

# Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, May 17.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .14.  
Temperature, Max. 79; Min. 68. Weather, hazy, valley showers.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.92c. Per Ton, \$78.40.  
88 Analysis Beets, 10s. 7½d. Per Ton, \$84.80.

VOL. LII. NO. 40

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1909.

SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 3062

## STRIKEBREAKERS BY THE HUNDREDS CARING FOR THE BIG PLANTATIONS

Half the Japanese Field Hands at Ewa Have Resumed Work—Signs Are Encouraging All Along the Line.

One thousand men are working on Honolulu plantation—about one-half of the usual complement of laborers.

About a thousand laborers of various nationalities, picked up in town and in the country, in addition to the regular Chinese laborers on the estate, are employed daily on the Waipahu plantation.

One-half of the Japanese laborers of Ewa who "laid off" on Friday, returned to work yesterday morning.

Result: Work is progressing, the cut cane is being hauled in to the mill, and grinding is going on as before. Over two thousand dollars cash is daily being paid out to "strike-breakers," and the Japanese strikers on at least two plantations are losing nearly five thousand dollars per day and food supplies are sold by the Japanese stores only for cash. Last night reports from the three managers of these big sugar estates were as follows:

Manager Renton of Ewa—"About one-half of the Japanese laborers returned to work this morning. They have said nothing about their wants and have sent no additional requests. The situation is about the same, otherwise."

Manager Bull of Oahu Plantation—"We have about 300 men from Honolulu at work, in addition to about a hundred that I collected down here, and the three hundred regular laborers who remained at work when the Japanese struck. We have in the neighborhood of a thousand men at work. They are clearing up the fields and getting the cane in to the mill. This will be ground day after tomorrow."

Manager Ross of Honolulu Plantation—"Six hundred men came down from town today, and I have three hundred and fifty working down here in addition. We have close on to a thousand men at work. Everything is quiet down here. I have heard nothing more from the Japanese."

The backbone of the labor strike was broken yesterday morning when half of the Ewa plantation laborers returned to work, and both the Waipahu and Alea plantations were supplied with nearly fourteen hundred strikebreakers from Honolulu and the countryside.

The news of the return of the Ewa men was the best kind of cheer, not only for the agents of Ewa plantation, but for all the planters interested in the labor crisis on Oahu and Honolulu plantations.

Furthermore, Agitator Fred Makino was practically ordered by the Ewa men to keep his hands off their affairs, and was given a cold reception on the occasion of his visit to Ewa on Sunday afternoon.

On Saturday the agitators sent word through town that they expected all house servants here who sympathized with the strikers to big up \$2 each as a fund with which to supply the strikers with food and general living necessities. This proposition is reported to have roused little interest.

Army of Strikebreakers.

That it is easy to get men at \$1.25 per day to help break the strike on the sugar plantations was evidenced

(Continued on Page Two.)

## FOUR HUNDRED DOLLAR BRIDE AND THOUSAND DOLLAR FEAST

All Wahiawa Turns Out to a Sumptuous Chinese Wedding—Bride Comes in on Serving Woman's Back—Firecrackers Galore.

Wahiawa society turned out en masse Sunday afternoon to participate in the wedding celebration of On Yong, merchant and general man of affairs of the rapidly growing City of Pines.

Mr. On Yong, with customary Chinese hospitality, invited all the townsfolk and visitors to partake of the bounty of a genuine Chinese wedding feast and with commendable catholicity extended the invitation to every person within the radius of the pineapple belt, whether his skin was white or yellow or his purse fat or slim; thus multiplying his own joys by sharing them with others.

The feast was assembled at four in the afternoon and consisted of the most delectable dainties of the Chinese cuisine. The greater part baffles description; but among the list of choice edibles were roast duck, fried Eastern oysters, baked fish, scalloped sago, stewed chicken supplemented with abalone, bamboo sprouts, mushrooms, etc., ice cream, cakes and Chinese nuts. The dishes enumerated as well as those unidentified were all prepared in the Chinese style. Beer and wine were the beverages.

Those who were brave enough to partake of the feast seemed to enjoy it, while the more timid were satisfied merely to see. The feast went merrily on to the accompaniment of a din of firecrackers while the guests awaited the arrival of the bride, who was due at five o'clock.

She came promptly to the hour in a hack from Honolulu preceded in another hack by her dressing maid and baggage. The guests watched expect-

tantly for a glimpse of the bride as the curtain of the carriage was unfastened but in this they were disappointed, because, true to the Chinese custom,

(Continued on page 3.)

MRS. WM. H. TAFT WHO IS SUFFERING FROM A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN.



## AKWAI JOINT AGAIN RAIDED

Police Find Various Devices for Warning the Players.

Thirteen is the unlucky number of Chinese who were arrested in the basement of the Akwai building, on Beretania avenue and Achi lane, last night and charged at the police station with gambling. The raid on the famous old gaming joint was made under the direction of Chief of Detectives Leal, and many interesting devices were discovered which clearly point to a surreptitious dallying with Dame Fortune. A watchman was found in the rear of the building, and that worthy gave a tin can, lying conveniently near, a vicious kick just as he was taken in hand by the officers, so as to warn the players. He proved to be Ah Fook, who was once before prominent in a certain raid on the joint more than two years ago.

The officers surrounded the building and cut off all means of egress. One of the specials, who had had occasion to examine the labyrinthine structure a few months ago, remembered a trap door, which was once used as an emergency exit by the gambling fraternity. Officer Apana opened this and was lowered into the inky darkness of a cellar by another policeman. The doughty Chinese officer was followed by others, and they made their way through a maze of doors and small openings. Finally they came to a partition with a space between its top and the ceiling. Little Officer Mich squeezed through this, landed on

(Continued on Page 3.)

## FIRE ENGINE HEATER ITEM

Supervisors "Authorized" Expense, but Failed to "Appropriate."

When a department of the city and county government has work done on county property merely on the authorization of the Board of Supervisors that such work may be done, and the bills for such work are sent in to the board to be O. K.'d, and the bills come to the notice of the Mayor, the latter frequently finds a flaw.

This is the case with an authorization of the board on April 29 when the chief of the fire department was authorized to expend \$100 for the repair of an engine heater. The work has been done and the bills are in, but according to the wording of the authorization of April 29 this \$100 should properly come out of the fire department's expense account.

The board passed the authorization all right, but failed to go further and appropriate the \$100. During the discussion prior to the vote on the authorization it was generally understood that the \$100 was to come out of the general fund, and would be in addition to the regular expenses of the fire department. But the board forgot to "appropriate" the amount, and the matter will have to come up again at this afternoon's session of the county fathers.

More Room at the Jail.

The Mayor and the Sheriff had a conference with the Governor on Friday relative to the new county jail which the city and county is to assume charge

(Continued on Page Eight.)



AKWAI BUILDING, IN THE BASEMENT OF WHICH A CHINESE GAMBLING JOINT WAS RAIDED BY DETECTIVES LAST NIGHT.

## MRS. TAFT HAS NERVOUS BREAKDOWN, BUT IS NOT IN SERIOUS CONDITION

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Mrs. Taft has been taken ill with a nervous breakdown. The President has issued a statement that her condition is not serious.

MESSINA, Sicily, May 14.—The United States battleship North Carolina arrives here today.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Admiral Harris will succeed Admiral Pendleton, the retiring commandant of the Philadelphia navy yard.

PARIS, May 14.—The number of strikers is decreasing and the general tendency is toward the general success of the government policy resisting the strikers.

VIENNA, Austria, May 14.—Kaiser Wilhelm and the Empress of Germany arrived today and were welcomed with fitting ceremony by the venerable Emperor of Austria.

NAIROBI, East Africa, May 14.—Kermit Roosevelt became separated from his hunting party yesterday and was lost. He wandered about all night, and there was great consternation in the camp until he was found this morning.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 14.—Eight millions of dollars have been found in the Yildiz palace, formerly occupied by the Sultan Abdul Hamid. This immense fund will be used to pay the expenses of the military expedition that marched on the capital and overthrew the Sultan.

KANSAS CITY, May 15.—Tornadoes in Kansas and Missouri last night killed five people and injured fifty-five. Immense damage was done to property.

LONDON, May 15.—The bill introduced by Redmond in the Commons, removing the civil disabilities of Roman Catholics, provides for the alteration of objectionable clauses in the accession oath of British sovereigns, in which the ruler is pledged to oppose the Church of Rome; and repealing all acts prohibiting the residence in Great Britain of Jesuits and other monastics and their acquisition of property.

ROME, May 15.—The Cabinet has approved the naval program calling for the expenditure of \$52,800,000 for the building of four Dreadnoughts and several cruisers.

MANILA, May 15.—The Legislature has elected Benito Legarda and Manuel Quezon delegates in Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—An agreement on the tariff is not expected to be reached before August.

BERLIN, May 15.—Banking concerns interested in the settlement of the Chinese railroad concessions have arranged therefor.

ESQUIMALT, May 15.—British naval officers here will entertain the officers and Admiral of the Japanese training cruiser squadron, Aso and Soya.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—Papke knocked out Hugo Kelly in the first round of the forty-five round fight here today for the middleweight championship of the world. Betting at the ringside was ten to eight on Papke.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., May 16.—A sharp earthquake was felt here last night. Glassware was broken throughout the city.

HELENA, Mont., May 16.—In an earthquake here last night the wall of one house was thrown down and minor damage done.

WINNIPEG, May 16.—An earthquake shock lasting twenty seconds was felt here yesterday.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 16.—Yale defeated Harvard in the field meet.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—Rear Admiral W. T. Swinburne, U. S. N., will haul down his flag today as commander of the Pacific fleet and will be succeeded by Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree. Admiral Swinburne will go to Washington to serve on the compulsory retirement board.

SEOUL, May 17.—Viscount Sone has left for Tokio at the summons of Prince Ito. It is believed that Ito will resign his post as Resident-General of Korea to direct Japan's policy toward China, and that Sone will succeed him in Seoul.

PARIS, May 17.—The postal strike is practically dead. Only four hundred strikers are still out, and they are expected to return to work today.

MANILA, May 17.—The U. S. Army transport Kilpatrick has sailed for New York, via Suez, with the Tenth U. S. Cavalry on board.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—John D. and Adolph Spreckels have filed a demurrer against carrying out the trust clause in the will of Claus Spreckels, which involves \$5,000,000. This may mean a test of the validity of the will as a whole.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—Yesterday Rudolph Spreckels testified in the Calhoun trial. It was the first time he had been called in the graft cases.

LONDON, May 18.—George Meredith, the novelist, is dead of heart-failure.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Today President Taft will take up the question of changing the hours of labor in the departments by turning the clocks back two hours between May 1 and October 1, thus providing for earlier work in summer and longer evenings for recreation.

PARIS, May 18.—The majority of the strikers have returned to work.

FLUSHING, Long Island, May 17.—Captain Hains was today sentenced for killing Annis, whom he charged with ruining his home. Hains' conviction of manslaughter in the first degree made it possible for the judge to sentence him to twenty-five years' imprisonment. The judge gave Hains an intermediate sentence of from eight to sixteen years. This means that under good behavior he may be released in eight years.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—Admiral Sebree today assumed command of the Pacific fleet and hoisted his flag on the cruiser Tennessee. The flagship, accompanied by the cruisers Washington and California, sails this evening for Tacoma, where the ships of the fleet will assemble for the naval ceremonies on Puget Sound consequent to the opening of the Alaska-Yukon Exposition.

MANILA, May 17.—The first squadron of the torpedo flotilla sailed today for Nagasaki to avoid the heat. Admiral Harber's squadron of the Pacific fleet will spend the summer away from the Philippines.

ST. PAUL, Minnesota, May 17.—The officials of the Great Northern railroad have offered a reward of \$60,000 for the capture of the Sims robbers, who held up a train at Moose, Washington, on Sunday.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 17.—Five officers of the Turkish army were hanged today for conspiracy to overthrow the government.

Alden Besse, Lumber Packet.  
Now that Captain Miller has sold out the major interest in the Miller Salvage Company, rumors have been rife on the waterfront as to what will be done with the bark Alden Besse, of which Captain Denny is the skipper. That she would be kept in the wood-carrying route between Hilo and this port seemed out of the question, as the first, last and only trip of the bark in this business was anything but a success from a financial standpoint. It is probable that the boat will be sent to the Sound for a lumber cargo as soon as the freight rates go up a little. At the present time, it is said, the freight rates for lumber are so low that it would hardly pay the owners of the boat to send her up there. This disposal is what will eventually be made of the Alden Besse, however.



# JAPANESE MASS MEETING BACKS UP STRIKING FIELD LABORERS

## Ewa Men Stop Work for a "Holiday" — Sheriff Warns Waipahu Men Not to Molest Chinese.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

A thousand Japanese, more or less, who crowded into the Asahi Theater last night, adopted a mass meeting resolution proposed by Makino and Negoro, which in substance was that the Japanese of Honolulu were united in their support of the strikers and would remain so until the strikers "finally won their victory."

The meeting was full of bombastic speech, intended to inflame the minds of the auditors, and there were frequent thrusts not only at the Japanese press which is not in line with the views of the agitators, but at all three of the daily English newspapers. Among the speakers were Messrs. Makino, Negoro and newspaper editors conducting the strike agitation in their papers. Mr. Lightfoot, adviser of the High Wage Association, made a speech which was interpreted into Japanese by Negoro. He said:

### Lightfoot's Speech.

"I am not going to say anything to you about the reasons for the strike. You know the reason why you struck better than I. You know that for the work you do in those hot cane fields, in the sweltering heat of the tropic sun, you are not getting money enough. You know that on many of the plantations of the Hawaiian Islands the stockholders are getting all the way from 29 to 39 per cent. for their investments, which means that for every \$100 they put in a year they are getting from \$29 to \$39 back again. "Now if the plantations were not making enormous sums of money, if they were losing money, I believe the Japanese of the Territory would come to the help of the planters and say, 'We will be willing to work for less wages until you make money,' but when they are making millions upon millions you should share some of those profits. "You know it is your right and they know it is your right. I believe that the Japanese of this Territory love to do the right, and when they find out what the right is, they will do it in spite of everything. "When, a few years ago, the Japanese thought it right to go to war with Russia, they did not stand and say, 'Shall we go to war?' but they went and they fought, although they lost thousands of their citizens, yet they fought to the bitter end. When every one of you is dead, your children and grandchildren will say this, 'My ancestors fought at Port Arthur and they went up and took those terrible guns and had to do it over the bodies of their comrades by thousands.' "And I believe, also, that your sons and grandsons will point with pride to the fact that their fathers and grandfathers inaugurated this strike for higher wages in the Territory of Hawaii in the year 1909. "But that is not what I came here to say to you tonight. I want to talk to you for a few minutes, if Mr. Makino will let me, about the newspapers. "Now I am not going to tell you anything about my dear friends of the Hawaii Shippo, nor of the Chronicle. I wish I had the pictures of the editors here, for I think you would say that they had long ears like the other donkey. Now, the P. C. Advertiser and the Honolulu Star and the Bulletin are keeping themselves very busy about this strike situation. I don't know whether the Japanese whistle, but we have a saying in England that when little boys go through a graveyard at night they whistle to keep up their courage. Now, these good haole newspapers of ours, knowing they are going to get a licking, whistle and make a big noise to keep up their courage. "There is another reason why they whistle and make a big noise, and that is to try and scare the Japanese strikers and their sympathizers, and friends away, but unless I make a big mistake, the kind of men they have to deal with are not easily scared. "They have another reason, and that is to give our friends of the Shippo and Chronicle some ideas so they can put something in their newspapers. They tell you that 300 Hawaiians are going to Aiea to work in the cane fields and mill. Just imagine! Did any of you ever see 300 Hawaiians working in a cane field or mill? If you find three Hawaiians working in a cane field, bring them here and we will put them in a glass case and send them to the Bishop Museum. We are not very much afraid of the 300 Hawaiians. "Now the next way they are trying to scare us is this: They say they are going to send to Europe for Europeans to work in the canefields. They have done that before, but where are the Europeans today? The next way they try is this: They say this strike has nothing to do with the laborers, but is the work of the agitators Makino and Negoro. Call them agitators or leaders it makes no difference as long as the strike is a success and just believe me they will lead you to victory. "Now just another word about these newspapers. In this morning's Advertiser there is a letter from a man who I am sure has very long ears, who says that we ought all to be arrested for conspiracy. Now that is as stupid as ridiculous and only a fool would talk that way. But if they want to arrest us let them bring their policemen and soldiers to arrest the thousand men whom I see before me tonight and a pretty time they will have to do it. "If you are fighting a good fight; you are fighting for your rights; you are fighting a fight which is just. Continue until you win!"

There is no change at the Oahu (Waipahu) Plantation. Manager Bull has replied to the strikers and he does not accede to their requests. Extra police protection has been afforded the Chinese laborers who are still at work and who have been threatened with violence if they do not line up with the strikers, or at least stop work.—F. Klamp, of H. Hackfeld & Co., agents for Oahu Plantation.

"There is no change in the situation at Ewa Plantation where all the Japanese laborers struck today. I do not know that they will return to work Saturday as intimated. We have no assurance that they will or even on Monday. We have enough men of other nationalities working to move the cut cane to the mill and grind it, but the standing cane will have to remain standing."—T. H. Petrie, secretary of Castle & Cooke, agents for Ewa Plantation.

Manager Ross received a reply from the committee of the Honolulu Plantation strikers thanking him for his courtesy in answering their letter of demands, and stating that the demands came from them voluntarily and not from or through outsiders. They add also that they have heard that the strike-breakers, who went down to the plantation today to keep work going were receiving \$1.25 per day, and that, under the circumstances, they feel that they should be paid the \$1 per day they have demanded.—Richard Ivers of W. G. Irwin & Co., agents for Honolulu (Aiea) Plantation.

and 18th inst., and we thank you for the courteous tone of your communications. We sympathize with you of the difficulties confronting in consequence of the strike. But as the request for the increased pay is our own desire, free from outside influence, we beg to respectfully request you to consider and grant our request.

We respectfully submit that our request is not unreasonable nor unfounded for we learn from the newspaper report that you have offered \$1.25 a day to the natives in Honolulu, and we also know that the Chinese, who are now working in your plantation, is being paid one dollar a day and given board and lodging besides. We respectfully offer that if you give us one dollar a day for ordinary field hands, and proportional increase for other laborers, all of us are willing and ready to declare off the strike and return to work immediately.

Very respectfully yours,  
COMMITTEE OF TWENTY.  
Ewa Goes on Strike.

The plantation laborers at Ewa struck yesterday morning, every Japanese on the estate refusing to go to work when the whistle blew. The strike was decided upon at a meeting held Thursday night. The Japanese were more considerate on Ewa plantation than at Waipahu and Aiea, for they finished up about all the cane that was on hand and the work at the mill. The laborers get more money at Ewa than at the other two estates, and it was hardly thought they would join the strikers. Their act is due to sympathy and to half a score of agitators who persisted in working the laborers up to going out. The committee which called upon Manager Renton was courteous. With reference to the Ewa strike, E. D. Tenney, president of Castle & Cooke, agents, made the following statement yesterday morning:

"Last evening about 8 o'clock a number of Japanese laborers of Ewa plantation from the lower camp, near Honolulu, held a meeting, and at 9 o'clock or thereabouts marched to the main village of the Japanese, near the mill, where another meeting was held to discuss labor matters in general and whether or not to strike in particular. The meeting at the mill village numbered about 800 men. These men decided that all Japanese should not work today, Friday, nor tomorrow, Saturday; that during that period their demands on the management would be formulated; that on Monday they would be presented to the manager; that on the same day, Monday, the Japanese laborers would return to work, pending an answer from the manager.

"The meeting at the village near the mill was orderly. "Following out the program as stated above, none of the Japanese at Ewa are working today, save a few in outlying camps or in the plantation stables."

May Return to Work. Yesterday forenoon the statement came from Ewa that the strikers there contemplated a return to their work today. Even up to last evening Fred Makino said he was not certain whether the men would remain out or not. The agents thought they would not return until Monday, at least. Something had been said by the men that they would "take a couple of days' holiday."

Sheriff at Waipahu. Sheriff Jarrett went to Waipahu yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Interpreter Townsend. Word had reached the Sheriff that the Chinese laborers on the Waipahu estate had been threatened by the striking Japanese that they would be forced to quit work. The threats were of such a nature that the Chinese asked for protection and feared that when they returned last evening to camp that they might be attacked. A dozen men at Waipahu have already been commissioned as special officers, so that there should not be the necessity of sending any police from Honolulu. These men are under the control of Deputy Sheriff Fernandez of Ewa district.

Working at Aiea. The strike-breakers from Honolulu who were sent down to Aiea plantation yesterday morning were set to work and much of the work dropped by the strikers was picked up and carried on. These few hundred men will bring in the cane already cut and out that which needs the knife, and the grinding of it will continue today and tomorrow.

Denies He Got \$50. Fred Makino laughed last evening

# LIQUOR BOARD HOLDS MEETING

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

A meeting of the Board of Liquor License Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon in the throne room at the Capitol and expressions of opinion heard from John G. Woolley, representing the Anti-Saloon League and Attorney E. C. Peters in the behalf of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association and R. J. Buchly of Peacock & Co., Ltd.

Mr. Woolley and Attorney Peters made a number of suggestions to the members of the Board which they thought would have a beneficial effect upon the regulation of the liquor traffic on the Island of Oahu.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Woolley stated that the Board must realize that they were dealing with a dangerous business, an acknowledged peril to the public, and that they were vested with large powers of executive discretion in the enforcement of the laws. He stated that he was opposed to a wholesaler holding a retailer's license, and that a man conducting a retail saloon should give it his personal attention, and that a wholesaler should not conduct a string of saloons as a side issue. The second objection, voiced by Mr. Woolley, was that no retailer should have a retail license, and he added that he had been informed that liquor of very poor quality was being placed on the market in Honolulu. Mr. Buchly denied that the retailers had any hand in the manufacture of impure spirits, and stated that it was under the full control of the officers of the Federal Government.

The Sunday Privilege. Mr. Woolley also stated that the Sunday privilege should be either entirely abrogated or greatly curtailed. He said that he was not speaking as a fanatical temperance reformer, but insisted that at the very least the cases in which the privilege had been abused and the law flouted, should receive the earnest attention of the commission, and the penalties of revocation of license invoked with merciless vigor when it was found that the law had been violated. He said that the bona fide meal clause in the law relating to the serving of intoxicating liquors by restaurants should receive more attention and that the "sandwich scheme was a farce and a disgrace."

Emphatic objection was raised by Mr. Woolley to the granting of a license to conduct a resort in proximity to the reservation at Leilehua. He said that it was rumored that such an application would be made. He declared that it was the expressed command of the Congress of the United States that liquor should not be sold upon the reservations, and that in granting the license the Board of License Commissioners would be abetting an evasion of the law promulgated at Washington.

Attorney Peters stated that the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association was anxious to cooperate with the Commissioners in the enforcement of the law and that it was distinctly to their advantage to have the regulations applied with energy and effect. Following the discussion the Board went into executive session to consider twenty-three applications for renewals of liquor licenses.

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# PROMOTION COMMITTEE INVITES BURROUGHS TO VISIT VOLCANO

Through the courtesy of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, Joan Burroughs, the famous student of nature and author of many books on the subject, will probably make a week's visit to the volcano of Kilauea. Yesterday, through Secretary H. P. Wood, an invitation was issued the venerable nature-lover to take the trip at the expense of the Committee. If Mr. Burroughs accepts the invitation he will doubtless leave on the Mauna Kea next Tuesday. Mr. Burroughs is not at all certain when he will return to the mainland, being unable to secure any definite booking on the steamers. He had expected to make a stay of not to exceed two weeks here and his plans were to that effect, but he has discovered that he will be lucky if he secures steamer accommodations within a month.

At Friday night's mass meeting of the Japanese Higher Wage Association, Negoro made the statement that he had figured out the increase which the Japanese would obtain by striking all over the Islands, estimating it as over two millions. He said it was worth while spending \$12,000 to \$14,000 just to gain this amount of increase, and urged all Japanese to stick to the strike and win out, if possible.

The band will play this afternoon on board the U. S. Army transport Sheridan. Tomorrow afternoon the concert will take place at Makee Island, Kapolani Park.

When asked if it were true he had asked and received \$50 for making the trip to Waipahu to call the strike the other morning, "I don't care what is said about me, anyhow," he said. "We'll show all you people that we are it."

Over 5000 Men Out. With three plantations tied up, it is estimated that about 5000 men are now out of employment.

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# SMALL FIRE IN TRASH BREAKS OUT AT THE WAIPAHU SUGAR MILL

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Fire broke out in a pile of trash lying against the mill of the Oahu (Waipahu) plantation, and just outside of the fire-room, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but little damage resulted. The wind was blowing away from the mill at the time and the flames were therefore not carried into the building.

The fire started while the watchman was absent for a short time. On his return the flames were seen and the alarm given. Manager Bull's present working force extinguished the blaze. Dozens of Japanese strikers stood about but none offered to assist.

Hundreds for Waipahu Today. Waipahu plantation will have several hundred "strikebreakers" at work today, including three or four hundred from Honolulu and a couple of hundred from down the country. The "strikebreakers" will include a number of Chinese.

Uncertain at Ewa. President Tenney of the Ewa plantation stated yesterday afternoon that he was not sure whether the strikers would return to work today. It was his understanding that the majority of

the Japanese really desire to stick to their jobs, but an active minority with agitators may decide otherwise. Mr. Tenney stated also that the laborers had submitted their request for higher wages to the manager.

These requests are similar to the demands made by the strikers of Aiea and Waipahu plantations but the items are couched in different language and they "request," not "demand."

Don't Like Outsiders. Sheriff Jarrett reports that on the day of his visit to Ewa plantation (Saturday), he learned that whenever Waipahu or Aiea strikers come to the Ewa meetings the latter are declared off. When the outsiders leave, the meetings are resumed. This seems to indicate a lack of cohesion in the strike, and to the Sheriff it indicated also that the Ewa men would keep to their promise and return to work this morning.

The Fires at Ewa. The Sheriff says that the two fires started at Ewa look like the work of some outsider. The fires were started along the roadside, and while they may have had their beginning from a carelessly-thrown match or lighted cigarette, yet the significance lay in the fact that fires of this sort are of rare occurrence.

# VANCOUVER THOUGHT WELL OF EARLY HAWAIIAN CHIEFS

The sixteenth annual report of the Hawaiian Historical Society, which has just been issued from the Gazette presses, contains, among its many interesting documents, the text of the following letter of Vancouver, written from these Islands in 1794:

Having visited the Island of Owhyhee in the years 1792, 1793, and 1794; but particularly in the latter year, when we remained in Karkakooa Bay from the 14th of January to the 26th of February; I beg leave to inform all commanders of Vessels, &c. &c.; that we have been treated with the greatest friendship, attention and hospitality, by the whole of the inhabitants of this Island; but particularly by Tamaah Maah, it's King; to whose particular care I would recommend all visitors to entrust themselves, notwithstanding we have been treated with the greatest attention and civility by every other chief—they are, however, to be trusted with proper caution, Kahow Mooloo, in one instance, having not altogether acted equal to the character I have given of him, in writing, on my former visit.

Tamaah Maah's conduct has been of the most princely nature: supplying us with every refreshment the Island affords, and other necessary articles, without the unpleasant task of bartering for such things; and for his friendly and good behavior I caused a large boat to be built and given him, called the Britannia; her size &c. &c. being mentioned on a plate of copper, nailed to the stern of that vessel. I also beg leave to inform all visitors that on the 25th of February, in a grand council of the principal Chiefs of this Island, assembled on board His

Britannic Majesty's Vessel under my command Tamaah Maah made the most solemncession, possible, of the Island of Owhyhee to His Britannic Majesty, his heirs, &c. and himself with the attending chiefs unanimously acknowledged themselves subject to the British crown. I therefore in the name of the King my master, recommend him to be treated with all the kindness he so justly will be found to merit; as also the other Chiefs and inhabitants of the Island, in such manner as their conduct hereafter may entitle them to deserve, and I likewise beg leave to recommend Messrs John Young and Isaac Davis to whose services not only the persons &c. under my command have been highly indebted for their good offices, but I am convinced that through the uniformity of their conduct and unremitting good advice to Tamaah Maah and the different chiefs, that they have been materially instrumental in causing the honest, civil, and attentive behavior, lately experienced by all visitors from the inhabitants of this Island; so contrary to the reports that have been published in England to their great disgrace and the inhuman conduct of these Islanders, prior to the residing of the said persons among them. There are other Europeans &c. remaining on the Island; but I am unacquainted with their intentions whether directed to useful or pernicious purposes.

Such being the present situation of what we have experienced in Owhyhee, I leave this testimony for the guidance of other visitors; which, that they may benefit by, is the sincerest wish of their humble servant.

Geo. Vancouver  
His Britannic Majesty's Sloop Discovery, Ton. Yuh-Bay Owhyhee, 2nd. March 1794.

# SOME ADVICE FROM A FEW DISSATISFIED

Commenting on the mission of A. J. Campbell, as agent of the Immigration Board, to Europe in search of settlers and laborers for Hawaii, some of the Portuguese whose relatives came out as immigrants a couple of years ago state that whatever policy the board decides upon, there should be no overstatement of what advantages there may be here, and no under-rating of the cost of living and opportunities to make a living. Some of the Portuguese arriving here two years ago are making an effort to return home, and have written back that they do not want their little places there sold. They state that in their native land they have a little home and truck garden at least, goats which supply the household with milk, and that the embroidery and fancy-work produced by the women find a ready market in New York. They claim that in Hawaii they do not have the same advantages, and the cost of living is higher than at home, and it is hard to make enough money to keep a large family. There is no market for embroidery.

# A BARGAIN.

When you can save from twenty-five to fifty per cent. on any article, you have a bargain. When you buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at the regular price, you will probably save several times its cost in doctor's bills before the summer is over with, besides the feeling of security you will have in knowing that your family is prepared for sudden attacks of dysentery or diarrhoea. For sale by all dealers, Rea, Sen, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

# GOING FAR AWAY TO LEARN STENOGRAPHY

Pedro Martinez, a young Filipino, arrived yesterday on the Nippon Maru and will remain here about ten days, proceeding then to the mainland. He is on his way to New York to study stenography, and after mastering the art will return to Manila by way of Europe. He is stopping in Honolulu in order to look over the country. He dropped into the Promotion Committee rooms yesterday afternoon and asked for the use of a typewriter and soon was turning out letters by the half dozen. His uncle, who is a large steamship owner, is paying for the young fellow's education. He is the fifth of his family to receive a similar service from the uncle.

# SUGAR REFINERY MODEL IN PROMOTION ROOM

The model of the Crocker Sugar Refinery at Crockett, California, is on exhibition in one of the windows of the Promotion Committee room. The model is perfect in every detail and is constructed according to scale. Some time before the refinery's annual dinner date the manager happened to remark that it would be a nice thing if a model of the refinery could be on the table. The head engineer heard of the remark and proceeded to make one. The model is attracting much attention. A large amount of Hawaiian sugar is refined at Crockett.

# A FAIR EXCHANGE.

Large sums of money are no doubt realized from simple speculation, but the great fortunes are derived from legitimate and honest business—where the goods furnished are worth the price they bring. Certain famous business men have accumulated their millions wholly in this way. Prompt and faithful in every contract or engagement they enjoy the confidence of the public and command a class of trade that is refused to unstable or tricky competitors. In the long run it does not pay to cheat or deceive others. A humbug may be advertised with a noise like the blowing of a thousand trumpets, but it is soon detected and exposed. The manufacturers of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the curative properties of pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood, and is effective in Anemia, Debility, Lung Troubles, Influenza, and all Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It is a scientific remedy and a food with a delicious taste and flavour. One bottle convinces. Sold by chemists.

# WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

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# Took Away Ford Islanders.

It is said that at the first meeting of the Japanese to consider a strike at Aiea the first vote was not in favor of the strike, but later everything went the way the agitators wished. The Ford Island Japanese refused to join their striking brethren. During the night some of the strikers procured big boats and rowed over to the island, visited the quarters of the hundred men working under a Japanese contractor and before morning every one of the hundred had been rowed to the mainland and are still with the strikers.

# Letter to Manager Ross.

The following letter was sent to Manager Ross of Honolulu plantation yesterday:

Aiea, City and County of Honolulu, May 14, 1909.  
Mr. George Ross, Manager, Honolulu Plantation Co., Aiea.  
Dear Sir: We have the honor to acknowledge your favors of the 12th



# THINGS ARE ABOUT THE SAME IN THE ZONE OF PLANTATION STRIKERS

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

The situation has not improved any, and it is unlikely that the Japanese will return to work Monday as they said they would when they struck off work last Friday.—Report last night from Ewa plantation.

Everything is quiet here, the situation is unchanged, and we are keeping the mill going. We will finish up the cut cane tomorrow (Sunday), working all day as usual.—Report from Oahu (Waipahu) plantation.

We will not have so many men at work on Sunday as today, but everything is going ahead with the new laborers. The fields are being cleaned up and grinding goes on. Have not heard of any meetings today.—Report from Honolulu (Aiea) plantation at 11 p. m. last night.

## Fires at Ewa Plantation.

The following statement issued yesterday by E. D. Tenney, president of Ewa plantation, discloses pertinent speculation with regard to two mysterious fires which started on Ewa plantation after midnight yesterday morning and which, fortunately, were extinguished before much damage was done. Just how these fires started, or who was responsible for them, does not yet appear. Mr. Tenney's statement follows: "During the greater part of yesterday and last night the laborers were holding meetings—the indication seems to be that their original plan of formulating demands, to be submitted to the management, and then returning to work on Monday, will be carried out. This despite the efforts of a rough element, resident on the kuleanas in the Honolulu valley, who have, I understand, endeavored to the utmost extent to influence the laborers to refrain from returning to work.

"Last night at 12 o'clock there was a fire in Field No. 20 and later, at 2 a. m., in Field No. 11—both of these fires were put out promptly by the people living near. The area burned is insignificant—perhaps not more than an acre altogether. I am very doubtful if plantation laborers set these fires, although it is very significant to note that both of these fields are plantation fields; that is, not fields cultivated by contractors, and hence none of the laborers have any direct financial interest in them."

## Strike Breakers Plentiful.

Strike breakers are plentiful and the plantations are having no trouble securing men in town at \$1.50 per day to take the places of the striking Japanese laborers. On Friday nearly three hundred men went to Aiea, and yesterday morning two trains were used to transport reinforcements. At 7 a. m. yesterday a special left for Honolulu (Aiea) plantation with 450 men, including Hawaiians, Porto Ricans, Portuguese and Chinese. On Monday more will be sent down, and at the same time it is expected that a draft of "breakers" will be sent to Waipahu. On Monday the Japanese of Ewa plantation who "walked out" on Friday for "a holiday," as they expressed it, are expected to go back to work, and they will then present their demands and await some action on them before finally deciding whether or not

to join the strike by tying up the plantation.

The "strike breakers" take their lunch with them from town and are brought back to town at the close of the day's labor, being paid every day for their toll. As stevedoring work is not plentiful along the waterfront just now there is little trouble in picking up all the labor needed for the work now in hand. Mayor Fern, who is about as closely in touch with the laboring element as any one, was asked to let the Hawaiians who want work, know where they could obtain it. In this way the supply has been steady.

The work at Aiea, therefore, has been picked up and the cane is going toward the mill and grinding is going on as before.

## Mead and Jarrett.

R. D. Mead of the Planters' Association and Sheriff Jarrett went down the line yesterday to look over the situation, the Sheriff taking a look at the topography of the country so as to acquaint himself with the location of the various camps where the laborers are quartered.

## On a Cash Basis.

When the strike started at Aiea and Waipahu the Japanese storekeepers at once began doing business with the strikers on a cash basis. A reason for this was that one of the big mills of Honolulu which re-snacks Japanese rice and sends it down in batches of a hundred bags at a time, required cash from the storekeepers before they would send new supplies. The strikers will be required to pay as they go along and in this way it is easy to figure when they will come to the end of their purse strings, and look to Makino and Negoro to supply the deficiency of food, etc.

## Lured by Promises.

A Japanese laborer from Aiea, who was in town yesterday, stated that he was at the end of his resources already and many more were in the same predicament. However, he said that he and they would look to Makino to supply them, as they had understood Makino to say that he was worth about \$40,000 and could see the matter through while the strike was in progress. If individual demands begin to come upon Makino, the list is sure to lengthen out and the strikers will have ample opportunity to judge whether Makino's "\$40,000" is tangible or not.

# CAPTAIN GOODWIN RELATES TALE OF EVENTFUL VOYAGE OF THE BIG SHIP DIRIGO

Struck by lightning, which shattered the foremast into splinters, and springing a dangerous leak below the water line that forced her to make port for repairs at Rio Janeiro, the big ship Dirigo, which arrived here yesterday with 453 tons of coal for Uncle Sam, has had such an eventful passage that her skipper, Captain George William Goodwin, declares that he will never make another voyage around Cape Horn. The Dirigo is one of the finest ships afloat, but Captain Goodwin states that it will take more than money to induce him to run the chances of having to undergo another such experience as he has just passed through.

A story of terrific gales, thunderstorms illuminated by flashes of lightning, and bad weather almost from the beginning of the long voyage away back in October, 1908, until she arrived here yesterday is what the Dirigo brought. Hurricanes in which a smaller vessel would, in all probability, have gone to the bottom were encountered. Mountainous seas that washed the decks and made the vessel almost unmanageable became a part of the daily budget of events. But through it all the old Dirigo stood up, and yesterday morning she was sighted off Diamond Head, being towed to her berth at the Channel wharf late last evening.

Captain Goodwin tells the tale of his exciting trip in few words, with the exciting details left out. He does not tell all he might of the steadfast labor that was performed at the pumps when the vessel was leaking badly, nor does he waste words in the description of the incident when a bolt of lightning shot from the sky and, in the twinkling of an eye, converted what had been a fine piece of sailing-carrying timber into a million tiny splinters. Things like these Captain Goodwin doesn't talk over; but they were enough, however, to make him declare that, after over half a hundred trips around the Horn, he'll never make another one.

"We left Baltimore," said Captain Goodwin, "on October 25, 1908. Owing to a heavy gale which was blowing from the eastward, we anchored at Cape Henry and did not proceed to sea until the following Friday. We then sailed in company with the ship Acme, which was bound for San Francisco, for considerable time. Of course, we stuck on canvas and tried to show a clean pair of heels to each other. For several days we were together, with strong west and north-west winds blowing all the time.

"On Friday, November 6, we had a heavy gale from southeast to south-west, during which we lost several sails and, incidentally, left the Acme behind. The loss of those sails was merely the beginning of our troubles, however, for things came in bunches after that. Of course, the first ill-luck which befell us was when we ran into the gale which delayed us off Cape Henry, thus forcing us to go to sea on a Friday.

"During the terrific wind and the heavy sea which came up, the ship rolled from side to side, creaking and groaning, and, owing to the cross-seas running—one from the northwest and the other from the southward—the decks were flooded fore and aft. It was a nasty situation.

"At four p. m. on November 6 the carpenter came to me and reported that the ship was leaking. He also said that there was a great quantity of water in the hold. I immediately went down in the lower hold, through the lazaret hatch and found the water rushing in through a crack in a plate twelve feet under water. To stop this, if possible, I made a pad out of cotton batting, soaked it in white lead, and placed it over the crack. Then, over this, I fastened a plank that wedged it in and stopped the great part of the inflow of water.

"There was not any water in the hold when the pumps were sounded at eight o'clock that morning, but, when we had stopped the leak, we found that the hold contained two and one-half feet of the brine which had poured in. Perhaps you think I wasn't thankful that the leak was where I could get at it! The crack was twelve inches long, and if it had been in a place impossible for me to reach, I doubt very much if the pumps could have kept the ship on the top of the water. "Well, we pumped out as much of the water as we could, and then I took up the floor and hoisted the rest up through the lazaret hatch, using big oil-drum to do the work. We were two days getting all of that water out of the ship. As the leak was so far aft, I thought at first that I could build a bulkhead, fill it in with cement, stop the leak, and keep on my voyage. I worked on this scheme for several days, but in spite of all we could do—and we left nothing undone that we could possibly think of—the water continued to force its way through and wash the cement away. We had to hoist from forty to fifty barrels of water out of the hold every day.

"So it seemed that I could do nothing, and I decided to go into Rio for repairs. Two days after the gale we sighted the Acme with her foretopgallant mast gone. She had had a taste of the medicine which the elements had been giving us.

"The following Friday—fateful day—we had another gale, accompanied by thunder and lightning. During this the ship was struck by lightning, the foremast splintering this mast, considerable other damage was done, but we considered ourselves lucky to escape as we did. Between the parallels of 30 degrees and 20 degrees north we had a continuation of thunder and lightning and squalls of hurricane force.

"On the eve of November 24 we saw an unusually large comet which seemed to be standing on its head. It had the longest tail of any comet I ever saw. It was in sight two evenings. We did not get any trade winds until we got to 16 degrees north, and even then the trades were nothing to boast of. We crossed the Equator in 22 degrees, no minutes, and arrived at Rio on December 10, being forty-seven days

from the Cape of Virginia.

"Now what troubles me is to discover where the hoodoo came in! Was it because I sailed on a Friday or because I was in company with the Acme?"

"Our passage from Rio to Cape Horn was uneventful, light winds and fair weather prevailing all the way. We were in Rio long enough to collect a fine crop of barnacles on the ship's bottom, and these made a difference of twenty-five miles per day in our sailing. On the way to Rio we left every vessel we saw behind us, but, on account of the barnacles, we were badly beaten by every windjammer on the trip here. Why, you could paddle a bale of hay faster than this ship will sail in light winds when she is foul. And it's very annoying, especially when a fellow has a cancelling date to his charter so near at hand.

"We took the southeast trades in 28 degrees and had them, very light and steady, the rest of the voyage. We crossed the equator on April 21, in 117 degrees west. From that time until we arrived here today we had had alternate squalls and calms and unsettled trades.

"This eventful passage ends my fifty-sixth and last passage around Cape Horn. I've had enough this time."

Notwithstanding the fact that her cargo is composed of a heavy shipment of coal, the Dirigo came into port yesterday slick and clean as a whistle. She is a beautiful ship, and has splendid cabin appointments, only surpassed by those on the steam liners. Captain Goodwin was greeted by Joe Gilman, who is agent for the owners of the ship, yesterday afternoon, as well as by a number of friends who have become acquainted with the genial skipper during his many visits to this port. Mr. Ray, the first officer on the Dirigo, is also well known in this city, and there was a quota of his friends at the wharf to bid him "aloha" after the long voyage. The Dirigo is docked at the Channel wharf, where she will discharge her coal.

Captain Goodwin wrote the following description of Rio Janeiro, in which port his vessel was laid up for repairs:

"The harbor of Rio de Janeiro is one of the best in the world. The waterfront of the city is one continuous park or garden, and is kept in fine order. They have a perfect electric light system and it is the best lighted of any city I was ever in. I could see the loom of the city lights when forty miles out at sea. The new improvements in the streets and buildings will compare favorably with any city in the world. The United States is well represented by Mr. George Anderson, the Consul General, a courteous and agreeable gentleman who is ready to assist one in any way he can.

"The one great drawback to Rio is the excessive heat in summer. Then everyone who is able lives up in the mountains at Petropolis. The facilities for repairing ships are as good there as they are at any port. Mr. Lage of Lage Brothers Co., one of the most energetic, fair-minded and courteous gentlemen I ever met, has a plant and bonded warehouse where he can store a cargo, repair a ship, or build you a new one if you want it, and send you on your way with pleasant memories of the time you spent at his island. Owing to the excessive duties, everything is very dear, all of which tends to make Rio a good place to keep away from if you can. It is largely owing to American brains and American inventions that it has been possible for both Brazil and the Argentine to cultivate the lands and make the improvements they have. It did not seem to me, however, that they had much use for anything American. I did not see many of our home products in the retail stores, except the Victor talking machine, and you could hear that talking everything but English at every turn. The Dirigo, with the exception of one schooner, was the only merchant ship that had Old Glory flying at her peak during the forty days we were in port. We sailed from Rio January 26, 1909, and I was very glad to get out on the old ocean once more and get a breath of cool sea air."

## Bad Company

Not a Home in Honolulu Where This Visitor Is Welcome.

The most unwelcome visitor in Honolulu is any itching skin disease. Itching Piles, Irritating Eczema. Are bad company. We are glad to get rid of them.

Doan's Ointment will drive them away. Plenty of endorsement to prove this. Frank Leibly, of 326 S. Main street, Wilkesbarre, Pa., U. S., says: "It is with much pleasure that I testify to the merit of Doan's Ointment in cases of itching piles. I was afflicted with that trouble for over a year and tried almost everything that was recommended to me without finding relief. Finally I procured Doan's Kidney Pills and a few applications allayed the itching. I was soon completely rid of the trouble and I have had no return of it since. I recommend Doan's Ointment whenever an opportunity occurs."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitutes.

The cover for the engrossed resolution of the House of Representatives presented to ex-Vice President Fairbanks, which he describes as being beautifully bound, was made by G. I. Hanson, in the Hawaiian Gazette bindery. It was bound in full dark-green calf, and artistically filled in the usual Gazette style.

# Army and Navy News

Company G, Corps of Engineers, at Fort Du Russy, will be paid off this forenoon by the Army paymaster, the pay aggregating about \$200. The men will receive foreign and domestic service pay having served five days in Cuba in the last month. Then there are many promotions from second-class to first-class privates, the result being tidy sums for each man.

Chinese Warships May Come. A fleet of Chinese battleships is coming to pay a friendly visit to the United States. Within three months it will be anchored in San Francisco harbor.

This information is direct from Prince Tsai Fu, a cousin of the Chinese Emperor, and comes to Otto F. Schiller, engineer of the Downtown Association of San Francisco, who was recently decorated with the order of the Double Dragon by Prince Tsai Fu. At least a dozen vessels will be in the fleet, and of this number more than half will be battleships, says the San Francisco Globe.

The yellow dragon will float at peace in the waters of San Francisco bay, even as the Stars and Stripes floated in Chinese waters, as a visible token of the friendly relations existing between the oldest government of the East and the most powerful of the West.

## Annapolis Annual Reunion.

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The 24th annual reunion of the graduates of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis will be held at the academy on the Saturday immediately preceding graduation week, May 29. In the afternoon a business meeting will be held at the officers mess, which all the graduates will attend.

At 6 p. m. the annual banquet will be served in Recreation Hall in Bancroft, after which formation will be held. This will take place at 7:30 o'clock on Blake row, directly opposite the chapel, and all the graduates will fall in by classes under the command of the senior graduate, the junior graduate acting as adjutant.

Rooms for the night will be provided for those men attending the exercises from a distance, and a record-breaking attendance is expected.

The council in charge of the reunion is composed of Captain C. A. Gove, Commander G. R. Clark, Commander T. G. Dewey, U. S. N.; the Hon. R. M. Thompson, Lieutenant Commander C. B. Brittan, Lieutenant Commander A. MacArthur, U. S. N. Professor D. M. Garrison, U. S. N., will act as secretary-treasurer.

## Exchange Clerk Left.

Denver Post—Following closely upon the assault on Private Whittaker by Private Charles Gassaway Wednesday, Richard White, cashier of the post exchange at Fort Logan, has disappeared, taking with him some of the funds entrusted to his care—just how much the officers at the fort have refused to reveal.

White's disappearance was reported to the police yesterday morning with a request that he be apprehended.

White handled all of the proceeds of the post exchange, which is in the nature of a general store, and at times has had more than \$1000 in his care. Just how much money was in the fund when he disappeared, and how much of it he made away with, is a matter which the authorities at the post have not yet discovered. An inventory of the stock is being taken to learn whether White took anything in addition to the cash.

White is a member of Company B of the Twenty-first Infantry and has always been considered a straightforward, honest young man. His acquaintances attribute his defection and desertion to infatuation for a young woman in Denver.

The post exchange is financed by levying an assessment on the soldiers at the fort. Dividends from the proceeds are disbursed at stated intervals to the various companies and go into the mess fund.

White left the fort last night, but it was not until this morning that the discovery of a shortage in his accounts was made.

## Marine Officer Criticized.

That General Elliot, commandant of Marines, is dissatisfied with the manner in which certain unnamed officers of the Marine Corps perform their duties is clearly evident from the character of a recent general order.

"Having in view," says the general commandant, "the fact that the important duties of officer of the day now fall to many officers of the Marine Corps who have had but limited experience in the performance of garrison duty in the United States, and in consideration of the further fact that such duties have been recently carried out in a manner highly unsatisfactory to the major general commandant, it is directed that commanding officers enforce a rigid performance of such duties."

It was also directed that certain instructions be observed to the letter unless prevented by an unforeseen emergency. One of these instructions is that the officer of the day shall remain in his office during his tour of duty, except when purely official duties require his presence elsewhere. Absence for meals is authorized. The officer of the day is required to visit all sentries three times at least during his tour of duty. Whenever he leaves his office for any purpose he must wear side arms.

"The occurrence of a tour of duty," says General Elliot, "will not be made the occasion for making social calls in the navy yard and obviously not elsewhere. Ignorance of post orders will not exonerate the officer of the day from their non-fulfillment."

## Army Woman's Peril.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Mrs. Edwina Hathaway, wife of Captain H. S. Hathaway, U. S. A., and daughter of Louis S. Berg, president of the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City Railroad, was probably saved from death or serious injury late yesterday, when she was thrown from her automobile in Central Park, through the fact that she had a remarkably luxuriant growth of hair.

When the knuckle joint of the steering gear broke, the machine crashed into a tree and hurled both Mrs. Hathaway and Howard Hoffman, the chauffeur, out. Mrs. Hathaway's head struck the tree, but she was not injured because her hair acted as a cushion.

The chauffeur was so badly injured that the doctors at the Roosevelt hospital believed his condition today to be critical.

## Wireless Telegraph Tower.

Upon the advice of experts in wireless telegraphy in the United States Navy no action will be taken by the Navy Department in awarding the contract for the construction and equipment of the wireless telegraph tower at or near Washington until the company seeking the contract has fully demonstrated to the satisfaction of the department its ability to fulfill the requirements.

For this purpose a series of tests, lasting probably three months, will take place at the company's station at Brant Rock, Mass. Lieutenant George C. Sweet probably will be the officer detailed by the department to go to Brant Rock and witness these tests.

## New York for Europe.

As soon as the New York goes in commission this month she will be sent to eastern Mediterranean waters if conditions there still warrant the presence of the armored cruisers North Carolina and Montana. The purpose of sending the New York to join the other armored cruisers is to have the three vessels together for drill purposes. It is the intention of the Navy Department to have a cruiser squadron attached to the Atlantic fleet, and the three vessels named will form the nucleus of that squadron. The presence of the warships in the eastern Mediterranean will depend on conditions there.

The gunboat Scorpion, which is at Naples having her boilers repaired and which will be sent to Constantinople for the use of the American ambassador as a dispatch boat, will not be ready for service for at least a month.

# FORMER VICE PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER MUST PAY \$200

The constable law has loomed up big for the party of the Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks. Although Mr. Fairbanks and his wife left for the Orient as per their original itinerary, last week, their daughter Mrs. Timmons changed her plans and decided to return to the mainland. She therefore stayed here and is yet the guest of Governor and Mrs. Prear at "Arenadia."

Then it was that Mrs. Timmons came across the coastwise law. The Fairbanks party came to Honolulu from San Francisco aboard one of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's fine liners. Traveling on a foreign built ship which flies, of course, a foreign flag, Mrs. Timmons' ticket gave her only the privilege of a "stop-over" in Honolulu and in due time she must continue her journey to her original destination. To stop off

here permanently would involve a fine to the steamship company of \$200, imposed by the Federal government through the customs authorities. When Mrs. Timmons decided to return to the mainland, it was just the same as if she had decided to live here, and the fine of \$200 follows as a natural course. She must continue her journey or pay.

Mr. Fairbanks, as presiding officer of the United States Senate, no doubt has listened to much discussion on ship subsidies, coastwise laws, suspension, etc., but he probably never thought that he or a member of his family would become tangled in the red tape and have to pay a fine just because they decided to travel on a steamer which flew the Sun-burst flag of Japan.

Mrs. Timmons is booked for the Siberia and the Makura, and will sail on whichever vessel has an empty room available.

# BARON ROTHSCHILD IS ON NIPPON MARU

Baron Rothschild, a young man of the Austrian branch of the famous European family, is a passenger on the Nippon Maru, bound for the United States, where, it is said, he will go grizzly-bear hunting. The Baron is accompanied by a valet and by Captain Schwickel of the Austrian Navy.

his teens—of the multi-millionaire family is reputed to have a great dislike to nationality; ergo, the assumed name. Young Rothschild has been on a hunting expedition in India with Captain Schwickel for some time past, and is said to have suddenly developed a thirst for the blood of the great American grizzly. After leaving India the young Baron spent some time in Java. Just how long he intends remaining in the States is not known.

The late Dr. Klynter wrote here a short time ago that he was approaching a turning point in his life. He was very eager to have papers forwarded to him every week, "at whatever cost," as he had an almost morbid craving for them. An answer to his letter is still on its way.

# Japanese Laborer Not a Tenant

In Re Japanese Strike.—Is a Japanese laborer occupying one of the plantation cottages a lessee or tenant of the plantation, to whom ten days' notice to quit must be given, even after he has, of his own accord, ceased to work for the plantation?

The Hawaiian statute is Section 2089. This statute applies only where the relation of landlord and tenant exists between the parties, according to many Hawaiian cases.

The authorities hold that a servant allowed to occupy a house on the premises of the master without any express letting or any fixing of rent, does not become a tenant of any kind. This is surely true if the occupancy is incidental to the employment and for the benefit of the employer in carrying on the work.

McQuade vs. Emmons, 38 N. J. Law, 397, 399. 106 Mich. 330. 60 N. Y. 221. 32 Century Digest 52, par. 36, and 475, par. 431, and 450, par. 405. See also 18 Enc. of Law 171; 24 do. 880.

"It is not necessary that occupation of a house or apartments should be a necessary incident to the service to be performed in order that the right to continue in possession should end with the service. It is enough if such occupancy is convenient for the purposes of the service and was obtained by reason of the contract of hire."

Bowman vs. Bradley, 151 Penn. St. 351, 17 L. R. A. "If the contract [i. e., of employment] was rightfully terminated, then the plaintiff's right to the house was at an end, and he could be lawfully put out of possession."

151 Penn. St. 351. "The occupation of the house by McQuade and his family was part of his compensation for the performance of his engagement with the defendant; it does not show any demise of the house; the possession of McQuade was the possession of his employer and, when he was dismissed from the service and the legal relation existing between them thereby put an end to, his right of occupation was ended and his longer remaining on the premises of his master was a trespass."

The possession of a servant is the possession of his master, and, if he continues in possession after his employment has terminated, the master has "legal right to remove the furniture and goods therein and to employ the necessary force for that purpose."

60 N. Y. 221. "The master may remove without suit." 38 N. J. Law 397.

## TAFT WILL CONSIDER VISIT.

George B. McClellan sent the following cablegram to the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce yesterday: "President Taft now thinks it impossible for him to visit Hawaii, but says that he will consider the matter."

It is reported that C. Holtz will arrange for the construction of a fine modern building on the spot where the Vay building now stands.

## DON'T PUT IT OFF.

Don't allow twenty-four hours to elapse without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in your home. True, you may not need it within that time, but it is better than any doctor's prescription and worth twenty times its cost in cases of diarrhoea, cramp colic or dysentery, which are liable to come on suddenly at this season of the year.—For sale by all druggists, Deason, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.



HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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WALTER G. SMITH, Editor

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CHASLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY, MAY 18

JAPANESE COMMERCIAL METHODS.

While the fact of the Japanese Chambers of Commerce to the United States... (text continues)

Some progress has been made in Japan... (text continues)

The only way in the future of the company... (text continues)

It would be pleasant to say that nothing... (text continues)

We believe the fact that the so-called... (text continues)

Travelers in Japan find it... (text continues)

It would be pleasant to say that... (text continues)

One of the most good influences... (text continues)

JAPANESE ASSIMILATION.

It is difficult to find... (text continues)

Assimilation is only good... (text continues)

It is impossible to say... (text continues)

PEACE THE BEST POLICY.

The fact that... (text continues)

It is obvious, if... (text continues)

Early Japanese... (text continues)

COMING PORTUGUESE LABOR.

The plan of... (text continues)

Whether the... (text continues)

THE STRIKERS' FAILING CAUSE.

The strikers must begin to see the hopelessness... (text continues)

It will then be a good time... (text continues)

Meanwhile the Advertiser... (text continues)

THE REPUDIATED INTERVIEW.

The celebrated interview... (text continues)

My sole glory is that I have worked... (text continues)

Mr. Roosevelt is then credited... (text continues)

The government will go on... (text continues)

Happy the French interviewer... (text continues)

A QUESTION FOR THE COURTS.

If there are any reasonable doubts... (text continues)

The argument has been advanced... (text continues)

The intention of the consolidation... (text continues)

The consolidation of the three... (text continues)

THE AUTHORITY OF LAW.

It was a bad suggestion... (text continues)

It comes with bad grace... (text continues)

South America will be likely... (text continues)

Carrie Nation will be able... (text continues)

If Bryan wants to keep... (text continues)

Apocryph of Mr. Roosevelt's singular comment... (text continues)

The long and short of it is that we choose... (text continues)

The point seems to be well taken... (text continues)

Henry Clews declares that the country... (text continues)

There has been little visiting... (text continues)

Several doctors, disturbed by the... (text continues)

The late Dr. Sylvester was a preacher... (text continues)

The startling sums that are going... (text continues)

The accession oath which every... (text continues)

This paper prefers that further... (text continues)

Magazine readers admire the good... (text continues)

The French government was taken... (text continues)

Italy can not afford to build... (text continues)

There is probably a fault in the... (text continues)

Australians are demanding a special... (text continues)

If the policy of Japan toward... (text continues)

Young men must have their... (text continues)

Eight millions is a large sum... (text continues)

Are the Japanese going to let... (text continues)

Mosquitoes are getting plentiful... (text continues)

It is suspected that Hooker... (text continues)

Several days have passed... (text continues)

No man need be idle in Hawaii... (text continues)

The French government handles... (text continues)

In a waiting game the longest... (text continues)



# SPORTS

## SWATFEST AT KAMEHAMEHA

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)  
**Interscholastic League Standing.**  
Punahou . . . . . P. W. Pct.  
High School . . . . . 7 5 .714  
Kamehameha . . . . . 6 3 .500  
St. Louis . . . . . 7 3 .428  
St. Louis . . . . . 6 2 .333

Yesterday's results—Punahou 18, High School 16; Kamehameha 12, St. Louis 5.

What do you know about this? Punahou runs in the first inning. At the end of the fifth inning it was 16 to 9 in favor of the High School, and yet Punahou bucked up and won out in the last inning by making five runs after bringing their score up to 13 in the eighth.

And what do you know about this? Punahou made twenty-eight hits, of which two were two-baggers and eight were triples, while there was one home run by Sing Chong. Twenty-eight hits! You couldn't call them errors on that ground, where the ball is going to bounce. He stands where he thinks the ball is coming and where it will go under ordinary circumstances, and then suddenly finds it bouncing off at a tangent.

We must certainly hand it to the Punahou kiddos for the work they did yesterday afternoon. With a huge score piled up against them and everything looking, as though it were all off but the shouting, they pulled themselves together and won the game. Good for them.

The Saints did a little of that buck-in-up business on their own account. After the first half of the ninth was over the Kams had it 12 to 2 on them, but the young-foos were not going to be discouraged and they really looked for a time as though they would let loose a balloon and make the ten runs necessary for a tie. They made three of them anyway, and deserve great credit for that last inning.

There was far and away the largest crowd cut at Kamehameha field that has watched any of these games. The sidelines were packed tight with rosters and there were two thousand people present at the very least.

The first game could not exactly be called baseball, but it was lots of fun. For a while it was a case of everybody swatting the ball way down the hill where the outfielders could not find it and then making three-baggers or home runs, whichever they thought best.

The excitement was simply terrific. Neither the High School nor Punahou rosters will be able to speak for a week without using kerosene or gasoline to loosen up their talk works. It was real, live, good old school ball, with everybody keyed up to the highest pitch and both teams doing their damndest to get there.

Too Many Features. To pick out any features of either game would be impossible. To attempt to score the games by innings would take six stenographers and a phonograph, not to mention two pages of the paper, so we will let go with the statement that, even though the Punahous are well ahead, and there will be something doing tomorrow afternoon when the Kams get after the Punahou team on Alexander field.

The High School score is not quite correct as to names. There were many changes made of which the official scorer was not notified. This was discovered after the score was made up and too late to alter it for publication.

McIntyre, rf . . . 5 1 4 0 2 0 0  
Bartels, 3b . . . . 5 1 0 0 4 0 0  
Milika, p . . . . . 3 3 1 0 0 4 0

Totals . . . . . 41 13 16 2 27 14 4

SAINTS— AB R BH SB PO A E  
P. Markham, 3b. 5 0 0 0 2 0 0  
Chinnito, cf . . . . 5 1 2 1 2 0 0  
Alona, ss . . . . . 4 0 1 0 3 4 1  
Asam, 2b . . . . . 3 0 1 0 4 2 0  
Quil, c . . . . . 2 0 0 0 1 1 3  
Xavier, of . . . . . 4 0 0 0 1 0 0  
G. Robinson, rf . . . 3 1 2 0 11 0 2  
Dreier, 1b . . . . . 4 0 0 0 1 0 0  
\*Yechi, lf . . . . . 1 0 0 0 0 0 0  
Pedro, p . . . . . 4 1 3 0 1 2 1  
Espinda, lf-p . . . . 3 1 1 0 0 3 1

Totals . . . . . 38 5 11 1 26 14 8

\*Batted for Dreier in ninth.

Saints: Runs . . . . . 10 0 0 0 1 0 3-5  
B. H. . . . . 2 1 1 2 0 3 0 2-12  
Kams: Runs . . . . . 0 0 2 0 0 1 2 6-12  
B. H. . . . . 0 1 3 1 1 2 3 4 1-18

Two-base hits, Mackenzie, A. Robinson, McIntyre, Chinnito, Pedro 2; three-base hits, Mackenzie, Milika; bases on balls, off Milika 3, Pedro 1, Espinda 2; struck out, by Milika 3, Pedro 2, Espinda 1; wild pitch, Pedro; passed balls, Kallimaphu, Xavier; double play, Asam to Dreier. Time of game, 1 hour 40 minutes; umpires, Lemon, Williams; scorer, P. L. Horne.

### CHANCE TELLS HOW TO CATCH

Frank L. Chance, manager of the champion Cubs, was once a catcher himself, having joined the Chicago team in 1898 in that capacity, and therefore knows through personal experience the qualities demanded of a great backstop in a championship race.

Young catchers would do well to study carefully the way the great backstops in the game today handle themselves," says Chance. "Catchers are, I believe, the hardest men to find when you are going out after a really great player, and more depends on them than any single cog in the baseball machine. It is easy enough to find mechanical catchers. There are plenty of them both in and out of the big leagues; the truly great ones can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

"Too many youngsters getting their first tryout in the big league display weakness that are almost impossible to overcome. For instance, if a man is so built that he is afraid of getting spiked by a base runner coming in from third, who is making a desperate effort to score, and who is going to jump in hard, feet first, there is no way to overcome the disposition to back up from the plate to take the ball and attempt to tag the runner as he slides by, rather than block him off the rubber and put the ball on him. Many and many a game has been won and lost on exactly this kind of a play, the base-runner succeeding in eluding the catcher, though the latter may have had the ball in plenty of time to put it on him.

"The greatest illustration of the value of the conservative throwing catcher was in the fourth game of the world's series played in Detroit last fall between the Cubs and Tigers. The fourth inning of that game was one of the greatest, if not the greatest, ever played on any ball field. We had a lead of two runs, the Tigers not having scored. That inning O'Leary led off with a base hit over Tinker, and Crawford shot another between short and third. Cobb was up and the situation was dangerous. Every one remembers how Brown forced Cobb to punt toward third, forcing O'Leary out at that bag. Then came Kling's great throw to Tinker at second, catching Crawford off that bag and removing the possibility of a run for the American leaguers should Claude Rousman hit safely.

"Outguessing a batter and knowing in which direction a foul ball is going are two things no catcher can ever be taught. There are certain general rules about how to mix up curves, speed and slow balls to a batter, but they are not absolute, and it is up to the catcher to figure out what it is the man with the stick is looking for, and then cross him. There is where headwork counts, if it doesn't anywhere else. A catcher can be taught the weakness of the batters, but he must possess this quality as well or he is merely a mechanical player. The ability to know which way to turn to get after a foul ball is intuitive; it can not be taught any man."

## GUARDS BEAT MARINES IN SEVENTEEN INNING GAME

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Military League Standing.  
P. W. Pct.  
N. G. H. . . . . 4 4 1000  
Marines . . . . . 4 2 .500  
Fifth Cavalry . . . . 4 2 .500  
Fort Shafter . . . . . 4 0 .000

The record has been tied. Seventeen innings did it take the National Guard team to beat the Marines yesterday afternoon at Aala Park. Only once has there been a game of such length within recent years. That was when the Chinese Alohas defeated the Palamas in a scheduled Riverside League game in 1907.

The crowd was the largest seen at Aala Park for a long time. The spectators were four and five deep over beyond center field, and near the home plate it was so dense that it is a wonder how those in the back ever had a chance to see what was going on.

An interesting feature of the game was the presence of several fair rosters for the Marines in the bandstand. And they were not afraid to root, either. Each clever play was loudly applauded, and it made one feel that the Guards were almost ungallant to beat the Marines when there was so much of dainty femininity pulling for the losers.

From the ninth to the seventeenth inning the excitement was the tensest ever known at the old park. As each side went in to bat their friends would draw a long breath and say, "Here's where we get 'em," but the side would come out and then the rosters for the other team would take a few inspirations of relief. And so it went on until the seventeenth inning, when big Oom Paul Burns finally barged over the plate, going like a runaway automobile.

Out of a Deep Hole. In the last of the twelfth inning Anderson, the first man up, doubled into the crowd and stole third. No men down and a man on the penultimate bag, it looked wobbly for the Guards. Then was heard the voice of a Marine officer in the bandstand: "Five dollars to the man who brings him home."

He stayed in the box like a warrior of old; His feet were quite warm while his head was quite cold, As a twirler he's worth twice his weight in pure gold— For Gibson pitched seventeen innings.

And he was not the only one. What about the big marauder from the Veldt? Our one and only Oom Paul. He gave a magnificent exhibition of the noble art of keeping cool and twirling a brilliant game after he had hurt his pitching paw on a rapid slide to second.

The two batteries, Gibson and Anderson and Burns and Louie Soares, were both great. Also the fielding was of that same order. From first to last it was the keenest, snuggest ball that ever delighted the Aala fans. Although the game was not over till nearly half-past six and it was growing dark, not a fan left his place in the crowd to go home to supper. They all stayed on until the last Marine had been caught out and the game was over.

Errors Were Costly. The few errors were all very costly. It was an error that sent Burns to third just before he scored the winning run, and it was the big Boer's slip that made an opening for the Marines to score their second run.

Barry Would Not Quit. Toward the end of the fifteenth inning a supposititious ground manager wanted Sergeant Barry to agree to call the game off on account of darkness. But the manager of the N. G. H. team did not see it that way. He said, "No, the people are here to see the game out, it is fair for both sides, let us finish it up." Which sentiment was applauded by Marines and Guards alike.

When they asked Sergeant Barry to call off the game He refused to with all his might; "We'll continue to play though the absence of day Makes us finish by candle-light."

## DRAGONLETS WIN FIRST GAME

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

The C. A. C. won the first game in the championship series with the Aalas yesterday afternoon by a score of 5 to 2. If they win the game next Sunday they will be the acknowledged champions of the Kalamianole League, and it looks very much as though they had a winning streak and would save the Aalas the trouble of playing more than one game more.

The Aalas, on the other hand, put up a game fight yesterday and are very determined to cop off the next two games. Whichever team wins next Sunday, there will surely be great excitement.

The Aalas went to bat first and made things look good by scoring in the first inning. Zerbe walked, Johnson skied, Deponte was safe on right fielder's error and reached second on the same play. Zerbe romped, but was called out for not touching second base. Akana binged Deponte to third and the latter scored on Mark's error.

The Aalas made their second and last score in the second, Gomes being the man to score, on a bingle, a passed ball and a double by Zerbe.

The dragonlets came through in the second half of the second with three, Asam binged and stole second, Mark was safe on Akana's error, Asam going to third, then Mark stole second. Ako singled Asam home, while Mark reached third. Leong fanned, but Ako stole second, then Apau hit down by first and was safe on first baseman's error, while Mark came home and Ako also scored on a wild throw to the plate by first baseman. Then Hong Chack and Sing Chong died.

In the sixth the winners scored two more. Akana binged and stole second and scored on Che Bui's double into the river. Che Bui reached third on Gomes' wild pitch; Asam died, but Mark walked, and Ako sacrificed Chee-yin. Then Leong died on a fly to Pedro.

The feature of the game was the playing of Ako at third base. He made no errors at all and handed out three assists and five putouts, which is certainly going some; he also figured in a double play and was the old reliable at the bat with one particularly useful bluff.

The official score was: AALA A. C.— AB R BH SB PO A E  
H. Zerbe, cf . . . . . 3 0 2 0 0 0 0  
Johnson, 1b . . . . . 4 0 0 0 17 0 2  
Deponte, ss . . . . . 4 1 0 0 1 5 0  
Akana, 3b . . . . . 4 0 2 0 1 2 1  
Pedro, rf . . . . . 3 0 0 0 1 1 0  
Souza, if . . . . . 3 0 0 0 0 0 0  
Gomes, p . . . . . 3 1 1 0 1 2 0  
H. Leslie, 2b . . . . . 2 0 0 0 0 4 0  
Luning, c . . . . . 2 0 1 0 2 0 0  
J. Leslie, lf . . . . . 1 0 0 0 1 0 0

Totals . . . . . 29 2 6 0 27 14 3

C. A. C.— AB R BH SB PO A E  
Hong Chack, lf . . . . 4 0 0 0 2 0 0  
Sing Chong, ss . . . . 2 0 0 0 0 1 0  
Alona, rf . . . . . 3 1 1 1 1 1 1  
Che Bui, c . . . . . 4 1 1 0 5 1 0  
Asam, 2b . . . . . 4 1 2 1 3 2 1  
Mark, 1b . . . . . 2 1 0 1 11 0 1  
Ako, 3b . . . . . 3 1 1 1 5 3 0  
Leong, cf . . . . . 4 0 0 0 0 6 0  
Apau, p . . . . . 3 0 0 0 0 5 0

Totals . . . . . 29 5 5 4 27 13 3

Two-base hits, Zerbe, Luning, Che Bui; bases on balls, off Gomes 4, Apau 3; struck out, by Gomes 1, Apau 4; wild pitch, Gomes; passed ball, Che Bui; sacrifice hits, Luning, Alona, Mark, Ako; double plays, Deponte to Johnson, Apau to Ako to Mark. Time of game, 1 hour 30 minutes; umpires, Burns, Soares; scorer, W. Tin Chong.

## KAMEHAMEHA IS COMING UP

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Only a landslide can now keep the Punahou team from winning the interscholastic series. If the Kams win their next game and the Puns lose both theirs then they will be tied with five victories each. But, should the Puns win one more game, they will have the championship by a good margin.

The Saints have yet to play the Puns once and, from the point of view of a man in the bleachers, this should be an easy one for the Oahu players. But then you never can tell what will happen. Those Saints are liable to buck up and win their next two games in the same way that Punahou did and then we are liable to see a continuation of the series while the Kams and Puns play off the tie.

It was a good game at Alexander field yesterday afternoon. The weather was particularly delightful. A clear sky with enough breeze to make it cool but not enough to bother the players and there was quite a large crowd out to enjoy the game and the sunshine.

The Kams won their game in slap-bang style with thirteen hits, many of them, unfortunately, scattered where they could not do much good. The High School made their two runs in the third inning and it looked for a time as though they were going to have the game, but it was not to be.

Who Is That Hoodoo? Doe, Monsarrat, whose sympathies are naturally with the High School, has his own ideas on why the game was lost. He states that there is a hoodoo who comes around just about the time that the High School is ahead and that the hoodoo pulls them back from victory to defeat. Nor does he make any bones about who is the hoodoo. He names a certain Advertiser representative whose mild duty it is to write up baseball games. To tell the truth it looks as though the genial Doe, were quite right, judging by the last two games.

There was no scoring until the third inning when the McKinley players scored on a series of errors. Kouluou died, Rice walked but was out stealing second. Then Hoe was safe on Kamaipoli's error, stole second and went to third on Milika's bad throw. Akana then made a wild pitch and Hoe promptly came in. Then Henry Chillingworth walked, went to second on another poor throw by Milika and came in on Andrews' hit. Franco skied and the High School team had scored all their runs.

Kams Score in Fourth. In the second half of the fourth the Kams scored their first run. Kamaipoli skied, but Josiah doubled. Then Robinson hit to Chillingworth who chose third and put Josiah out while Robinson was safe at first. Then both McIntyre and Kallimaphu binged and Robinson scored.

The score was tied and the Kams put themselves ahead one in the last of the sixth by scoring two more. Josiah binged and then Robinson doubled him to third. The ball rolled over the bank and Josiah ran in but was sent back to third by the umpire on ground rule.

Then McIntyre sacrificed Josiah in and Robinson to third. Kallimaphu walked and Akana binged Robinson in. Then Bartels walked which filled the bases and it looked like more scoring; but Milika flew to Achieu who sent to White in a pretty double play allowing the latter plenty of time to put Bartels out.

The Kams made their last run in the seventh. Mackenzie singled to center field and went to second on Andrews' error. Kamaipoli sacrificed McKenzie to third, Josiah fanned but Robinson batted out a hot grounder along third base line, that singled Mackenzie in. Then Robinson was out stealing second and the inning was over.

In both the eighth and ninth innings Akana walked a man but he fanned five and one was out stealing second, so the Kams had little difficulty in disposing of their opponents and holding them down without a score.

The official score was: KAMEHAMEHA AB R BH SB PO A E  
Mackenzie, lf . . . . . 4 1 1 0 2 0 0  
Kamaipoli, 1b . . . . . 3 0 0 0 9 0 0  
Josiah, ss . . . . . 4 1 2 0 6 1 1  
Robinson, 2b . . . . . 4 2 3 0 0 1 0  
McIntyre, rf . . . . . 4 0 2 0 1 0 0  
Kallimaphu, 3b . . . . 3 0 2 0 4 1 0  
Akana, p . . . . . 4 0 2 0 3 0 0  
Bartels, cf . . . . . 3 0 1 0 1 0 0  
Milika, c . . . . . 2 0 0 0 8 2 2

Totals . . . . . 31 4 13 0 27 12 4  
HIGH SCHOOL AB R BH SB PO A E  
Bee, 2b . . . . . 3 0 0 0 0 1 0  
Hoe, lf . . . . . 4 1 0 0 1 0 0  
Chillingworth, ss 3 1 1 0 5 3 0  
Andrews, p . . . . . 3 0 0 0 1 1 1  
Franco, 3b . . . . . 3 0 0 0 2 1 1  
Achieu, cf . . . . . 4 0 0 0 3 0 0  
Mark, 1b . . . . . 2 0 0 0 3 0 0  
White, lf (6th) . . . . . 1 0 0 0 7 3 0  
Norton, c . . . . . 3 0 0 0 1 0 0  
Kouluou, rf . . . . . 2 0 0 0 1 0 0

## GEORGE WINS HIS DOLLAR

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

George Hernandez tells a good story about the seventeen-inning game between the Marines and N. G. H. last Sunday. He went to Aala Park with a friend who suggested a small wager on the first game. George took a guess and chose the Aalas. He lost his dollar.

Then his friend gave him the pick in the next game, and George took the N. G. H. team. In the first of the second inning the Guards made two runs, and George's friend handed him over a dollar, saying: "Aw, take your money; this is going to be a walkover. I'm not going to stop to watch this." Afterwards he was greatly surprised to hear that the game had gone seventeen innings and that the Marines had come very near to winning.

It is rumored that the Honolulu Brewery will pay an extra dividend within a short time. Stocks generally were depressed a little yesterday as a result of the strike.

## EWA IS STILL IN THE LEAD

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Walalua again received theirs from the Ewa "Kandy Kids" last Sunday, on the Ewa diamond, being snowed under by a score of 13 to 2.

The whitewash purchased by Achieu was dangerously in evidence for the Walalua up to the sixth, for it was not until that spasm that the visiting contingent got a man past first; in fact, not a man reached first for five innings.

Clark pitched a fine game for the Ewas, and was ably seconded by Fernandez behind the bat. The Walalua boys did not play with any smoke at all. This makes the third defeat in succession for the "Kandy Kids"—scores, 5 to 4, 21 to 6, 13 to 2—which clearly proves that Walalua had no claim to be considered a champion team last year.

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# THE BYSTANDER



There Are Others.  
Plantation Reforms.  
Hawaiian Numerals.  
Pure Food in Hawaii.

I understand that Secretary Ballinger of the Interior Department has been invited to come here with the Congressmen, but I don't understand why Secretary of War Dickinson and Secretary of the Navy Meyer have been left out. Just now the War and Navy departments are quite as much interested as the Interior department is supposed to be in the development of Hawaii. Forts are building and a navy yard is to be built, and the men in charge are naturally concerned about it all. We want them to see for themselves and be ready to recommend more appropriations—but we have forgotten the fact in sending out invitations. Perhaps it isn't too late yet.

Brother Lightfoot has just the right kind of a name for a man who proposes to buck the planters.

The time has come or is close at hand, I believe, to work a needed reform in plantation methods. White skilled labor should be put in the mills; a certain wholesome proportion of European to Asiatic labor should be maintained and every professional labor agitator in either class should be blacklisted. Too much power has been suffered to pass into the hands of one class of field labor and this should be and, no doubt, will be reduced. The cause of it all is the stand of various plantation managers for the coolie; but the object-lessons now shown are converting these gentlemen to a safer standard. The strike is losing the Japanese field hands their most influential white friends and is preparing the way for a more strategic distribution of jobs.

It is suspected that most of those hundred thousand tourists and hundred thousand farmers will send their proxies by mail, so as not to overcrowd the Hilonian.

Copies have been received in town of a beautiful volume describing Hawaiian numeral stamps which Henry J. Crocker has issued in California. The book contains a complete history of the stamps issued by the Hawaiian government from 1851 to 1866, and shows the relation of the 2-cent lithographed of 1861 and the 2-cent engraved of 1864 to the various type-set numerals.

The so-called "reprints" or "reissues" of the 5-cent and 13-cent 1853 issues, which have been catalogued as issued in 1869, are also described, and evidence shown that they were regularly ordered in the latter part of 1864, by Postmaster David Kalakaua; afterward King of Hawaii. The names of the Postmasters-General, the period they held office, and the stamps either type-set lithographed or engraved ordered by them, are also given, and every variety of numeral issued is either illustrated or described.

These numerals are worth a great deal of money and I often wonder how many of them might be found on old whaling letters which have been gathering dust for a generation in the attics of Cape Cod homes. There must be a lot of them owned by people who are poor and have no idea of the wealth lying in the old sea-chests upstairs. If I were a short story writer like some of the literati here, I would get up a dramatic tale about a Cape Cod family waiting miserably for the sheriff to turn them out of their old home; of how the stamp-collecting daughter of the house wanders up into the garret where she played as a child, to take a last look; how she carelessly opens an old box and is stared out of countenance by a mildewed package of letters from the old whaler, her granddaddy, each old-style sheet-envelope ornamented with a Hawaiian numeral stamp worth \$1000 to any collector. "Saved!" she shrieks, and bounds downstairs into the room where the sheriff has just entered; and, flinging the fortune on the table, she tells her story in a few dramatic words while the sheriff cowers in the corner and the old granddaddy, raising her hands to Heaven exclaims, "I knew the Lord would provide!" (All dramatic rights reserved.)

The Japanese macaroni factory might as well change over and can Portuguese onions. The lazzaroni aren't coming.

Have you noticed that, since the soldiers came, the price of fruits and vegetables has gone up several points in this market? You are well aware of it if you watch your family expenses. Even bananas and papayas have doubled in price for small lots. Your Chinaman either charges you more for your vegetables or gives you short weight. No more of those fine Wahiana strawberries come to town. Schofield barracks gets them. It looks like a dear season for melons and alligator pears, also. But there is the easy remedy of raising your own fruits and vegetables, especially if you live in the suburbs—planting a few rows of vegetable seeds every week, so as to keep up a constant supply of lettuce, radishes, string beans, etc., for the home table and buying some pretty well-grown fruit trees to stake in the soil. It all pays and doesn't take much time or trouble. Of the vegetables easily raised here, besides those mentioned, are potatoes—though the Irish kind run small—Portuguese onions, asparagus, tomatoes, okra and carrots. By using long box frames with lashed, screen-wired tops, you can keep the table supplied with those crisp little Eastern cucumbers and even do something in the muskmelon line. Part of your compensation is the freshness of the product when you use it. What you get from the huckster may be part of his unsold stock of yesterday which he has kept over night in a tub or a puddle of dirty water to keep it from utterly rotting.

The heiress to the throne of the Netherlands is titled the Princess of Orange. It is hoped the Dutch will not regard her as a lemon.

The Pure Food law, despite the gluten disclosures, has been of real benefit to this Territory. Do you recall the auctions they used to hold here of canned goods and realize why they no longer take place? Those goods were shipped to Hawaii because local laws had condemned them elsewhere—they were "worked off" on this community. The little groceries took them—the small joints in the country and the suburbs—and the devastation they did was fierce. Nobody knows how many poor folks they killed because, until lately, the vital statistics of the Territory were most imperfect. Indeed, I have doubts about these data now, so far as the mortality among obscure folk is concerned. When a member of a poor native family living in an out-of-the-way place falls ill, so physician is called. A kahuna is sent for and when the patient dies, as he usually does, the remains are thrust underground in a back yard or some field or hidden in a cave, in accordance with ancient custom. I suspect the same practice among the rural poor of most nationalities, possibly excepting the Chinese. Hence no statistics, no way to tell precisely what ravages impure food has made. But from the way the Pure Food law is being enforced here and elsewhere, the public may feel sure that the danger from adulterated or half spoiled canned goods is far from being what it was and that it is likely to be steadily cut down in future.

When a once famous member returned to the House of Commons after a by-election for Knaresborough, his unusually delayed appearance was commented upon in the presence of Sir Wilfrid Lawson. The newly-elected member, though a wealthy man, was known to be extremely careful about stray expenses. "Isn't it odd," some one said, "Tom Collins doesn't turn up?" "Not at all, not at all," said Sir Wilfrid; "he's waiting for an excursion train."

## Small Talk

"POP" GUNHA—I do a strictly cash business. My customers either pay in advance or advance and pay.

CHARLES DESKY—Honolulu is good enough for me. I've been here for the past fifteen years, and, if I live, I guess I'll be here at the end of fifteen years more.

CAPTAIN GOODWIN—If there is any man in this town who has passed through more concentrated cussedness than I have in this last voyage, I'd like to meet him.

JOHN SMITH—I happen to know that the straw which broke the Japanese camel's back was the cancellation of the license to give the High Wage play down the road.

CHARLES DESKY—Bert Peterson is a genius without a doubt. If you only had a quarter in your pocket, he'd borrow the bigger half of it and make you glad to lend it.

CAPTAIN BABCOCK (U. S. A. T. Sheridan)—I wish I could tell you how much we appreciate the music of the Hawaiian band. We hear it on board every time we are in port.

L. N. EMERSON—I have been obliged to subscribe to the Sunday Advertiser because I can't find it, as I do the daily, at the Y. M. C. A. reading room. Its hints to housekeepers are invaluable to me, as they are to many others.

W. TIN CHONG—The fans want to see baseball at Aala Park and it is for the best interest of all the teams of the Riverside League to get together and patch up their disputes. There is no reason why this can not be accomplished.

DR. BALDWIN—Polo is going to boom this summer. We have plenty of good ponies and plenty of good players. With the officers of the Fifth Cavalry here and Moanalua in fine shape, you may look for some exciting games before very long.

VICTOR SHAY (U. S. A. T. Dix)—Honolulu is a second paradise. Why, man, I walked around the streets in the residence part of the town last night simply enjoying myself to the limit looking at the beautiful homes and gardens. This is the best place I've ever struck.

R. W. CATHEART—I was talking with two men this morning when it was recalled that each of us had the initials R. W. But more strangely still one was R. W. A., another R. W. B., and the third R. W. C. There was R. W. Atkinson, R. W. Breckons, and R. W. Cathcart.

W. A. BOWEN—I wish that some of those people who opposed the suspension of the coastwise shipping law were members of the Promotion Committee for a little while. They would learn what great harm is being done Hawaii by reason of the fact that tourists and visitors never can be sure when they will be able to get home.

FRANK ARMSTRONG—The Country Club was never in a more prosperous condition than at present. We have an institution that is simply great for entertaining visitors. If a boat arrives in the morning and we want to entertain somebody who is passing through, all we do is telephone for lunch to be ready, take them for an auto ride to the Pali, and stop for lunch at the club on the way back.

P. L. HORNE—There are signs of rough work in the latter interscholastic games. The boys should be careful of this and not let their enthusiasm get the better of their actions. There was a slide to third base in the St. Louis-Kamehameha game that looked rough to me. Also, I think that outsiders who come to witness our games should be more careful about what they say and what ideas they try to put in the youngsters' heads.

## ADMIRAL URIU WHO FIRED FIRST GUN IN RUSSIAN WAR

Rear-Admiral Uriu of the Imperial Japanese Navy, the commander whose squadron was first to engage Russian warships in the Russo-Japanese war, arrived in Honolulu yesterday on the Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamer Nippon Maru, en route to Annapolis to attend the banquet given by his class at the Academy, that of '83. The distinguished officer is accompanied by Madame Uriu and members of his family.

Consul General Uyeno and Eieve Consul Abe with Secretary Ito, went aboard the Nippon Maru as soon as she arrived and greeted the Admiral and took the party to the consul's new residence in Nuuanu avenue. The party, including Editor Sheba of the Hawaii Shippo, then went by auto to many places of interest, including the Bishop Museum,

the Aquarium, through Kapiolani Park, and called on ex-Governor Cleghorn at Aiehaun, but unfortunately found that gentleman absent.

The party was entertained at dinner at the consular residence after which the invitation of Mr. Sheba to visit his home was accepted. The party remained overnight at the Mochizuki Club.

Admiral Uriu is enthusiastic over Hawaii and he expressed the wish to remain here longer, but he must reach Annapolis the first part of June. He says that the Japanese nation desires to live peacefully and to assimilate with people of other nations. As for himself he considers the United States his second home. Madame Uriu was educated in the United States and both speak English fluently.

The eldest daughter of Admiral and Madame Uriu is married to a Mr. Yamashita, a cousin of Mr. Sheba.

## ADMIRAL URIU'S ADVICE TO LOCAL JAPANESE

Vice Admiral Baron Uriu, speaking to the staff of the Shippo yesterday morning, said that he thoroughly believed in the policy of that paper advocating industrial peace and racial assimilation. Among other things, he said:

"Assimilation means expansion; without it, our countrymen must be shut in a small island empire. Assimilate with the people wherever you go and do it thoroughly. Why do you think of sending your children to your home country? If they grow up to be honest and respectable citizens elsewhere, that is enough. They are doing their real duty.

"Liberty and equality are all right in school books, but often they are not practicable in all places and at all times. Be patient, and aspire to cause yourselves to be treated equally and with respect by others."

The admiral met the members of the Shippo staff and was well pleased with the newspaper office. He said: "I have great confidence in you, gentlemen. You ought to be able to shape the policy of the resident Japanese and steer them toward a peaceful assimilation."

## MRS. STAMMLER'S BOY LIVING AT HILO

Mrs. Chas. E. Stammler of 193 St. Nicholas avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., communicated with Colonel Samuel Parker while the latter was in New York recently to learn, if possible, the whereabouts of her son, Malcolm M. Springer. She stated in a letter to Parker that "any news, good or bad," would be a blessing to her, as she had been longing for some word from her boy. She said that she had last heard indirectly from him about three years ago. He was then in Hilo.

According to the directory recently issued, Springer is now court stenographer of the Fourth Circuit Court, his residence being at Reed's Bay, Hilo, Hawaii.

R. O. Matheson of the Advertiser is spending some of his vacation with Colonel Sam Johnson, on Hawaii.

## UNCLAIMED LETTER LIST

List of letters remaining unclaimed for in the general delivery for the week ending May 15, 1909:

- Adam, Moses
- Alloway, Mrs W F (2)
- Albert, Mrs Rose
- Allen, Arthur
- Anderson, Manley A
- Barnum, Mand B
- Bateher, E
- Birt, Mrs
- Billion, Marcus K
- Biggs, Miss Saddle
- Robo, S Norton
- Britten, F W
- Burgess, J C
- Bush, Mrs Julia
- Burdick, Edwin C
- Campbell, John
- Cain, Mrs W O
- Card, Mrs
- Carlson, Miss
- Chamberlain, Mrs C N (2)
- Carwell, Thomas
- Cowan, Miss Elinore R
- Cook, Miss L
- Crockett, E Y
- Davis, Miss Minnie
- Davies, A
- Dalger, Benedict
- Davies, Miss Annie
- Davies, Alfred
- Dodge, Henry (2)
- Edwards, Samuel R
- Edmunds, Reginald W (2)
- Elize, Miss
- Fithian, O H
- Finkle, Sgt
- Frear, Hugo
- Gessandtschaft, Package.
- Dewhurst, Harry D
- Please ask for advertised letters.
- JOSEPH G. PRATT, Postmaster.
- Grau, Frank
- Hayne, Carl F
- Horne, M K
- Howitt, Jack
- Howley, W E (2)
- Heath, Arthur F
- Howell, Morton B
- Hoffer, Mrs Cora
- Inskip, W L
- Kieth, Mrs
- Litchfield, Mrs S S
- Mackintosh, George
- McKenzie, Charley
- McCauley, Mrs
- McQuain, Makee, Miss Violet G
- Mailsai, Miss Evelyn
- Moore, Mrs
- Phillip, Sam
- Renton, Allen
- Richard, David
- Rogie, John
- Secretary Pumpueo Tennis Club
- Schaefer, Mrs S G
- Smith, Rev
- William Spooner
- Smith, Mrs E A
- Smith, Thomas K
- Starkey, T M
- Stahle, Mrs A
- Thompson, Miss Mary
- Townsend, Miss
- Wilson, Louis A
- Wilson, Harry
- Williams, Geo Al
- Wilson, Mrs Lily
- Wilderight, B
- Young, W F

## RELIEF FROM RHEUMATIC PAINS.

The great pain relieving power of Chamberlain's Pain Balm is clearly shown in cases of sciatica and inflammatory rheumatism, both of which are extremely painful, but one application of this liniment gives relief and enables the sufferer to sleep, which in many instances he has not been able to do for several days. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

## DEATH OF FORMER MINISTER OF CENTRAL UNION CHURCH

(Associated Press Cablegram.)

WILTON, New Hampshire, May 16.—Rev. J. Walter Sylvester, D. D., formerly of Honolulu, is dead.



THE LATE REV. DR. J. W. SYLVESTER.

Dr. Sylvester came here from Colorado about three years ago in bad health and preached, for something less than a year, in Central Union pulpit. He was succeeded by the present minister, Rev. Dr. Scudder. A few months ago he was married in New Hampshire to a young woman who had been his playmate in early youth.

## SEXTET OF HAWAIIAN GIRLS SELECTED FOR SEATTLE FAIR

Hawaii's general exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon exhibition at Seattle this summer will not only be one of the most attractive there, but a bevy of pretty Hawaiian girls will attend at the building and they will be hostesses for the Territory. The young people include Miss Irene Boyd, Miss Wattie Holt, Miss Pauline Evans, Miss Callie Lucas, Miss Maud Wood of Kohala and Miss Daisy Todd.

The young ladies will not only have the advantage of being looked after by Mrs. Cooper, but Mrs. Augustus Knudsen, whose husband is one of the commissioners from Hawaii, will keep them under her wing.

There will be many things in which the girls can assist to make the Hawaii building an attraction to the fair visitors. In the booths will be many articles of Hawaiian manufacture for sale, and the girls will look after the disposal of the goods. Kona coffee is to be served to all visitors at the building, and in the room devoted to this purpose the young ladies will act as hostesses.

Miss Boyd is the daughter of Col. and Mrs. James H. Boyd, and the granddaughter of ex-Governor A. S. Cleghorn, whose home at Aiehaun is one of Honolulu's show places. Miss Wattie Holt is one of the best young housewives of Honolulu. Mrs. Charles Siemsen, who is an accomplished musician, is the daughter of Postmaster Desha of Hilo, and a niece of Rev. Stephen Desha, the Hawaiian orator. Miss Evans is a very pretty and accomplished girl. Miss Woods is a sister of Senator Palmer Woods, who was the lone Democrat at one session of the Legislature.

Will Cooper leaves on the transport Dix to look after promotion work for the Islands and also to take charge of press work for the Hawaiian commissioners. He will have charge of the large exhibit which is to be taken to Seattle on the transport.

The fish exhibit, comprising live fishes from Hawaiian waters, will be taken on the Dix and will be in charge of Fred Potter, manager of the Aquarium. This shipment will be in the nature of an experiment. Guy Rothwell and Willie Morgan go as assistants to Mr. Cooper, the former to have charge of the Hawaiian canoes and surf boards at the fair.

Ernest Kaai's Hawaiian singing boys will leave for Seattle either on the Alameda or the China. As one of the best aggregations of musicians gotten together in Honolulu, they will be a fine attraction. Miss Kaai accompanies the singers as soloist.

## ORGANIZE CHURCH AT KAHULUI TODAY

This afternoon in Kahului, a council of the historic churches of Hawaii, will convene to organize the Kahului Union church. This enterprise started three or four years ago when Rev. R. B. Dodge, of Waiuku, began to hold services there. His father, Rev. J. E. Dodge, soon came from America to take up the work, and while he was pastor the present beautiful little meeting house was erected. Called home by sickness, Mr. Dodge's term of service was short but very effective. For a few months Rev. Dr. Erdman, of New Jersey, carried on the work, and about a year ago Rev. Theodore Waitip, of New York, was secured as minister. It having been decided to effect a formal organization, a council was called this week and will convene this afternoon. Rev. W. B. Oleson representing the Hawaiian Board.

Rev. D. Scudder and Deacon W. A. Bowen, minister and delegate respectively of Central Union church, left yesterday afternoon on the Claudine to assist in the movement. The organization services will take place tomorrow morning. Kahului is to be congratulated upon this vigorous little church which starts out under most favorable auspices.

## Say He Followed.

Officer Tripp heard cries of "Haul in!" shortly before midnight Saturday night down in Kakaako, and going there found Mrs. Tolbert holding the arm of a young man at her gate. Both she and her daughter said that they had been to the moving-picture shows and had been followed by a young man, who spoke to them just as they opened their gate and had even caught hold of her daughter's arm. The daughter, she said, screamed, and she then grabbed the young fellow. The latter, who is a white man in the employ of a contractor, said he mistook the lady in question for someone else. He was released on bail and will be defended by Attorney E. C. Peters this morning.

## COUNTY JAIL TO BE READY JULY 1ST

Supervisor Quinn of the Police Committee of the Board of Supervisors is a very busy man these days, particularly with the plans for opening the county jail on July 1. He has visited Oahu prison and studied the situation and has mapped out in his mind just about what will be necessary to start that section of the prison under county rule.

First of all, a new kitchen, or "cook-house" as it is generally known in prison circles, must be provided, for the county will feed its prisoners. Then a house is needed for the jailer, and there will have to be separate quarters for the guards and clerks. A hospital will also be necessary for the minor cases of sickness. Those which are serious will be taken care of at the Queen's Hospital.

The sheriff has the appointment of the jailer, and it will also be his duty to provide guards. The latter will probably receive about the same pay as those in Oahu prison.

## South Seas Wireless.

BERLIN.—Germany will be brought into direct communication with German protectorates and regions under her influence in the South Pacific, if the project of the colonial office does not fail. Wireless telegraphy will be the means relied upon. The island Yap of the Caroline islands in the Pacific, is the only island that is connected with the international cable system; thus the German possessions in that region are dependent mainly upon New Zealand or Fiji for the transmission of important news in either direction. Immense distances will have to be traversed if this means of communication is to be established, but it is believed here that the new system will overcome the difficulty presented by the distance separating the South Sea islands from the outer world and from the fatherland.





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ATTENTION—We have just accepted the Agency for the Citizens Insurance Co. (Hartford Fire.)

—and—The Protector Underwriters of the Phoenix of Hartford. These were also among the Roll of Honor in San Francisco.

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Mousse, a Delicious Dainty

This form of dainty derives its name from the French "mousse," meaning "moss," and it is distinguished by its frothy, moss-like texture. The latter is produced by adding whipped cream to the mixture which must be made firm without stirring, either with gelatine, by freezing, or both.

freeze. Turn out and garnish with a wreath of sliced peaches, sweetened and chilled, and sprinkle chopped almonds over all. For strawberry mousse, prepare as peach mousse, substituting strained and sweetened strawberries for the peach pulp.

Ham Mousse. Soak a level tablespoon of granulated gelatine in a fourth of a cup of cold water and dissolve it in three-quarters of a cup of hot chicken liquor or white stock; strain over a cup of finely chopped boiled ham and season to taste with salt and cayenne. Stand in a pan of cold water; stir until the mixture begins to set, then fold into it a cup of thick cream, beaten until stiff and dry. Turn into chilled baking powder cans and stand aside for several hours in a cold place to harden. Turn out, cut in slices, serve on lettuce leaves, put a spoonful of mayonnaise on each slice, and garnish in the center with an olive or a round of sliced pickle. Serve as a salad course with wafers or sandwiches.

Chicken Mousse. Force four ounces of cold cooked chicken through a meat chopper. Soak a level tablespoon of granulated gelatine in a fourth of a cup of cold chicken liquor. Beat well the yolks of three eggs, add to them gradually a cup of scalded chicken liquor and cook as boiled custard over hot water, stirring constantly. Add the soaked gelatine, stir until dissolved and strain over the chopped chicken. Season to taste with salt and a few grains of cayenne. Follow previous recipe for chilling and adding whipped cream. Pour into a chilled border mould and stand aside in a cold place to harden. Turn out and garnish at the base with lettuce leaves, fill in the center with celery and nut salad. Serve as a salad course.

Chestnut Mousse. Boil, shell and blanch sufficient chestnuts to make a scant cup of pulp when pressed through a sieve. Cut half a cup of candied cherries into halves. Beat a pint of cream to a stiff froth, add two-thirds of a cup of sugar and vanilla to flavor. Soak a teaspoon of granulated gelatine in two tablespoons of cold water, dissolve over hot water and strain when cool into the whipped cream. Next stir in lightly the chestnut pulp and the candied cherries and fill into a chilled mould and freeze.

Imperial Mousse. Grate an ounce of unsweetened chocolate, cut half a cup of mixed candied fruit into small dice and roll them in powdered sugar. Chop coarsely a fourth of a cup of mixed nuts, beat a pint of cream to a stiff froth, add half a cup of sugar and vanilla to flavor. Soak a rounding teaspoon of gelatine in a fourth of a cup of cold milk, dissolve over hot water and strain when cool into the whipped cream. Have ready a chilled mould, put in a layer of whipped cream, sprinkle generously with the candied fruits; add another layer of the cream, sprinkle with the grated chocolate and nuts; add again the cream, sprinkle with the fruit, and so continue in alternate layers until all is used. Freeze.

Coffee Mousse. Soak a level tablespoon of granulated gelatine in a fourth of a cup of cold water, dissolve over hot water, add half a cup of strong, clear coffee and three-quarters of a cup of sugar. Stand the mixture in a pan of cold water, stir until it commences to set, then fold into it a pint of rich cream whipped to a stiff, dry froth. Turn into a chilled mould, freeze, and garnish with sweetened whipped cream.

For Camp or Home Use

The following rules for bread may be used with condensed milk, or with the newer milk powder, using one part of milk to four parts of water. Sour and sweet milk may be used interchangeably by observing the following proportions: In mixing sour milk batters add one teaspoon of soda to every pint of milk; in baking powder mixtures the powder is added according to the proportion of the flour, viz., two teaspoons of baking powder to each drop of flour.

If baking powder is not at hand, its equivalent is one-half teaspoon of soda and one teaspoon of cream tartar for every teaspoon of baking powder.

Pork fat may be used as shortening in place of butter. All batter mixtures should be kept cool until actually put in the oven, otherwise the gas generated by the baking powder will escape.

A knife is the best tool for stirring batter or dough.

Before adding currants and raisins to a batter, flour them slightly to prevent their sinking to the bottom. Dredge cake with a little flour before frosting, as it helps to keep the frosting from running off the loaf.

Easy Bread for Camp. Mix two cups of graham flour with one cup of wheat flour; dissolve one-half teaspoon of soda in one-half cup of molasses and one-half yeast cake in two cups of milk. Stir all well together, put into a bread pan and set it in a warm place until the mixture shall rise to the top of the tin. Then bake at once in a moderate oven. The whole process may be completed between breakfast and lunch. This quantity makes one loaf.

Potatoes and Bacon. Cut raw potatoes into cubes, season and spread a layer of them on a well-buttered pan. On top place a layer of thin slices of bacon. Cook in the oven until the bacon is crisp.

Fried Salt Pork. Slice the pork one-quarter inch thick. Parboil until it becomes translucent, then roll in corn meal and fry on a very hot griddle or pan.

A Good Luncheon Dish. On a slice of toast lay a thin slice of cold boiled ham, then one fried potato, and lastly a poached egg.

Canadian Gallette. Carry the flour in a cloth bag, roll down the sides of the bag until you reach the flour, and make a hollow in it to serve as a mixing bowl. Into this hole pour a mixture of five parts water to one of condensed milk, with salt, baking powder and an egg, if you have it. Stir this gently in your flour bowl, from time to time, bringing in a little of the flour from the sides until it is a dough thick enough to be handled. Take it out and pat it into the shape of the frying pan, about an inch thick. Slit with a knife, insert slices of bacon, and fry, turning once.

Cheese Mousse. Turn out and garnish with a wreath of sliced peaches, sweetened and chilled, and sprinkle chopped almonds over all. For strawberry mousse, prepare as peach mousse, substituting strained and sweetened strawberries for the peach pulp.

Commercial News

By P. R. Bartlett.

Confidence in the ability and determination of the sugar interests to maintain their position in the prevailing labor disputes has prevented any general decline in plantation stocks during the course of the week, and while there has been a downward tendency with the prevalence of comparative quietness it was of a far milder nature than was expected when the first labor trouble appeared on the horizon. The pessimists have been convinced by the conditions that have prevailed in the local stock market during the course of the week. Although conservatism will rule for the present, it has been indicated with apparent finality that the stock market is not going to be materially or disastrously disturbed, and that the rebound will come with greater effect when the agitators have had their day.

The establishing of a clearly-outlined policy and unity of action upon the part of those affected by the labor unrest is all the assurance that was needed to outweigh any feeling upon the part of stockholders which might cause a cessation of normal conditions.

In connection with the labor conditions, one of the encouraging signs of the times is the decision of the Territorial Board of Immigration to proceed at once with an active campaign to secure Portuguese colonists for the Territory. The Board has decided to adopt the commendable and progressive method of publicity in connection with its work. Heretofore the proceedings of the Board have been conducted in private, and it is believed that there will be numerous benefits by letting the people know the nature of immigration plans and policy.

Financing of Immigration.

Through the imposition of a special income tax, approved by the last Legislature, there will be approximately \$76,000 available by July 1, the beginning of the next biennial period, for the purpose of stimulating immigration. The entire revenue from the special tax for the two years will be about \$300,000, \$200,000 of which, under the provisions of the law, will be available for immigration purposes. Because of the readiness of the corporations to meet the special tax, it is estimated that the \$76,000 will be available for the prompt carrying out of the plans of the Territorial Board of Immigration.

Assertions to the contrary notwithstanding, it is an acknowledged fact that general dissatisfaction has been expressed with the services rendered by Mr. Trener at New York, and while the failure of the results to come up to the standard expected is attributed more to the difficult conditions with which Mr. Trener had to deal, it has all helped to bring about the belief that it would be the part of wisdom to send a local man to Portugal rather than rely on the New York agency. The selection of A. J. Campbell for the mission has been followed by the systematic gathering of data bearing upon the situation in all its aspects. It is possible that Mr. Campbell will be provided with an assistant, and nothing will be left undone to assure the best possible results.

For the present, at least, it is understood that the attempt to secure Italians in any numbers will be left in abeyance. In the Portuguese the Territorial Board of Immigration is dealing with a known quantity, who have proved their worth as citizens and as recruits to the ranks of labor.

O. R. & L. to Pay Taxes.

The adoption of the "county control" system by the late Legislature has resulted in conditions that leave the Territorial finances in something of a tentative state, and, in the opinion of many, considerable to be desired from the standpoint of the rules of the science of public finance.

As a consequence it has been well come information that the exemption period covering the property of the Oahu Railway and Land Company has lapsed, and that the treasury will be improved by the receipt of the taxes on an assessed valuation of about \$5,000,000. This will bring about \$45,000 into the hands of the government, and it will come when it is needed, and as welcome as the collection of \$32,000 judgment against Cotton Bros. & Co. for the loss of a Territorial dredge at Pearl Harbor.

All indications point to the successful conclusion of the negotiations pending between the trustees of the Bishop Estate and the Brewer Estate in connection with the proposal to erect a modern business block upon the site now given over to Bishop Park. The details of the plan are still in embryo, but it is understood that the idea has been under serious consideration and that Honolulu will soon have another fine building.

The real estate market has been in keeping with the general quietness that has prevailed throughout the week. The Hawaiian Trust Company states that a corresponding decrease has been noted in connection with real estate business. The approach of the vacation season, however, has resulted in a number of desirable homes being available for renting. The firms having a real estate department report that they have received a number of inquiries for dwellings from government employees. A healthy tone is prevalent, and a number of realty investments under consideration will assist in the general lines of progress.

Large Pineapple Shipment.

The importance which the pineapple has attained in the list of Hawaiian products is well shown by the shipment that will go to San Francisco Tuesday on the Hilonian. It is the second largest shipment of the canned fruit that has ever been sent to the mainland. The Matson boat will include in its cargo 15,000 cases, which will receive prompt handling and distribution when they reach California. The advertising campaign by the pineapple interests is being waged with intelligence and effect, and the shipments to the Coast show that all that is needed is an opportunity to acquaint the mainland public with the virtues of the canned pineapple as an ever-increasing market.

A New Philippine Asset.

Of unusual interest is the fact that the experiment of burning Philippine coal has met with such complete success on the United States transport Dix. The mineral wealth of the far eastern possessions has often been dwelt upon, but the fact that coal deposits were included did not seem to be general knowledge. That active mining operations had been carried out and the coal ready for the commercial market comes as something of a surprise and should certainly mean much for the islands. It is stated that the coal has received an exhaustive test on the transport and that its steaming

WHITNEY'S COURT NOW IN SESSION

(From Saturday's Advertiser.) The legal machinery of Judge Whitney's court began turning yesterday morning, the first case coming under the consideration of the new judge being that of Lilikalani Fern et al., against Becky Chong et al., on a bill for the partition of land on which Judge Lindsay had rendered judgment in a suit for ejectment. The problem involved is to determine the equitable division of a tract of land, on one portion of which is a dwelling of some value. The property has a frontage on a lane between Vineyard and School streets.

Judge Lindsay found that the plaintiffs in the first action for ejectment were entitled to an undivided one-half interest in the property, and that the plaintiffs would also have a preference in that portion including the house, if they paid over to the defendants the sum of \$200. It now remains to determine the value of the house and for that purpose John Marcellino was appointed a commissioner to appraise the dwelling.

Straus Must Explain.

It appears that Attorney Leon Straus will have some explanation forthcoming by reason of his connection with the divorce action instituted by Nellie Thomas against King Thomas, on the grounds of desertion and non-support. According to the statement that was made in Judge De Bolt's court yesterday by the father of the plaintiff in the case, the sum of \$35 was paid to Straus as an attorney's fee and the costs of court, for which a receipt bearing Straus's signature was received. No money for costs was paid into court, and in an effort to secure some enlightenment on the transaction, Judge De Bolt detailed Assistant Clerk Hopkins to search for Straus and ask him to appear and explain his action. Judge De Bolt intimated that the case bore a serious aspect, but said that he wished to give Straus every opportunity to present his side of the case before taking action.

The decree of divorce was granted, Mrs. Thomas and her father taking the stand and testifying that Thomas had not contributed anything to the support of herself or children for the past three years. Thomas was ordered to pay the costs of \$13 and \$25 attorney fees to Clem Quins, who represented Mrs. Thomas in the court proceedings yesterday. The money that was paid by Mrs. Thomas' father to Straus will be refunded when it is secured.

A motion for the appointment of a commission to take the deposition of T. B. Whitin of Whitesville, Mass., was filed yesterday as the aftermath of a suit that was brought against him because of a collision between his automobile and a hack, the complainant being Henry Gumpfer. The petition asks for the appointment of Samuel Lyon or Charles F. Parks, both of Whitesville, as commissioners.

Physicians at Law.

A complaint was filed yesterday by A. G. M. Robertson for Dea. George Herbert and St. D. G. Walters—under the firm name of Herbert and Walters—against I. R. Burns and the First National Bank, garnishee.

The complaint recites that on March 4 last, an operation was performed by the physicians upon the wife of the defendant and that the stipulated payment agreed between Burns, Walters and Herbert was \$600, this amount also including the incidental medical treatment before and after the operation. The complaint states that Burns has declined to meet the obligation, which the physicians say was contracted, and that they do not know of any property upon which they could levy upon for the debt. Upon "information and belief" however, it is stated that Mr. Burns is a depositor in the First National Bank and the service of a summons upon the bank is asked to show whether Burns is a depositor.

Charges by Wife.

Alleging that her husband has secured her commitment to the insane asylum twice by false representations, Josephine Ferreira has filed a libel for divorce against Ricardo Souza Ferreira. In the complaint it is stated that Mrs. Ferreira was first sent to the asylum on October 11, 1907, and released in February of 1908. It is declared that there was no reason for the commitment to the asylum and that it was procured through misrepresentation.

In the March following, Mrs. Ferreira was again sent to the asylum. The complaint states that she fled to the street when threatened by Ferreira, and that this incident was used to show that she was mentally irresponsible. Mrs. Ferreira asks for the custody of the two-year-old child of the union, and such other provision for her maintenance and support as the court may direct.

Count Notes.

The three indictments pending against Yoshitara Abe, the Japanese forger, were stricken from the calendar by Judge De Bolt yesterday, to be moved on again in the event that another attempt is made to extradite Abe.

A petition for letters of administration on the estate of Lem Yip was filed yesterday by the widow, Lan Shee. The property is valued at about \$1000.

"PRINCE BERT" HOPES TO MAKE \$2,000,000

Bert Peterson was frequently in the company of the Col. Parker party while the latter was in New York. Mr. Desky states that Bert looked fairly prosperous. He is living with Charles Eagan, a son of General Eagan, who was at one time a resident of Olan.

"Bert said he had some plans and schemes which he hoped would make him worth a couple of million in two years," said Mr. Desky yesterday.

A CURE FOR BOWEL TROUBLE.

No matter how severe an attack of diarrhoea may be, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to give relief. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

Jugged for Horse Stealing.

Rhigensga was arrested on Saturday and charged with larceny in the first degree for stealing a horse belonging to another Japanese. In the warrant the animal is described as a white mare branded "P. H." on the left hind leg. The theft is alleged to have taken place on January 18, and the value of the animal is given as \$100.



