monarchs in Exile," and after telling what he knows about the deposed crowned heads of Europe, he throws out the following:

Another woman whose tangible royalty is a thing of the past, but who is apparently not unduly distressed over it, is Princess Kalkilani, widow of King Kalakaua, who ruled over the Sandwich Islands. The King was a man of the world and a gentleman, accustomed to the usages of what is familiarly called "society." It will never be forgotten that a Mayor of Chicago, in a burst of delicate humor and good taste, introduced him at a public assemblage in that city as "the King of the Cannibal Islands." The ex-Queen, or Princess Kalkilani, is now the wife of Hubert Vos, the painter. She lives in Paris when she is not globe-trotting. She was in America recently seeking the adjustment of certain claims she makes against the United States government, and those who saw and recognized her beheld only a well-bred woman, in black silk, who gazed about her with the air of one used to command. She is not a queen now, but she carries herself as if she were. When she dined at a New York hotel on her last visit here, she tipped the waiter five dollars. His homage could not have been more reverent if he had been approaching the steps of her throne in the days when she habitually occupied one.

If some intrepid neologist would coin for me a term such as pathological psychology, I would be very much obliged. Some such mystical scientific denomination is eminently necessary to arrive at a proper why and wherefore of some things.

Calf's brains are obtainable in the cafes, ordinarily scrambled, and sometimes with and sometimes without sauce. The manner is left to the taste and pecuniary circumstances of the epicure. Other Calf's brains, invariably scrambled, served daily through the medium of a unit of the daily press, are, unfortunately, as yet beyond human control.

Pathological research into the origin of thoughts finding final expression is a matter for the attention of experts. Far be it from me to encroach upon their domain, but, simply as a suggestion, I beg to call attention to the following sentence which exemplifies what I have been trying to make plain. The words were arranged in this way:

Most EVERYONE says it is a mistake to give people the ballot when they refuse to vote just as HE wants them to.

Aside from the grammar, which requires a kindergarten, not a scientific, training to correct, what do you suppose was the particular mental gymnastic that evolved the sentence? It is declared that there is no effect without a cause. There must, then, have been some reason for the thing. That is why I call for the assistance of those able to split mental molecules into their component parts and weigh the atomic results. I want them to take the above into their laboratories and locate the protoplasmic origin. Who knows but that in the investigation the origin of the infantile paralysis bacillus might be discovered.

It is a great and a glorious institution, this Thanksgiving, that is due, according to Governor Frear, on Thursday next. I have this on reliable authority and the man who doesn't believe it belongs among the roots below and not the blossoms above the undulating crust of this world of ours. The optimist is thankful because he has reason to be and the pessimist is thankful because he has no reason to be and is thankful for it.

Like buying real estate, football enthusiasm and dislike of mosquitoes, this Thanksgiving is contagious and there are lots of people who will face the turkey on Thursday with inward satisfaction, in spite of the fact that they've paid sixty cents a pound for the tasty bird, tail, feathers and all. But then, you see, the sixty cents rate helps the butcher and makes him thankful, and that's something.

The Bystander has it fairly straight that Bob Shingle has a smile that won't come off unless he sends it to the cleaners. In fact, in an interview, the man who is having chamois linings put in his money pocket in order to keep the city cash from scratching, is overjoyed at being elected in time to save the Territory from going to smash. I have been unable to get the Territory's views in the matter.

I started out early in the week to interview several other men of importance on Thanksgiving Day opinions. Some of them opined and others did not. His Honor, the Mayor, the first citizen, would be thankful if there hadn't been so much crowding in Kakaako. On the principle that the first shall be last, I purposely put off interviewing him until after the courts have settled the little matter of the protest, when he will decide about being thankful and order the lulu pigs if necessary.

I don't know who's job it is to catch the stray dogs in the city, but whoever he is, he should be thankful for having such a soft snap. As a matter of fact, so far as I can see, every man on the living job has something to be thankful for, if he'll only dig it up. Heave your indigo glasses on the road and look cheerful. If the glass punctures an auto tire, smile.

This has been a nice month for Mr. Jack London. At least three current magazines contain articles from his pen. One of them I find quite amusing. It appears in the Saturday Evening Post and is captioned "The Benefit of the Doubt." It refers to a social reformer who got somewhat unjustly beaten up by a divekeeper on the Barbary Coast and then got arrested and "soaked" by a police magistrate for beating up the said keeper. It is assumed that the barkeeper is an important unit in the political machine. Let me quote. Says Jack somewhere in this effusion:

"But the newspapers," Watson cried.  
"They are not fighting the administration at present. \* \* \* You see what they have already done to you."

"Then three slices of buzz on the police detail won't write the truth?"  
"They will write something so near the truth that the public will be here it. They write their stories under instruction, you know. They have their orders to twist and color and there won't be much left of you when they get done."

London!  
Now, Mr. London's reputation is not based on a newspaper training or he

would appreciate the fact that when a newspaper is "not fighting the administration" the editor is not going to compromise his paper by giving instructions to mistreat stories to "slops of boys."

Mr. London is losing ground. The story will only recall vividly the fight which Mr. London had in a low saloon in Oakland, when he got arrested and properly "written up" by the press. Smarting under that incident he takes a crack at everything which figured in it. He wants to get "even," but it was neither the fair or sensible thing to do to use the reputation of his name to get such a silly story printed because he smarted under what he regarded as an injustice to himself. The main trouble with Jack is that he has an overdeveloped ego.

In June of the coming year Governor Frear's commission as Governor expires and the grapevine cable is beginning to leak a little on the subject of that office. First of all one grapevine message had it that Federal Judge Dole intended to resign his billet, and that his mantle would fall on the shoulders of Governor Frear, who was chief justice of the supreme court of the Hawaiian Islands before he assumed the duties of executive of the island group. This change would leave the governorship open, and this plum was to fall to the lot of Mott-Smith, the present secretary of the Territory. When this grapevine was shown to one of the leading politicians, in fact, he was one of the politicians leading the others, he sniffed and said: "There's nothing in it. First of all Mott-Smith doesn't want the job of Governor. He told me so, and I'm giving it to you straight. Take it from me that the man who has once been the secretary of the Territory doesn't want the Governor's job. He's been through the mill."

That settled that grapevine—apparently. Then another cropped up. This time it was that Judge Dole has no intention of resigning his position, that he likes the work too well, and feels that he has not reached the Oslerized stage of usefulness. That dropped the federal judgeship out of the discussion, leaving Governor Frear where he was or is—in the Governor's chair. Then the wise ones said that there was to be a change in June and that Governor Frear would not be reappointed, but that in his place would be appointed (speak it softly) Princee Kalaninnoke, Delegate to Washington. Just where Governor Frear was to be placed in case Kuhio was appointed as Governor, was not stated by the wise ones, who, however, stated that there was a movement on certain politicians and others, and the latter presumed to be business men, to work in behalf of Kuhio.

That settled the two sides of the question, but when it was all said, there was nothing shown as to why Governor Frear was to be displaced, and no good reason has been advanced since then, and there is still reason to believe that President Taft, when that day in June arrives will take his pen in hand and reappointment Governor Frear.

Then the situation swings around again to the leader of the politicians referred to above, and the grapevine says that in spite of the proposals now working for Kuhio (this is only grapevine, of course), this leading politician is laying wires for himself, and that since he was a shining member of the government a few years ago, he has had his eye on the gubernatorial chair.

And there ye are, as the Irishman said.

As Honolulu grows in size and importance and takes on the aspect of a metropolis its physical shortcomings become more glaring and this is particularly true in the naming of some of its streets. In old days, when Honolulu was a sleepy overgrown village, with mule tram cars, and everybody a kamaina, the name of a street was not a matter of great importance, and if a stranger asked a hackman where so-and-so lived the hackman merely drove the passenger to the right place. But today with a rapid transit system, with auto service, with the town filling up with strangers, the necessity for street names is more apparent, and particularly so when one street name ends where another street name begins. Take Alakea street for instance. A tourist comes ashore from a liner at the Alakea wharf. He starts up Alakea street and after crossing Beretania avenue suddenly finds out that he is on Emma street, if he happens to see a street sign on the corner of a block. This is rather confusing, but if he keeps on up Emma street he will find himself on Kinohi street, but it appears to be the same thoroughfare. It is the same with Hotel street. When the stranger gets as far as Alapai street the street name changes to Young and continues with that name until it ends in a blind end near Punahou. There is Punahou street which runs from the college down to King street. A continuation of that street is being cut through a new building tract opening out on Kalakaua avenue. Instead of calling the extension Punahou street, it is proposed to call it Phillip street. The city fathers should take cognizance of the street naming and prevent further annoyances of the kind, and they should take measures to call a continuous thoroughfare by one name and do away with the polynomial method.

Society editresses are noted for sins of omission. The best of them, probably, sin thusly in every third list of "Among Those Present" which they append to the gracious description of the table decorations. But it has remained for the society editress of a Honolulu afternoon paper to commit the sin of diametrically opposite proportions. In that baneful list appeared one more name than there should have been, and adding insult to injury, she described the gown of this lady in minute detail, every little flash and glimmer of the beautiful sateen, etc., etc.

The lady happened to be two thousand and odd miles away. Her eyes (description happily omitted) had not been blessed by the verdure of Old Leahi for two years. And worst of all, the husband of the lady who wasn't there was himself at the reception so overabundantly described.

The rest is too painful for description. He is prominent commercially, financially, socially. For several weeks now he has been seen around the streets with a haunted, haggard look. He is explaining to his friends here that it was a mistake and hoping that no copy of that paper reaches the one so elaborately described.

The report that Bert Peterson was one of the contestants in the recent aviation meet is a mistake. He does not do his flying off the ground.

## WILL JAPAN RECOGNIZE TREATY MADE BY KOREA?

Agreement With the United States Involved in Arrest of American.

The question of the recognition by Japan of the provisions of the treaty between Korea and the United States has arisen in connection with the arrest of John Kavenaugh, an American, at Pyeong-Yang, Korea. The particular point at issue relates to the extra-territorial stipulation of the treaty, which provides that American offenders shall be tried by an American consular court in Korea.

### Charged With Resisting Trespass.

Kavenaugh was charged with resisting the trespass of Koreans upon property which he claimed. It is said he tore down two houses built by Koreans upon his land, and for this act he was arrested. Pending the determination of the question as to whether the extra-territorial rights of the United States shall be recognized under the Japanese rule, Kavenaugh was released on his own recognizance. This gives the Japanese authorities the right to take him into custody on the same charge at any time they desire in the future.

### Outcome Important.

The matter was reported to the state department by Consul General Beidner at Seoul. The outcome is regarded as important. The treaty is a stipulation of international law that when one nation is under the rule of another it accepts all the international obligations of the subordinate country.

## ROYALIST ASSAULTS FRENCH PREMIER

Briand, in Company With President, Struck Twice by Fist of a Fanatic.

PARIS, November 21.—Premier Briand, whose remarkable parliamentary victories of the past two weeks have been the talk of France, was the victim of an attack at the hands of a Royalist fanatic yesterday. The assailant of the premier was unarmed and the injuries received by the statesman are only in the nature of bruises.

Premier Briand was walking, in company with President Fallieres of the Republic, when, with only a curse for a warning, he was set upon by another pedestrian. The man struck the premier a violent blow in the face with his fist, following this up with a second blow before he could be stopped. The premier staggered, but remained upon his feet.

The assault immediately attracted the attention of the crowd, which gathered and seized the Royalist representative. There was an immediate cry for his death and the man was being roughly handled by the crowd when the gendarmes arrived and rescued him.

### SURETY DEFENSE.

This is the reason when attorneys stalk through the land in the form of mountebanks. The surety defense against the claims of the Government's "Lough-Headly" for sale by all dealers, Macdonald & Co., 124, agents for Hawaii.

## THIRTEENTH INFANTRY DOES NOT LIKE HONOLULU

Say First Months Here Are Very Delightful, but "Calm Soon Becomes Monotonous."

NEW YORK, October 29.—The Thirteenth Infantry, Col. Robert H. H. Loughborough commanding, is scheduled to leave Port Leavenworth in April, and it is rumored it will be designated for service in Hawaii. The report is understood to be causing anxiety, both among officers and enlisted men of the regiment. They do not want to go to Honolulu. Hawaii is now garrisoned by the Second Battalion of Engineers; the headquarters and First and Third Squadrons, Fifth Cavalry; the One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Companies, Coast Artillery, and the Second Battalion of the Twenty-ninth Infantry. The Thirteenth Infantry went to Fort Leavenworth upon its return from the Philippines in October, 1907, and will shortly be relieved for a tour of foreign service. Nearly everyone in the regiment wants to go back to the Philippines again. Should the Thirteenth Infantry be ordered to the Philippines it will be its third tour of service in the islands. The regiment had service in Cuba from June to August, 1898, and first went to the Philippines in April, 1899. After spending

over three years there it returned to the United States and was stationed in California. Company I was in Alaska from May, 1903, until August, 1904. The regiment returned to the Philippines in October, 1905, coming home two years later. According to reports Honolulu is not popular in military circles, and neither soldiers nor officers want to go there if the detail can be avoided. The first few months an organization is in station in Honolulu all the members have a delightful time, but the calm soon becomes monotonous, and after six months the soldier has but one desire—that is, to get away. An organization sent to Hawaii remains on that station for four years, the same as though it was at a post in the United States. The officers and soldiers receive only regular pay and time service allowance, the same as though serving at home. Officers serving in the Philippines receive ten per cent. additional pay, and soldiers twenty per cent. increase and double time in their service counting for retirement. Aside from this a regiment is only held in the Philippines for two years, when it comes home for nearly four.

## FIND EMBEZZLER FRISCO WANTS

Over Thirteen Thousand Dollars Discovered by McDuffie on Chinaman.

Unconscious of even the fact that he was being pursued, Jue Yuen Mow, a Chinese wanted for embezzlement in San Francisco yesterday morning walked into a trap set for him by Chief of Detectives McDuffie and Immigration Inspector Brown.

A few minutes later, in the private office of the chief, he was searched and thirteen thousand dollars in checks, \$300 in Chinese jewelry and \$39 in cash was taken from him and a cable sped back to San Francisco informing police officials there that their man was caught.

Just what are the details of the charge against the man has not yet been learned. A cable yesterday stated that the complaint was made out for felony embezzlement by Jue Sing, on November 9 and signed by Police Judge Daniel G. Deasy. The presence of a Chinese woman who arrived on the last Sierra further complicates the affair and until further word is heard from San Francisco local authorities are at a loss concerning it. They know they have the man and that's about all.

When the Sierra reached port Friday, a cable reached town addressed to the chief of police. An hour afterwards Chief McDuffie was down on the boat looking for a Chinaman whom the cable stated was a passenger aboard.

No Chinaman, however, was among the passengers. The only person of that nationality at all was a woman in the steerage. McDuffie later found out from officers of the boat and from Immigration Inspector Brown that a Chinaman had arrived on the Sierra on her previous trip.

Brown believed he knew where the man was, and, in company with the chief, investigated but failed to find him. Arrangements were then made to hold the woman at the immigration station until "her husband appeared," and McDuffie took up the chase outside.

He managed to get a line on the man after the latter had left the immigration station when he had taken a back and gone to a Japanese hotel. He stayed at this hotel for a week, when he left, and after that trace of him was lost.

About nine o'clock yesterday morning the chief received a telephone call from Brown saying that his man was at the station and he forthwith proceeded to get down there. The man answered to the description and in spite of his expostulations was conveyed to the police station. There he was searched and the incriminating evidence found on him.

The checks were drawn on the Canton Bank and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking and Loan Association, the former amounting to \$3000 and the other to \$10,000. The jewelry, which was of the finest Chinese workmanship, procurable, consisted of a woman's hairdress ornaments valued at \$300. He had them wrapped up in a common piece of newspaper and evidently intended to give them to the woman in detention at the immigration station.

In answer to McDuffie's questions, he denied that the woman was his wife and stated that she was known as the keeper of a disorderly house in San Francisco, and bore a disreputable character herself. He claims that he has a wife in San Francisco.

After his capture word was cabled back, the answering cable stating: "Hold Jue Yuen Mow and checks and money as evidence," and giving particulars as of the complaint.

The woman's connection with the case gives it a queer twist which can not yet be deciphered. United States District Attorney R. W. Brewster will probably succeed in keeping her in detention until the details can be learned, as she is undoubtedly connected with the man if not with his alleged misdeeds.

## BREAKWATER BID MEETS APPROVAL

War Department Cables Acceptance of the Lord-Young Figure.

A cablegram was received yesterday morning from the war department, Washington, announcing that the Lord-Young Construction Company's bid of \$1,84 for the construction of the Hilo breakwater extension beyond the first section, about completed, was the successful bid.

E. J. Lord is at present in San Francisco, having gone there recently in anticipation that the war department would approve the company's bid. He is therefore handy to the manufacturers of supplies for construction work. He will order machinery necessary to handle the big rocks, and will have it shipped down here at an early date. By going to San Francisco in advance of the announcement of the approval of the company's contract he will be ahead of the game at least two weeks.

## DR. SUN URGING ON THE REVOLUTION

SINGAPORE, November 4.—A Penang Chinese-English paper, the Straits Echo, reports that Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen, the Chinese revolutionist, delivered a speech before the Chinese Club at Penang in which he is reported to have stated that China has been the subject of Manchu rule for two hundred years, adding:

"If we do not hasten to assist the revolutionary troops to retake China from the control of the Manchus our fatherland will be partitioned among the Powers."

He also declared that the majority of the army and navy high officials, as well as ten out of every fifteen of the foreign drilled corps, favored a revolution, which it had been intended should start on February 10, 1910, when the secrecy of ammunition caused its postponement. Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen also made appeals for a fund.

The Echo, while ridiculing the speech, comments severely upon the nature of the remarks as not permissible in the British colony.

## LORD & YOUNG PUT UP THEATER MONEY

It is stated on good authority that Messrs. Lord and Young have furnished the funds necessary for the completion of the partially-built Auditorium theater on Fort street, and that work will be restarted and rushed at the beginning of the new year. It is hoped to have the theater in running order by April 1.

The building has been hung up for several months owing to lack of funds and it is understood that the amount needed to complete it is \$18,000. The stage will be large enough to accommodate first-class theatrical companies and the seating capacity of the new show house will be 2000.

It is stated that he would be willing to leave at once without the formalities of extradition papers.

A cable to this effect was sent to San Francisco and an answer received at midnight last night to send an officer over with the man and retain the checks in evidence. Chief McDuffie was up all last night preparing for the trip and trying to get in touch with the sheriff who was in Waikiki and had not learned of the answer from Price.

Jue Yuen Mow, the prisoner, almost justified the presence of an officer on the return trip, which was hastily granted him. He professes to be dreadfully afraid of highlanders whom he claims are waiting for him patiently by the Golden Gate to do him up.

His American papers are now in the hands of McDuffie. He is American born and holds citizenship papers. He has been in China twice before and his current papers state that he is going for the third time for a temporary visit. Honolulu was not mentioned as a stop ping off place.



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TEACHERS COMING FROM OREGON

Excursion to Come Here Next Summer in a Chartered Steamer.

Another Puget Sound excursion is being projected with Hawaii as the destination, for next summer. Secretary Wood of the promotion committee received a letter from Mrs. Headlee, the committee's representative in the Northwest, in which she stated that the parties who are handling the Portland excursion next February also expect to charter a steamer for a special trip in July, for Oregon teachers.

Frank Wiggins, secretary of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, advises Mr. Wood that the chamber still has hopes of sending an excursion here next February, but the only drawback is the lack of a proper steamer. He states that two or three new steamers are on the way from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific Coast, and it may be possible to secure one of these. The Yale and the Harvard are two of the boats now en route to San Francisco and one of these may be chartered.

Four Excursions Coming.

So far there are two excursions from the Northwest and one from southern California planned for next February, in addition to which is the special charter of the Matson steamship Wilhelmina for the February trip. Seattle is backing one of the Northwest excursions to come here on the British steamship Prince Rupert; the other backed by Portland to come here from Seattle on the steamship Queen.

Southern Californians Here.

Chas. S. Brown, manager of the steamship department of the German-American Savings Bank, writes The Advertiser that several prominent southern California residents were booked by his department to come here on the Sierra, which arrived yesterday. The party consists of Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Book, Miss Dorothy Book, Mrs. H. P. Leggett, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Morris, Miss Alice Maxson, Miss M. Reynolds. They arrived. The party will remain in the Islands a short time, and yesterday afternoon most of the party left on the Mauna Kea en route to Hilo and the volcano.

NEGOTIATIONS ARE TO END AT LAST

Stackable Declares Extension Site Worth \$500,000—Prepare to Fight in Court.

The preliminary negotiations over the proposed extension to the present federal building site have now narrowed to the point where they will soon reach the courts on condemnation proceedings. Governor Frear yesterday received a letter from Washington stating that the parties owning the desired lands had secured counsel and were preparing to fight the matter. E. R. Stackable, who is custodian of the Mahuka site, the present building site, and who is in charge of the negotiations, lately made a report on the property facing Fort street, stating officially to Washington that he did not believe the property and equities could be secured under \$500,000.

This official report adopts the figure at which the propertyholders and the lessees themselves set as the value of the land and equities. E. O. Hall & Son, the Cummins Estate and the others have engaged counsel to take the matter up when the condemnation proceedings are commenced. The figure at which they offer their holdings are so much greater than the appropriation of \$500,000 which Congress made for the extension that there can be no recourse now except in the courts where a jury must decide the actual value.

CHOLERA REPORTS AGAIN ALARMING

ST. PETERSBURG, November 19.—The whole of Manchuria was formally declared to be infested with cholera yesterday and stringent preparations are being made to prevent the dread disease from marching westward into Russia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 19.—A recrudescence of cholera afflicts this city and the neighboring country, appearing broadcast on an ominous scale. Authorities have been stirred up and action by slaying reports from bordering states.

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FULL ELECTION RETURNS SHOW THE HOUSE DEMOCRATIC, SENATE REPUBLICAN

Latest calculations on the national house of representatives, based on compiled but unofficial returns, show the Democrats will have a safe working majority of thirty.

The outcome of the United States senate is now definitely settled. The Republicans are assured of seventeen new senators, which, with thirty-four holdover senators, gives them a total of fifty. The Democrats are assured of fifteen new senators, which, with twenty-five holdovers, gives them a total of forty.

One senatorship is in doubt—the successor of Carter in Montana, where there is a tie on the unofficial count. The determined totals, however, leave a Republican majority in the senate as follows:

Total membership, ninety-two; necessary to majority, forty-seven; Republicans, fifty-one; Democrats, forty; doubtful, one. The seventeen Republican senators considered assured are from California, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Michigan, Nevada, North Dakota (two), Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. The fifteen Democratic senators considered assured are from Florida, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

A summary of the contest for governorships shows the following governors elected, with the approximate plurality:

Table with columns: Governor, Democratic, Plurality. Lists states like Colorado, Idaho, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Wyoming, Alabama, South Carolina, Texas, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wisconsin, California, Nevada, Tennessee.

MILITANT SUFFRAGETTES IN CLASH WITH LONDON POLICE

LONDON, November 18.—A thousand angry suffragettes today battled for hours with the London police in an effort to storm Westminster on behalf of "Votes for Women." They were trying to reach Premier Asquith, to urge upon him the introduction of the bill giving the ballot to women.

The police found the women in such mobs and so determined that a special force had to be detailed to hold the female politicians back. One hundred

and fifty of them were arrested and sent to jail, but this only served to spur on their sisters, who attacked the guards before the house of lords and fought wildly to force themselves through the doors.

The women suffragists have been barred from the galleries of both houses of parliament for some time, as they often broke in on meetings with hisses, catcalls and hoots of derision. Parliament will adjourn on November 28, and they are determined to force the measure previous to adjournment.

HAWAII TO BENEFIT FROM EXPOSITION

C. C. von Hamm Worked Hard in Favor of San Francisco.

C. C. von Hamm of the firm of von Hamm-Yieng Company, arrived by the S. S. Sierra yesterday from San Francisco, having made an extensive trip on the mainland.

He visited among other cities Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, Cleveland, New York, Philadelphia and Los Angeles. While away Mr. von Hamm made arrangements for his firm to represent some new and important machinery houses, including the Allis Chalmers Company of Milwaukee, one of the largest manufacturers of electric machinery, power plants, rock crushers and general road machinery in the United States; the Power Specialty Company of New York, and the C. H. Wheeler Condenser Company of Philadelphia.

He also made several new and important automobile connections. In New York city Mr. von Hamm met a number of Honoluluans including Mr. and Mrs. George R. Carter, who were stopping at the Belmont Hotel; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Swanzey, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Carter, and Miss Bernice Hartwell.

Both Mr. Swanzey and Macfarlane were going to Porto Rico on business. Von Hamm witnessed several thrilling airship flights and states that San Francisco is building an airship garage in preparation for the coming big aviation meeting.

He noted prosperous business and great expansion and improvements all over the country, particularly is building going ahead rapidly in the larger cities. To quote him: "They no sooner finish a thirty-story skyscraper than they start a forty-story one."

While in the East Mr. von Hamm made a special effort in connection with the 1915 exposition, in favor of San Francisco. He distributed a great deal of literature and hundreds of buttons, having got in touch with Frank Brown, the president of the San Francisco Exposition committee.

"New Orleans, supported by all the southern States," said von Hamm, "is trying hard to swing enough political influence to obtain the exposition which will mean so much to Hawaii should it come to San Francisco. San Francisco is also working very hard to land the plum and general sentiment in the East is in favor of the big show going to San Francisco."

"The paucity conditions following immediately after the election have subsided and it is believed that an equilibrium of power will be struck in congress. There is no fear of severe tariff cutting. Of course, there are likely to be some reductions but the deadlock condition which are likely to prevail will preclude any radical steps being taken in this connection."

Mr. von Hamm also states that although the promotion committee is doing a splendid work, yet its funds are too limited to enable it to get into the field properly. He is of the opinion that a more liberal allowance should be made to the promotion committee by all concerned so that the work may be enlarged and its field widened.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL

Departments Consider Kahului Breakwater and Mahuka Site Protests.

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

WASHINGTON, November 7.—Judge F. M. Hatch came to Washington today from Baltimore and New England, and George B. McClellan is in town getting settled in a house on Washington Heights. Judge and Mrs. Hatch have been in New England most of the summer, but her health is very poor and she has gone to the Johns Hopkins Hospital for treatment. While Judge Hatch will make Washington his headquarters from now on, he will be back in Baltimore for a time that he may be near Mrs. Hatch.

He saw W. R. Castle, of Honolulu, while in Boston, where Mr. Castle is staying for a few days. It is not unlikely that Mr. Castle may come to Washington before he departs west.

Breakwater Protests. Mr. McClellan has seen the chief of engineers of the army regarding the protests against the acceptance of the lowest bids for the construction of the Kahului breakwater. The objections filed to the bid of the Kahului Railway Company, on the ground that no provision was made for rates for hauling stone by others than the bidders, has been referred to the law officer of the department. Mr. McClellan is inclined to believe, however, that the contract will be awarded to the railway company before long.

Federal Building Site. He has also conferred with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hillis about the purchase of additional land for the Honolulu postoffice, as was authorized at the last session of congress. Protests against the condemnation and purchase of this land have been forwarded direct to Secretary MacVeagh and he will consider the matter and reach a decision, probably, in the course of a few weeks.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR ORDERED TO PHILIPPINES

WASHINGTON, November 19.—Chief Naval Constructor Capps has been ordered to the Philippines, to examine the naval stations at Olanguapo and Subig. He will probably leave San Francisco on December 5.

AMERICAN SAILORS CREATE DISORDER

CHERBOURG, France, November 12.—Two hundred American seamen from the division of the American fleet visiting here today were expelled from a local cafe for disorderly conduct, and proceeded to riot and stone the cafe building. They were suppressed by an extra force of gendarmes summoned to the scene. It is expected that there will be many court martials following the investigation being made by the officers of the American fleet.

HILO WILL NEVER BE FORTIFIED

Major Winslow States That Oahu Alone Will Ever Have Big Guns.

"It is not for the defense of Honolulu that the fortifications are being put in at Waikiki, Diamond Head and Pearl Harbor. Even if the city did not exist, the big guns would be placed in position to defend the naval base at Pearl Harbor." Thus spoke Major Winslow, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., last night at the Cooke Library, Punahou.

About fifty members and friends of the Public Question Club gathered at the hall, and the major delivered a very interesting talk about forts and big guns. Without being too technical and, taking care not to give away any secrets, the expert spoke for an hour or so on the subject.

After referring briefly to ancient times and the methods of erecting walled forts, the major came down to more modern days, and spoke of the fortifications that are being erected in different parts of the world.

May Never Use Forts. One point that the major brought out was that the forts on Oahu may probably be never used, but that they will serve the purpose for their being erected, and that is to keep the enemy's warships away from the big naval base where the United States men-of-war can be refitted in time of war.

"You may all be sure that Pearl Harbor will be the only place fortified and guarded by big guns," he added. "Hilo may grow to twice the size of Honolulu, but that would make no difference. It is only the base that needs to be fortified, and that is done at Pearl Harbor and along the shoreline from Barber's Point to Koko Head."

Old-time forts, said the major, were built like ships, and three or more tiers of guns were installed. As the style of warships changed, so did the forts on shore and, eventually, it was found that one or two large fourteen-inch guns and a battery or two of mortars was about the best provision to make against the enemy.

Forts Scare Ships. "There are two reasons why Pearl Harbor should be fortified," he continued, "and they are: First, we need a naval base in the Pacific. Second, we must not allow anyone else to have one here. There is not much chance of a fleet attacking a land fort, and it is only necessary to state that at St. Jago in '98, the old bronze guns of the 1765 type were sufficient to keep ships away. At Port Arthur, during the Japanese-Russian war, the real attack came from the land side. The warships could not be risked against the shore guns; the vessels were wanted to meet the Russian fleet later on. The functions of shore forts are to force the enemy to land at some place that you want them to, and where you can get them afterwards."

Concrete Forts. The major went on to describe the type of fort that nowadays is built of concrete. On ships, armor was used, and it was the best, but very expensive, said the major. On shore there was plenty of room, and concrete was easier to handle. That style of building had been adopted all over the world, and was as good as anything for the purpose.

The guns that are being placed on Oahu are the first of their kind to be mounted on disappearing platforms. They are fourteen-inch rifles and can throw a projectile of 1650 pounds. The recoil of these huge guns is overcome by special cylinders in which pistons work in oil. When the gun is fired the recoil is taken up gradually, and as the gun is forced back, the oil in the cylinder is slowly forced out and, finally, the big rifle comes to rest exactly in the position that is wanted for reloading.

These big guns can be fired every fifteen seconds, and about one hundred shots is the life of a gun. They can, of course be fired more times than that, but as the rifling has by that time all worn away, the shooting would be very erratic.

Mortar Battery. "The question has time after time been asked 'Why not place the mortars inside the crater at Diamond Head?' Well, there are two reasons why this was not done," said the major. "The first reason is that it would have been a hard job to get the mortars inside the crater, and the second and real reason, is that if the mortars were inside, then their range of activity would be limited. There is deep water within three thousand yards of the battery, and at that close distance, the mortars could not drop their shells on the enemy's ships. The effective range of a mortar is from three to twelve thousand yards. The mortars are fired at an angle of sixty degrees to enable the shells to drop in the three thousand yards zone. For the other zones the angle is decreased, and as the damage is done by the shells falling onto the target, it is found to be difficult to land them on anything within the three thousand yards limit."

Fire Control. The major also spoke on the art of range finding and fire control; he told of how guns may be trained on a ship and fired from a distance of miles, and how the gunners may never see what they are firing at. Everything is plotted out and planned, and a telephone does the rest. Mortars were very effective, and in practice, six out of ten shots have landed on targets that were being towed along at the rate of ten knots an hour.

The major produced several sketches of guns and mortars, and illustrated some of his remarks with drawings on a board. The lecture was most interesting and after the major was finished, several questions were asked him about the subject. In answer to a question as to how many guns would be set up on Oahu, he stated that he did not know, but that one had to make Pearl Harbor impregnable.

FIGURES SHOW HOW HILO GROWS

First Bank of Hilo Has Big Growth in Deposits, Assets and Cash on Hand.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

HILO, November 16.—How Hilo is growing can best be shown by a few figures from the last annual statement of the First Bank of Hilo. This gives for the little town and from some of its back country, an increase of \$200,000 in deposits with total deposits amounting to \$746,359. The loan business showed an increase of \$156,000 over the preceding year; and in the way of greater assets were \$22,000 more invested in bonds; a gain of \$27,800 in real estate and premises, the bank having purchased its own building; with \$31,000 more cash on hand, and a surplus and undivided profits showing \$35,693 more.

On the basis of estimated population of Hilo, the deposits of the First Bank show an average of about \$150 for every Hawaiian, haole and oriental man, woman and child living here. Particularly there has been a growth in savings bank deposits, notwithstanding the fact that the oriental population sends much money to Japan.

HAWAII AN IMPORTANT MILITARY KEY

WASHINGTON, November 6.—Two matters of importance to the army await the early consideration of Secretary Dickinson.

One relates to the movement of regiments during 1911, in pursuance of the policy which requires that troops shall remain on stations beyond seas, such as in the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines, for a period of two years. It has become something of a problem to adjust the situation so as to give regiments the necessary tour of duty at home of a duration which shall be a protection to the health of the army.

The situation is complicated this year by the prospect of increasing the military force in the Hawaiian Islands, in anticipation of the completion of the Panama Canal. By that time Hawaii will become an important key to the military situation.

Secretary Dickinson's return will also afford opportunity to have action taken on the revised army personnel legislation for increasing the commissioned personnel of the army by six hundred officers, the establishment of means of raising a volunteer force and other projects.

LANE WILL CONTEST FOR MAYOR'S CHAIR

The Republican county committee intends to make a contest for the mayoralty and within the specified time to file notice of contest of election, proceedings will be commenced in the courts to oust Fern and install Lane as mayor of the City and County of Honolulu.

At a meeting held on Friday the matter was discussed and the papers in the contest will shortly be prepared and specifications set forth as to why Fern, the Democrat, should be ousted and Lane installed in his place.

The situation in the sixth precinct of the fourth district at the close of the day's voting on November 8 will be presented to the court, allegations being made that all the voting done in the voting place after five o'clock was irregular and illegal, according to a strict interpretation of the laws covering elections. The complaint will set forth that after five o'clock the voting house was jammed with voters, watchers, candidates, officials and others, and that there was hardly room to turn around in; that voters occupied the booths two at a time, enabling the two to see each other's ballots as they were prepared for voting; that others placed their ballots against the wall in view of all other persons in the room and marked them, so that the way they voted could be easily determined by the other occupants of the building; and that all this was in direct violation of the law.

In this precinct Fern had a preponderance of the votes. Should the contest be successful and the votes of this precinct be thrown out, Lane would have a majority of all the votes cast in all other precincts of the island, and would therefore be entitled to sit as mayor of the City and County of Honolulu.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY THE BEST OBTAINABLE

This remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough. It has been a favorite with the mothers of young children for almost forty years.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. It not only cures colds and grip, but prevents their resulting in pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

