

# Hawaiian Gazette

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1911.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 8539

## "CIVIC CENTER" PETITIONS OUT

### Committee to Secure 5000 Signatures This Week.

## FEDERAL BUILDING

### Washington to Be Asked to Build on the Irwin Site.

This morning work will be started toward securing five thousand signatures of voters to a petition addressed to the treasury department at Washington, asking that the condemnation proceedings against Fort street property for the extension of the present federal building site be dropped and that an exchange be effected whereby the federal building may be erected on the "civic center."

The petitions are to be circulated in English, Hawaiian and Portuguese, and it is expected that the five thousand signatures, representing five out of every seven voters on Oahu, will be secured by the end of the week.

It is expected that the petition will be further backed by resolutions from the chamber of commerce and the merchants' association, by the recommendation of the Delegate and by the recommendation of the majority of the territorial officials.

Yesterday, at a meeting called by A. L. C. Atkinson, a committee to take hold of the matter and push it through was organized. The committee consists of Arthur Wall, R. H. Trent, James McInerney, F. B. McStocker, Supervisor Frank Kruger, Representative Marcellino and A. L. C. Atkinson. In securing the committee care was taken to have no one named on it who is directly connected with or interested in any of the property involved in the condemnation proceedings.

### Change of Sentiment.

"I find that there is a reversal of sentiment in regard to the federal building site," said Atkinson yesterday. "I find now that people are viewing the matter in a new light, thanks to the campaign of education carried on by The Advertiser. People are considering the civic center idea as it is being considered on the mainland. They are commencing to appreciate what it means and how much it is worth to the city to group the public buildings where they will combine to increase the beauty of the city and form a nucleus for the City Beautiful."

"We are going to work on this matter in earnest, and I think we have only to make ourselves heard now at Washington to secure the change asked for. If things go on as they are, it may be ten years before we have work started on our federal building. These condemnation suits are certain to be long drawn out, and in the end we may lose everything."

So far, the voters of Oahu have not had a chance to express themselves on this building site question. Now the opportunity is before them.

There is, naturally, some support for the present site, but it is not found in one in ten of those who in the beginning favored the Mahuka site against the Irwin site.

There would be no danger of the government having two sites on its hands if it secured the Irwin site. There are plenty who stand ready to take over the Mahuka site for business building sites. One man in Honolulu is prepared to buy the whole site, if it can be secured. From what could be obtained for it and with what the federal government has available to pay for the contemplated extension, the entire Irwin block could be bought, leaving money over.

## CHINESE REVOLUTION IS SPREADING FAST

### HONGKONG, May 1.—The insurrection in Canton against the reign of the Manchus is spreading. Today it is reported that the rebels have captured three towns. The entire province is becoming infected with the revolutionary spirit and pillaging is going on throughout the district.

In an effort to preserve order, gunboats have been firing upon the rebels, and two hundred are reported killed. The loyalty of the army is doubted and the Manchus' leaders fear that the revolution will become general.

## ANOTHER STEP TOWARDS A CURE

### LEPROSY ANTITOXIN BEING USED — WONDERFUL EXPERIMENTS.

One more important step has been taken in the search for a cure for leprosy along scientific lines—to abate the horror of the living death. A horse has been made immune to the disease, and from the animal a serum has been obtained. This serum is being used as an antitoxin on human patients, who have submitted themselves for the experiment with the hope that they, too, can be cured and made immune.

It is too soon as yet to predict that the final cure has been discovered, but never before in the history of the world has such a bright prospect dawned upon the men who have searched for the true method of combating the disease that has baffled man from earliest history.

Dr. Donald Currie, the quarantine surgeon in charge of all leprosy experiments, and Moses T. Clegg, the bacteriologist, who astonished the world a year ago by propagating the bacillus of leprosy, are the men who are now conducting the experiments at the Kalihi experiment station in this city and at the Molokai settlement, and who are hopeful of final success.

What they have done so far is wonderful and more than has ever been accomplished before. What they are doing is centering the interest of the world upon the results. What these results are the physicians refuse to predict, but they do not deny that there is hope of ultimate success.

### Patients Show Progress.

Doctor Currie stated yesterday that there is some progress noticeable in the patients who have been under treatment at the experiment stations under different conditions.

This is a word that will go around the world.

But the process of securing the antitoxin which is being used in these experiments is the result of long and careful study, and the two young Americans who have achieved such wonderful results so far have every reason for encouragement and to persevere to the end, with success almost in sight.

But this is not all. Further success has followed their efforts to propagate the disease, so that its course may be studied and its method of contagion made known.

### Disease Propagated.

For the first time in the history of medical science the disease of leprosy has been passed into the system of a full-grown monkey, under the direction of surgeons of the United States marine hospital service. This is one of (Continued on Page Eight.)

## ANOTHER BRITISH DREADNOUGHT AFLOAT

### LONDON, May 1.—The great battleship Conqueror, of the dreadnought type, was launched successfully today.

The Conqueror is one of the "conditional" dreadnoughts allowed in the British naval estimates of 1909-10, being one of four of the Orion class, representing the highest type of British fighting vessel. She is of 23,500 tons, carries ten 12-inch guns, so arranged that the whole may be fired in a broadside. These are supplemented by twenty 4-inch guns. The Conqueror is fitted with turbine engines capable of developing 27,000 horsepower, sufficient to drive her through the water at a rate of twenty-four knots.

She was laid down at Elswick in April, a year ago, and will be commissioned by November of next year.

## HONOLULU THANKED FOR LIBERALITY TO STARVING CHINESE

"I cannot tell you how much our hearts are encouraged by the liberal response from the people of Honolulu," writes P. S. Brockman of Shanghai, in whose care the money collected by The Advertiser and Messrs. Castle and Damon for the Chinese famine fund was forwarded to the starving ones.

Mr. Brockman acknowledges the receipt of the money forwarded by George P. Castle, in all \$431.81 Mex., which he states he has handed over to the Hwai Yuen famine fund.

"The most serious news is constantly being received from the famine region," adds Mr. Brockman.

## SETTLED PLANS FOR ROAD WORK

### BUT CONTRACTOR HOLDS UP NUANAU STREET, THANKS TO CITY ATTORNEY.

Members of the road committee of the board of supervisors started yesterday to work along a settled plan to make bad roads better, although most of this work is practically temporary. Chairman Sam Dwight of this committee stated yesterday that work was progressing along well defined lines and that this plan would be followed hereafter.

"No decision has been reached for more comprehensive plans," said Supervisor Dwight yesterday, "but we will soon have a meeting to consider this end of the work and then something will be doing."

But Chairman Dwight seems sore over the action of the city attorney's office in regard to the contract for the curbing on the widening of Nuanau street. This contract was for 9000 feet of curbing. The contract was advertised and Pleasant and Alameda were the lowest bidders by \$45 among five. But they had fallen down on another contract and had caused trouble before.

### Bond Was Good.

Semi-protests were made by members of the road committee and by Board Supervisor Wilder, who were anxious that the next lowest bidder be awarded the contract as more competent to do the work. But it is stated that City Attorney Cathcart held that the awarding of this contract was all right as the bond was good.

It was not a question of the bond, according to the men who are doing the work for the city, but of having the work done. The contract was explicit, calling for the delivery of 150 feet a day as a minimum, beginning April 1. But to date less than 450 feet has been delivered, of which, it is stated, about 100 feet only is up to specifications.

The bondsmen have been called upon to make good, but the work on Nuanau street has been held up. Meanwhile the work by the road department on Nuanau street has progressed (Continued on Page Eight.)

## ALLEGED OPIUM SMUGGLERS HAD DIFFICULT TIME

Investigation into the cases of the two white members of the crew of the Manchuria arrested by Chief McDuffie and the United States District Attorney for selling opium have about ended, resulting in the accumulation of all the evidence needed by the officials but not pointing to any further developments.

Witnesses have been secured who state that the two men tried to sell the opium to them, and it seems from this that they peddled it all over the city before finally disposing of it, as is claimed, in a manner that indicated that they were amateurs at the opium smuggling game. Fully four or five Chinese and one white man were given the opportunity of purchasing the stuff, but declined. All are said to be willing to testify. The two men have not made any statement regarding their little venture.

## IGICLES FORM ON GOOD RESOLUTIONS TO MAKE THE "PATRONAGE" DEAL PUBLIC

"Patronage" formed an underground current in the capital yesterday and appeared at intervals on the surface with a regularity and persistence that indicated that it was considered something more than a mere effort on the part of the territorial central committee to obtain further assurances for their political creditors.

The "mysterious" correspondence which resulted in the siding of the heads of departments and the raising of that of the superintendent of public works is now fairly well understood, but the moving power that was in back of it is still in hiding. Somebody was pulling strings and somebody was the monkey on the stick. That is a verdict almost unanimous on the part of those who got out of the nearness without burning their fingers.

Alfred Cooper, chairman of the territorial committee, wrote a letter to the heads of department, as stated in The Advertiser Sunday, asking that all appointments to vacancies be made from endorsements by the committee. Treasurer Cankling was the only one who replied, and his failure and that of the others to concur in this delightful scheme resulted in a general attack on them by the professional politicians, who appear to be already providing for themselves out of the political pie to be cut in 1914.

## RECORD DEAL FOR KAIMUKI IS MADE

### THIRTY ACRES SOLD IN LUMP TO CHINESE HUI—BLOCK OF LOTS GOING.

Kaimuki, as an original proposition from the promoter's standpoint, is nearly at an end. One of the largest deals in acreage in this tract which has been put through since its opening took place yesterday, when thirty acres was sold to a hui of Chinese for \$10,000. It was the last piece of acreage left in the Ocean View end of the tract.

The deal was engineered for the hui end by Elmer L. Schwartzberg, with J. F. Morgan, the Kaimuki Land Company being the seller. It is understood that within an hour after the deal was made the new owners had an opportunity to dispose of their bargain for a good profit, but refused the offer. The names of the hui is a secret as yet.

The acreage is near the new school, which is building in Kaimuki, the ground for which is already broken and work on which started yesterday. It is on the Waiialae side and next to the Clark Farm company's tract.

### Fancy Vegetables.

But what will prove of interest to the residents in this favored section, especially to the housewives, is that the Chinese propose to put the tract under cultivation for fancy fruits and vegetables. An experiment will be tried with mushrooms, it is hinted, as well as watermelons and other similar fruits.

The federal agricultural experiment station has been interested in the proposed experiments and it is stated that it will cooperate on an extensive scale to see just what can be grown in that rich soil. The representative of the hui is sanguine of success, as it is stated that no expense will be spared and the fruits and vegetables will all be screened, if it is found necessary.

There is no question but that melons will grow there in prize style, because it was tried once before by a Chinaman. He had a fine patch and the melons were beauties. The patch was in the old Kaimuki crater. But the melons never got to market. Yet it is hinted that the soldier boys of Fort Ruger enjoyed watermelon feasts during the entire season. And this in spite of a wrathy Chinaman, a shotgun and a lantern.

### Another Big Deal.

At present there is only one whole block of lots in the Kaimuki tract left. This block is about two blocks makai of the new public school site and already a deal is in progress by which the entire block may go to one party. If this goes through, and there is now every prospect that it will, it will mean practically the closing out of the tract by the Kaimuki Land Company, except for a few scattered lots. They have been disposed of in record time for Honolulu and their value is continually on the increase.

Through the Hawaiian Trust Company's real estate department, Fred Harrison has sold to Mrs. Mary K. Paris two lots at Waiialae road and Eighth avenue, Kaimuki, for \$1500. The lots combined have a frontage of eighty-seven and a half feet, and a depth of two hundred and seventy-five feet, making an area of a little more than 24,000 square feet. Compared with the original price of lots in that locality, the figure obtained shows a great advance in value.

## HUI AFFAIR IS DUPLICATED HERE

### TEACHERS PROTEST AND THE PUPILS STAY AWAY FROM SCHOOLS.

Neither Mrs. Compton nor F. A. Richmond are now expected to take the positions to which they were transferred by the commissioners of public instruction, following the "investigation" into their official and domestic affairs. Protests have been filed with the superintendent of public instruction from both the Central Grammar School and the Normal School, to which they were respectively assigned, and they have been generally advised against taking those positions.

The principal of the Normal School has written to the superintendent, conveying the protests filed with him by both his teachers and the parents of pupils in that institution. He states that the teachers generally agree in effect that harmony would prevail to a greater degree if Mr. Richmond did not take his position as professor of science and also that there are signs of insubordination on the part of his pupils.

Protests of the same nature have come from the Central Grammar School and a number of pupils stayed away from there yesterday, according to reports made at the department, anticipating the arrival of Mrs. Compton as teacher. Superintendent Pope states that protests, both verbal and written, were reaching him all day yesterday and that he did not think that either would take their places.

According to other reports which complicated matters, all the teachers of the Normal and Central Grammar schools had their resignations prepared to file when either Mrs. Compton or Richmond took his or her position. The department is inclined to believe this, basing their belief on the letters already on file.

The federal grand jury is still continuing its investigation, Mrs. Compton being before it all yesterday morning. The organized movement of teachers to protest against the appointments in the most effective way, whether by boycott, strike or other means, seems to be a definite fact.

## MEXICAN REBELS LOSE IN NUMBER OF SKIRMISHES

### MAZATLAN, May 2.—Revolutionists made an attack on this city in force yesterday, but after some hard fighting they were repulsed, leaving a number of dead behind. Preparations have been made and reinforcements sent for to meet another attack.

### DOUGLAS, May 2.—It is reported here that the Mexican rebels yesterday captured the town of Topolobampo, across the line.

### SAN ANTONIO, May 2.—Word has been received here that a battle took place yesterday at Ojinaga, Nueva Leon, between the Mexican regulars and rurales on one side and the rebels, in which the latter were defeated.

### SONORA, May 1.—The rebels were repulsed in an attack here.

### DENIES STATEMENT.

### PARIS, May 1.—Ramon Corral, vice-president of Mexico, in a statement today denies that he accused the Americans of fomenting the revolt.

## SANITARY FORCES HAVE ORGANIZED

Settling down to business with a determination that bodes well for the future, the newly appointed sanitary committee, appointed under authority and direction of the late legislature, met in the office of the board of health yesterday to organize. Ex-Governor George H. Carter was elected chairman of the commission and Charles H. Hamenewy, formerly attorney-general, has become the secretary.

Snappy business methods prevailed from the commencement of the meeting, which, facing the great work that it does, did not confine itself to anything except generalities, and the members spent the time getting acquainted. President Mott-Smith of the board of health addressed the meeting briefly, pointing out the numerous things which properly come under the notice of the commission, and congratulating himself on having the men he does, to advise and work with the board of health.

Inspections will begin at the end of the week, and it is probable that the method which the commission will adopt will be to carefully go over every district and make its recommendations with a view of putting each one in as perfect a condition as the law allows. As Chairman Carter remarked at the meeting yesterday, it cannot all be accomplished at once.

## TROOPS CHARGE ON PARISIAN WORKMEN

### Riotous Demonstrations Are Suppressed by Force.

## DEMANDS ARE GENERAL

### Thousands Go on Strike From Atlantic to Pacific.

### PARIS, May 2.—In nearly every department in France the usual May Day disturbances have occurred. In a number of sections there have been collisions with the troops or police, but nothing serious occurred outside of this city.

Troops were called out here yesterday to preserve order and the collisions were frequent and many paraders were injured. Mobs formed in procession and flaunted the red flag. The police were helpless.

### Ten Thousand Out.

### NEW YORK, May 2.—From all over the country come reports of labor troubles due to the usual first of May demands by unions for raising of wages or shortening of hours of labor. In this city 10,000 union men went on strike yesterday to enforce demands.

Wages are high here already in the majority of the skilled trades, but the building trade workmen on a large number of jobs went out for better conditions. One thousand bakers also quit work yesterday in demand for higher wages and shorter hours.

### Demand Closed Shop.

### CHICAGO, May 2.—Denying the recognition of the union, the closed shop and an increase in wages, 12,000 workmen in various trades went on strike here yesterday. A number of large building jobs are tied up.

### Wages and Hours.

### MILWAUKEE, May 2.—Several hundred painters and cigarmakers went on strike in this city yesterday. The painters ask for an increase in wages, while the cigarmakers demand a shortening of hours.

### Plumbers Want More.

### PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—To enforce a demand for an increase in wages, which was refused by members of the Master Plumbers' Association, 500 plumbers went on strike here yesterday and tied up the work on a number of large buildings.

### Railway Shops Tied Up.

### PITTSBURG, May 1.—Several big railroad shops are practically tied up as the result of a strike, today among the shopmen. One thousand walked out when their demands for higher wages were refused.

### More Trouble There.

### LOS ANGELES, May 1.—The carpenters' unions today struck for an advance of wages.

## NEW STEP FORWARD TO ELECT SENATORS

### WASHINGTON, May 1.—The constitutional amendment calling for election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people was today favorably reported out of committee to the senate. This is the measure for which Senator Borah of Idaho fought hard and unsuccessfully at the last session of congress.

Charles W. Cobb, a prominent attorney of San Francisco, was nominated assistant attorney-general with special duties for the department of the interior.

### BASEBALL RESULTS IN MAINLAND LEAGUES

### SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Results today in the big leagues:

American.  
Boston—Boston 5, Washington 2.  
Detroit—Cleveland 5, Washington 5.  
National.  
Philadelphia—Philadelphia 3, Boston 1.

# NAGEL THOUGHT LITTLE OF THE REPORT

## Keefe's Effort Was Not Considered Worthy of Printing.

## FIVE COPIES MADE Hawaiian Affairs at the National Capital Will Be Slow.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)  
By Ernest G. Walker.  
(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Some odds and ends of Hawaiian matters have developed here within the last few days. The Territories committee of the house has been completed, with the announcement of the Republican committee lists. Incidentally it might be said there that Delegate Kalaniana'ole was assigned to the Territories committee on coinage, weights and measures. There has also been some discussion of tariff program, which, indirectly, at least, may interest Hawaii. Then, a few days ago, the press associations carried out an abstract of a report by Immigration Commissioner O'Keefe, which voices his hostility to present labor conditions in the Islands. Presumably this abstract has already reached Honolulu, at least through the San Francisco papers.

### Only Five Copies.

Commissioner O'Keefe said today that the report had not been put into print. He has given to Mr. George McK. McClellan, another, has been mailed to Secretary Smith of the planters association; still another to the immigration agent at Honolulu. President Gumpers, of the American Federation of Labor has a fourth copy and the fifth Mr. O'Keefe is keeping for himself. He says he will soon have some additional copies typewritten. The San Francisco chamber of commerce has asked for ten copies.

According to the word circulating here, Secretary Nagel of commerce and labor did not regard the report as of sufficient importance to put into print as a government document. His refusal to have it printed is said to have impelled the commissioner to give it out to the newspapers. An impression prevails here that Mr. O'Keefe went to Hawaii with his mind fully made up and that he was determined to do what he could to further the unionization of labor in the Hawaiian Islands. At least that is the impression prominent residents here of Hawaii entertain.

### Hamilton Not On.

Mention was made in a recent letter of the probability that Representative E. L. Hamilton, of Michigan, who was long chairman of the Territories committee, would decline to serve longer there, now that the house has become Democratic. The complete committee, before which much of the Hawaiian business in the house comes consists of sixteen Representatives and four Delegates.

The roster is as follows: Henry D. Flood, Virginia, chairman; William C. Houston, Tennessee; Benjamin G. Humphreys, Mississippi; George S. Logare, South Carolina; Charles F. Boeber, Missouri; Rufus Hardy, Texas; John A. Martin, Colorado; James S. Davenport, Oklahoma; E. E. Holland, Virginia; and Richard E. Connell, of New York, all Democrats; and W. H. Draper, of New York; F. E. Guernsey, Maine; J. N. Langham, Pennsylvania; Wm. W. Wedemeyer, Michigan; Frank B. Willis, Ohio; and I. D. Young, Kansas; all Republicans. The Delegates, all of whom are Republicans, are as follows: William H. Andrew, New Mexico; James Wickersham, Alaska; Ralph H. Cameron, Arizona; and Jonah K. Kalaniana'ole, Hawaii.

The committee is probably a pretty fair one for the consideration of Hawaiian business, although it would have been stronger in that regard had Mr. Hamilton, who is very familiar with the Hawaiian situation, had remained as a member. As has already been stated, there is practically no prospect of any Hawaiian legislation at this session. Whatever is done will come at the long session of congress next winter.

The senate committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico will not be made up for quite a week yet. The previous forecast that Senator Richardson, of Delaware, would be the chairman seems likely to prove correct. Apparently there will be no restriction upon Hawaiian legislation by the senate at the extra session but, with the breaks on in the house, it is not likely that the senate will go much outside of the measures which the Democrats of the house have outlined in their caucus program.

Delegate Kalaniana'ole is expected in Washington before many days. He will have no very arduous duties during the extra session, because of the cessation of Hawaiian activities, but naturally prefers to be on the scene while congress is in session.

### Farmers' Free List.

The Democratic tariff program is gradually developing. The house is now going full tilt and the big bills, which the Democratic caucus has authorized, are being "ground out" of the legislative mill with great regularity. The senate will very shortly have the Canadian Reciprocity bill and also that the Democratic invention of a "Farmers' Free List Bill" as its com-

panion. A hundred "necessaries of life" in which the farmer is supposed to be interested are to be placed upon the free list if the senate follows the house in voting this important measure through. Dressed meat, agricultural machinery, harness, boots and shoes, flour, lumber, cotton, tagging, salt and many kindred articles are to come in duty free, if the bill becomes law, and the Democratic theory is that the prices of all these articles will become less to the farmer as well as to other consumers.

### Pineapples Threatened.

Representative Needham, of California, a Republican member of ways and means, now declares that the Democrats intend also to revise the agricultural schedules, including pineapples, raisins, lemons, oranges and so on, although it was supposed that those articles would not be touched at this session of congress. At the senate end of the Capitol, however, one hears now much talk of the prospect that after the Canadian Reciprocity bill has become law and the senate has discussed some of the other pending tariff bills for a while there will be a general disposition to adjourn.

Of course all the gossip in that connection is quite unsatisfactory, because it is indefinite. No one knows yet just how the senate will line up on many of these tariff matters and particularly how the insurgent senators, who hold the balance of power, will vote. There can be little definite speculation on those subjects till after the house has enacted its several tariff bills. For the present there is a Democratic disposition to delay action upon the wool and woolen schedule, although it is expected that the house will reduce those duties and also the cotton duties. Thus far there is little or no talk about touching the duties on sugar. Because of the fact that sugar is a splendid revenue producer, the Democrats will apparently be slow about tinkering with that schedule.

### War Scare Overdone.

Japanese war talk at Washington has stopped short, since the President thrashed vigorously in the head, that last story of a secret treaty with Mexico for a coaling station on Magdalena Bay. There are some mysteries about the administration's dealings with Japan—mysteries that a lot of people would like to see cleared up—but these should not be confounded with the war scare pure and simple, which has been through some exceedingly vigorous stunts during the last four or five months.

It is now pretty generally accepted in Washington that this latest Japanese war scare, which fared forth so horribly of a recent morning, with many details about Ambassador Wilson discovering the secret treaty between Mexico and Japan, rushing to Washington to acquaint President Taft and the cabinet, and the immediate orders to troops to proceed to the Mexican border, was conceived and written right here in Washington. Strangely enough almost identical stories appeared in different papers with different date lines. Some of the stories were dated from Mexico City and others from San Antonio. It is also known that a naval officer here in Washington was trying to fill the heads of some of his newspaper friends with just such a story some days in advance of the morning when it appeared.

Apart from the serious aspect of Japanese problems, such as immigration and the prohibition of rights to aliens to own lands in divers States, the Japanese war scare business has now been done so frequently and so violently that it has been greatly overdone and thus has proven a boomerang to its promoters. Since the last scare was launched, a very businesslike sentiment has developed here at Washington that such agitation is very close to criminal. The country is coming to understand it, too, and, of course, will not be impelled to large appropriations for the army and the navy through such efforts to boost public sentiment in favor of larger armament.

The administration continues very confident that the immigration question will be regulated satisfactorily by the Japanese authorities. The accuracy of that view is, of course, to be demonstrated. President Taft is constantly twanging the strings of the lute which sounds forth with international harmony. He wants to quiet agitation that would stir up ill feeling between the two peoples and reasons that in no doing he is accomplishing much toward the solution of the so-called Japanese problems.

## HIGH SCHOOL ROW GOES TO GRAND JURY

The federal grand jury commenced to read Kipling yesterday. It is not exactly understood who is conducting these literary exercises, but the principal and teachers of the Hilo High School are taking a decided interest in them as they have been subpoenaed to appear before that inquisitorial body, doubtless to explain certain passages in these modern English classics. Superintendent Pope of the department of public instruction was a witness before the grand jury yesterday, doubtless in this connection.

Mr. Pope left word in the outer office of his department yesterday afternoon that he did not desire to see any one, having just received his new commission from the Governor, which was made out yesterday, and desiring to study it. He apparently was not so engrossed in the morning for he gave out notice that Principal Richmond had been appointed to the Normal school in this city and that Mrs. Compton was to be appointed to the Central Grammar school, also in this city.

The killed and injured by accidents in London streets number nearly 10,000 a year. Of this number 290 are killed on the spot.

### PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

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

## WASHINGTON REMITS PENALTIES BROUGHT ON THE ELDERADO THROUGH CARELESSNESS

Danger of forfeiture of the schooner Eldorado to the government by reason of its failure to live up to the shipping regulations seems to have passed, according to a cable said to have been received by the collector of the port yesterday. While the exact terms of the cable have not been made public, they are to the effect that the Washington authorities agree with the view taken of the situation by Collector Stackable, and on his recommendation release the vessel from its obligations.

By failing to take out its register to trade at foreign ports the Eldorado

subjected herself to forfeiture to the government, and also laid herself open to fines which could not have, however, been imposed if the ship had been forfeited.

It is unofficially understood that Stackable considered the mistake due in part to Tacoma officials, and recommended to Washington on these grounds that the forfeiture be set aside. Whether the concurring cable that was received included the setting aside or not of the fines that might be imposed in connection with the signing of the crew is not known.

## HINT OF OPIUM IN BIGAMY CASE

### AFFIDAVIT UNCOVERS LOOSE ENDS OF AN INSIDE INVESTIGATION.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Is another "opium story" about to furnish further subject for gossip? Just at present, hiding under a confused record of confused legal events in the various offices of the federal authorities, are lying the loose ends of an inside opium investigation. The only visible indication of this investigation which has so far appeared on the surface is an affidavit of Lee Hoy, developer for R. W. Perkins, the photographer, filed in the federal clerk's office. With no direct statement bearing on opium, it does, at the same time, point emphatically at a possibly culminating hunt of the federal authorities for the local center of the "Pacific Ring," that mysterious organization of dope smugglers.

This affidavit seems to compromise Jack Roberts, Bert Bower and Willie Crawford, all of whom are mentioned, a trio not inconsistent with the opium theory.

Lee Hoy was arrested last week for bigamy, being granted a hearing before the United States commissioner a week ago yesterday, Jack Roberts and R. W. Perkins going on his first bond. The former's word concerning his interest in the Kentucky saloon seemed to be doubted at that time as the bond was sworn to two or three times, each time with a different amendment to it.

The next day, (Saturday, a week today) Jack Roberts was himself arrested for bigamy and is now being held on that charge. Still later, and the affidavit of Lee Hoy appears in the clerk's office, sworn to before Eugene Murphy, of Lorrin Andrews' office, in which the two names are again coupled and the intimation of opium is found.

Lee Hoy states in the affidavit that he was arrested by a man who "purported to be a United States marshal and whom he afterwards learned was Marshal E. R. Hendry, a United States officer," and brought to the Judiciary building. There he was brought before a body of men who he learned afterwards were the United States grand jury. There, again, he was told to swear and was then asked certain questions.

Among the questions were those referring to his purported marriage to Chang Shee, whom the federal authorities claim to be still alive in China, and to Mary Davis, whom he married after being hailed before the federal authorities for alleged misconduct with her.

After these questions had been asked, he was further asked if he had ever been in several saloons which are named in this affidavit: if he knew Jack Roberts, Bert Bower or Willie Crawford; if he knew about the illegal handling of opium and several other questions which connected up the subject.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WAIALUA TOWN

### A PART OF JAPANESE SECTION WIPED OUT ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

A fire which started in the Japanese section of Waiialua town on Tuesday afternoon shortly after four o'clock, wiped out four stores and several dwellings all occupied by Japanese, the loss being in the neighborhood of \$2500, with very little insurance.

The fire started in a Japanese soda water shop from a small lamp which had been placed on a shelf by an old Japanese. The flame caught the wall paper and the ceiling was soon in a blaze and then the whole house was a mass of flames.

From the soda water shop owned by Tiroa the fire spread to a tinmith shop owned by Kuritaka, then to the backstreet office of Fukushina. From there the flames leaped over to dwellings taking in also a barber shop owned by Kobayashi and a carpenter shop where Sumida kept his tools.

By the time the flames had almost destroyed half a dozen buildings, Japanese, Hawaiians and Portuguese arrived on the scene and their combined efforts checked the progress of the fire, which was one of the most destructive that has visited Waiialua. By six o'clock the fire was under control.

## MASSON AND WALKER TO FLY

### AVIATION MEET ARRANGED—BLERIOT BIRDS TO TRY OUR AIR.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Two monoplane and one biplane will soar over the plan of Lilehua the latter part of May and will be sailed by Masson, the French aviator, and Walker, an American, both of whom are expected to arrive here on the Wilhelmina next month.

Whipple Hall, the former aviator, who since his fall with an aeroplane last year has confined himself to arranging meets for other birdmen, has been here a couple of weeks and yesterday departed for Australia on the Makura to arrange for a great meet there, with Masson and Walker as the principals. Before leaving he perfected arrangements through J. T. Scully to have a series of flights on, or over, this island.

On Sunday Mr. Scully went to Lilehua to have a conference with the military authorities relative to having the flights on or near the government reservation and a satisfactory arrangement is said to have been perfected.

Mr. Scully and Ed Lewis financed the first aviation meet in Honolulu last December and January when "Bud" Mars had the honor of making the first flight in an aeroplane in the Hawaiian Islands. The flights were held at Moanalua polo field, but owing to the location and the nearness of the grounds to the city it was difficult to make the guarantee and the receipts meet properly. Auto people took advantage of the fact that by motoring to Moanalua and remaining on the roadway, which is high above the grounds, they could observe the great attraction without paying a cent.

The meet will be held at Lilehua this time and it is likely that the military may arrange so that the free-for-nothing feature will be eliminated this time. Mr. Scully has not made definite arrangements, but if the meet is held at Lilehua he will run excursions there by train.

Mr. Hall stated yesterday that Masson was a daring aviator and in his use of the monoplane developed a tremendous rate of speed. The monoplane is provided with a single pair of wings and is the type of machine in which Bleriot made his trip across the English Channel. The machine when far aloft resembles a great bird in flight.

Mr. Hall also stated that it was possible that the war department, through the district military commander, might designate two army officers to make flights with the aviators, and if this is done it would be the first time the army has taken advantage of the opportunity to familiarize itself with the local air currents, with a view to undertaking later on, experiments directly conducted by the army.

## SOLD HIS WIFE, IS NOW PAYING FOR IT

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The prices of wives seems to have gone down during the past year, the last market quotations appearing on the boards of the federal court yesterday being \$125 per wife. There is a possibility of this being a forced sale, as the parties interested were neighbors.

Jimson Muramoto was convicted of selling Judge Clemons yesterday of selling his wife to Sato at Waimanalo some time ago for the price named above. This is at least \$25 off the price which was recorded in the federal court previously in a similar case. As stated however, this might have been a convenience sale and the quotation therefore misleading. The man will be sentenced this morning at ten o'clock. Deputy United States District Attorney Hawkins prosecuted the case, Attorney Burchard defending.

## FORMER PEDAGOGUE IS UNDER ARREST

David Lonohiwa, a school teacher in Hamakua, is expected to arrive this morning in federal custody to answer a serious charge before the federal court on indictment by the grand jury. He was the center of a scandal in the quiet educational circles of Hawaii County, otherwise so untroubled by commissioners' verdict, and both the department of education and the federal authorities received continuous letters about him. An inspector from the department of public instruction finally went down to examine charges of impropriety with his step-daughter, and he resigned shortly afterwards without an "investigation." The indictment by the federal grand jury followed.

## INSPECTED CANE LANDS IN ORIENT

### SWANEY AND HEDDMANN ARE BACK FROM FORMOSA AND PHILIPPINES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

F. M. Swaney, managing director of T. H. Davies & Co., and G. Heddmann, manager of the Honolulu Iron Works, returned on the Pacific Mail steamship Manchuria yesterday from the Orient, where they have spent several months, mainly in and around Manila and in Formosa, inspecting sugar lands and looking up the prospect for shipping more sugar mill machinery from Honolulu to the countries visited.

Mr. Swaney states that he made a deep study of sugar conditions in Porto Rico, Formosa and the Philippines. In the latter country he visited the big sugar estate of the Mindoro Development Company, where there are fifty-five thousand acres of apparently good cane land. While there he watched the erection of a mill built by the Honolulu Iron Works.

He looked also over the lands of the Calamba Estate, which were exploited by the dizzy financier, Alford Finlay Thayer, formerly of Honolulu, and whose present whereabouts are unknown. These lands Mr. Swaney found to bear rich possibilities for agricultural development.

He later went to Formosa and looked over the five mills in operation, all built by the local iron works.

However, he learned that the policy of the Japanese government is now to limit the production of sugar to an amount sufficient only for Japanese consumption.

Mr. Heddmann found that the Japanese government had decided that no more machinery was needed for development of cane lands, his information being similar to that obtained by Mr. Swaney. He found that the Japanese are satisfied with the present output from Formosa from the five mills built by the Honolulu Iron Works, which are running full time and giving the best of satisfaction.

## LLOYD GRISCOM IN BAD HEALTH

### FORCED TO STEP OUT OF PUBLIC LIFE AND POLITICS

NEW YORK, April 29.—Lloyd C. Griscom, who has been prominent in political circles here since his return from Italy, three years ago, and who was elected as the Roosevelt candidate for the presidency of the Republican county committee in January last, announced last night that his health would compel him to retire from all active participation in public affairs. He has handed in his resignation from the Republican organization.

Lloyd Griscom has been in public life since 1893, when he became secretary to Ambassador Bayard in London. Since that time he served at the embassy at Constantinople and has been ambassador to Persia, to Japan during the Russo-Japanese war, to Italy and to Brazil.

## SIX BIG BILLS ALL GET EXECUTIVE AX

### DIRECT PRIMARY AND FRANCHISE MEASURES IN THE SLAUGHTER.

Adding to the remarkably short list of bills which have died at the last ditch in their assault on legal fame, six more of the legislative darlings were laid away in lavender yesterday by the chief clerk of the Territory, carefully labeled pocket-vetted.

They were the last bills to receive the consideration of Governor Frear, and unfortunately for them proved to be either defective or illegal. These bills are: H. B. 221, providing for registration and primaries, no less a bill than the Towse direct primary would-be law; H. B. 231, requesting congress to extend the franchise of the H. R. T. & L.; H. B. 272, returning money paid for emigrant agents' licenses to Henry Ogawa and Frank B. Craig; H. B. 197, providing homesteads with houses thereon for patients released from the Kalihai receiving station for leprosy; H. B. 198, providing a telephone franchise for the district of Puna, Hawaii; H. B. 218, cancelling lease to the island of Kahoolawe.

The railroad and telephone franchise bills are said by the chief executive to be defective; so full of defects, in fact, that they were in the same class as Sir Galahad—they couldn't be improved. The Governor questions the bill returning the emigration licenses, as there seems to be a suspicion that it originated with the prosecution in the emigration cases, after being refused by the agents themselves.

The Towse primary bill was unworkable, says the Governor, who adds that he wished that he had had an opportunity to sign the real one, which the senate in its wisdom saw fit to slaughter. It could not depend on the chief executive to kill and thus take the census. The bill giving released patients a free homestead, with steam heat, etc., looked too much like overdone sympathy, and also got the ax.

## CHINESE BATTLE FIERCELY NEAR CANTON

### Rebels Are Defeated, but Kill a Royalist General.

## AID FOR BRITISHERS

### Torpedoers Hurry to the Scene of Trouble Yesterday.

HONGKONG, April 29.—Two British torpedo boats were despatched to Canton yesterday on orders from the admiralty, with instructions to safeguard the lives of foreigners in the event of further hostilities between the Chinese loyalists and the anti-Manchus.

The reports received from the seat of trouble yesterday brought in by refugees were to the effect that a brisk engagement had been fought at Chonyuan yesterday morning, in which Brigadier-General Chung had received mortal wounds. The rebel loss was heavy and their defeat decisive.

### Revolution Suppressed.

LONDON, April 29.—The latest news here from Canton is to the effect that the royalists have succeeded in suppressing the revolutionists.

## MEXICANS HAVE NAMED A PEACE COMMISSIONER

EL PASO, April 28.—It is announced that a Mexican peace commissioner is coming here to conduct peace negotiations near Juarez between the warring sides. The commissioner is Judge Francisco Carbajal of the supreme court.

### Still Fighting.

NOGALES, Sonora, Mexico, April 23.—It is reported here that the Mexican rebels have captured the town of San Blas.

## ARBUCKLE SUGAR PLANT DAMAGED IN SERIOUS FIRE

NEW YORK, April 29.—Fire broke out in the Arbuckle Sugar Refinery yesterday and did an immense amount of damage before it could be got under control. The loss from fire and water is estimated to be a quarter of a million dollars.

## INSURGENTS WIN POINT IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The committee assignments over which the insurgent senators appealed to a Republican caucus, will be made in accordance with the selection of a majority of both parties. This was announced today.

## GIBBONS NAMED FOR ANNAPOLIS

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Capt. John Gibbons, U. S. N., has been appointed superintendent of the naval academy.

### BASEBALL RESULTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Results in the big league games today were:

National.  
Brooklyn—Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 0.  
Pittsburg—Pittsburg 4, Chicago 3.  
New York—Boston 9, New York 4.

American.  
Philadelphia—Philadelphia 1, Washington 2.  
Boston—New York 2, Boston 1.  
Cleveland—Detroit 5, Cleveland 3.

### FIRST AID.

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

# TANNERY HALL PICK UP ENDS OF SMUGGLING JUNIOR LEFT TRACKS

## Clubbing Officials Into Line by Cutting Salaries.

### SCHEME SLIPPED COG

#### The Territorial Committee Can Not Browse on Capitol Jobs.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)  
With the closing of the legislature and the cessation of talk about broken pledges, campaign wares and the other aftermaths of a political election, other reports of would-be political trades are coming out, with an intimation that politics have at last become perennial with us. The closing hours of the legislature, in which the knife became fast and furious and in which the political ends of the business which people had hitherto avoided pressed themselves to the front, resulted in a political imbroglio wherein the territorial departments and the Republican central committee are the chief figures.

The question of political patronage is the bone of contention and Superintendent Campbell of the department of public works seems to be the ability goat. In a chorus of verbal slams handed out to him the fact that the matter applies to all the departments has been generally overlooked. It has reached the stage, however, where it does not matter whether Superintendent Campbell wrote a letter to the central committee offering the patronage of his department or not, but whether the entire territorial offices have become a pasture for the political organization.

Everybody connected with the matter is becoming mysterious whenever correspondence is mentioned and diametrically opposite statements are the order of the day. Chairman Cooper of the committee is standing pat and refuses to divulge any communications, but says:

"I think that when the public arrive at the facts at the bottom of these rumors they will have occasion to change their estimate of some of the persons involved."  
When the general appropriation bill went to the house from the senate all the heads of departments were supposed to be at \$75 a month, it being generally understood that the heads had agreed among themselves that everyone was to receive the same. Shortly afterwards all the heads received a letter from the territorial committee asking them to extend their patronage to the committee and notify it whenever there was a vacancy to be filled, that the committee might fill it with a "good Republican" whom it wanted to reward.

So far as understood the letter was generally ignored. Treasurer Conkling wrote back in reply to the effect that he had never hitherto appointed anybody except Republicans, but that he could not concede the fact that political qualifications fitted a man to perform the work in his office. He declined with emphasis to extend said patronage in the way requested.

The next day there was a financial calamity in the house of representatives and the salaries of the heads of department with several exceptions took a heavy drop, ending up at the \$300 a month mark. The news was no sooner brought to the government officials of the slaughter than there was a general protest.

Conkling met Chairman Cooper in the lobby of the house and asked him if he was legislating against their salaries.

"Yes," said Cooper, "we are going to show you that the territorial committee stands for something."  
Conkling then retired from the fringe line and met Campbell, to whom he imparted his information. Campbell was highly indignant and asked Conkling if he was willing to join him in an agreement to offset the committee's activities. Conkling agreed without hesitation.

The bill went back to the senate with no improvement in the salaries, the attorney-general, who has no "patronage" to any extent to extend, being one of the few who got off without a cut. The senate may not have been in on the "game" or might have disapproved of the house amendments for other reasons, but these amendments, with all the rest went to conference.

The salaries still remained the same up to the last moment, and true to the agreement, the various heads smoked the pipe of peace and let matters take their own course, without making any move to grant that apparently invaluable "patronage" in spite of the fact that the committee wrote letters to Speaker Holstein complaining about them.

Then all of a sudden the appropriation bill was reported back and Campbell's salary was put in again at \$400 a month. There was a general cry that Campbell had broken his pledge in a letter of surrender written to the committee, but he has denied any surrender and the committee refuses to make it public if it has it. The matter stands that the committee has not got the patronage of the offices.

A passing cloud which last night at intervals obscured the star Jupiter, made a number of people think that signals were being sent from space.

# PICK UP ENDS OF SMUGGLING

## CHIEF McDUFFIE GETS SUDDEN GLIMPSE OF OPTUM UNDERWORLD.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)  
By purest accident, probably by the bunches which some people find so objectionable, probably by the marvelous luck that has attended Chief McDuffie while in his official position, that officer early yesterday morning stumbled on one of the little opium deals that are supposed to be an aftermath of every visit of every oriental steamer to this port.

As a result of this discovery and the prompt measures that he took, the Manchuria was yesterday fined for carrying opium not on its manifest and two of its crew were taken from the vessel to await federal investigation.

Walking past the Chinese theater about one o'clock yesterday morning, a Chinaman rushed out to McDuffie and told him that an opium sale was being made inside on the stage. The chief went in, and gazing through the lattice-work, witnessed the whole transaction, or what was left incompletely at the time he had received his sudden warning.

Two white men occupied the center of this stage within a stage, one of them wielding a rusty-looking knife and demanding money from a Chinaman, obsequiously firm in an apparent refusal to pay. There was no opium in sight, however.

The whole situation giving him an opportunity to break in, he accordingly did so and asked the nature of the trouble.

"Who are you?" demanded the man with the knife, and McDuffie told him. "This fellow here," answered the somewhat staggered man, "told us to come up on the stage, and we thought he had something extra for us, but instead he took us in that room there and 'dipped' us for \$240."

"Can you point him out?" asked the chief, who was sizing up the knife that the man wielded. The man did so, and the officer ordered them at once taken to the police station, taking the two men along as witnesses. Once at the police station the Chinaman was put "below" for investigation, and telling the officers on duty at headquarters to keep a watch on the "witnesses," informed the latter that he was going out to hunt for that \$240.

He searched the theater premises thoroughly for the opium, but did not find any, even going so far as to go outside and climb over a fence into the backyard, where there was a possibility of its being thrown. In the morning, however, he discovered six tins, valued at current market rates, just \$240.

United States District Attorney Breckons had been notified at once by the chief through Leo Joe, Breckons' interpreter, whom he had happened to meet, and the federal official was soon on the job. The men were turned over to him yesterday, and will probably be put through the usual examination that awaits the suspected opium smuggler.

# TEACHERS' CONVENTION IS BEING BOOMED

A publicity campaign, taking in every city and town in the United States, Canada and the Hawaiian Islands, has been started by the San Francisco convention league, which intends to keep its promise to make the annual convention of the National Educational Association, to be held in San Francisco from July 8 to July 14, the greatest ever held.

Between now and July every principal, superintendent, librarian and teacher will be notified, and will also receive literature giving pointers on California and the convention. The commercial organizations of San Francisco have united in support of the work and have sent out a circular letter to further it. Special fares are being charged, and arrangements have been made so that reasonable living expenses will be obtainable for the visitors during their stay in the big mainland city.

L. E. Armstrong, editor of the Sierra Educational News, sizes up the situation in the following words: "There will be 8000 teachers in attendance from California alone, besides big delegations from Oregon, Washington, Arizona and Nevada, and the attendance will break all previous records for N. E. A. conventions."

**Worth Remembering.**  
The San Francisco Evening Post makes a feature of the fact that a novel delegation in the form of 400 Hawaiians is to attend, saying: "A striking, unique feature of this convention will be the attendance of over four hundred native Hawaiian teachers. The appearance in our streets of the dark-skinned, big-eyed beauties of the lovely islands will in truth be an event that will be worth remembering."

# GREAT MEETING IN GUILDHALL IS FOR PEACE

LONDON, April 28.—At a great public meeting held in the Guildhall today, resolutions pledging support for the American arbitration plan of settling international difficulties were adopted. The lord mayor presided, and Premier Asquith and Balfour spoke.

# MRS. ALATAU ATKINSON DIED SATURDAY AFTER BRIEF ILLNESS



THE LATE MRS. ATKINSON, Standing with her son, Hon. A. L. C. Atkinson, before Cook's Monument, on Hawaii.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)  
Mrs. Alatau Atkinson died in New York city yesterday afternoon after a two days' illness due to bronchitis. Accompanied by Mrs. Sam Wilder, her daughter, she was preparing to return to Honolulu. She had been in Boston for a few days and had just returned to the metropolis when the attack came. The remains will be cremated and the ashes brought to Honolulu by Mrs. Wilder. Owing to the fact that no steamers are leaving Honolulu for about a week no one of the family will be able to go from here to San Francisco to meet Mrs. Wilder. Mrs. Atkinson, with Mrs. Wilder, had been in England for about a year visiting her daughters, Mrs. Gibbons, wife

of an English naval officer, and Mrs. Perkins, wife of R. C. L. Perkins, on the staff of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association at the experiment station in Honolulu. She leaves surviving here, four daughters and three sons. They are Mrs. Gibbons, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Samuel Wilder, Mrs. Arthur M. Brown, Hon. A. L. C. Atkinson, formerly secretary of the Territory of Hawaii, Robert Atkinson and Kenneth Atkinson. Her husband, Alatau T. Atkinson, who was prominent in educational work in the Hawaiian Islands, and was for several years superintendent of public instruction and before that, editor of The Advertiser and of the Hawaiian Star, died a few years ago. Mrs. Atkinson was sixty-four years of age.

# GRAND JURY HEARS ALL ABOUT UNIONS

## SEAMEN'S AGENT WANTED TO LEAVE, BUT WAS ARRESTED FOR SLADE AFFAIR.

Unionism's first attempt at the slugging game in Honolulu has bumped up decidedly hard against the United States government, which keeps a closer watch on things in Hawaii than it apparently does in San Francisco. Three men were arrested yesterday on warrants sworn out before the United States Commissioner against three of the alleged prominent leaders in the affair on the nitrate ship R. C. Slade. It is understood that they are already indicted.

One of these men is Louis Caudon, the seamen union's agent in Honolulu. The federal authorities received word night before last that the man would probably try to skip for the coast on a ship leaving yesterday morning and the local police were asked to detain him under these circumstances. He was consequently arrested yesterday morning and shortly afterwards served with a federal warrant for assault.

The other two men arrested are H. Henry and Emil Scott. Both of them are charged with assault also as a result of the attack on the so-called "scab" seamen of the Slade. There is a charge of perjury hanging over the heads of Caudon and Henry, as both are alleged to have sworn before the grand jury that they were not in the crowd that assaulted the Slade crew, while the federal authorities assert that they have undoubted evidence that they were. The fact that the seamen's agent himself tried, in the vulgar version, "to beat a sneak" does not appear well for him.

Emil Scott's arrest was adding insult to injury, or he thinks it was. Scott was with the crowd all right and carries prima facie evidence to that effect. He is the man who was supposed to have come into contact with the demijohn, although the federal prosecutors appear to doubt the demijohn story. They are holding Paddy Ryan as a witness against Scott, Ryan having been the man who turned the tables on him. He did not seem, however, to have wielded a demijohn, but with true Irish instinct, saw a head and just hit it. The captain of the Slade was before the federal authorities yesterday trying to find his crew, most of whom have been locked up as witnesses.

# BRITISH LAUNCH A SUPERDREADNOUGHT

BARROW-IN-FURNESS, England, April 29.—The great battleship Princess Royal was launched here today successfully.

## TRY IT ONCE.

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

# ICE CREAM IS NOW WHAT IT IS CALLED

## THE IMPROVEMENT ORDERED BY LAW IS BEING BROUGHT ABOUT.

Frequenters of the ice cream saloons of the city have probably been surprised lately by an occasional plate of ice cream that in every way has been worthy of the name, with a pedigree that accorded with Uncle Sam's famous college of heraldry for pure foods. Since an ultimatum was sent out by Food Commissioner Blanchard, with the notice of the new law of 1911, requiring all ice creams to contain fourteen per cent of butter fats, and the notice that prosecutions might soon commence, there has been a rustle in the ice cream world.

A decided improvement was apparent at once, according to the analytical records of Blanchard's department, for the gathering of samples did not stop after the first round, which showed such a lamentable state of affairs, but continued to check up the progress that was being made.

It turned out that not only were the greater part of the manufacturers turning out a very poor imitation of the real thing in the frozen dainty line, but that they even did not know how to make the real thing at all. Immediately on receipt of the notice with the new legal requirements, they at once proceeded to make the best ice cream they could, with the result that the average percentage of butter fats increased from four per cent to nine per cent, still five per cent below the mark.

They kept experimenting, however, and the standard is slowly improving. Blanchard is receiving voluntary samples every day, as the manufacturers strike on a new way to turn out the dainty and desire to know whether it comes up to standard or not. Many are sticking to gelatine, which brings down the quality mark, and Blanchard will attempt to discourage this, as he claims that the use of sufficient cream to bring butter fat percentage up to fourteen per cent goes away with the necessity of using gelatine to give the required consistency.

The average is now up around twelve per cent and going higher every day. The leader is a Japanese manufacturer, who is turning out ice cream with sixteen per cent butter fat.

# TENNIS CHAMPION WEDDED HAWAIIAN BRIDE YESTERDAY

NEW YORK, April 29.—Jay Gould, scion of the Gould family, and Miss Anne Douglas Graham were married today at four o'clock at St. Thomas Episcopal Church. Rector Ernest Milnes officiated, one of the most prominent of the New York clergy, performed the ceremony. Their honeymoon will be spent in Europe, and in England they will be the guests of Lord and Lady Devins.

# ELEVEN DEAD; FIFTY INJURED

## TEACHERS' EXCURSION IN WRECKED — WOMEN ARE VICTIMS.

EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 30.—A horrible train wreck occurred near here yesterday, when a special passenger train, carrying a school teachers' excursion, left the track and overturned, the coaches piling upon one another. There was a large crowd aboard, principally women. The ones who had escaped injury and the less seriously injured crawled from the wrecked cars and made desperate efforts to rescue the many not able to move, thinking that the wreck would be set on fire.

It was not until a wrecking train arrived, however, that the majority of the dead and wounded could be reached. The total death roll is eleven, while the number of seriously injured foots up to fifty. Some of the injured will probably die.

# DEMOCRATS PUT IN LONG REPORT

## FREE LIST FOR FARMERS AND RECIPROcity CONCLUSIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The following report of the ways and means committee on the so-called farmers' free list bill, submitted to the house today by Chairman Underwood, is a summary of Democratic political argument and an analysis of the proposed duty exemptions. The report shows that the bill would reduce the tariff revenue \$10,016,495, based on the importations for the last fiscal year, an amount described as "inconsiderable in comparison with the great saving and advantages to all our people from the additions to the free list provided for."

Quoting President Taft's recent Canadian reciprocity speeches, the report seeks to convey the impression that the administration is convinced that the present tariff rates are too high. In several public addresses, it says, "the President admitted that the tariff rates are too high; that such rates have resulted in excessively high prices, felt especially in the increased cost of living, which now bears heavily on our people, and that they have not received the long-promised benefits of domestic competition under high protective duties."

**Is Republican Confession.**  
Referring to the President's statement that the Republican party had modified its tariff policy so as to limit it for purposes of protection to the difference in the cost of production here and abroad, with a reasonable profit to the United States producers, the committee report says:

"This is a confession, as was the Republican platform of 1908, that the theory of high protection duties as put forth by the Republican party has now broken down, that combinations and trusts which prey upon the people have been fostered by the tariff and that under high tariff protection United States manufacturers have forced unreasonable profits from the people." Again the report declares:

"The Canadian agreement now before the house is a recognition on the part of the administration of the injurious effects of the extreme protective policy which has so long been imposed upon the country and is an effort to mitigate its effects."

**More Relief Needed.**  
The reciprocity agreement, the committee asserts, can not afford the United States people all the needed relief from high prices. Action on the agreement involves the necessity of further and immediate action in the removal of a number of duties on imports from other countries in order that justice may be done to the great army of agricultural producers, who in the Canadian agreement are to have all the alleged protection removed from their products with a corresponding or reciprocal removal of the protective duties most burdensome on the commodities they must purchase to sustain their lives and industries.

The report takes up in detail the classified list of articles included in the free list bill. Regarding agricultural implements, it says their manufacture is controlled by trusts and combinations that have sold in foreign countries at lower prices than at home, building up their foreign trade from \$2,859,184 in 1890 to \$28,124,033 in 1910.

Concerning hoops, bands and ties of iron and steel barbed wire for fencing, etc., the report says the high duties make the people dependent upon the "giant steel industry" which for years has sold products abroad lower than to domestic consumers and declares that the placing them on the free list will be a "long delayed measure of equity and justice."

## Advantage to Beef Trust.

The existing duties on meats and meat products, it is asserted, are for the advantage of the beef trust only. A combination that "affects the market in buying and selling, and the result is a substantial advance in the high cost of living from which the people suffer." The public desires that no artificial shelter shall be maintained to protect abnormally high prices on foodstuffs in any form.

In discussing free lumber in the bill, the report maintains that the ownership of timber in this country has become practically a monopoly and has passed for the most part into the hands of great corporations and interests which are speculating in the increasing scarcity.

# RECRUITING MEN IN WRONG CITY

## Rebel Ghieftain Caught in Los Angeles and Jailed.

### THE TRUCE IS BROKEN

#### Fighting Broke Out in Two States Before Time Was Up.

LOS ANGELES, April 30.—Francisco Salinas, the commander-in-chief of the Lower California rebels, was arrested here yesterday, charged with a violation of the neutrality laws.

He was here, it is claimed, recruiting a Socialist force to cross the border and join the revolutionists, and also arranging for the forwarding of ammunition and army supplies.

#### Resumed Hostilities.

PRESIDIO, Texas, April 30.—Word has been received here that the terms of the armistice in Chihuahua have been broken by the insurgents, who yesterday commenced an assault against Ojinaga, near the capital of the State.

#### On West Coast.

MAZATLAN, Sinaloa, April 30.—A force of rebels engaged a detachment of federal troops outside this city yesterday, driving the federals into the town for reinforcement. The rebels followed and fought a brisk engagement in the suburbs.

# TURIN EXPOSITION OPENED BY KING

TURIN, Italy, April 30.—The international art and historical exhibition here, planned in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of Italian Unity, was formally opened today by King Victor Emmanuel. The United States has a generous display, in charge of Special Commissioner Frank B. Loomis.

The exposition will be kept open until October. Several hundred thousand people attended the exposition opening ceremony.

# FEAR TROOPS WILL JOIN THE REBELS

HONGKONG, China, April 29.—According to reports received here today, Yiceroy Taotai of Canton has been assassinated by a rebel, one of the anti-Manchu agitators. The loyalty of the government troops is doubted, and a wholesale uprising is feared.

The situation is so serious that the gunboat Wellington and two British torpedo boat destroyers have been sent to Canton to land troops if necessary to preserve order and guard the foreigners.

## OLDTIME PRECEDENT IGNORED.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Although only nine days have elapsed since he was sworn in, Senator Works of California has given notice that he will address the senate next Thursday on the initiative and referendum. Precedent of a few years ago would have kept him from speaking for at least a year after he took his seat, but Senators La Follette and Davis have already broken the rule.

# CRAIG CAN NOT NOW LEAVE TERRITORY

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)  
The supreme court yesterday refused Frank B. Craig, the emigrant agent under arrest for alleged violation of the licensing law, permission to go to the coast until such time as his case is called before that tribunal. Craig had received the consent of W. A. Kinney of the prosecuting firm, to leave and had made all arrangements. At the last moment he decided that he had better back up Kinney's consent by an order of court as he is under \$2000 bonds and consequently, an hour before the boat sailed, appeared before the court and made oral petition to that effect, intending to take the same procedure before Judge Cooper before whom he must also appear on another charge. It was a good thing for his bond that he did so, for the court decided that he must stay. His baggage, which was already on the ship, did not

# HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY MAY 2

### PROBLEMS OF PRISON REFORM.

As the world progresses the idea of curing a criminal, instead of simply punishing him for what he has done, is becoming more and more a matter of importance. This, not only for the sake of the individual prisoner, but for people who pay the expense and for the country at large. For millions of dollars go into the building of prisons and jails, while other millions of the taxpayer's money goes toward the support of the professional criminal.

There will always be, unfortunately, while human passions endure, a percentage of the criminal class whose instincts are such that it would be as easy to reform him as to reform a tiger, which can be tamed somewhat under fear of the whip, but is always dangerous and uncertain. But on the other hand there is a larger percentage of the human beings who are led to crime by circumstances, and it is these which it is the problem to reach.

England and the United States are the two nations in which the questions of prison reform and the reformation of prisoners have received the greatest attention and have led in the crusade for more humanitarian methods in treating criminals and the vicious element of society. Both countries have been the asylum of the criminals of other nations in a remarkable degree and their problems have been of the widest in this regard. In this country an immense progress has been made in handling prisoners, while the prisons have been made more sanitary and the good of the inmates has been more considered than in any other country.

But it is to England now, as formerly, that we must look for the initiatory work of reforming the criminal and treating the "perpetual" bad man along new and progressive lines. Beginning today there goes into effect in Great Britain the new experiment, authorized under the "Prevention of Crime Act" of 1908, which is meant to give the professional criminal over thirty years old a chance at reform. This proposed method of reform is as follows, according to the Dundalk Exchange:

"The new rules provide for the establishment of three grades—ordinary, special and disciplinary. A prisoner will first be put in the ordinary grade. After every six months in this grade a prisoner who has shown zeal, and industry may be awarded a certificate of industry, and four of these certificates will entitle him to promotion to the special grade. A small money payment will be given for a good conduct stripe, which will be given with the certificate.

"A prisoner may be placed in the disciplinary grade by the Governor for misconduct.

"Prisoners will be employed at useful duties, in which they will be instructed, or at agricultural work, or in the service of the prison. Those who earn gratuities in the ordinary and special grades will be allowed to spend a portion of their gratuity in the purchase of additions to their dietary, or to send it to their families, or accumulate it for use on their discharge.

"Prisoners medically unfit for full work will, on the recommendation of the medical officer, be credited with a gratuity in proportion to his earnings when in health.

"A canteen will be opened in the prison, in which prisoners in the ordinary and special grades may purchase articles of food and other small articles.

"Prisoners who have obtained three certificates of industry will be eligible to have a garden allotment assigned to them, which they may cultivate at certain times. The produce of these allotments will be purchased for use in prison at market rates, the proceeds to be credited to the prisoner.

"Provision is made for prisoners with certificates, or in the special grade, associating at meal times and in the evening. Prison chaplains must see each prisoner from time to time and endeavor to individually promote their reformation, and, in addition to the weekly services, there will be mission services and lectures on religious, moral, and secular subjects."

### COMMISSION FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

While there are almost as many variations of the commission form of government as there are cities governed under this principle, all are based on the idea of a business administration, taking the municipality as though it was simply a business corporation, one owned by the people and to be conducted for their profit. It is becoming appreciated more and more that with each municipality, as with each corporation, there are special needs, distinctive conditions, which must be met with rules of governmental operation to match.

Much interest was manifested at the recent convention of the American Association of Executives, held at Grand Rapids, and in regard to the commission form of government Frank Stevens, one of the delegates from the Jersey City Board of Trade, makes an interesting report of more than one value it has as follows:

"It is the application to municipal affairs of principles long used in corporation and business affairs. It has given Des Moines better streets, better lighting, better government in every way.

"It has not reduced taxes, but the people get 100 cents for every dollar they pay in taxes. It has put the city on a business basis.

"It has not brought the millennium, nor created new industries, nor extended the commercial area, but as an advertisement it has been unsurpassed. Delegations have come from all over the country and from most of the great colleges to study the plan. The Des Moines Board of Trade has furnished all desired information to all who asked it.

"The interest in the Des Moines plan is being capitalized by directing attention to Iowa's advantages for business and industry. The people of Des Moines have learned the value of publicity. Nobody would have discovered how great Iowa has become had not the people learned the value of publicity.

"It is hard to tell the results of the advertising that has been done, but it is certain a new spirit has been aroused, every town having its organization, a State league has been formed and Iowa is moving on to a great destiny. Des Moines has grown with the growth of the State and today is recognized as Iowa's business center.

"The greatest value of what has been done has been the killing off of the pessimist, the raising up of boosters. The work of city promotion must be constructive. The people must be taught to see their opportunities and to make use of them. The making of a city better and more beautiful lies at the very foundation of the city prosperous."

### SCIENCE TRIUMPHING.

The news that The Advertiser is able to publish this morning, to the effect that for the first time a serum from a leprosy-immune animal, is being used, with promise of early result, is one of the most important news items this paper has ever given to the public. The scientists, under whose directions the experiments with this discovered leprosy-antitoxin are being carried on, do not promise a cure, but they have gone far enough in their great work to prophesy that something tangible will be known before another six months.

Shrewdly but surely the scientists of the world are tracking down the secret that has baffled science since its birth. Leprosy is the oldest disease known to man; until the past few years it has been a disease concerning which man knew practically nothing. Its cause was unknown, its method of transmission from man to man was unknown; its cure was unknown. Now, thanks to bacteriologists, of whom in Brinckerhoff, Currie and Clegg, Hawaii has known the greatest, some part of the great curtain of mystery has been raised. What is definitely known as yet is little, but from the definite knowledge of the little is coming the work that promises much, may lead to the early discovery of the cure.

Not the least important part of the news that comes this morning is that, for the first time, leprosy has been artificially transferred from man to an animal. This opens the way for a study of the transmission of the disease, a study in which the progress of contagion and development may be watched and studied in every phase.

It may be that light is about to be thrown into the one corner of therapeutics that has heretofore been dark and the intricacies of which have defied any illumination from the torch of science. A great day for Hawaii may be dawning.

Every day sees some improvement in the Honolulu road department, and, as Supervisor Dwight remarks, "There'll be something doing soon." The first thing that should be doing is the laying out of some comprehensive plan for permanent street work in downtown Honolulu.

### THE LAST CHANCE.

That the majority of people in Honolulu have always favored the Irwin site for the Federal building is probably a fact, but until today the majority has never been given a chance to make itself heard. The majority of business men, which was heard in mass meeting, at one time preferred the Mahukona site and it was on the recommendation of this majority that that site was secured. That same majority today prefers the civic center site.

It is an open secret that the treasury department has never favored the cramped downtown location for the building it wishes to erect in Honolulu, a building for which there is a generous appropriation. Honolulu is the first spot of Uncle Sam's land seen by the majority of the travelers from the Orient; here it is that Uncle Sam first extends the glad hand to many distinguished strangers; here it is that the first impressions of "the United States" are formed in many foreign minds. It is not surprising, therefore, that the federal officials desire to have here the best public building in the best place that the appropriation will provide.

It only requires a unanimous expression of opinion from the citizens here to secure a change of sites, inasmuch as the department and the architects have long been ready to bring the exchange about.

On the other hand, if we persist in our earlier mistake, call upon the treasury department to proceed with the plans on the old line, force the progress of the condemnation suits and permit by our indifference to what is best the entanglement of the question in long-drawn-out legalities, it will probably be years before a federal building graces any part of the city.

The chance is still open for Honolulu to have its civic center to please the Washington officials and the architects, to keep for business what naturally belongs to business and to prove itself abreast of the times. Honolulu gains in every way by changing its mind now, and loses in nothing.

### DISCREDITABLE POLITICS.

Just what were the activities of the chairman of the Republican central committee and some of his coworkers in and around the legislature have become by this time pretty well known, and they are certainly no credit to those involved. Clubbing officials into line to become cogs in a political machine is dirty business for "reformers" to be in, especially those who swept into power on an anti-boss campaign.

It was the same old gang pulling the strings, with "politicians" of the reform order doing the jumping. To force the appointees of the Governor to stand in with what is hoped to be made a well oiled machine, the appropriation bill was attacked in conference. Items needed for the good of the Territory were held up, salaries were fixed, raised or lowered according as the recipient was a "good dog" or stood firm for the efficiency of his department. Letters from the chairman of the Republican committee threatened the department heads and letters from the same source were taken up in the legislative committee and considered with the appropriation bill. John Wise carried the title of the corridors into the committees and votes were taken pro and con on the basis of the talebearer's reports. The old police "third degree" methods were tried and the department heads were told that each was "the only one" holding out.

Fortunately the entire legislature was not "buffaloed," neither did all the department heads come to heel. The schemes in many instances fell through, but this does not take away from the disgrace of those who attempted to use public money to further their own political ends or from the ignominy in the fact that at least one of the department heads had his nose ringed by a raw lot of politicians as ever held executive office within the Republican party.

Affairs in northern Africa are approaching the critical stage again, with the tribesmen taking advantage of the jealousies of the European Powers to carry on a war amongst themselves and cut up Spanish or French punitive expeditions on the side. France and Spain have an agreement between them as to police work in Morocco, but, unfortunately they can not agree in the field, with the result that Spain is again casting eyes at Germany to interfere. Once before such a thing happened, whereupon Great Britain had to come firmly to the defense of France and warn German hands off. That time Germany took the hint; the next time she may not.

By simply sitting still and imagining that we are showing strength of mind in refusing to acknowledge a mistake we will have a federal building jammed in the business center of the city, we will allow a score of long-established firms to be forced to new locations, we will permit one of the best business streets of the city to be spoiled, we will leave land now available for a civic center to go for other uses and be lost forever and we will be proving ourselves anything but the up-to-date community we desire to be known as. And for what? No one today would defend the Mahukona site with its contemplated extensions as the best location for the federal building.

A legislature that voted twelve hundred thousand for belt roads and provided the means whereby the counties may meet the bonds for that amount, can not very well be accused of breaking a pledge to vote four hundred thousand for the same purpose. Not only has the Republican party lived up to the spirit of its belt road pledge, but it has fulfilled it literally and thrown in some eight hundred thousand for good measure.

The movement on the part of the improvement club in the Kaimuki and Palolo districts for a proper celebration of Kamehameha Day is one that should be backed up generously by the community. Heretofore, for a number of years, the celebration has been of a nature that few of the holed of the city ever took part, although they should be willing, and are, to join in showing respect for the memory of the greatest Hawaiian.

What a difference a few letters make. A short while ago, a message was filed in the wireless office here announcing that N. Scharlin had been arrested on a charge of dealing in opium. By the time it appeared in print in the Hawaii Herald it stated that Scharlin had been arrested for "stealing opium," a difference that Scharlin decides is worth \$15,000 to him. A case of "Pay! Pay!" as Kipling puts it.

Pinkham's report on Filipino diseases appears to have excited almost as much derision in Manila as it did among the physicians in Honolulu, one of whom remarked, after reading it, that it was about equal in the way of exactness to what he would write, if philosophizing on sugar cane cultivation.

### AFFONSO WILL EDIT PORTUGUESE PAPER

A change is to be made in the editorial department of the Portuguese newspaper O Luso. Owing to the present manager and editor, Manuel A. Silva, having been engaged by the immigration board to recruit more Portuguese, the position will become vacant. The chair is to be filled by Representative G. F. Affonso.

Affonso made a good name for himself in the legislature just adjourned, and no doubt will wield the pen with as much facility as he speaks. The change will be made during the week, and the O Luso should from this out sparkle with Affonsoisms.

Silva has already made one trip for the immigration board, and met with such success that they have determined to send him away once more. He will try and secure another bunch to fill the next immigrant ship that comes along. The present lot, who came on the Orteric, are well spoken of, and it has been thought advisable to try and induce more of them to come to the country.

**WORTH LOOKING INTO.**  
Editor Advertiser:—Referring to a communication in an afternoon paper a few days ago regarding the dirty methods used in the delivery of bread to customers by wagons, it is not astonishing that bakers should wait for a law compelling them to do so before they will take the little trouble and expense

## SUBMARINES AS A FACTOR IN NEXT GREAT NAVAL WAR

### Danger of Their Mysterious Attack May Cause Battleship Captains to Grow Crops of Gray Hair.

Tucked away near the bottom of the navy appropriation bill passed by the last congress is an item calling for the construction of four submarine torpedo boats at a cost not to exceed \$2,000,000. Beginning about 1900, Congress has been providing for these boats from time to time until there are now built or building thirty-seven submarines for the United States. In the meantime other Powers have not been idle. Clowes' Naval Pocket Book for 1910 gives the number of submarines belonging to other Powers as: Great Britain, forty-four; France, eighty-five; Germany, seven; Italy, twenty-four; Russia, thirty-five, and Japan, seventeen.

Although the first submarine was built three hundred years B. C., and various persons, generally classed as cranks, have been experimenting with them ever since, it was not until about twelve years ago that the important nations began to consider them seriously, most of them being forced to follow the example set by the ambitious building program of France in the submarine line.

There is a vast amount of ignorance concerning submarines. A majority of the laymen have read "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," and as a result submarines are regarded as more or less mythical. They have "arrived," however, in a practical shape and undoubtedly are a success. Taking the best type as an example, these boats can cruise for about three thousand miles on the surface at fifteen knots speed, propelled by internal combustion oil engines. Gasoline was used at first, but there is danger in gasoline, due mainly to the possibility of the crew being overcome by the fumes, and in a minor degree to possibility of explosion of the fuel in the tanks. This danger is entirely obviated by the use of oil as fuel.

Under water the radius of action is about seventy miles at ten knots per hour. Two sets of propelling engines are necessary for a submarine. On the surface any kind of an internal combustion engine can be used, but when submerged these will not answer, as the requisite amount of air for combustion cannot be carried. For cruising under water electric motors are used, as they require no feed of air. These motors are run by storage batteries, which under war conditions would be kept fully charged at all times, so that in case of sighting an enemy the boat could go under the water with a very slight loss of time—five minutes at the outside.

Under water the crew gets its air supply from compressed air kept in tanks, and the foul air is driven out by air pumps.

#### How It Is Done.

The boat is submerged by filling tanks with water and by use of horizontal or inclined rudders, and brought to the surface by blowing the water out of the tanks with compressed air and using horizontal rudders.

It is impossible to see for any great distance under water, but this difficulty is overcome by the use of the periscope—a system of mirrors by which the commander of the submarine can see even when below the surface. Sticking up from the hull of the boat is a five-inch tube with a mirror at the top directing the rays of light to the operator twenty feet under the surface. So the captain, down under the water, can tell what is going on above the surface all around the horizon, if he is not more than twenty feet down.

#### Ena Makes Steamer Time.

The American ship John Ena arrived from Hilo yesterday morning just twenty-four out from the big Island port, establishing a record for sailing vessels. The John Ena came over from Hilo under her own sails and was off the port at nine o'clock. Water-fronters were very much surprised when the big white ship was signaled, as she was not looked for until about the middle of the week. She had the wind all her own way, and, in addition, was well sailed by her skipper, Captain Olson. The John Ena has a faculty of making smart voyages, but her Island record is one of the best. To compare her time with steamers it may be shown by the steamship Wilhelmina of the Matson line, which generally leaves here at five o'clock in the afternoon, arrives the following morning at Hilo in practically twelve hours. The Ena required only double this time to make the trip.

The Ena has a part load of sugar taken on at Hilo. She is to complete a cargo of about 400 tons of sugar at this port. She has 500 tons of general merchandise to discharge here. In order to get at the merchandise here a part of the sugar cargo is being removed and will be replaced in a day or two. The Ena, when loaded, will sail for Philadelphia, via Cape Horn. The John Ena on her voyage from the Islands to Philadelphia a year ago, was just eighty-four days on the trip, establishing a record in modern times, being the fourth vessel to make the run in that short time. Her former captain, Lorenz, died on that voyage and his bride watched over his body until the vessel arrived at her destination.

#### Tacoma Is Incredible.

TACOMA, April 20.—Tacoma shipping men will learn with surprise of the Orteric's predicament, as she is considered highly unsavory, being fresh from the hands of her builders. She is a counterpart of the new Luceric, which recently paid her first visit to Puget Sound and is now on the Columbia

Pressure gauges show how deep the vessel is below the surface, and as there are at least two or three of these gauges, the danger of ever getting far enough below the surface to crush the sides of the vessel by water pressure is practically nil. The pressure per square inch on the hull when submerged depends on the depth below the surface; it amounts to about half a pound per square foot of depth, so that a vessel a hundred feet down would have a pressure on her sides of about fifty pounds per square inch. Most of them are designed to go as deep as 150 feet; some to a depth as great as 300 feet.

The danger to its own crew in operating a submarine was for a long time the principal reason why under water boats were not built. Some of the first ones built were lost principally through the experience of the crew, but the United States Navy has never had a fatal accident. There has never been the slightest trouble in getting volunteer crews for the under water craft. During the first term of President Roosevelt the enlisted men of these boats were given extra pay for the extra hazard they took upon themselves, and this still holds; but the officers have never been given extra pay for submarine work, and there are probably none of all the submarine crews who consider the navigation of a submarine any more dangerous than that of a surface craft. Great improvements in construction of hull and machinery and large increase of knowledge of the handling of the boats have brought about the confidence in the use of them.

#### Solving Mysteries.

Perfection of submarines is so recent that very little has ever been done with them in actual warfare. Once or twice they were used successfully during the civil war by the Confederates. One of them went down with its victim, it is true, but "the game was worth the candle."

The introduction of oil fuel has given the submarine practically an unlimited radius of action. All that is necessary is that a mother ship go along and carry oil enough to replenish the supply. By means of a long hose this can be accomplished in almost any seaway. There is plenty of space to carry a practically unlimited supply of food for the crew, and they can sleep aboard with some degree of comfort. The chances of breakdown are no more than in a battleship, and in case of breakdown the submarine can be towed with little difficulty until repairs are made.

For offensive action in warfare the latest submarines are armed with five or six torpedoes, which have a range of about two and a quarter miles. Any one of these torpedoes would sink any battleship afloat if it hit her in a vital spot. On account of the perfection and comparatively small cost of these tiny craft, blockades are a thing of the past. The successful naval commander in chief of the future will be the one who has the best luck or best judgment in working out the objective of the enemy. If he succeeds in that it is almost certain that he can make an attack with submarines prior to a battleship action. On sighting the enemy, the submarines, running submerged, take up a position about a mile from the course of the enemy, and as the enemy passes torpedo him. It is probable that the submarines would not be discovered before the damage was done. Even if discovered, the only course open to a battleship fleet against submarines is to run away at full speed.

Submarines are destined to play a unique and most important part in the next great naval war. They will add many gray hairs to the heads of the battleship captains, and will send many a tar to the "locker of Davy Jones."

Those who boarded the Luceric were surprised to find that the vessel was fitted with separate hospitals for male and female patients, a dispensary and everything necessary to meet isolated cases or epidemics. The Orteric has the same equipment as the Luceric, and carries an English doctor with two white and two Portuguese assistants.

Dr. Pugh, ship's surgeon on the Orteric, is recognized as one of the foremost men in his profession in England. He has had extensive experience on shore and goes to sea simply because he enjoys the life. He has had great experience in handling large numbers of immigrants, and those who know him are loath to place the responsibility for the epidemic on the Orteric on his shoulders.

The class of immigrants carried to Hawaii by the Orteric are not of a high order, and it is practically impossible to force them to preserve sanitary conditions. Any disease on the Orteric must have been brought aboard by her passengers, as she is a new vessel and the immigrants were her first passengers.

Those acquainted with the circumstances do not believe that the blame for the death of the immigrants can be laid either to the vessel's equipment or the carelessness of any of her officers.

#### Robbed the South Bay.

The seagoing dredge South Bay has been the center of a series of vicissitudes in the past few weeks, the latest being the robbery of a lot of her stores. At the present time she is undergoing an overhauling on the marine railway, and a large leak is being stopped. But the real leak which was discovered this morning is from the room where hams, canned goods, and other eatables are stored for the voyage from Honolulu to San Francisco. On Sunday night some one mysteriously lowered over the side a quantity of eatables including hams, meats, fruits and tobacco. Whoever was responsible made a complete getaway and as far as known left no clues behind. The thieves gained the deck without the knowledge of the highest command.

# LOSING NO TIME IN SANITARY CRUSADE

## Commission Will Make Tour of Inspection Today.

# THE WAIKIKI SWAMPS Plan to Sluice Earth From Kaimuki to Low Spots.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

No time will be lost by the new sanitary commission, of which former Governor Carter is the head, and the board of health in becoming acquainted with just what is necessary for the members to do in their joint attack on the disease breeding swamps and pest holes, which have for so long been a menace to the health of this city, and today the members of the commission and board will make a tour of inspection and determine just what spot to be tackled first.

With the fund of \$250,000 available for the work to be done much can be started and it is the intention of the commission to look over the ground and stake out its plan, so to speak, and then proceed to action.

The tour today will take in the Kakaako and Palama districts, but no decision will be arrived at until after the return of the governor from his trip to Maui. Before designating the first swamp to be filled the engineer of the commission will prepare an estimate of the probable cost.

### Pass Up Waikiki.

The commission has no intention at this time of considering the Waikiki swamps and duck ponds. This is a proposition which is too large for the utilization of such a small fund as \$250,000 under the plans heretofore proposed for filling in these duck ponds.

The Pinkham scheme was to dredge a canal from the ocean up through Kapiolani Park and use the material dredged to fill in the low places. But one of the deterrents to the plan, besides the expense, is that much of this dredged material would be coral rock and the lands filled with this stuff would prevent any planting of trees and gardens on the filled-in land.

Since the bill providing for the purchase by the city of the Palolo Valley water rights, however, there has been talk by engineers and practical men of a scheme by which much of this low land in Waikiki could be made, not only sanitary, but valuable.

### Practical Scheme.

With the tremendous pressure which the Palolo water could be made to work with, on account of its high source, it is believed that by a series of sluices an almost unlimited amount of dirt could be sluiced down from the Kaimuki hills to the swamps.

The plan as outlined is that at a comparatively small cost a movable sluice could be built to conduct the water of this valley to one spot after the other needing filling, and the dirt from the road grades and banks in the Kaimuki district dumped into the sluice.

The water would carry this dirt and deposit it in the low spots evenly, filling the inequalities until the place was as level as a table. Then the water and dirt could be turned on in another spot, and in a short time the first swamp patch filled in would be dried up, and as sanitary, as level and with as rich garden earth as can be found anywhere—ideal spots for homes.

### Double Benefits.

In this way it is believed that much at least of these Waikiki swamps could be reclaimed at little cost to the owner or the city, working in cooperation, while the owner would reap a great profit in increased values and the city in better sanitary conditions.

This process of filling in would be economical, and while the plan has not progressed so far as to reach the stage where figures are named, it is stated in a general way that the main expense will be the building of the proper sluices.

Prince Kalaniana'ole, Delegate to Congress, is quoted as saying that there is no prospect, at this session, anyway, of securing any federal aid in reclaiming the Waikiki swamps, but he is emphatic in his assertion that something should be done as soon as possible to make of this swamp land a residence district by filling it in. To date he is in favor of the Pinkham plan, but this could not be carried out without aid from the federal government.

Besides investigating the swampy spots in Kakaako and Palama districts today, the commissioners and President Mott-Smith of the board of health intend to make a close inspection of some of the worst tenements in the city. Among these it is rumored that the Magoon block will come in for a rigid inspection.

Upon the return of Governor Peear there will be a meeting and at that time it is expected that a regular plan of campaign will be adopted for cleaning up the city's pest holes, tenements, houses and disease breeding swamps, the worse of which lie between the harbor water front and Waikiki.

# FRED SINGER DIES ON COAST

## WELL-KNOWN KING STREET BAKER PASSED ON YESTERDAY.

Fred Singer, the well-known kamaina, who was the proprietor for many years of the "Original Singer's Bakery," on King street, opposite the Catholic cemetery, died in San Francisco yesterday, a cablegram to that effect having been sent to members of his family residing here.

Mr. Singer was a conspicuous figure in Honolulu, owing to his portly build. He was interested in politics and in many civic matters. He left for San Francisco about three years ago, when his business was on a decline. He returned once, but decided that the coast offered better inducements.

Surviving him are his wife, Mrs. Amy Singer of San Francisco, and three sisters, Mrs. Julius Asch, Mrs. W. Boyd and Mrs. Bertha Smith, residents of Honolulu. A brother, C. L. Singer, resides in Portland, Oregon.

# CUSTODIAN OF BILLIONS PLACED ON RETIRED LIST

NEW YORK, April 12.—"No, sir; I won't go down to the office in the morning. It'll be the first time I've missed, saving holidays and Sundays, for going on forty-five years. Mr. Morgan told me I needn't come any more unless I felt good and spry, but that I'd be well taken care of."

Jacob Henry Ritter, a white-haired negro who became a messenger for J. P. Morgan's father in August, 1865; continued on with the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., and went with J. P. Morgan when that man took control of the business, was telling last night in his home, 381 College avenue, the Bronx, why he had retired from business.

### Once Had \$12,000,000 in Pocket.

"I expect I have carried about as much money in my time as any man, alive or dead," the old negro continued. "The biggest amount I ever had in my pockets at one time as \$12,000,000. I carried millions and millions every day. Sometimes it was in cash, but mostly it was in checks."

"If all the money I've carried could be put together, there wouldn't be vaults enough to hold it. I never lost a cent. I never was attacked on the street and never had any trouble with anybody."

Ritter is known to thousands in the financial district as "Jake." His home is a neat two-story frame house, where he lives with his wife and two sisters. "Never had any children," Ritter continued. Then a voice interrupted. It was Ritter's wife. She said:

### "Old Enough to Keep Shut."

"Jake, you stop talking. You're just talking to hear yourself talk. You oughter have better sense. You're old enough to keep shut."

Mrs. "Jake" warned her husband that he was saying too much about money. He was asked what pension Morgan would grant to him.

"That's a personal matter," he answered. "Mr. Morgan just let me know I'd be well taken care of and that was enough for me. I'm sixty-eight years old now and sometimes I get tired. My work was to go to all the downtown banks and make collections, and I was kept on the jump all the time business was going on."

While "Jake" would not tell what his pension would be, it was known generally in Wall street that Morgan had arranged that \$40 a week should be paid to his faithful messenger as long as he lives.

# Dire Distress

## It Is Near at Hand to Hundreds of Honolulu Readers.

Don't neglect an aching back. Backache is the kidneys' cry for help.

Neglect hurrying to their aid means that urinary troubles follow quickly.

Dire distress, diabetes, Bright's disease.

Profit by a sufferer's experience.

Mrs. E. Walsh, 1640 Tenth avenue, San Francisco, Cal., says: "My friends all know of the trouble I have had from kidney complaint. I consulted many physicians and was treated for a long time without finding out what ailed me, but I finally passed a large gravel stone, and I then knew the cause of my misery. I had such sharp, shooting pains through my kidneys that it seemed as if a knife were being thrust into me, and often I was in such great agony that I was forced to cry out. My back was so lame and sore that I could not stoop, and I could hardly attend to my work. On one occasion, while walking on the street, I had a sudden attack of pain and medical assistance had to be summoned. It was finally my good fortune to learn of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and procuring a box, I used them with the best of results. I am unable to express my gratitude for the benefit they brought. I have previously recommended Doan's Backache Kidney Pills through the local papers, and today I gladly confirm my former statement. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills promptly cured me, and I am now free from every symptom of kidney complaint. I have often told other people about my experience."

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 ask no substitute.

# COMMERCIAL NEWS

This is the "lull" season in stocks and bonds, and trading is dull on the exchanges. Only one transaction took place on the Honolulu Exchange yesterday, when forty shares of the Hon. H. & M. Co. changed hands at the pleasant price of 22. On the Hawaiian Exchange sixty shares of the same company sold at 21.75, which was the only transaction for the day on this exchange.

The bids on both exchanges recently have been light, as though investors who have money were looking for special bargains. But it will be a long time before such bargains as could be picked up last December and January will be on the market again. But in spite of the lull the market is firm.

One of the surprises of the street yesterday afternoon was the sale of 150 shares of the Paahau Sugar Plantation Company at 23. This is the first sale of this stock for a long time, the last sale being at 21.625, an advance of 1.375. The asking price has been 24.

There was also a sale between boar yesterday of 50 Ewa at 31.25, which is an advance of one-quarter point. A short time ago this stock sold at 27.50.

Dividends were declared yesterday by the Haiku Sugar Company of \$1 per share; by the Paia Plantation Company of \$1 a share, and by the Pioneer Mill Company of \$1.50 a share.

The transactions on the Honolulu Exchange yesterday were as follows: Between boards, recorded: Hon. B. & M. Co., 40 @ 22. On the Hawaiian Exchange the following sale took place: Hon. B. & M. Co., 60 @ 21.75.

### STOCK MARKET DULL.

In Bradstreet's occurs the following comment on the stock market in general—it seems brisker in Honolulu: Profound dullness prevails in the stock market, though easy money gives support to prices and checks bear attacks. Speculative interests, however, are waiting for the decisions in the trust cases, and public interest is at a remarkably low ebb. The bond market is dull and steady. Foreign exchange is weaker on absence of inquiries for remittances, demand sterling being 4.8610.

### INDIA RUBBER.

Our consul at Singapore, notes the Wall Street Journal, has communicated to the commerce and labor department some useful notes on the great and

### PUMPS REDUCE WATER IN DRYDOCK CAISSON CRIB, BUT LEAKS DEVELOP

Pumps have been at work in an initial tryout to reduce the water in the caisson of the first section of the drydock at Pearl Harbor thus far closed in, and although the head was reduced by about two feet, the head reached the same level after the pumps were stopped.

The first pumping was done on Saturday and it was expected that another tryout would be made yesterday afternoon, but the contractors postponed the attempt and will not try again for several days.

The first section of the drydock, taking in about two hundred feet of the 800-foot long excavation, has been fitted with the false crib work of heavy timbers. When the water is entirely pumped out the false work will resemble the skeleton frame of a four-story building, without the walls, floors or roofing. At present only the timbers of the top story project above

water. The whole crib work has been surrounded by sheet piling and when this is caulked and made watertight, the water within the caisson will be pumped out. The hole will be deep, about fifty-five feet deep from the top, and will relatively be about the same distance as from the street to the parapet of the Young building.

Into this excavation cement will be poured, reducing the depth from fifty-five feet to thirty-five feet. From the bottom toward the sides the concrete will be laid to form steps. When the first section is under way, the cribbing will be removed gradually and will be put into the second, which will eventually be treated in the same way. There will be four sections of two hundred feet each.

This is a gigantic work and will take about a year to complete it. When finished the largest dred-nought of the American navy can easily be docked there.

# BIG BARBECUE FOR KAMEHAMEHA DAY

## ARRANGEMENTS UNDER WAY TO ENTERTAIN THOUSANDS OF GUESTS.

Kamehameha Day will be celebrated in good old Southern style at Kaimuki this year by a barbecue, conducted along the lines of those which have made Virginia and South Carolina famous. The barbecue committee of the Kaimuki, Waialae and Palolo Improvement Club held a meeting yesterday and decided that the barbecue shall be held on Monday, June 12, and will be an all day affair, and will be given on the new campus of the Honolulu School for boys which is soon to be under construction in Ocean View.

The barbecue is not to be a free-for-all affair, but is to be a family picnic and tables and seating arrangements will be provided for all who accept the invitation and notify the committee that they will come. The committee will provide for at least five thousand people and there will be sufficient and suitable accommodations for all. Those who take advantage of the opportunity are expected to bring their own picnic luncheon and eating utensils, while the committee will furnish smoking-hot barbecued meat.

The barbecue will be given under the auspices of the improvement club. In addition to the barbecue there will be athletic sports, including baseball games, races and everything that goes with a Southern barbecue.

Queen Lilioekalani has consented to be present and award the prizes, while the Governor has also consented to be on hand and to deliver an address appropriate to the patriotic occasion. A number of other prominent people will be asked to take part in the exercises and make addresses. Mayor Fern has given permission for the Hawaiian band to be present throughout the day, and it is possible also that the committee may secure the services of the famous Fifth Cavalry band from Lulu-hu, and the marine band from the local barracks. There may also be a military showing, as one of the army

posts—Fort Ruger—is close at hand. An effort will also be made to have the school children of the city present.

The committee will have the campus boundaries fenced in and police will be provided by Sheriff Jarrett to maintain order. Under no circumstances will intoxicants be permitted in the district and rowdiness will be crushed with an iron hand.

The committee in charge comprises C. A. Stanton, chairman; Albion Clark, J. H. Fiddes, W. B. Crow, M. H. Sanders, Ed. Towse and L. G. Blackman.

# KAWAILOA LOTS BRING BIG PRICES

## SOME UNDER WATER, BUT BIDS WERE LIVELY FOR ALL—THE WINNERS.

Are lots, offered at an auction upset price of twenty-five dollars apiece at Kawailoa, windward Oahu, were gobbled up at noon yesterday by a crowd of bidders. There were thirty-nine lots, the first being declared a home-stand for a Hawaiian now living there, leaving thirty-eight to be bid on. The upset price for the thirty-eight lots was \$950, but the sale realized \$8125. The bidding was spirited, and although some of the properties are in low lying places near the seashore and some are under water, every lot was sold. There was a demand for it all, and the lowest price realized was \$45, the highest price being \$695.

The sale was conducted by J. D. Tucker, chief clerk of the land office, who showed he had missed his calling when he had failed to adopt the auctioneer's hammer as his crest. He had a happy faculty of making each bidder believe that he wanted just a certain lot and made him bid high for it. Lot No. 2 was the first put up, and the first bid was \$30, which was immediately jumped to \$100 and then on to \$340, at which figure it was sold to Mrs. C. B. Wood.

On lot 3 the first bid was \$100, and this went to A. Hocking for \$315. Lot 4 went to Miss Blair, a teacher, for \$55, she being gallantly left almost the sole bidder. Ollie Swain had to bid high for lot 7, which was knocked down to him for \$460. Lot 11 seemed to be the choice of the whole area, for the bidding went up by \$50 at a jump until it was sold to William K. Nottley Jr. for \$605. The lots sold comprise the following:

- 1—Mrs. C. B. Wood, \$340.
- 2—A. Hocking, \$315.
- 3—Miss H. E. Blair, \$55.
- 4—Mrs. Stokes, \$85.
- 5—E. M. Marshall, \$110.
- 6—C. C. Swan, \$460.
- 7—C. M. Erikberg, \$380.
- 8—E. M. Magoon, \$430.
- 9—Owen Williams, \$355.
- 10—Wm. K. Nottley, \$605.
- 11—Mrs. J. T. Boyd, \$105.
- 12—M. W. Thayer, \$200.
- 13—Geo. F. Renton, \$310.
- 14—O. E. Wall, \$305.
- 15—C. E. Frazier, \$205.
- 16—W. L. Whitney, \$355.
- 17—A. C. Wall, \$365.
- 18—W. E. Wall, \$330.
- 19—Miss Beckley, \$335.
- 20—John A. Magoon, \$100.
- 21—L. Nune, \$75.
- 22—Sam Floyd, \$70.
- 23—James Olds, \$75.
- 24—W. R. Combs, \$60.
- 25—T. N. Keli, \$50.
- 26—R. D. Irwin, \$45.
- 27—J. K. Kawelo, \$55.
- 28—Kaweloni, \$80.
- 29—Joseph Nawela, \$85.
- 30—C. V. Turner, \$100.
- 31—John Carey, \$70.
- 32—W. D. Adams, \$110.
- 33—M. O. Stillman, \$100.
- 34—E. P. Irwin, \$105.
- 35—Mrs. G. T. Cook, \$360.
- 36—Chas. Reynolds, \$320.
- 37—J. R. Judd, \$315.
- 38—A. F. Judd, \$265.

### KING SEEKING A SON-IN-LAW.

BELGRADE, Serbia, April 15.—King Peter is leaving no stone unturned in his efforts to find a husband for his daughter, Helena, now in her twenty-seventh year. He lately visited Rome, and was received at the Tribunal and the Vatican, but his chance of obtaining an Italian royal prince as a son-in-law is extremely slight, despite the fact that the young woman has a definite claim on King Victor, being a niece and namesake of Queen Helena.

She is a charming brunette, highly accomplished and very popular in Belgrade. But not many sovereigns would care to see their house allied to that of Karageorgievich, and so it is unlikely that King Peter will find a husband for his daughter. He proposes to next visit Germany, the land of petty princes. Princess Helena is to go to Paris soon to procure a wardrobe to aid the match-making efforts of her royal father.

It is not generally known that the murdered King Alexander was at one time expected to marry an American woman of great beauty, whom he met, strange to say, in that same Switzerland where his rival, Peter, had taken refuge. As this woman is still living, the correspondent is not authorized to mention her name. She is now married to a Dutch diplomat.

Though many years Alexander's senior the exercised great influence over him. Those who knew them testify to his deep devotion. Whenever he could get away from Belgrade he went to see her in Lucerne, where she was engaged in literary work for American papers. He paid her his addresses for a long time, but though strongly advised by her friends to accept the royal suitor, she finally refused him. Some affirm that she knew more about Serbian affairs than anybody outside the court, and foresaw that the party known to day as the regicides were looking out for an opportunity to recall Peter and make him king.

The opinion of those who knew her well is that, had she become queen of Serbia her influence and tact would have saved the situation, and the regicides would never have come into existence.

### CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

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

Miss Marjell Kingston of New York, who passes her time breeding fine dogs, has recently raised nine puppies by means of an incubator and other dog fanciers are following her idea. In this way many weak puppies can be saved says Miss Kingston.

# CHINESE REBELS IN A FIERCE BATTLE

## The Viceroy Takes Refuge With Family on Gunboat.

## ARSENAL HOLDS OUT

## Wilmington to Protect American Lives and Property.

## INSURRECTOS NAME PEACE COMMISSION

EL PASO, May 1.—The Mexican insurrectos here and across the line are convinced that peace is in sight and at a general gathering near Juarez yesterday named Francisco Vasquez, General Gomez, the elder Madero, father of the revolutionary leader; Jose Pina and General Suarez as the peace commissioners to arrange with the Mexican government for terms of peace.

Although reports of slight skirmishes continue to come in from Chihuahua and Sonora, they are unconfirmed and no serious fighting has taken place near the boundary since the armistice was proposed.

Not for Peace. MEXICO CITY, May 1.—It is announced here that the government has refused to enter into an armistice with the rebel generals Morales and Guerrero. It is believed they will not be included in any terms of peace which may be made with General Madero.

"FRAME-UP," SAYS GOMPERS, TO HURT ORGANIZED LABOR

INDIANAPOLIS, May 1.—At a conference of prominent labor leaders here yesterday it was decided that the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor shall handle the defense fund being raised in behalf of the union men charged with blowing up the Los Angeles Times building on October 1 last.

President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., now asserts that the arrests of the union men taken to Los Angeles was a frame-up to bring discredit upon organized labor.

The work of collecting the immense defense fund by levying an assessment upon the members of the federation is proceeding rapidly.

Matters which are now on the calendar of the supreme court for its May session, commencing today, include the following cases:

- Ane Kaehu vs. Meana Nanelehu. Motion to transfer record.
- Andrew I. Bright vs. Thomas J. Quinn. Exceptions from circuit court, first circuit.
- John W. Winkelsch vs. Honolulu Amusement Company Ltd. Appeal from circuit court judge, first circuit.
- Territory of Hawaii vs. Antonio d'Amato. Error to district magistrate of Ewa.

In the matter of the guardianship of Hildreth Castle Hitchcock, a minor. Reserved question from circuit judge, fourth circuit.

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ON MAY CALENDAR OF SUPREME COURT

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SIDELIGHTS

PROGRESS NOT DESIRABLE.

I am glad the newsboys are going to be studied and instructed by an expert. We can learn much about them, and they can learn much about themselves.

Nor should we be sorry that this may be so. As a tourist has remarked in print, the boys are apt to become somewhat of a nuisance. But somehow or other I wouldn't like to see them become real good, Sunday school, model youths, taught to dispose of their wares by fixed, set rules, and trained by Little Lord Fauntleroy methods.

The Honolulu contingent need take second place to none. Bright, ambitious and energetic, they sell as many papers proportionately as any of the street gamins in the big cities.

They seldom get into the police court or the reform school, and they never get hurt. They can dodge an automobile and jump from a street car with the greatest ease. They can scent a legislative caucus better than a reporter, a meeting of the board of education quicker than a prudent minded citizen, and gatherings of the executive committees of the planters' association and the civic federation more accurately than a sleuth.

WE ARE APPRECIATED.

Any one who thinks that the only enjoyment the average Chinaman gets out of life comes from dope and dominoes should delve deeper into his make-up. Eluding Stackable and McDuffie are amusements all right in their way, and break the dreary monotony of life in some degree, but even these exhilarating pastimes themselves grow monotonous, and new lines are cast out.

The past week has been one of great, unadulterated joy for them. They have been poking fun at us—real pagan fun at real live Christians. My laundryman boasted to me the other day that he had been one of the forty-two-dollar victims of McDuffie's dragnet. He told me, however, that the gallant chief would still have been on the hunt, and the county out the \$400.00 which the Ali Baba people contributed had it not been for the fact that their noisy hilarity had attracted, had courted, yes, had commanded attention.

The reason? What could it be other than the Hilo row? For, mark you, our Chinaman, bland and polite, meek and subservient, observes us pretty closely. Neither are his observations always made for imitative purposes. He knows we are a great people, and a godly people, and a civilized people, and a moral people, for we have told him so, many and many a time.

If you don't believe he is quite jubilant, get some one to translate his newspapers for you, or ask him for yourself. He doesn't quite understand the Kipling end of the story, but is quite sure that it is funny, for the white devils laughed at it too. Portia Stanley, however, is fully and freely appreciated. The hero, or villain, and the heroines are known by name and specialty. They are a trifle short on boarding house etiquette, for no true, self-respecting Celestial ever lived in one; but still they realize what a funny place it must be. They patriotically, but none the less humorously, admire the leading lady; although one of the biggest stand-on-your-head-to-read dallies, in an Oriental attempt at facetiousness and wisdom, does say something plagiarized from Solomon about the marked resemblance between the continual dropping of a normal Hilo day and the belligerence of a normal Hilo dame.

So the Chinese are laughing at us; perhaps we deserve it.

PUBLICITY.

Just so long as an adherence thereto interferes not with our dividends, I am heartily in favor of this publicity scheme. The dear public should be kept well posted on what is going on. They pay the piper, and should at least be afforded the pleasure of watching the dance, even though only as wall-flowers. When we see for ourselves how the figures are trod, and the favors distributed, we are apt to kick less at a poor exhibition than we are at a perfect one produced behind closed doors, and witnessed by only a selected few.

The results, too, are magnificent. When we were, some months ago, publicly notified that the legislature was soon to meet, and that delay was no longer advisable in the expenditure of the remainder of the fund provided for inspection of weights and measures by the last lot of solons, a cordial invitation was extended alike to rich and poor, Christian and pagan, to see how it was done. The day and hour were proclaimed, and the route of march fixed. We came, saw and wondered. And for one full day we housewives exulted in the fact that sixteen ounces made a pound and two pints a quart, and five quart bottles a gallon, and the length of a King's arm a yard. When public notice is given that the water will be turned on or become clean we all bubble over with joy. Who shall have the temerity to kick when the publicity program acquaints us with the possession and price of official automobiles, especially when in almost the same spasm of confidence we are informed that free delivery system is applied to garbage? All of those public meetings of the important committees of the legislature brought forth many a fact which had hitherto been as coy and bashful as the minute book of a meeting of the planters' association. We ascertained how the actors and the poor people spent their Sabbaths and the Rapid Transit their earnings, where the poi shops and the deadly germs lurked; why our hillsides and uplands would make the small farmer fabulously wealthy, and how any attempt on his part to cultivate the marshy low lands, now leased to the plantations, would pauperize him; what a trust company is and a bank isn't—these but a few of the draughts we made from the spring of knowledge which gushed forth in consequence of the legislative edict of publicity.

If more convincing examples be called for by the sceptical—there are some tiresome people whose brains are so constructed that argument to be effective with them must be assisted with an axe—let us cite what the board of education has done for us. It has placed Hilo on the map, and even proven that there is a boarding house within the limits of the village. Had the board not permitted the public to know about the school row, and listen to all the details, we should have remained unenlightened.

Yes, publicity is a great thing, judiciously administered. There are proper limits, of course. Where the toes to be tramped on are aristocratic toes, the ground whereon they travel is holy, and our shoes must come off for fear of injury resulting. Then must be applied the rule adopted by the anxious mother when permission was given her offspring to learn to swim.

fund while Mr. Schaefer was president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

L. A. THURSTON.—I consider the Towns Bill, providing for a market superintendent, the most important legislation of the session. If we only get the right man to handle the matter of bringing producer and consumer together, we will have gone a long way toward working out something practical for the small farmer movement.

B. VON DAMM.—The road question for Manoa is a serious one and the supervisors must give it some attention. The valley's roads are in a serious condition and if the main road from Punahoa is not attended to soon the cost will be excessive in the city for repairs or rebuilding. The Manoa Improvement Club will hold a meeting Monday night to discuss plans to be submitted to the board of supervisors.

Who Is Pinkham?

Manila Cables.

This office has just received a pamphlet printed by the South China Morning Post over the name of L. E. Pinkham. It is numerous entitled, "An Inquiry as to Amoebic Dysentery"; "An Inquiry as to Disturbing the Public Mind"; "Dysentery Statistics of the Philippine Islands"; "Filipino Emigration to the Territory of Hawaii"; "Some Philippine Diseases"; "The Most Congested Agricultural Population Known. Five Visayan Islands, P. I."

L. E. Pinkham gives the address: Manila, Hongkong, Honolulu. We do not know who Pinkham is. The only one of the name we recall vividly is Lydia E. Pinkham, author of the world famous "Vegetable Compound" that used to be exploited in the almanacs of our youth.

Pinkham thinks that amoebic dysentery has been overrated as a dangerous disease in the Philippines. A fling is taken at local methods of looking for the disease and of treating it. On this score we may safely leave Pinkham to the local medicals. They will no doubt answer with reasons in spite of the authorities quoted to overawe the layman.

On page seven of the pamphlet we read this detached bit of comment under the head "The Filipino Laborer Is Not a Coolie":

"The sooner those abroad and those at home who desire to profit by his labor realize that fact the better for all concerned. By too great a degree business desires to exploit him within the Philippines and those abroad class him with Asiatic labor."

"On the other hand the Filipino, dependent on his own physical efforts, must learn he has no claim to be a public ward, but stand on his own personal merit as a laborer of commendable habits, integrity and physical fitness."

Pinkham is not so bad on that subject. Turning to emigration of Filipino labor to Hawaii on page twenty-nine we find the movement highly commended and described as "an uplift." It is said:

"This movement of Filipinos to Hawaii was about the first intimation these people had that four, five and six times their customary yearly earnings were within their reach. As the scale of wages and accessories became known through the press and otherwise the tendency was toward an uplift in value and knowledge of value of local labor."

On this head Pinkham is a little off as to facts. Long before the emigration to Hawaii began local American employers were paying labor four, five and six times its old yearly earnings. And the scale of wages now paid in Hawaii is not by any means four, five or six times the new scale introduced by the Americans.

On the whole Pinkham has some very sensible things to say about local conditions, and nowhere is the "Vegetable Compound" mentioned, so we assume that the author of the pamphlet is in no way related to Lydia E.

Senses of Fishes

The thinking part of the brain, which in man is so developed, is very small and insignificant in fishes, says the National Review. There is some reason for thinking that the activities of fishes are nearly all what is called reflex. A message is sent inward to the brain and the muscles at once contract. Sensations are changed into movement and actions take place without thinking. Reflex actions are, therefore, immediately suggested and directed by the influence of external things.

Fear and anger are the chief emotions of fishes, and the search for food and for a mate chiefly occupy their activities. With so simple a brain it can not be supposed that the whole range of their senses can be very extensive.

The eyes are probably the most important sense organs of a trout, and it has been shown by very interesting experiments that the majority of fishes seek their food chiefly, if not entirely, by sight. But a certain number, such as the eel family, appear to hunt for it and recognize it by the sense of smell alone, while a few species are also aided by barbels and special organs of touch.

Whether fish can perceive the differences between colors is a problem that raises one of the most interesting questions to fishermen. There are some who boldly assert that fish are quite color blind. To this the zoologist may reply that there is nothing in the general structure of fishes' eyes or in the microscopic structure of the retina to prove that this must be so.

The difficulty is that we know little about the causes of color blindness in human beings. In man color blindness is congenital and incurable. It is probably due to unknown conditions of the retina or the nerves or possibly both. Whether the same conditions affect fishes in the same way one does not know.

On the other hand it seems extremely improbable that fishes are quite incapable of perceiving color, because male fish are often more brightly colored in the breeding season than they are at other times. According to a theory, which is still generally accepted, this is to make them attractive to their mates, who must theretofore be supposed to have some perception of color. The evidence from experiments on color sense in a variety of fishes is entirely negative; that is to say, it goes to show that fish do not discriminate much between colors.

The sense of taste does not appear to be highly developed in any fishes. Most of them bolt their food quickly and without chewing. Closely allied with taste is the sense of smell. It is clear that fish become aware of food without touch, vision or hearing. Whether this sense should be called smell or taste in the case of an animal living and breathing in the water is difficult to decide.

Smell to a fish would perhaps be equivalent to taste at a distance. We cannot argue from our own sensations. Fishes have, however, olfactory organs, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that they should "smell" things as they, indeed, appear to do.

There is plenty of evidence that fishes perceive violent shocks or concussions, such as those caused by firing guns or hammering on the bank. But there is no evidence that their ears are capable of appreciating those delicate vibrations which affect the senses of ourselves or other land animals and convey sensations which we mean when we speak of hearing sounds. To that extent, therefore, fish are deaf.

GALLANT.

Husband—"You are quite comfortable, dear?"  
Wife—"Yes, love."  
"The cushions are easy and soft?"  
"Yes, darling."  
"You don't feel any jolts?"  
"No, sweetest."  
"And there is no draft on my lamb, is there?"  
"No, my ownest own."  
"Then change seats with me."—Ideas.

NUTTY.

"Why did you say you were going to serve your turkey a 'la comic paper'?"  
"It'll be stuffed with chestnuts."—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Bystander



Up to Individuals.  
Next, Ladies and Gentlemen, Will Be—  
In the Merry Springtime.

Thanks to the deliberation which prevented the introduction of a desirable billboard bill in the legislature until it was too late to do anything for its passage, and to the senate which tabled the bill legitimizing the nuisance, Honolulu is back again where it started, with billboards free to come and go, as public tolerance permits. The matter is squarely up to the public once more.

There are many people in this city as much in earnest in opposition to the billboard nuisance as is The Bystander. There appears now only one way to combat the boards and drive them out of business. Let every lover of the beautiful, every man who dislikes these glaring blemishes on the landscape, make a personal campaign against them. Let each one, by himself or herself, stop buying what is advertised upon them. Let each one make a point of telling the advertiser exactly why he or she will not buy the billboard-advertised articles so long as the advertising stays up. I predict that the effect will be wonderful and quick. No one wants to advertise in a way to drive away business. That is not the advertiser's idea.

The Bystander appreciates the fact that in giving this advice he is inviting reprisal upon The Advertiser, but he has yet to find this column closed to the support of what is for the best good of Honolulu because the advocacy of it may offend.

The atmosphere appears to have cleared. The legislative hall no longer reverberate with the eloquence of one honorable member calling another equally honorable one a water buffalo; the various five-dollar-a-day committee clerks no longer dash through the streets to and from the capitol in hacks at public expense; the school commissioners have drawn down the curtain over the scenes of domesticity in Hilo, have opened the windows and have burned a rag; the Orterie has been swabbed down and the migrants are gone, either to the plantations or the hospital; no one is being pulled under the new emigration laws; the Governor has gone to Maui in order not to see certain legislation gasping out its last breath, and the sun eclipsed. There has not even been a libel suit brought against any of the papers for forty-eight hours.

The next will be what? The Bystander can not remember a period when Honolulu has been deprived of something to talk about, in addition to the weather. But, somehow or other, people are tired out. The past few weeks has been too strenuous. Even a movement made to protest against the showing of the Jeff-Johnson fight pictures fell flat, and, considering the fact that the scrap proved so much of a fizzle and bore so many marks of a fake, it is not surprising that those who know declined to grow alarmed at the harm the pictures might do.

"Back East" and throughout the Northern States the good people are watching the first fulfillments of the promises of spring. The trees, which have stood gaunt and bare for weary weeks, are clothing themselves in the first fresh greens; seeds consigned to freshly spaded flower beds are now transforming themselves into shoots of green, peeping up among the sticks that support the empty seed envelopes. In places the tiny plants have grown so far that the indicators of species and color have been pulled up and thrown away. The orchardist is out looking for the swelling buds on peach and pear and apple tree, to secure his first tips on the probable harvest. The old dead leaves have been raked out of the corners of every yard; the refuse of the winter, has been carted away. House-cleaning time is on.

In Honolulu we miss all this. Here, where every day is June, we miss the coming of the spring. To those who have lived the greater part of their lives on the mainland north of the Mason and Dixie line, as many of us have, it is a sad thing to lose the spring from the year, but that is no reason why we should also overlook the whole benefit of the season, just because there is no day in Hawaii when we may look around, draw in a deep breath and say: "Spring has come."

Of course, the yardboy rakes up the leaves and trims the hedge, the houseboy does the house-cleaning, the pake brings around the vegetables and there isn't much in that sort of spring line to do, but as spring time is the time to plant things, why can not we get busy and do some community planting? There is scarcely a street in Honolulu that could not be improved by having something in the tree line planted along it. There are scores of streets and avenues that could be developed into magnificent show places if the residents would all get busy and combine on a tree-planting program. I think the department of forestry has enough seedlings left to make a good start.

Other spring work could be done in cleaning up the streets in front of one's lot. Some of the people in Honolulu take pride enough in their homes to keep the approaches clean; others restrict their energies to the fence line and complacently suppose that no shame attaches to them for a weedy sidewalk space and a dirt-choked gutter. If everyone would trim up outside the fence or hedge as well as inside, the town would smile all over.

We don't have to miss all the pleasures of spring, just because there has been no snow to thaw away and no renewing of foliage. We can go through the clean-up routine with just as much benefit to the place and with quite as much satisfaction in the results for good.

Small Talks

HEALTH INSPECTOR CHARLOCK.—Every day is a busy day in this department.

E. W. CONGDON.—Was I glad to visit San Francisco? I should smile; why, I had not been there for seven years.

REPRESENTATIVE AFFONSO.—The decision of the school commissioners to keep all the High School row principals in Honolulu satisfies everyone in Hilo.

COLONEL SOPER.—I am glad to see that the drug store has fixed its windows so that the loafers will have to find seats elsewhere. They were a nuisance at the corner of Hotel and Fort streets.

EDITOR CONNESS.—The motto of Great Britain, "Honi Soit Qui Mal y Pense," seems to have been invented for exactly such occasions as the present high school trouble and the stories concerning it.

ED. TOWSE.—The biggest single school appropriation ever made in this Territory is the one of sixty-eight thousand dollars for the Kaimuki school. We intend to have something handsome out there.

MANCHURIA OFFICER.—Every two years the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has lost a fine steamer. The loss is a long one, and not only has it resulted in a big loss to the company, but many lives have been lost.

TOURIST.—What funny papers you have in Honolulu. I noticed by one of them the other day that the Queen wielded a large fan and received in her imitable grace and dignity. Wasn't that a funny way to describe her costume?

EDITOR SHEBA.—A gold cup has been sent by the Imperial Household of Japan to Hon. F. A. Schaefer in recognition of a donation made to a famine

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE. Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY. Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists, Sole Manufacturers, Price in England 7/11, 7/6, 4/6. J. T. DARTMOUTH, Ltd., London, S.E.



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General Insurance Agents representing New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston. A Fire Insurance Co. We have just accepted the Agency for the... The Prudential Underwriters of the Phoenix of Hartford. There is also among the Hall of...

Health Wrecked by the Grip

One of our foremost medical writers says: "It is astonishing, the number of people who have been crippled in health for years after an attack of the grip." The real danger from the grip is during convalescence, when the characteristic symptoms, the fever, the catarrh, the headache and the depression of spirits pass away. The grip leaves behind it weakened vital powers, thin blood, impaired digestion and over-sensitive nerves—a condition that makes the system an easy prey to pneumonia, bronchitis, rheumatism, nervous prostration and even consumption.

It is a condition that calls emphatically for a tonic for the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a tonic especially adapted to meet this need as they purify and enrich the blood. They tone up the nerves and give vigor, strength and health to the debilitated system. The following case proves the value of this tonic treatment:

Mr. N. E. Manning, a mechanic, of No. 294 West San Fernando street, San Jose, Cal., says: "A few years ago when living on a fruit ranch in the mountains of Santa Cruz, I had an attack of the grip from which I recovered. The next fall I again had a severe attack and was a sufferer from its effects for several months. I was tired and exhausted all of the time and could not walk twenty steps without having to stop to rest. I couldn't sleep, was very nervous and had no appetite. I had no energy or life.

"I took medicine from the doctor but was not helped. I also tried two or three different remedies with but little relief. I had been sick for about five months before I read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and gave them a trial. I began to get better as soon as I started to take the pills and was completely cured after giving them a good trial. I think very highly of the pills and always recommend them for after-effects of the grip."

The above statement should convince anybody who has failed to regain health and strength wrecked by an attack of the grip that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People deserve a trial.

If you decide to try them be sure that you get THE PILLS THAT CURED THIS CASE. The package pictured below is your protection. The genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are NEVER sold except in packages bearing the well-known trademark.

A valuable booklet, "Diseases of the Blood," containing fuller information, will be sent upon request.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.



FIRE PURIFIES THIS MOST WICKED CITY

OVER SIX THOUSAND HOUSES IN YOSHIWARA DESTROYED—GIRLS CREMATED.

The burning of the Yoshiwara in Tokio may mark the passing of one of the most extraordinary places in the world, says the Japan Times. Few tourists have visited Tokio without a trip to the Yoshiwara. Ladies of high degree—young and old, statesmen, cabinet ministers and even royalty itself can tell of their visit to this town, walled in, wicked, shameless and heartrending.

The revels of the night before were over. The "Nightless City" was dishevelled and sleeping with its 6000 women inmates when the cry of "fire" went up. The wind was blowing almost a typhoon from the south and clouds of dust mingled with the smoke. The iron bars of the gilded pagodas, cages that housed and imprisoned the poor bedizened geisha, were broken and with streaming kimono, half naked, many moaning with fear, the prisoners fled while keepers threatened and beseeched. Within four hours from the first outbreak, at eleven o'clock in the morning, a thousand houses had been destroyed. By six o'clock this city of shame was a waste of wreckage, a sea of burning embers that threw a glare reflected for fifty miles in the black night sky.

The loss, of course, amounts to millions, but none can tell, for besides the chattels of wood and stone, of silk and jewels, there were these thousands of human chattels who now had perhaps a chance to escape.

Altogether the burned area covers about four miles and extends very far beyond the Yoshiwara itself.

By a merciful intervention the hospital was saved. This institution is large and is maintained with great care by order of the government, by which the Yoshiwara is especially licensed. The hospital was crowded with inmates at the time of the fire and had it been attacked the loss of life must have been frightful.

Imprisoned Girls Cremated. Locked and sealed up in their Yoshiwara den beyond any possibility of release seven girls were cremated alive in the fire which swept that district last Sunday.

In contrast to this harrowing tale comes the announcement that the forty-three inmates of the Nakakome-ro and thirty more set free. The owners of these Yoshiwara resorts, it was learned yesterday, smitten with remorse after having been burned out, have decided to abandon their disreputable business.

Greensmiths continue to meet the workmen's eyes as they poke over the ashes in the devastated district and the death list continues to grow. The scorching body of Minayemon Sugimoto, a fire chief of Banys maschi, was discovered yesterday in the Yoshiwara ruins. He was among the first to rush to the scene at the outbreak of the fire and it is thought that he was overcome while battling with the blaze and his absence in the fire-fighters' ranks overlooked amid the confusion.

Yoshiwara Wiped Out. A fire which started in a room on

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's Signature is on each box. 25c per box. Sold by all druggists.

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CHINESE RISING NOT SERIOUS ONE

PARTY IS NOW SCATTERED BUT WILL MAKE ANOTHER ATTEMPT.

Although the fighting in Canton by the revolutionists is pau for the present there is every likelihood of its breaking out again. This is the latest information that has been received by the local Chinese residents. The reform movement that is troubling China had its origin in the United States and the fight will be conducted from there. The revolutionists are determined not to give in until the Manchu dynasty is out of power. No harm will come to any of the foreigners residing in the affected districts, say the leaders.

Bud Mars, the little birdman who made several flights here, is responsible it seems, although indirectly, for the assassination of General Jong Ling Kee, who was appointed at the end of the last Chinese year to put down the revolution. He was watching the little man fly when the assassin made his attack and catching the general off his guard was successful in his attempt.

In the confusion that followed the shooting he escaped and ran into the city. The governor immediately issued orders for all the gates to be closed. There being no escape once this was done it did not take long for him to be captured. After he was thrown into the prison he confessed to the crime and also gave a long list of names of those associated in the movement. The nominees were caught and thrown into the prison with the informer.

Attacked the Judge.

The cases were tried before Judge Wun Sung Choy who brought in a verdict of guilty against the whole bunch and ordered their execution. Following on this he was made general in place of Jong Ling Kee. So incensed were the people, however, at the deaths of the conspirators that they rose against the new general and attacked his residence. The place was set on fire and they hoped that they had caught him, but he escaped through a back entrance and climbing the wall made his way over the hills to a military encampment. It was the intention of the mob to put him to torture if they had caught him. He immediately returned to town with the soldiers and stamped out the revolutionists.

Is Not Serious.

The rising is not regarded as being a serious matter by the local Chinese and they think that it will be some time before the next outbreak occurs. This is the fourth time that the revolutionists have been defeated and their party is now entirely broken up and scattered. It is thought that it will be hard for them to get together again, as they were driven out of the province.

The province in which the uprising took place was Quangsi, and from there the rebels were driven to An Nam. The French, who have control there, would have none of them, however, and they were sent along to fresh places. A large number of them found their way to Singapore, where they are at present settled. It was this same party who made the arrangements for the assassination of Prince Chung when he passed through here and made his way to the mainland.

History of Movement.

The movement dates back for many years, but it was just about ten years ago that the society of the Dai Kawok Tung Yik Ching Tung was organized. It was the first society to be granted an imperial charter. The movement originated in San Francisco, where the Chinese held their meetings and were far enough away from the home government to feel fairly safe. The meaning of the name of the society is that all should get together to help in the reform of China. They do not want to take any violent steps, but find that there is seemingly no other way for it. The home government is at last recognizing their power, however, and they are gradually being granted what they ask for.

There is a big wave of reform spreading through China, and it can be traced directly to them. Their first president, Hong Yen Wa, was put in prison, but managed to escape, and made his way out of the country on a Japanese battleship. With him was Liu Hung Che, who also managed to escape. The president traveled throughout England and the United States and many of the reforms that the party is asking for are based on things he has observed throughout his travels. They will keep on plugging away until they get what they are after, and another uprising is expected.

JAPANESE CABINET REMAINS IN POWER

TOKIO, May 1.—Premier Kaisara announces that no change in the Japanese cabinet is contemplated. The opposition in the diet has lost strength and the government has been upheld in its financial policy, as given out by the premier recently.

FORTY SUCCESSFUL YEARS.

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

EBEN LOW IS NOW AN INDEPENDENT ONE

SUPERVISORS WAITING FOR \$200 A MONTH AND MANOA RESIDENTS.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Now that the legislature is pau the supervisors will again come into the limelight and provide the critics with something to talk about. The present board met only a short time before the legislature sat and used up most of that period in squabbling generally and settling up the matter of who was to be who for the rest of the term. McClellan, it was known, would stand on his own feet, but how the rest of the board would divide itself up was a matter of speculation.

Eben Low was the bone of contention. He wanted this and he wanted that and made so much fuss about not being appointed as chairman of the road committee that he was at last given a corresponding position on the ways and means committee. This kept him quiet during the time the fight was being carried on over the appointment of a new road superintendent against the mayor's wishes. Low stood in solid with the board and was in fact one of the hardest fighters against the mayor. The board won out and then Low seemed to sever his partnership with the rest.

The first indication of the fact was when he went away for some time and the question of paving another block of Fort street cropped up. The board took the stand that as they had not the money to make a permanent job of it, the best thing they could do was to make a temporary one. The work was under way when Low returned, and to the surprise of the other members immediately registered a kick about the job. He stated that they should have made a good job of it while they were about it. The board smiled and took no further notice of Low butting in on road matters, especially when he could not find time to stay here and attend to them.

For Manoa Roads.

This was only the first of many incidents that have come up from time to time. The latest, however, occurred when a petition of Manoa residents paid the board a surprise visit last week and demanded that their roads should be fixed up. Low was the man who got most of the support from that district and naturally they looked to him to do things. They were not disappointed either. He immediately went for the road committee and stated that the sum of \$200 a month could easily be spent out there.

Sure it could, the rest of the board agreed with him, but where was the money coming from to do the work? As chairman of the ways and means committee he should be able to tell them that. It was a question that stumped Low and one which he could not find any answer for during the rest of the discussion.

These incidents have come up from time to time until there has now been a recognized shake up in the board. McClellan belongs to a regular party and votes accordingly, even though he has no chance of doing anything. Low has no advice, however, and is no longer a member of the "solid five." He is now looked on by the rest of the board as an out and out independent who will run with no one, but wants everything his own way.

Which Road?

In connection with the petition by the Manoa residents another matter came forward that has not yet been settled. When they were told that something would be done for them just as soon as they would tell the board what work they would like carried out first they were all on their feet at once. "I would like my street attended to," exclaimed all of them with one breath. Murray put the question up to them and said that just as soon as they could settle the matter between themselves the board would do what they could for them.

Here and then the matter has ended for up to Saturday no word has floated down from the heights to give the road committee any idea as to the lines they should go to work upon.

As far as the Manoa residents getting any support from Low they are now likely to have the rest of the board against him unless he is content to attend to his own committee's work. Just as soon as he gets to work and shows the latter body where that \$200 a month for Manoa is coming from the sooner will the work be started. It is up to Low and the Manoa residents.

BANGOR CITY IS SWEEPED BY FIRE

BANGOR, May 1.—A large portion of this city is a mass of smoking ruins, due to a fire which swept the business district and burned a mile of the residential part of the city. It is the most disastrous fire which has ever visited the New England States since the great Boston fire.

The fire originated in a hay shed Saturday night, and burned during the greater part of yesterday. A gale of wind was blowing at the time and the fire department was unable to cope with the conflagration.

While a number of citizens and women were more or less injured, only one death from the flames is reported at this time. By the hardest kind of work on the part of the department, aided by a slight change of wind, the city hall was saved.

The monetary loss is estimated at \$5,000,000 and some of the insurance companies are said to be hard hit, although the greater loss will fall on the residents and business men of this city.

STRIKE COMING IN THE SCHOOLS

TEACHERS SAID TO BE PREPARING TO PROTEST OVER HILO BUSINESS.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

By a piece of official legerdemain the Hilo school row has been transferred bag and baggage to Honolulu, and while the federal grand jury adds a second chapter to the investigation commenced by the territorial school commissioners, the teachers in the local schools are preparing to say their say in no uncertain terms.

An organized movement has been commenced amongst a majority of the teachers in Honolulu for the purpose of protesting by intimation, or by arms, their dislike at the action of the department of public instruction in "settling" the business. Not only does the movement incorporate a protest over the failure of the commissioners to take a definite stand on the charges preferred against former Principal Richmond of the Hilo High School and Mrs. Compton, a teacher in the same, but carries a threat that if the department insists upon giving the two persons named positions in local schools the teachers here will go on strike.

Whether matters will ever go as far as that does not seem to depend as much on the teachers as on the federal authorities, whose action in the matter is likely to be final. Both Richmond and Mrs. Compton are waiting on the grand jury, or will be in the next few days. It is considered almost certain that if the same testimony is presented before it as was recorded before the commissioners that one indictment at least will follow, and that a hearing house scandal, Kipling and all, will become a criminal matter for adjudication.

Just where or when the movement among the teachers has commenced is not known, although as word of it has reached some of the authorities now engaged in looking the matter up officially, it is undoubtedly a fact. Several of the principals of the schools who have been queried do not know of it.

Richmond's appointment to the Normal School and Mrs. Compton's appointment to the Central Grammar School is given as the reasons for the impending protest, which, whether it takes the form of a quiet boycott or a strike, is now an important factor in local school circles and may yet cause more trouble for the school commissioners.

CHINESE CONSUL TO LEAVE NEXT MONTH

News has been received in town that Liang Kwo Ying, the Chinese consul, is to leave for China, where he is to make his report of the recent troubles that arose among the local Chinese to headquarters. Liang Lean Fong, the special commissioner who was sent down here from Washington to make a report on the situation, reported against the consul, but the minister of foreign affairs wishes to hear for himself.

The consul will leave some time next month, but the exact date has not been fixed and there is also no word as to who his successor is to be. The matter of the uprising in Canton has brought the matter to a head and those who have charge of the foreign affairs of China are anxious to hear first hand how the situation is standing here.

This will mean that the old trouble about some of the local Chinese being branded as revolutionists will, in all probability, break out afresh and that the list of seven names which the consul sent along to the head office as revolutionaries will again come up for notice. The trouble in China is all being managed out of that country and the government is determined to get as wise to the situation as it can.

The news received in town states that there is no shade of reprimand for the consul but that he will go into a higher position.

CHANGE IN CONTROL OF SUGAR FACTORY

RENO, April 14.—The controlling interest in the Nevada Sugar Company has changed hands. C. B. Bialy, of Bay City, Michigan, is now the principal stockholder, with Fred Heinze, who started the company, as second. It is said that \$400,000 changed hands in the deal, which was closed in Reno, and that the company intends to immediately sell bonds to the amount of \$200,000.

Mr. Bialy is the owner of a sugar factory at Bay City. He says the conditions for the culture of sugar beets in Churchill county can not be excelled and that he expects to see that county prosper immensely by the new industry. The factory will be in operation by October 1, and already nearly three thousand acres of sugar beets have been planted.

FAMINE IN MOROCCO.

FEZ, Morocco, May 1.—Famine now threatens in this country and the crops are short. Disorders in many of the districts are partly responsible for the situation and the land is overrun with bandits.

Owing to the Governor being away at Oaul for a few days, the usual reception will not be held at his home this afternoon. He will receive Monday next as usual, however.



That Little Hacking Cough Hard coughs are bad enough, to be sure. But it's often the little, hacking, tickling, persistent cough that means the most, especially when there is a history of weak lungs in the family.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. 60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS TRADE MARKS

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

In the Matter of the Estate of Maria Kauwaina, of Kau, Hawaii deceased.

On Reading and Filing the Petition and Accounts of J. Palen Kuluwainaka, Administrator of the estate of Maria Kauwaina, deceased wherein he asks to be allowed \$70.00 and he charges himself with \$55.00 and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

IT IS ORDERED, that Wednesday, the 17th day of May A. D. 1911, at ten o'clock A. M., before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of said Court at Kailua, Island of Hawaii be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition and Accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated at Kailua, Hawaii, this 6th day of April, 1911. By the Court, JAMES AKO, Clerk.

UNCLAIMED LETTER LIST. List of letters remaining unclaimed for in the general delivery for the week ending April 28, 1911:

- Archer, Miss Lou June, S. J.
Ella (2) Jansen, Mrs. Lulu
Bakewell, Mr. and Mrs. Albert James, Albert
Mrs. T. H. (2) Jeremiah, Miss
Barrow, Miss Alice
Emily Joseph, Miss Elizabeth
Bath, Harry Johnson, Mary
Bartels, Miss Iwala Kiekwood, David
Bittleleins, Bartholomew Krommiller, Geo. L.
Blaisdell, Mrs. Louisa
Rosalia
Brad, Charles Macomber, Mrs.
Brown, Albert E. B. (3)
Bucher, Harry Markham, Mrs.
Camp, Mrs. C. F. George
Carry, Edward (4) Mills, George H.
Company, David Mirror, J. W.
Cook, J. K. Miller, Robert
Crowley, Frank Newell, Mrs. L. B.
Cummings, Mrs. Olsen, Ole
S. H. Palmqvist, L.
Cummings, Miss Prettyman, James
Gertrude Phoebe Ross
Davis, A. C. Reddy, Joe
Delles, G. Ritter, Jas
Dickson, C. Rose, Mrs. A. W.
Eusele, H. C. Sharp, Miss Alice
English, Miss Julia Sinclair, H.
Epstein, Joe Talye, Mr. and
George, E. M. Mrs. J. H.
Gebhard, Henry Tranphagen, Miss
G. A. Geraldine
Green, Chas. T. Troup, J. C. T.
Grisham, Miss Wable, Joe
Hall, H. O. Waldron, J.
Heriot, J. E. Williams, R. E.
Herriot, George Williams, Mrs. L.
Howard, Chas. B. abah
Hammer, Deacon Williams, Henry
William G. Mott
Hynes, Mrs. Minon G. Mott
Please ask for advertised letters. JOSEPH O. PRATT, Postmaster.

MARINE REPORT. By Merchants' Exchange. Thursday, April 27, 1911. San Francisco—Sailed, April 27, S. B. Honolulu, for Honolulu. Port Townsend—Sailed, April 28, Am. schr. Repeat, for Honolulu.

PORT OF HONOLULU

ARRIVED. Friday, April 28. Str. Wallele, from Hawaii, 8 a. m. C. A. S. S. Makura, from Vancouver, 8 a. m. P. M. S. S. Manchuria, from Yokohama, 11 a. m. Saturday, April 29. Str. Mauna Kea, from Hilo and way ports, 8 a. m. Sunday, April 30. Str. Mikahala, from Molokai, 4 a. m. Str. W. G. Hall, from Kauai, 4:40 a. m. Str. Iwalandi, from Maui, 5 a. m. Str. Kinan, from Kauai, 5:35 a. m. Str. Mokoli, from Hawaii, 5:10 p. m. Monday, May 1. Am. sp. John Eas, Olson, from Hilo, 9 a. m. Str. Likelike, from Hawaii, 1:30 a. m.

DEPARTED. A. H. S. S. Alaskan, for Kahului and Hilo, 5 p. m. C. A. S. S. Makura, for Sydney, via Suva, 3 p. m. Str. Claudine, for Maui and Hawaii, 5 p. m. Am. bktn. James Johnson, for San Francisco, noon. P. M. S. S. Manchuria, for San Francisco, 10 a. m. Str. Wallele, for Kauai ports, 5:45 p. m. Bktn. Coronado, for San Francisco, 8 a. m. Schr. Mary E. Foster, for Sound, 2 p. m. Str. Neenan, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m. Str. W. E. Hall, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED. Per C. A. S. S. Makura, from Vancouver, April 28.—Mrs. Vinnege, M. A. Doyle, V. Smith, R. J. Vinnege, A. L. Sardy, Misses Costorphone, Collais (2), D. D. English, Mesdames Doesburg (2), Costorphone, Collais, Miner and five children; G. W. Gifford, A. Doesburg, J. Carmichael, J. Costorphone, L. Foster, F. H. Shanks, C. J. Hagan, H. Crabb, H. W. Wooley, W. Fack, W. C. Bettis, B. Todd, C. Noble, A. Biggoun. Per P. M. S. S. Manchuria, from Manila, Hongkong and Japan ports, April 28.—For Honolulu: C. Farris, W. H. Burt, Mr. and Mrs. Hedemann, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Holland and daughter, Chas. O. Julian, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Swanny. Through: W. Austin, Miss B. Barin, W. J. Bechtolt, Mrs. P. E. R. Bennigfield, Capt. L. W. Bickel, Mrs. L. W. Bickel, Miss E. B. Bickel, Dr. H. W. Boyd, Mrs. H. W. Boyd, Master Boyd, Miss Boyd, Master Boyd, H. F. Carmichael, Mrs. H. F. Carmichael, F. D. Cobb, Mrs. F. D. Cobb, M. D. Garrig, Hon. Rees Davies, Mrs. H. Dickinson, F. Fitzgerald, Capt. F. W. Furlow, L. H. Gantz, F. M. Gray, Mrs. F. M. Gray, F. W. Groff, C. J. Hagan, H. Hewitt, Miss A. Heil, J. Hobbs, Mrs. A. H. Holland, C. C. Jensen, Miss S. Klabner, Rev. D. H. Kleinfelder, Mrs. D. H. Kleinfelder, Miss Kleinfelder, Master Kleinfelder, Rev. J. T. Latta, Mrs. J. T. Latta, Master Latta, Miss Latta, Master Latta, Bishop W. F. Lewis, Mrs. W. F. Lewis, C. J. Lucas, Ma Ba Kin, Ma Ba Tin, Mrs. Aubrey Montgomery, W. Fitzgerald Moore, Mrs. W. Fitzgerald Moore, J. E. Norton, H. A. Oliver, Mrs. Quan Kai, Quan Ki Nun, Master Quan To On, Master Quan Hon On, C. Snyder, M. J. Sullivan, Col. W. C. Taylor, Miss T. E. Thompson, Judge Grant Treat, Mrs. Grant Treat, H. L. White, Mrs. H. L. White, C. S. Wilson, Mrs. W. S. Wise, Miss E. L. Wilcox, Geo. A. Archer, Mrs. Geo. A. Archer, S. Archer, Miss S. E. Archer, Miss S. S. Barbor, Capt. J. P. Beatty, J. Bolljahn, Capt. Brauns-Drege, Mrs. Brauns-Drege, A. O. Burdick, Mrs. A. O. Burdick, Mrs. L. E. Campbell, Mrs. A. G. Case, Miss A. B. Champlin, Miss K. Chitanavis, H. E. Cole, J. Preston Cutler, A. B. Dewey, Mrs. A. B. Dewey, Miss S. C. Easton, J. Eekman, M. E. Erskine, H. P. Erskine, Dr. W. J. Forsythe, Miss Jean Forsythe, Thos. Friant, Mrs. Thos. Friant, Miss G. Fritch, Mrs. H. H. Grant, R. H. A. Gresson, Mrs. R. H. A. Gresson, Lt. Col. H. L. Hawthorne, U.S.A.; Capt. G. M. Jennings, John P. Krebs, Mrs. John P. Krebs, Miss A. M. Kuyper, Miss J. C. Libowitz, W. S. Marques, Mrs. W. S. Marques, Miss L. B. Marques, Miss Lauralin Marques, Miss J. Martin, Miss G. Martin, Miss R. Martin, Miss M. McMahon, John T. McKay, Mrs. John T. McKay, J. Murao, Mrs. Helen Narregang, Mrs. J. M. Oakley, S. Ohashi, H. V. Porter, S. D. Prather, Mrs. S. D. Prather, G. H. Reich, Mrs. G. H. Reich and servant, Gustav Reichardt, Miss Mary Rigby and maid, Mrs. M. C. Robinson, J. H. Roskelley, J. Schmidt, Todd Schriver, Frank Severance, Mrs. Frank Severance, Mrs. E. W. Shirik, H. W. Sutcliffe, G. G. Sutcliffe, M. Takahashi, Mrs. Y. Takayama, Master T. Takayama, Master T. Takayama, Mrs. H. H. Tilbe, Dr. Arthur Wensler, Miss M. P. Wright, F. P. Wright, Mrs. F. P. Wright, Miss B. Yakei, Miss Y. Yakei.

Per str. Mauna Kea, from Hilo, via way ports, April 29.—A. Restarick, Misses Gilbert (two), J. C. Souza, R. Quinn, A. Gartenberg, E. J. Lord, B. F. Dillingham and wife, Mrs. E. Silva, five children and nurse, Geo. Heggarty, wife and son, T. P. Melin, C. Benny, W. H. Wallace, Mrs. M. Hale, Rev. S. Shimizu, F. Crossby and wife, Miss Eaton, Miss A. Weight, C. A. Doyle, W. H. Hoops, Misses Holt (two), Miss Grekow Holt, W. K. Chang, Yamanaka, S. Hirano, J. V. Mareel, H. Gorman, Miss Duto, G. E. Schaefer and wife, Miss M. Kaubi, Miss J. H. Woods, Miss A. E. Maynard, D. Lonohiwa, R. A. McWayne, F. A. Alexander and wife, E. A. Wadsworth, A. M. Brown, J. S. Walker, D. H. Case, H. M. Gittel, Dr. E. Birch, Miss T. Asano, Princess Zuzanne, A. Mayer, Mrs. Schells, O'Brien, O. Hyatt, Mr. Jones, W. Presledge Jr.

Per str. Kinan, from Kauai, April 30.—J. W. Hall, R. Odo, W. Manohoe, Louis Kim, Pah On, K. Kehayashi, Ah Chang, Rego, W. H. Stuart, J. C. Maurer, J. W. Cook, Father Hermann, Paul Schmidt, B. Wagoner, C. B. Hall, S. Spitzer, P. O. Riley, G. S. Carpenter, J. J. Hurd, Miss O. Hebert, Miss A. Eggerlin, Y. Miyamoto, M. Morimoto, Y. Sueda, E. Kishida, Leong Fung, Tom Lee, H. Baldwin, H. K. Kellner, Doctor Haddy, G. J. McCarly, M. Oshii, Neal Kohn, Mr. Owe, Miss Owe, Rev. M. Tani, Mrs. S. Yengi, Miss S. Midani, Mrs. T. Nakanishi, R. Midani, Mrs. Mitani, and thirty-seven on deck. Per str. Mikahala, from Molokai, April 30.—Mrs. Omturus, J. D. Dole, A. C. Dunsparrow, J. J. Sullivan, W. Prestidge, E. Schell, J. Kabey, J. Smith, O. Cox, J. Kenilpaka, M. Kalolivi, H. Decker, H. W. Trevenen, Miss Metch. Per barkentine Coronado, for San Francisco, May 1.—Mrs. A. Tallett and three children, W. R. Oppergell. Departed. Per P. M. S. S. Manchuria, for San Francisco, April 29.—Mrs. M. Weicker, Mrs. A. L. Bullens, Miss P. W. Watson, David Barsh, wife and two children; A. M. McKeever, Mrs. A. W. Adams, Rev. A. Gordon, Brastus Young, and wife, H. Y. Irvine, H. A. Wilson and wife, Mrs. S. F. Ray, H. F. Wichman and wife, Miss Eloise Wichman, Miss Stephanie Wichman, Judge Sidney M. Ballou and wife, Miss Barbara Ballou, Miss Elizabeth Burnett, Miss L. May, W. K. Chung, Cyrus Hall and wife, E. Calderon, P. B. Craig, Mrs. F. W. Jennings, Chas. McNab and wife, Miss Nell McNab, Anton Leadner, Arthur E. Restarick, Rev. A. L. Hall, Dr. Henry Z. Pratt, Wm. H. Balra and wife, Miss Tolson, Mrs. Ruth Garnett, Miss Inez Garnett, Mrs. N. D. Willard, J. Maud, K. Iwakami and servant, F. W. Macfarlane, F. P. Zeit, J. W. Copelin, Mrs. Dinklage, Mrs. Wm. J. Lent, A. F. Ahrens.

SETTLED PLANS FOR ROAD WORK

(Continued from Page One.) as far as possible and all is ready for the grading, but the lack of grading will cost the city extra to prepare for setting it all over again after the grading is done, and this cannot be longer delayed. Chairman Dwight stated yesterday that work is progressing under the plans for this month, on the Waiakamoo road, the Nuuanu avenue extension, Banyan street, leading to the Palama street hospital; Punchbowl street, makai of King, and a gang of men are also working on a new road makai of Kapiolani Park, which runs past Senator Cecil Brown's place. No plan has been made for so far ahead as next month, but the committee will hold a meeting early next week, and plans will be considered at that time. Meanwhile Road Supervisor Wilder is rushing things as well as he can; and while deprecating the fact that so much work is necessarily temporary, believes that this class of work is in itself only temporary. He is particularly interested in starting permanent improvement on down town city streets, believing that this is one of the important problems to be considered in the near future.

Set Aside Funds.

"It is a question of money," said Supervisor Wilder yesterday. "If it was possible, I think it would be a good thing if a certain sum of the road funds could be set aside every month, to be devoted solely to the city streets which need permanent work done to make them worthy of the city itself. I don't know whether this can be done, but I would like to see it tried." So far no plans have been made in regard to building the belt road provided for in the loan bill which was signed by the Governor the last day of the session of the legislature. Oahu will get \$200,000 for the belt road as soon as bonds are floated after July 1, but no scheme has been decided upon for spending it as yet. However, as Chairman Dwight remarks: "There will be something doing."

ANOTHER STEP TOWARDS A CURE

(Continued from Page One.) a series of experiments under way at the Kailua station and at the Molokai settlement, with a view to ascertaining a means that will provide a cure for the dreaded disease. Photographs were received by the surgeons yesterday, developed from plates taken last week, showing the monkey with unmistakable traces of the disease upon its body. The surgeons regard this as one of the most advanced opportunities afforded them to follow up the experiment, for they know now that the disease can be passed from one body to another by contagion. The bacilli which are now in the body of the living monkey will be used for further experiments in another specimen of the same species and in this way the strain may be followed, careful note being taken of the progress of the disease from animal to animal, in the hope that in this way will be found the answer to the question as to how the disease passes from man to man. Important Results. This is one of the several loess strings at hand, and in a few months the ends of all these strings will be gathered up and followed, and by September, according to Doctor Currie, there may be important results to announce to the world. Six cultures are now growing at the experiment station, two of which were brought here from the Philippines, where Mr. Clegg made his discovery and the remaining four propagated from leprosy subjects here. The cultures have opened the way to the surgeons for a vast series of experiments, with a cure as the ultimate goal.

CHILDREN'S COMPLAINTS.

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

SUMMARIZES THE LATE EPIDEMICS

DOCTOR CURRIE RENDEERS FINAL REPORT OF HIS INVESTIGATION.

The report of Dr. Donald H. Currie, federal bacteriologist, assigned by the government to cooperate with the board of health, was presented yesterday, summarizing up the late cholera epidemics and explaining the various theories of infection and transmission of the disease. The report takes in most of the data that has been published from time to time during the epidemics, much of it as interviews with himself. He says in part, after dealing with the theories of water infection, which he considers impossible: "Having reached, by the above method of exclusion, the conclusion that the majority of our cases were infected by foodstuffs alone, we again considered the fact that the Hawaiians alone had suffered, and this fact, together with the number of other persons in the city, in proportion to the number of Hawaiians, clearly showed that the organism causing these cases had gained access to some foodstuffs used chiefly by the Hawaiians. Furthermore, a sufficient number of cases had occurred to show that this was some usual foodstuff and that it was a raw foodstuff or some food subject to possible contamination between the time it was cooked and the time it was eaten. "The three foodstuffs of this class, commonly eaten by Hawaiians and not commonly eaten by members of other races, are raw fish, seaweed and poi. Fish are for the most part obtained from the sea, and, on account of the great dilution of infection discharged into the sea at a point near to deep water, as Honolulu is situated, it is difficult to conceive of the products of the sea, such as fish and seaweed, often becoming infected. It is, however, conceivable that such might occur from time to time as a rare event, but for it to cause one or two cases a day for several days is, to our mind, improbable."

LOCAL BOY DOING WELL IN COLLEGE

A letter has been received by Japanese Consul-General Uyeno from Easte Logan, formerly of Kahuku, who went to Japan several months ago to study. The letter is written in Japanese, but not apparently by him. It says: "I am well here in Japan, and am pleased to be able to say that I have passed the entrance examinations and entered Aoyama College. As there was no political economy course here, I am taking the political economy course in the preparatory department of Waseda University. I have been fortunate in securing Professor Yamada of Aoyama College as sponsor. I am much annoyed through the course being given in the Japanese language, which I believed to be the hardest in the world. "My Japanese friends have been very kind, and the thing I feel most in Japan is the attitude of the Japanese students towards me. I took much interest in parks and museums and in the cherry blossoms, which are now in full bloom and which you never see in Hawaii. I wish they could be transplanted there. I hope you will remain in Hawaii until 1914, when I expect to return and converse with you in your mother tongue. I am trying to learn Japanese customs and am living in the students' dormitory the better to be able to do so."

LOGAN ON THURSDAY.

Captain Falls, acting depot quartermaster, expects the transport Logan to arrive from Manila, via Nagasaki, on Thursday. Just how long she will remain here is problematical, as no wireless has been received from the trouphship. He expects to get into communication with the vessel today. As far as the local office is aware the Logan will be unable to accommodate any passengers from here to the Coast as she is full up with passengers from Manila. The Logan, on the way out to Manila developed a number of cases of measles, arriving at Manila with forty-five cases. A Filipino student, on his way home died of consumption. A white steward aboard the vessel at this port was discovered shortly after the vessel started for Guam. The Oceanic liner Sierra is due Friday morning from San Francisco. She has not yet reported progress by wireless in her agents, Brewer & Co., but a message may be received from the vessel today.

INQUIRY INTO PANAMA DEAL

'I TOOK PANAMA' SPEECH OF ROOSEVELT HAS STARTED ROW.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—A group of Democratic members of the house, under the leadership of Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, and with the aid of the New York World, are going to try to get to the bottom of Mr. Roosevelt's "I took Panama" speech, delivered in California. Stacks of evidence, gathered by the World at an expense of more than \$100,000 to defend itself against the suit brought by Mr. Roosevelt while he was President for alleged lilel of the government of the United States, have been placed at the disposal of Mr. Rainey. Washington was treated today to the unique spectacle of Harry L. Dunlap, chief of the World's Washington bureau, and Henry N. Hall of Mr. Dunlap's staff riding through the streets in an open victoria, guarding eight or ten large tin boxes containing this evidence. They took the boxes to the Union Trust Company's building, and did not leave them until the documents were safely stowed away. A few days ago Ralph Pulitzer, son of the proprietor and active in the management of the World, visited Washington and laid out the plan of campaign. To Push Case in Person. When asked about the matter today, Representative Rainey said: "Yes, the World has kindly offered me access to the evidence which it has gathered concerning the fomenting of the revolution in Panama and the taking of the isthmus by the Roosevelt administration. I have already examined some of this evidence and expect to be able to produce it at the proper time. I intend to appear in person before the house foreign affairs committee within the next two weeks and make out a prima facie case, upon which I am confident the Democratic majority of that committee will base a favorable report on my resolution calling for a thorough investigation of the whole subject. "I shall prove that this government deliberately violated the treaty of 1846 with the Republic of Colombia, and some of the evidence that I shall produce will be obtained from the records in the government departments, the existence of which I do not believe is known to Mr. Roosevelt. I shall prove that the revolution of 1902, which resulted in the independence of Panama, was prepared in the United States, and that officials of this government were instrumental in preparing it. I shall also prove that it was known in the United States for months in advance that there would be such a revolution upon a set date, and that two weeks before the time it was to break United States war vessels were sent to Panama. Tells of Premature Disclosure. "Furthermore, I shall prove that the announcement of the revolution was made prematurely in this country before the people of Panama knew anything about it. All this was to avoid the treaty of 1846 and to gain possession of the canal zone and valuable property of the Republic of Colombia. I shall produce original documents to show that what I say is true. "I intend to show the true equity of the situation, and shall not make a personal attack on Mr. Roosevelt or anyone else. My purpose is to establish better relations with the republics to the south of us. I am told that there is a plan on foot now to purchase a worthless island from Colombia in order to appease her, but I do not think it will have the desired result. "In his resolution Mr. Rainey recites that Mr. Roosevelt declared he "took" Panama without consulting congress, and that Colombia has ever since petitioned this country to submit to The Hague tribunal the legal and equitable question whether such taking was in accordance with or in violation of the treaty then existing between the two countries or of the well established principles of the law of nations. The Illinois representative seeks to direct the foreign affairs committee, of which Representative Sulzer of New York is chairman, to make an investigation of these matters, with authority to compel the attendance of persons and papers and to report to the house "with all convenient speed."

KOREAN GETS JOLT OVER OCCUPATION

"Stealing chickens is my occupation," said a mournful looking Korean last night to Chief McDuffie, when taxed with the gentle art, but it was a long time before he would admit that he was the artist in the particular case that the chief had reference to. A Portuguese reported to the chief two months ago that somebody had stolen thirteen chickens from his place, reporting again recently that he had been walking down Kokaulike street and had recognized several of his long lost feathered darlings. The chief sent for the Chinaman in whose possession they were, who stated that he had purchased them from a Korean answering this one's description. The man denied his guilt when first taxed with it last night, but after the Chinaman had been sent for he admitted having taken five of them. He is well known to the forces as a chicken thief and has been out of jail but a few months after serving time for a similar offense.

MAY SOON FORM NEW HOME RULE PARTY

Representative A. F. Tavares of Maui will not sail for his home today, along with the other representatives who helped to pass a few bills during the recent session of the legislature, because he has another representative to look after. Representative Tavares Jr. was elected to the world session of life at half-past six o'clock Sunday morning at 1540 Thurston avenue, this city, and, according to the happy father, he's a winner. Doctor Judd officiated and Mrs. Tavares is contented that the eighth little Tavares is such a fine specimen of a young legislator. Meanwhile their trip home to Maui is postponed for a month. Judge John V. Marsell of Lanipahoehoe, Hawaii, is over on a visit to Honolulu and is staying at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, PRICE, VAL, etc. Lists various stocks like Hawaiian Sugar, Hawaiian Electric, etc.

"\$3.125 on \$100 paid. Redeemable at 103 at maturity. \$70 shares trans. 15000 shares treasury stock."

Between Boards. 40 Hon. B. & M. Co., 22. Dividends, May 1, 1911. Haiku, \$1 share; Paia, \$1 share; Pioneer, \$1.50 share.

Sugar Quotations. April 29, 1911. 96° Centrifugal, 3.86c; 88 Analysis Beets, 10s. 3/4d.

SCHOONER WRECKAGE STREWS MANY SHORES

EVIDENCE OF THE MOI WAHINE DISASTER YIELDED BY NEPTUNE.

"Upon the shores of Hawaii and Oahu many evidences of the disaster in the Molekai channel of February 28, when the little island schooner Moi Wahine was rammed and sunk by the United States lighthouse tender Kukui, have been picked up. Hind, Rolph & Co., agents for Captain Sam, master of the schooner, have been notified by the management of Puka plantation, Hawaii, that two distillate drums have been salvaged, the first about April 1, between Puka and Kailua, and the second on April 2, between Kawaihae and Malukona. Marks were found on the drums and Hind, Rolph & Co., were written to and asked if these marks checked with those on their books. They were found to correspond with marks on the cargo carried by the Moi Wahine on her last trip and a letter is being forwarded today to that effect, and claiming ownership. Hind, Rolph & Co., have also heard that several drums have washed ashore near Kailua, Oahu, and these are also part of the Moi Wahine's cargo. Captain Howe, inspector of hulls and boilers who, with Captain Heney, conducted the inquiry into the meeting of the Moi Wahine and Kukui on the night of the disaster, stated yesterday that he has heard nothing from Washington or elsewhere concerning the findings in the matter. The full report of the inquiry was sent on to the mainland.

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