

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. LII, NO. 98

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1909.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 3115

CONTRACT SYSTEM GIVEN IMPETUS

Trustees of the Sugar Planters' Association Decide on Wage Rate.

TO ESTABLISH A NEW SCALE

Bonuses Will Be Given Those Laborers Who Work Steadily.

After due and deliberate consultation, the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, through its board of trustees, have decided upon the labor rate for the ensuing year, and it will be adopted in its completeness by all plantations, with such modifications and amendments as their circumstances warrant.

The rates as decided upon by the trustees yesterday morning constitute a general extension of the opportunities for contract labor. This, in the eyes of the laborer, is one of the most important actions of, and resulting from, the late session of the association, and will find favor, not only in their eyes, but also with the plantations, as being a strictly fair and impartial proposition.

Under the new rates, the contract system will be applied wherever possible, and provision has been made by which contractors will be enabled to make not less than \$22 for a month of twenty-six days. The idea is to give laborers a compensation equal to their services and also to be based upon the amount of actual work performed by them. A general revision has been made also in the wages paid to those laborers who work on a day basis.

Under this latter arrangement, bonuses have been introduced which will give the laborer something further to look forward to and work for at the end of the year. This bonus applies to those men who are working on the day system at a wage of \$20 a month. Those of them who average twenty-six days a month will receive at the end of the year a bonus of \$24. This will constitute the unit and basis upon which the bonuses will be figured.

Those who average less than this number of days per month and more than twenty will receive their additional compensation at the end of the year in proportion to this sum. The event of their being incapacitated by accident or sickness will not militate against them, and they will receive a bonus in proportion to the work they actually put in.

The decision to resolve the rates along these lines follows along the lines of the resolution drawn up by a number of the conservative editors among the Japanese, outlining a tentative rate of wages and system of same which they considered fair to all parties. These men were those who previously came out with a condemnation of the methods being pursued by the Higher Wage Association and who have been working earnestly for the welfare of their countrymen without attempting to secure rates out of proportion with strict fairness.

The association as a whole considered the wage question during its last meeting and the trustees have held several meetings on the question.

AGITATION STARTED FOR INTERSTATE LAWS

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, November 30.—Following a conference of the President and cabinet at the White House yesterday, it has been announced that the administration will do its utmost and exert all the influence possible to secure a comprehensive revision of the interstate commerce laws.

The growing problems occurring in the regulation of interstate traffic and the increased powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission have necessitated radical reform in several laws and the addition of new ones. California has been particularly prominent in the agitation for legislation of this kind, several months ago it calling upon the commission to settle a deadlock between independent oil producers and the "Trust."

The Southern Pacific's rapacity in Southern California, Arizona and New Mexico, which has so hurt fruit-producers, has slipped through several nets set to catch it by the commission, and it is probable that this is a main influence in bringing the administration out so prominently on the subject.

NEW ADMINISTRATION FOLLOWS UP GRAFT

(By Associated Press.)

SAN FRANCISCO, November 29.—The new city administration will decide what to do with the graft prosecutions that are now left incomplete. The cases on the calendar were postponed today until the middle of January, when the new district attorney will be in control and the new city administration will have had time to determine its policy.

STEAMER ASHORE.

(By Associated Press.)

BEAUFORT, South Carolina, November 29.—The German steamer Bremer has gone ashore. No lives were lost.

PEARL HARBOR; PANAMA CANAL

Mainland Public Commencing to Rank the Two Together in Importance.

"Many people with whom I talked on the mainland are of the belief that the development of Pearl Harbor and the military establishment in general in the Hawaiian Islands will be of such vast proportions that the expenditures will rival those of the Panama Canal," said C. P. Morse, local general agent of the American-Hawaiian steamship line, yesterday on his return from the mainland aboard the Manchuria. He was accompanied by Mrs. Morse and their two children. "The mainland press has devoted considerable space lately to the military works down here and the administration plans to make Pearl Harbor the great naval base, and as the newspaper comments have been favorable, the people think a lot of the project."

Mr. Morse also brought news back from New York that the American-Hawaiian company has decided that the name of its new passenger-freight steamship shall be the "Honolulu," spelled without the last "u." He saw the plans of the steamer and found them to include many features which will please patrons of the boat when she is placed on the Honolulu-San Francisco run. She is arranged for forty-five cabin passengers. The finishings will be equal to or better than most of the liners plying the Pacific. The rooms are to be arranged so that they may be turned into suites, for whoever wishes to pay for the enlarged accommodations. The plans call for a commodious and comfortable social hall and equally comfortable and commodious smoking-room. The Honolulu will be run strictly on the Honolulu-San Francisco route, and will always sail from Honolulu when in the Islands. She will not be diverted to any other port for any reason whatsoever.

The other two new A-H. freighters being built, the Georgian and Carolinian, are progressing, and the company has in contemplation the building of three additional steamers when the trio now being built are off the ways. With the three new building the American-Hawaiian company will own eighteen big, fast freighters all built on American shipyards, and all operating between New York, San Francisco and the Hawaiian Islands via the Tehuantepec railway. The Massachusetts, now being operated by the A-H. company and under option to be purchased, may be bought in presently and added to the fleet. There is also talk of purchasing the Pleiades.

Mr. Morse states that the company's business via the Tehuantepec railway, both ways, has been exceptionally large and the company handled from Pacific Coast ports last season for shipment to New York, 200,000 tons of canned salmon, wine, wool, and such. In order to keep up with the business the company has inaugurated a six-day service westbound, steamers sailing every six days from New York for Tehuantepec.

LOVETT INSPECTING HARRIMAN LINES

(By Associated Press.)

SAN FRANCISCO, November 30.—R. S. Lovett, the new head of the vast Harriman systems, arrived here yesterday on his first inspection of the units that go to make up the web of rails covering the country. This is Lovett's first act after being elected to fill the offices occupied by Harriman, principal among them being the general management of the Southern Pacific.

Among those who are accompanying him on his tour are Julius Kruttschnitt, director of operation and maintenance of way; J. C. Stubbs, traffic director, and E. O. McCormick, assistant traffic director, all factors in the new railway administration.

MEN MAY STRIKE.

(By Associated Press.)

ST. PAUL, November 30.—A serious strike faces railroad men in the Northwest, and it is one which might result in the tying up of all traffic. The switchmen on all the roads entering here, including the Northwestern and Union Pacific, have announced that unless the railroads accede to their demands, they will strike today.

JAPAN'S AMBASSADOR.

(By Associated Press.)

TOKIO, November 29.—The Japanese government announced today the appointment of Satou Adzuki as ambassador to Austria. Adzuki has lately served as minister to Norway and Sweden, having been called home to consult the foreign office recently.

TAFT WAITS.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, November 29.—President Taft does not advise any changes in the Sherman Act until after a decision of the cases now pending in the United States Supreme Court involving corporations.

MORE SHIPS FOR BRITAIN.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, November 29.—Keels were laid today in British navy yards for the two new battleships, Orion and Lion. These ships will be world beaters in their type for speed and fighting power.

PRESIDENT HEADS THE RED CROSS ACTIVITIES



W. H. TAFT, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS SOCIETY.

FIRST GUNS IN BIG CAMPAIGN

War Starts on Tuberculosis Through the Sale of Red Cross Stamps.

Put this stamp, with message bright, On all the mail you send. Every penny helps the fight The dread White Plague to end.

The first move of the Red Cross forces of the city against the strongholds of the great white plague—against the ravages of tuberculosis—has commenced. Yesterday ten committees, composed of ten workers each, commenced the sale of the 500,000 Red Cross stamps, the proceeds of which will be used against the dread disease.

Under the generalship of the Red Cross Society, Department of Hawaii, the fight that has just been started, will be aimed toward the complete annihilation of tuberculosis. These little Christmas stamps, insignificant as they are individually, under the system adopted by the National Red Cross Society, whose president is the President of the United States, will form a great life-saving power.

Yesterday evening but three of the ten committees had reported, and they have averaged \$80 in receipts apiece. Several of the committees decided that it would be best not to work yesterday and today and will not start in until tomorrow. This decision was reached after considering the fact that the first two days of the week are usually the busiest in getting off freight to other islands, and other business.

The first man to purchase the stamps

NEW AMBASSADOR WILL VISIT HERE

Ambassador Uchida, who is to relieve Takahira at Washington, will arrive here on the Tenyo Maru from Japan on December 10. During the stay of the vessel in port the new ambassador will be entertained by local Japanese, plans being prepared now for the occasion.

RAILROAD PRESIDENT MAY BE OFFERED JOB

Rumor That Official of Washab Railroad Is Slated for China Post.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, November 30.—It is rumored in official circles that the post of minister to China, vacant by the recall of Charles R. Crane, has been offered to Frederick A. Delano, president of the Washab railroad. Strength is given to the rumor by the fact that he possesses the same qualities which caused the selection of Crane, an intimate acquaintance with the trade and people of the Orient. He was born in Hongkong, and although he spent the greater part of his boyhood at Newburg, New York, he has kept in close touch with conditions in China.

He was formerly consulting engineer to the war department in the Philippines in connection with the railroads here after having worked himself up from an apprentice to responsible positions in eastern railroads. He is a graduate of Harvard.

EL PASO.

(By Associated Press.)

EL PASO, Texas, November 29.—William Jennings Bryan, the many times defeated candidate for Democratic presidential honors, is making a tour of the Spanish American States.

JAPANESE BUSINESS MEN ARE OFF TODAY

Commissioners Leave San Francisco for Honolulu on Chiyo Maru.

(By Associated Press.)

SAN FRANCISCO, November 30.—The Japanese commercial commission now touring America will sail on the Chiyo Maru for Honolulu today where the members expect to stay over for twenty-four hours if not longer. Last night the merchants of this city banqueted the Japanese business men at the Fairmont Hotel and a big send-off was given them on their last night's stay on the American mainland.

The commission which is formed of representative Japanese business men, is headed by Baron Shibusawa, president of the First National Bank of Japan. While in Denver the baron was forced to apply to the police for protection from the Koreans. At that time he was supposed to be slated as successor to Prince Ito but this rumor was denied by M. Zumoto, a member of the commission.

EUCALYPTUS TO BE OBSERVED

(By Associated Press.)

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama, November 30.—From the latest returns of the elections yesterday, the constitutional amendment which the prohibition people have got before the public has been overwhelmingly defeated and Alabama is likely to remain a "wet" state.

HUNTING FOR BUGS AROUND WAIPAHU

(By Associated Press.)

Are there bugs at Waipahu? That is to say, are there that variety of bugs which the federal bacteriologist frowns over when they get into the public system? E. A. Mott-Smith, president of the board of health; Mayor Fern, and a committee from the board of supervisors went down yesterday to find out.

Odorous notices have been coming up from that delightful neck of the woods for some time, insinuating that there is a chance for one of those sanitation campaigns so popular at Kona. It may be that the results of the party's observations will result in one, but at any rate they are there to be shown.

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GHOSTS ABROAD IN OLD WAIKIKI

Ethereal Visitants Have One District Trembling and Mystery Is Unsolved.

Here is something for the Society for Psychical Research or Mr. Hamlin to look up. It is perfectly true and a solving of the problems will oblige some very much perplexed people at Waikiki, who desire their names to be withheld but which can be obtained at this office. It must be remembered that it all occurred in that wild and woolly beach district that has never been startled by anything more ethereal than a luanu.

One night early last week about one o'clock in the morning, just at the beginning of the bright moonlight, a solitary figure was seen to be walking softly down a boardwalk leading through a lot in which there are several occupied cottages. The figure was shrouded in black and kept fading and reappearing amongst the numerous trees. One of the residents there, happening to arise at that time and looking out, found himself gazing into a pair of ghastly bright eyes which glared at him for a moment before they and their owner disappeared in the shade. Later the figure was seen sitting on the beach rocking back and forth slowly, crouched against the white of the sand and the light of the moon.

A few nights passed without anything unusual happening; then another figure was observed going through the same tactics and finally sitting down on the steps of one of the houses and there in the bright moonlight also rocked back and forth with a low moaning that sent shudders flying over those who heard it. This figure gradually faded away.

The culmination of the mysteries that were perplexing and startling those in the district occurred yesterday and as a result one of the participants of the scene is confined to his bed.

He was putting his automobile away in the shed when there was a sudden crash in the unused story above and the dirt and wasps nests on the roof poured down on him. There was a sudden rush of scurrying feet over the floor above, another crash and all was silent as was proper. Timorous investigation showed that the two windows which have never been used were both open slightly and that there were two chests in the room, one of which was also open.

Crowding together to protect themselves and to ward off the creepy feeling that was creeping over them, the residents of the lot slowly approached the chest and opened it, holding their breaths the while. There was a shudder from its depths, a shriek from the investigators, and then, when more courage was summoned, they returned—and pulled out of the chest, covered with the scent of lavender, a most wonderful and old-fashioned wedding dress. There now.

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BIRMINGHAM, Alabama, November 30.—From the latest returns of the elections yesterday, the constitutional amendment which the prohibition people have got before the public has been overwhelmingly defeated and Alabama is likely to remain a "wet" state.

The study of the yield and rate of growth will occupy the greater part of their time, a portion of which will be also devoted to ascertaining which of the many varieties will thrive to the greatest advantage here. The amount of cord wood, ties, etc., that can be derived from trees of certain size, an age will be ascertained, as will other facts that a prospective planter would desire to know.

The tree furnishes a wood that is excellent for manufacturing purposes and takes a splendid polish, furniture being made out of it that is particularly serviceable on account of its hardness. As it leaves contain a valuable medicinal oil also, the tree is generally useful.

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EL PASO, Texas, November 29.—William Jennings Bryan, the many times defeated candidate for Democratic presidential honors, is making a tour of the Spanish American States.

MAY COAL HERE WITHOUT DUTY

Steamships Calling for Bunker Coal or Oil to Pay Only Port Charges.

WILL REMIT TONNAGE DUTY

Ruling of Bureau of Navigation Will Mean Much When Canal Is Open.

What should mean much to this port was received yesterday in the shape of a department of commerce and labor ruling by Collector of the Port Stackable, this being an official statement to the effect that steamships calling here for bunker coal or bunker oil are not to be regarded as "in trade" and consequently will not have to pay the regular tonnage duty exacted from steamships calling under other conditions. The significance of this to Honolulu lies in the fact that with the completion of the Panama Canal this port should become one of the great coaling ports of call in the world.

Heretofore, every vessel calling at this port, and the same prevailed at all American ports, paid the tonnage duty, except those vessels coming in in distress or such vessels as pleasure yachts. Every commercial vessel had to pay from two to six cents per net ton, the lower rate if coming from an American port or from a port in a contiguous territory, which included all Central America and the islands of the Caribbean Sea, as well as Canada and Mexico; the higher rate if from a foreign port. This was in addition to the regular harbor dues.

This had been according to the departmental ruling, a ruling reversed by the decision received yesterday, which said, in part: "The bureau holds that vessels from foreign ports entering or touching solely for the purpose of taking on bunker coal, sufficient only to enable them to complete the voyage, are, in the opinion of this bureau, 'vessels not engaged in trade' within the intent of Section 36 of the act of August 5, 1909, and are, accordingly, exempt from the tonnage duties prescribed by that section."

This duty amounts to considerable to shipowners. Yesterday, for instance, the British steamer Pinna arrived from a South American port to take on bunker oil. She has a registered net tonnage of 4267 tons, which, at the rate of six cents a ton, would mean that Stackable would have collected \$256.02 if she had arrived Saturday or Sunday, before he received his official ruling.

Honolulu lies the coast of any port to the track of vessels from the Pacific end of the Panama Canal to the Orient. She has the advantage of lying closer to the Australian coalfields by twenty-one hundred miles than San Francisco. Vessels from Europe, bound for the Orient, will coal here rather than at any Mexican port, where coal is dearer, or at San Francisco, which lies further out of the way, while here Newcastle coal can be purchased cheaper than on the Coast and at about the price of Nainimo coal, an inferior article for steaming.

This ruling of the department of commerce and labor is of great moment to Honolulu, more especially to those Honoluluans holding any Inter-Island stock, as it appears certain that that corporation, if it remains in the coaling business, will have before many years have passed one of the greatest supply businesses in the Pacific. When that time comes it is probable that the Honolulu harbor will have been so improved as to admit the great fourteen-thousand-ton freighters of Great Britain, and within the harbor will be great coaling docks where these vessels can tie up and receive their bunker coal through the great coal chutes that will have to be installed to handle the traffic.

WELL-KNOWN ACTRESS BECOMES A MOTHER

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, November 30.—Ethel Barrymore, in private life Mrs. Russell Griswold Colt, yesterday became a mother, the new arrival being a son who owns a score of distinguished relatives besides becoming the heir to his father's fortune.

John Drew is a great uncle of the boy and John and Lionel Barrymore his uncles. Samuel Pomeroy Colt, a former president of the United States Rubber Company, is his grandfather. He was born at Bellehaven, Connecticut, where the young couple have been staying, his mother having postponed her appearance in her new play, "Mid Channel," until February.

IN SERVICE.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, November 29.—The battleship Rhode Island has joined the fleet at Hampton Roads.

MEN ADRIFT.

(By Associated Press.)

JOINT LIMO, November 29.—Nine men from the ship Maritima were adrift in the ship's boat.

NO NAMES WERE CONSIDERED

Executive Committee of Bar Association Took No Action in the Matter.

The executive committee of the bar association has not decided to recommend for the expected vacancy on the supreme bench either Judge De Bolt or Robbins B. Anderson, as was reported in an afternoon paper Saturday. In fact, the committee has not yet even considered any names.

A meeting of the executive committee was held Saturday noon, at which organization was effected, the committee then adjourning to next Wednesday, leaving the lists open for suggestions of names of any and all aspirants. Neither Judge De Bolt nor Mr. Anderson was even mentioned. It is known that the two strongest candidates are Judge De Bolt and Robbins B. Anderson. Judge De Bolt appears to be favored by most of the lawyers, while Mr. Anderson is understood to have the backing of Governor Frear. It is possible that other names may be suggested to the executive committee of the bar association.

GOV. CLEGHORN

CLEAR THE AIR

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

"The Advertiser has been totally misinformed regarding the Cook's monument land," said Governor Clegghorn yesterday. "That land was given by the Princess Likelike and myself to the British government, through the commander-in-chief of the British Pacific fleet, Admiral Cochrane. This was prior to 1877. I am not sure of the exact date. After that my wife erected a cottage on the remainder of the lot, which is still standing there.

"After the death of Princess Kaiulani in 1899, I leased the same to Hon. John D. Paris and less than two years ago sold the same to Mr. James H. Castle, subject to Mr. Paris' lease. The land Mr. Cook holds the receipt for has nothing whatever to do with the Cook monument land.

"In 1877 H. M. S. Fantone, Captain Long, R.N., went up to Hawaii taking the Princess Likelike and the infant Princess Kaiulani, with their attendants to Kealakekua Bay. That was the year when the old 68-pounders were landed for the monument fence, which are there today and my wife planted the coconut trees which are growing there now.

"I understand that some years back that the authorities at the local naval station were to have charge of the monument and the care of the grounds. I think these should be directly under the charge of the United States Lighthouse Service, which could best care for them."

Cook Corrects Statement.

John Cook, who gave some information to The Advertiser on Thursday concerning the Cook monument land and his connection with it, has written the following to correct some of the ideas conveyed. He says:

"In reading this morning's paper, I at once saw several things I did not approve of and which I should like to set right. The first thing I object to is the headlines, as follows: 'Invites Johnny Bull and Uncle Sam to keep off the grass awhile.' This, I think, is altogether uncalled for.

"What I said and what your paper states about my buying the land is all perfectly correct, and as I stated, and here I must in justice plead guilty of speaking too hastily and without proper consideration.

"Now, it is a well-known fact that in all sales of tracts of land anywhere in these Islands the deeds contain a clause that reserves to natives their kulanas within the boundaries of the land being sold. Now, I knew there were several kulanas about where the Cook monument now stands; what they were or how much I neither knew nor cared, as I would not give five cents per acre for any land in the vicinity of where the monument stands, and I would willingly have made them a present of two or three acres for the purpose. All I wanted was the upper or pasture land adjoining Mr. A. A. Todd's land, so that no one would interfere with Todd's cows trespassing thereon, I being interested in the matter through marriage relations.

"In thinking the matter over, I have no doubt that Princess Likelike procured one of the kulanas and made it over to the British government for the purpose of erecting a permanent monument for all time, and I think they most certainly would not have decided away land they had already sold to me within two years immediately before.

"The next thing I object to is about the Queen Emma house. When I spoke of the Emma house, I had no thought whatever of the house on the corner of Berea and Nuuanu avenues. That house must have been built some years before I ever saw it, and when I first saw it, it was the residence of Doctor Hoole, when Emma was a young girl. The house I alluded to is the one away up the valley for some years past the residence of Mr. Spencer, and I believe it is now the property of the Territory of Hawaii.

"Another thing I notice wrong is the name of my first wife's grandfather; his was Nakooke. He was more than an ordinary warrior, but I do not know of his being a chief. He fought with Kamehameha I, through all his wars, excepting his first fight, when he was opposed to him, and was, as I understand, badly wounded. After the conqueror's death, he served Lihohilo, and when the kahuna and some chiefs made war for the purpose of restoring Kapa, Nakooke fought against the rebels, and with them, and was killed in the battle. After the fight, Nakooke's wife (Pine) procured the conch shell as you describe.

STANDARD MAY FIGHT MUTUAL

Rumor That Inactive Telephone Company Will Try to Block Operations.

There appears to be a possibility that the Standard Telephone Company, which owns a franchise and an office, but no telephones, may, on some ground not explained and known only to the lawyers, contest the right of the Mutual Telephone Company to put its wires underground.

There have for some weeks been rumors of the possibility of such a contest, but nobody took the matter seriously, as it appeared difficult to see what reason the Standard could have for taking such action, in view of the fact that it has never availed itself of the privileges of its own franchise and is only keeping the franchise alive by maintaining a technical office—the only requirement to keep the franchise alive.

The Standard franchise was granted by congress while George R. Carter, now of the Mutual company, was Governor of Hawaii. It gave the company the right to operate a telephone system and to put its wires underground.

But the Mutual company also has a franchise which gives it the right to operate a telephone system and to put its wires underground. In fact, it has two franchises giving it this right. For the old wireless company had a franchise giving it these rights, and the wireless company was amalgamated with the Mutual. The company is operating under the Mutual franchise.

However, almost anything will do for a ground of contest, and the matter may be taken to the courts. The Standard people are lying low and sawing wood. The first move is up to them—if any move is made. If it is made, it will probably come through their attorneys, Thompson & Clemons.

George R. Carter stated last night that, while he had heard rumors to the effect that the Standard might file a contest, he knew of no grounds upon which such a contest could be made. Mayor Fern appears to be mixed up in the proposition in some way, as he has been predicting for several weeks that the Standard would try to throw a chunk into the wheels of the Mutual.

MRS. ANNA PERRY DIES AT VOLCANO

Mrs. Anna Perry, widow of the late Hon. Jason Perry, first Portuguese consul in Hawaii, died at the Volcano House on Saturday morning, at the age of seventy years. Mrs. Perry was taken to the Big Island and to the edge of the volcano for the benefit of her health about five weeks ago, but she became ill, and the end came Saturday, the news being wirelessly here to her relatives.

Mrs. Perry came to Honolulu September 8, 1865, and has made her home here ever since. After arriving here she married Jason Perry. They were prominent in the kamaaina circles. Surviving the deceased are several children, including Judge Antonio Perry, associate justice of the supreme court of Hawaii; Mrs. Temple Burke, Mrs. A. D. Larnach, Mrs. Homer Smith, Mrs. A. N. Sinclair, and Edward Perry, who, after graduating from Yale recently, returned to Honolulu a few months since.

The funeral arrangements have not been completed yet, awaiting the arrival of the remains on the steamer Kauai today, which is making a special trip.

WEAK KIDNEYS MAKE WEAK BODIES

Kidney Diseases Cause Half the Common Aches and Pains of Honolulu People.

As one weak link weakens a chain, so weak kidneys weaken the whole body and hasten the final breaking down.

Overwork, strains, colds and other causes injure the kidneys, and when good. Since taking this remedy I feel better than I have in years."

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

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

Remember, its activity is lessened the whole body suffers from the excess of uric poison circulated in the blood.

Aches and pains and languor and urinary ills come, and there is an ever-increasing tendency towards diabetes and fatal Bright's disease. There is no real help for the sufferer except kidney help.

Doan's Kidney Pills rest directly on the kidneys and cure every kidney ill. Here's the best of evidence:

Mrs. Mary E. Perry, 111 W. Eleventh St., Mitchell, S. Dak., says: "It is impossible for me to express my gratitude to Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, as I feel that they have saved my life. After everything I tried had failed and the doctor said I was going to die, this remedy helped me wonderfully. My kidney complaint was no doubt inherited, as I suffered from it since I was a small girl. I was told that I had Bright's disease in an acute form. My limbs became so badly swollen that I could not move and sometimes I had to be assisted to turn over in bed, as I seemed to have no strength. There was a retention of the kidney secretions and my health was badly run down. Finally my husband procured a box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for me and I can say they did me a world of good."

DECIDED ON EXPECTED SITE

Y. M. C. A. Committee Want Corner of Alakea and Hotel for Its New Building.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

A meeting was held at the Y. M. C. A. building yesterday afternoon to hear the report of the site committee. The report was presented by George R. Carter, and showed that the committee, composed of R. H. Trent and F. J. Lowrey, in addition to Mr. Carter, had done a very thorough piece of work in looking over the ground to find a site for the new Y. M. C. A. building. The report first stated the conditions that the site must fulfill to be a desirable one, some of these conditions being nearness to the business center, in the line of the city's growth, at least 100 feet front by 150 depth, and not too expensive in proportion to the amount of money raised.

After telling of many of the pieces of property investigated, Mr. Carter presented the committee's recommendation that the site opposite the present Y. M. C. A. building and next the Elite building be secured.

The library site then came up for discussion, and on motion of W. R. Castle, seconded by W. L. Howard, it was voted that it was the sense of those present that the building should be located on the corner of Hotel and Alakea streets and Adams lane. Those present favored an exchange of buildings and land between the association and the library. If the deal can now be put through as recommended by this meeting, the association will have one of the finest corners in the city.

All present felt that the committee had done a very thorough piece of work and arrived at the right conclusion. Some have felt that it is not necessary to secure the library site, but the majority think it should be added to the other land.

POLICE RAID ON GARDEN ISLAND NETS 45 GAMBLERS

Garden Island.—Hearing that extensive gambling operations among the Chinese in Hanalei were going on under the eyes of the Hanalei officials, the county sheriff has been conducting investigations in that district for some weeks which culminated in the arrest, last Sunday, of a gang of forty-four Chinese and one Korean, who were caught redhanded while running a flourishing Monte Carlo in the vicinity of the Mau Sing Wai rice plantation, a mile or so above the Hanalei bridge.

The five officers who were commissioned to undertake the capture, and who performed their duties so successfully, were Deputy Sheriff Ellis, Captain of Police Lovell and Officers Kalei Montgomery and Iokepa I, all of Lihue district, and Officer Joseph Huddy of Kalihiwai, assisted by William Puaoli, the chauffeur of the automobile which carried them over. There were over a hundred gamblers in the building when they first arrived, but half of them escaped before the house could be surrounded.

The officers arrived at noon, in broad daylight, and the only reason they caught so many was that there were no guards out, as there generally are around buildings where there is gambling going on. Appearances indicated that the gamblers felt no fear of police interference from Hanalei, at any rate. Running up to the building, the officers arrived in time to intercept more than half of the gamblers and to find on the tables, inside, the cards, dice and money which proved the kind of playing that was going on.

WHAT GOVERNMENT IS SPENDING TO AID THE FARMER

WASHINGTON, November 13.—Secretary Wilson has issued a statement pointing out that the United States government is spending in the neighborhood of \$18,000,000 a year on experimental work in increasing the yield and efficiency of the farms of the country. The statement was inspired by the charge made by William C. Brown, president of the New York Central lines, at a dinner in New York this week, that the Nation could better afford to invest the cost of one battleship in agricultural experiment work than to expend it in the increase of the navy. A battleship costs approximately \$9,000,000. Secretary Wilson declares that the government is expending each year exactly twice as much as two first-class battleships cost, and the money is being used in precisely the manner recommended by President Brown. The assistance given the farmers of the United States the secretary declared, is not confined to any locality. As an instance of the aid the department renders, Secretary Wilson recited the case of a farmer who was raising only twelve bushels of potatoes to the acre and who, dissatisfied, applied to the department for assistance and advice. Both were given him promptly, and Mr. Wilson says, he now is raising 250 bushels to the acre on the same land as a result of using the seed and the information given him by the government.

SAW A DEEP JAPANESE PLOT

Protest Story at First Denied by Japanese Embassy but Later Confirmed.

HONOLULU REPORT WORRIED

Knox's Last Statement Based on the Japanese Reception of the American Protest.

When the first questions were asked at the state department at Washington concerning the truth of the Honolulu despatch regarding a reported protest from Washington to Tokio concerning the Japanese-Chinese treaty, a direct denial of the truth of the report was given.

Yesterday, the further particulars of the state department announcement of November 14 were received by mail. This announcement says that Secretary Root, after going carefully and fully into the matter of the Peking treaty, had come to the decision that there had been no violation of the "open door" agreement made some months ago between Takahira and Secretary Root.

Yesterday, also, came the report that the Honolulu report had been confirmed and that the decision of Secretary Root as to the open door agreement was the result of the Japanese answer to the American protest. The answer of the Japanese foreign department was that America need not fear the result of the Peking treaty, as Japan would bind herself not to interfere under it with the right of Americans to open mines in Manchuria, to share in Manchurian trade and generally to go in and out of the open door as pleased them.

State Department Denial.

When the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, which first received the news on the mainland, carried the Honolulu despatch to the state department officials, there was considerable interest taken in it, the denial issued being based for a large part on one particular part of the despatch, a part in which an error had been made in translation. This was the clause referring to the Pratas Island, the Japanese translator being unable to name in English the actual island mentioned in the Tokio despatch.

Japanese Scheming.

The state department saw in the despatch a deep scheme of the Japanese foreign department, an attempt to draw out Secretary Knox.

The Herald's story of the denial was: Officials of the state department see evidence of Japanese handiwork in the despatch from the Hawaii Shippo reported to Ambassador O'Brien's relative protest to the Japanese foreign office. No such protest has been made, according to the state department, and there is no basis whatever for such a report, according to the officials, who are inclined to believe the story was concocted in Tokio by Japanese influences and for the purpose of drawing the fire of the United States on Manchuria.

What this purpose is, the department does not show, and the Japanese embassy is likewise at a loss to explain. At the Japanese embassy the most emphatic denial was made of the contents of the despatch.

"We have never heard of any such action by Mr. O'Brien," the embassy officials said, "and if such action had been taken you can rest assured that we would have heard of it. Sometimes diplomatic denials are necessary, but this is not a diplomatic denial."

In analyzing the Shippo despatch, state department officials, after speculating on the reason for its publication, proceeded to characterize the report as a "poor guess" by someone who had not followed recent diplomatic events closely between Japan and the United States.

"Bringing in Pratas Island is evidence that authority for this article is not connected with the Japanese foreign office," it was explained. "If it had been, he would have formulated his despatch far more cleverly than he has done. Japan recognizes Chinese sovereignty in Pratas Island, and there has been nothing recently to call the attention of the United States government to his particular phase of the situation. The question in Manchuria is different, but this question is so broad that anyone could guess there might be matters for consideration in Manchuria."

It is explained that the necessary reticence of the state department in its present negotiations relative to Manchuria makes it possible for wide speculation. Persons in Japan want to know what the state department intends to do, and anything that can uncover the plans of Mr. Knox, secretary of state, would be of advantage to Japan. But there is no indication that Secretary Knox is to be drawn out.

If the department is going to protest, Mr. Knox is determined that no one shall know it. And the Japanese government will first be informed of this protest when it lands in the Tokio foreign office.

Any statement one way or the other puts the state department at a disadvantage at this juncture. If Mr. Knox admits he is going to protest, this prepares Japan for her defense and puts the state department at a manifest disadvantage when the protest is made.

If Mr. Knox, on the other hand, denies that he is to protest, the Japanese government either considers that the state department has found no grounds for protest or that Mr. Knox, after giving the matter consideration, has decided to keep "hands off." Therefore the state department is simply holding back and, above all, not divulging what its future policy will be.

BALLINGER MAY COME TO HAWAII

Promises, Treasurer Conkling to Visit Islands and Learn of Our Needs.

CONVERTED TO SUSPENSION

Local Official Presented Facts That Probably Resulted in Decision.

It is probable that D. L. Conkling, treasurer of the Territory, has a right to take considerable credit to himself in connection with the cable stating that Secretary Ballinger has gone on record as being in favor of the suspension of coastwise shipping laws.

While in Washington, Conkling spent the greater part of an afternoon in an interview with the secretary of the interior, and during his talk with him attempted to get a statement from him regarding his stand on suspension, and at the time did not succeed. Ballinger showed interest in the matter, and also ignorance, and got Conkling to explain matters a little more fully. Conkling did so and arrived home yesterday on the Alameda to read the cable stating that Ballinger was on record favoring it. It is probably due to Conkling's representation of the truth in the case that Ballinger was won to the cause of Hawaii.

When Conkling visited the secretary, in company with Ernest G. Walker, The Advertiser's correspondent, it was with the intention only of paying his respects and did not intend to stay more than fifteen minutes. He stayed two hours and a half. Several times he arose to depart, but Ballinger motioned him to sit down, saying, "I want to hear more about it. It is not often that I can talk to someone from the Islands."

It seems, from what Conkling repeats of their conversation, that Ballinger's ideas on the matter were culled mostly from the reports of the steamship companies.

"But the steamship companies say that they carry forty or fifty people away from there every trip," said Ballinger, during the course of the conversation.

"That is the truth," answered Conkling, "but they have only told you part of the truth. They do carry forty or fifty people away from there every trip, but they leave a hundred and forty."

"Is that so?" asked Ballinger.

"It surely is," Conkling assured him, and laid before him the unassailable fact of the matter. While Conkling was on the sea between Frisco and Honolulu, Ballinger came out in favor of suspension, whereas he had been passively opposed to it before.

Mr. Ballinger, says Conkling, is remarkably interested in Hawaii. Before Conkling left Washington, the secretary promised him to come to Hawaii next spring to become intimately acquainted with Hawaii's people and Hawaii's needs. At present he is ignorant on the most vital points before the Territory.

Ballinger will come here if—There is always an if in the matter and the present one is that Ballinger may not hold his job. Conkling reports a dislike of the man all through the States, the result of the persistent knocking at him, which may eventually cause him to resign his portfolio.

Conkling not only met him at his office but stayed at the same hotel with him and had ample opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with the secretary. The local treasurer states that he found him most genial, and one of the pleasantest men he met in Washington.

"The reason I did not come back sooner," says Conkling, "is because I could not get a line on a booking anywhere. When I left, the agents told me that they would not be able to handle another booking until the latter part of December. The Manchuria which will arrive here Monday has on board a number of Honolulu people. Nearly all the kamaianas who are away from home will return on her."

PLAYGROUND FOR DAY CAMP CHILDREN

Messrs. A. Lewis, Willard E. Brown and Perley L. Horne comprise the committee of the Men's League of Central Union church on the portion of the antituberculosis work undertaken by that organization. The league will provide a fine playground for such children as may be placed in a day camp.

The one hundred ladies of the city who are to start out on Monday morning next to sell half a million of the Red Cross Christmas stamps are now fully organized for the campaign and confident and enthusiastic over their task. It is planned to make a thorough canvass in four days and to sell about 100,000 stamps at one cent apiece each day. The sale is timed to be just in advance of the heavy outgoing Christmas mails.

Word comes from the mainland that literally billions of the Red Cross stamps will be disposed of in the cities and in the country during the early days of December. President Taft is doing all he can to promote the sale of the stamps and the public has become interested everywhere. There has been a call for stamps from European cities, notably from Italy, where the Red Cross did such effective work during the earthquake disasters. It was at this time that Miss Mabel Boardman made an international reputation as a relief organizer.

Judge Dole, head of the local branch of the Red Cross, is taking a keen interest in the plan to sell half a million of the stamps in Honolulu. He believes that it will interest many people in the antituberculosis campaign and that with the funds realized a world of good can be done in Honolulu.

There will be a meeting in a few days of all the delegates from local societies to the convention called by the Honolulu Red Cross, when plans for much work in the near future will be discussed.

WANTS "SEEDS" OF THE TARO

Florida Man Wishes to Make Experiment in Muck Soil at Tampa.

People who have visited Hawaii in the long ago do not forget the Islands, as may be judged from the following letter received by the promotion committee during the week from Willis B. Powell, secretary of the Tampa Board of Trade:

"I have gone over the literature you sent me with interest. It is wonderful to note the changes that have been made in your business center, and especially among the hotels. While I was there, there was but the Arlington and Hawaiian House. I often regret that I did not start a coffee plantation when I was on the island, for at this time I would have been independently wealthy.

"Would it be asking too much for you to send me some seeds of taro, or, if not seeds, the bulbs, and also some bulletins on its culture? I would like to experiment on the taro in this country. I believe with our muck soil that it would grow here, whether or not we could get our people to liking it, whether it was one-finger poi or four-finger poi."

BREWER'S GET READY TO MOVE

Government Also Preparing to Get Busy Tearing Down the Brewer Building.

The offices of W. G. Irwin & Co., where are located at present the passenger and steamship offices of the Oceanic Steamship Company, the insurance department and sections devoted to Mr. Irwin's personal business interests, are being removed off with a view to a remodeling of the interior and putting the Brewer & Co. business into the building. The merger of the two companies becomes an actuality on the first of the year, when the present building occupied by Brewer & Co. will be vacated.

It is understood that as soon as possible thereafter the building will be razed to the ground and the site entirely cleared off, the territorial public works departments having plans under way for its use in connection with the enlargement of the wharf shed of the Matson Navigation Company and the lengthening of the slips, to permit the company's steamers having better berthage. The Brewer building stands on a site which is of extreme value to the Territory and shipping interests just now, owing to the continued increase of business.

With the knowledge in mind that the Territory contemplated alterations in the slips and wharves along this section of the waterfront, Supervisor Quinn of the road committee has permitted the waterfront parks there to be neglected, there being little use in keeping them in proper shape.

There may be changes among the office staffs of the two companies of the merger, but it is thought that these will be confined to very few employees.

CONFIDENCE

said Lord Chatham, "is a plant of slow growth." People believe in things that they see, and in a broad sense they are right. What is sometimes called blind faith is not faith at all. There must be reason and fact to form a foundation for trust. In regard to a medicine or remedy, for example, people ask, "Has it cured others? Have cases like mine been relieved by it? Is it in harmony with the truths of modern science, and has it a record above suspicion? If so, it is worthy of confidence; and if I am ever attacked by any of the maladies for which it is commended, I shall resort to it in full belief in its power to help me." On these lines

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION has won its high reputation among medical men, and the people of all civilized countries. They trust it for the same reason that they trust in the familiar laws of nature or in the action of common things. This effective remedy 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 quickly eradicates the poisonous, disease-breeding acids and other toxic matters from the system; gives vigorous appetite and digestion, and is infallible in Prostration—following Fevers, Scrofula, Influenza, Asthma, Wasting Diseases, and Throat and Lung Troubles. Dr. W. A. Young, of Canada, says: "Your tasteless preparation of cod liver oil has given me uniformly satisfactory results. My patients having been of all ages. It is a product of the skill and science of a day and is successful after the old style modes of treatment have been applied to no vain. Sold by all chemists.

DEFENSE OF OAHU GREAT ISSUE NOW

Millions in Money, Thousands of Men, and Battleships and Guns to Come.

MAKE ISLAND IMPREGNABLE

Chief of Staff Would Station Ten Thousand Men Here Now if Practicable.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Before three years have passed there will probably be more soldiers, including both infantry and cavalry, stationed in the vicinity of Honolulu than in the vicinity of any other city under the stars and stripes. The most powerful naval station in the world will be at Pearl Harbor. Expenditures for the new naval station on Oahu will soon aggregate ten million dollars. General Bell, the chief of staff, would send ten thousand soldiers to Oahu at once if he could have his way and the war department is working to so enlarge the army as to make a detachment of that many for Oahu possible. The navy department will station some of the older battleships in reserve at Honolulu as soon as practicable. Advertiser's correspondence from Washington.

By Ernest G. Walker.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—Big things are doing in army and navy circles now almost every week. A re-organization of both services is gradually under way, and a new order of administration, looking to higher efficiency, is rapidly coming. The latest move—which is of national and international interest—was the approval by President Taft of Pearl Harbor, near Honolulu, as the chief and practically the only naval base in the Pacific, and the virtual abandonment of naval bases in the Philippines. The station at Cavite is actually to be abandoned, but that at Olongapo, in Subig Bay, north of Manila, where the great floating drydock now is, will be maintained as a repair station.

This action will undoubtedly result in a great boom for Pearl Harbor and for Honolulu. It is accepted as acknowledged that the Philippines are untenable for purposes of naval defense in time of war and that hostilities on sea can be conducted far better from Pearl Harbor as a base, 2100 miles from San Francisco, than from Subig Bay, which is more than 6000 miles from San Francisco and from the mainland. It will undoubtedly mean the further enlargement of the military and naval establishment of the island of Oahu. Before three or four years have passed there will probably be far more soldiers, including both infantry and cavalry, stationed in the vicinity of Honolulu than in the vicinity of any other city under the stars and stripes. It will also mean that the most powerful naval station in the world will be at Pearl Harbor.

Ten Million the Cost.

Those familiar with naval matters believe that the expenditure for the new naval station will soon aggregate \$10,000,000. The present plans contemplate an expenditure of approximately \$7,000,000, when—about the middle of 1912—the dredging of the channel to Pearl Harbor at a cost of \$3,500,000, the construction of a mammoth drydock at a cost of \$2,000,000, and possibly of an addition thereto to cost \$1,000,000 more, and the erection of great shops and barracks have been completed. Since the announcement was made, the concern of navy officers has been chiefly over the attitude congress will assume toward this enormous project. The one thing essential now is the speedy appropriation of necessary funds. In other cases, congress has been prone to delay and to supply money less speedily than it could well be expended. This winter money will be asked for speeding the dredging of the channel and also for increasing the drydock so that it will be large enough to accommodate two dreadnoughts at the same time, as originally contemplated. Because of the strict economy that must apparently be exercised this winter, when the government is spending money at the rate of \$5,000,000 more a month than it collects, there will be a disposition to curtail on Pearl Harbor.

Navy Wins and Loses.

The navy both wins and loses in this decision for the abandonment of the Philippines as a base for warlike operations. A joint army and navy board worked out the plan in favor of Pearl Harbor and their recommendation they sent to the secretary of the navy and to the President before it became effective. The navy has long been contending for the establishment of a great naval base at Olongapo, and the army has contended that no fortifications should be placed at Subig Bay, but rather at Manila Bay. The army has been having its way in that matter, although the fight has been hot and heavy between the two

military branches and the subject has been much discussed in congress. But the coast defenses of Manila are now well on toward completion, and large sums of money have been spent for placing the most modern defense guns on Corregidor Island and other islands near Manila. This work will go on without interruption, and Manila will have as complete and powerful fortifications as the government can construct.

The theory of that is that the Philippine Islands can not be defended from invasion by a hostile army. There are several points along the Pacific ocean side of the island of Luzon where transports could land an army. The idea of prominent army officers, however, is that it would be necessary to defend Manila and that such defense, with the troops the war department will likely keep there, is entirely practicable. So while an enemy might make a landing upon Luzon, he could not easily take Manila the capital and chief city of the archipelago. And while he might be trying to capture the city or to besiege it, the navy could come over the Pacific from Pearl Harbor annihilate the enemy's navy on the sea and cut off his army on the island.

Would Send 10,000 Here.

The plan undoubtedly looks to an ultimate increase in the number of troops to be stationed at Honolulu. It is known that General Bell, the chief of staff, would have 10,000 soldiers stationed at Honolulu and vicinity within three months if he could have his way. The climate there is healthful, the locations for barracks ideal, and the point is a strategic one in the command of the Pacific. But the army is not yet large enough to warrant the detail of so large a portion of it to one city. The war department, however, is constantly working out plans for an increase of the fighting force there. It now includes about 1200 cavalry, about 800 infantry and 500 marines. That is a larger force than it would have been thought possible to put there a few years ago, except in case of threatened war. The general staff is alive to the possibilities of a great cavalry post at Leilehua barracks, where there are now only temporary buildings. There is no more ideal spot in all the world for a great cavalry post. Before many years there will be a considerable force of coast artillery at Honolulu and Pearl Harbor to operate the enormous coast defenses, which are now rapidly proceeding to completion. Congress has already appropriated a good portion of the money needed for installing the necessary guns at Honolulu and at Pearl Harbor. There are big batteries at Honolulu, which could now be fired, including eight mortars back of Diamond Head. Both the Army and the Navy will be urging congress for money this winter to enlarge the facilities for their respective forces upon the island of Oahu and in the natural order of things will obtain considerable sums for that purpose. The program now clearly is to make that a great Gibraltar of defense, not only for the protection of the Philippines but also for the protection of the mainland. For as long as Hawaii remains intact, it will be practically impossible that any enemy's ships should operate against the mainland from the farther side of the Pacific. When the Panama Canal is opened in four or five years from now the importance of having Hawaii impregnable will be augmented.

No Big Fleet Yet.

It is naturally suggested that the new fleet means the maintenance of a big fleet of warships in the Pacific, but that probably is not to be expected for the present. The navy department is keeping a formidable fleet of armored cruisers in the Pacific and as the new ships are completed some of the older battleships may be transferred there or placed in reserve at Honolulu. It is to be borne in mind, however, that once the Panama Canal is finished the Atlantic fleet, when it is at Guantanamo or at target practice in the West Indies every winter, can rendezvous almost as easily at Pearl Harbor as at New York, or Provincetown, or Hampton Roads. The difference in distance from the West Indies, as between Provincetown and Honolulu will be immaterial as mileage for steamships is concerned. It would mean only a day or two more of steaming.

So all things considered the decision to make Pearl Harbor the only naval base in the Pacific is exceedingly important in the future plans for both the army and the navy and assures that place becoming, perhaps, the most important in military operations on either ocean if not in the world.

COOK THREATENED WITH BREAKDOWN

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, November 29.—Dr. Cook, the arctic explorer who claims to have discovered the North Pole, has not sailed for Europe, as was reported yesterday. Instead he has gone out into the country, where he is recuperating from a threatened nervous breakdown. When he quietly disappeared, it was surmised that he had left for Copenhagen to be present at the investigation to be made by the university as to the authenticity of his claims to being the first man to reach the pole.

COUNTY MULES ILL-TREATED BY EMPLOYEES

Two white mules, the property of the City and County of Honolulu, were badly treated in Manoa yesterday, when employees of the road department subjected them to a beating and prodding, a longhanded shovel being used upon their backs. Miss Rose Davison had her attention called to the matter and she went to the place and saw only a few blows, the men desisting when they saw her approach.

The mules have been used on the plough which is tearing up the old roadway on Lower Manoa road. They had been worked hard all day and about half an hour before time for quitting the span was so tired that they finally refused to work. The Hawaiian laborers gathered around the mules and after trying to urge them to continue, whipping and striking them, one man picked up the shovel and began to belabor the poor beasts. The luna watched the performance but took no hand in the matter. Miss Davison notified both the luna and the men, that if they repeated the performance she would take drastic measures to have the brutality stopped.

DO WE HAVE HOOKWORMS?

San Francisco Has, and Says That She Got the Parasites From Hawaii.

Was the late unlamented female rock scientist Wallace wise in his own ignorance when he announced that he had discovered that certain disease in Hawaii was caused by "hookworms"? Does the festive hookworm really and truly luxuriate in the soil of these Islands, and is the parasite the true cause of laziness here? Is the hookworm indigenous to Hawaii, or is laziness indigenous and a natural condition which is not to be laid up against the "bug" which scientists have recently discovered is the cause of the lassitude of many of the inhabitants of the Southern States?

These are a few questions that are suggested by a San Francisco despatch to several Eastern papers to the effect that Hawaii is infested by the hookworm and has even sent it to California to increase the lassitude of the inhabitants of the State.

San Francisco admits that she has hookworms. But she says it is not her fault; they came from Hawaii. However, she generously admits that the hookworm is not a native of these Islands but was brought here from Porto Rico when laborers were imported from that island. Also, San Francisco, according to the eastern advices from that place, claims that she got hookworms from Porto Ricans who deserted Hawaii for the metropolis of the west coast.

Dr. Herbert Gunn, of San Francisco, says that he has treated more than one hundred cases of hookworm in that city and knows of at least one death that is to be attributed to the parasite. The disease, he says, has not been known to exist in California, except in very rare instances, until four years ago. A colony of laborers born in the West Indies came to California from Hawaii and forty-five per cent of them were found to be seriously affected. The doctor even goes to the length of saying that the fact that Porto Rican labor in Hawaii did not prove to be all that it was hoped it would be due to the fact that many of the laborers had hookworms and were consequently lazy. Dr. Gunn further says that many of the soldiers of the Philippines and travelers and business men from the Orient have returned afflicted with hookworms.

Does the hookworm really exist in Hawaii? There seems to be a difference of opinion. Some of the physicians of Honolulu state emphatically that it does not; others say it does. "You can not deny too strongly," says Doctor Mackall, "that there are any hookworms here. I never met one and I am sure nobody else ever did. There is nothing whatever in that yarn."

"There are no hookworms here, of that I am sure," said Doctor Hobdy. "You need not hesitate to deny that story."

"I think those Californians are full of prunes instead of hookworms," said Doctor Wayson. "They never got hookworms from Hawaii."

"But," added Doctor Wayson, "the hookworm does exist in Hawaii. I have treated a number of cases of the disease. But it is only to be found among the Porto Ricans. They brought it with them from their former home. The worm does not exist in the soil of this country and I do not know of any cases among white people."

"So far as I know the orientals are not affected. I do not know whether they are susceptible to the disease or not, but I have not heard of any cases among them."

"It is true that we have hookworms here, but it is all nonsense to say that California got hers from us. If she has hookworms, she got them from the East, not from these Islands."

And so it stands. Some say we have 'em and some say we haven't. If we have, maybe we'll get a slice of that million-dollar donation made by John D. Rockefeller for the suppression of the hookworm.

KING EDWARD WILL ACT AS ARBITER

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, November 29.—The United States and Chile have both agreed upon King Edward as arbiter of the Alsop claims. It was announced last Friday that Chile would be satisfied with King Edward to decide as to the justice of the claims, and the United States announced yesterday that the King would be satisfactory to this government.

The selection of an arbiter will probably mean that diplomatic relations with Chile will be resumed, pending the decision. At present all the United States consulates in Chile are closed on account of Chile's tardiness in carrying out the terms of her agreement to assume the obligations of Bolivia to the Alsop company. The firm stand taken by the Washington government has brought Chile to a realization of the fact that she can no longer trifle with this country.

TWENTY-FIVE MILLION IN CORPORATION TAXES

WASHINGTON, November 27.—The regulations governing the assessing and collection of the corporation tax is ready for the printer and will be issued from the government printing office shortly. The latest estimates set the amount that the government will net annually from this tax at twenty-five million dollars. From the reports of the federal agents over the country it has been figured that one hundred and twenty-two thousand corporations will pay taxes into the coffers of Uncle Sam every year.



HAROLD G. DILLINGHAM, WHO WILL ACT AS DIRECTOR OF THE 1910 FLORAL PARADE.

H. DILLINGHAM IS DIRECTOR

Will Manage Floral Parade for 1910—Committee Is Delighted.

Harold G. Dillingham has agreed to the request of the Hawaii Promotion Committee that he undertake the direction of the 1910 Floral Parade to take place on February 22, next.

A letter of thanks, expressing their belief that the community would be highly pleased with his acceptance of the directorship, was authorized by the promotion committee at its meeting yesterday afternoon, and was taken to Mr. Dillingham by a special committee composed of Messrs. W. A. Bowen, G. Bush and Will J. Cooper. The committee expressed its delight when Chairman Bowen informed the members that Mr. Dillingham had decided to accept the offer of the important post, and they also expressed their belief that he would be able to easily marshal a coterie of efficient assistants from among automobile owners and patrons, both men and women, to prepare a plan for a parade which would easily keep pace with the success of former parades.

Although Mr. Dillingham expects to leave shortly for San Francisco to be away about three or four weeks, yet from the knowledge the committee has of him they feel that he will so shape plans locally that in his absence many details will be worked out and that in the interest of the parade he will gather some useful statistics and suggestions while on the coast.

Cheap Publicity.

The meeting was largely devoted to a discussion of the floral parade, the only other business being to look over a number of interesting letters which came in the recent mails, many of which were from railroad and steamship men, who showed much interest in the promotion work by asking for more literature on Hawaii that they might pass it out to persons making inquiries about winter trips. Acting Secretary Cooper's weekly letter on items of interest found in the correspondence, prefaced it with a statement of how much advertising Hawaii was getting at a very minimum of expenditure, instancing California which spent in 1905 the sum of \$6,264,532 in advertising the attractions of California. He stated that he felt sure in saying that Hawaii, although boasting by far the greatest per capita wealth of any State or Territory in the Union, has spent well under \$1 per capita. Mr. Cooper referred to many things which attracted mainland publications to Hawaii and the write-ups and one of them was the development of the defenses of the Islands by the federal government. A portion of his letter follows:

"The Tampa, Florida, board of trade, whose secretary, Willis B. Powell, spent some months in Hawaii about ten years ago, and is a regular correspondent of ours, has evidently taken the cue from the Hawaii Promotion Committee when announcing recently, with much newspaper big type headlines, that it is prepared to pay \$100 for a 'catch-phrase'."

"Mrs. Headlee, our representative at Los Angeles, sends another letter which shows that there is no lack of interest in Hawaii among the visitors to that city. Many persons, she says, are inquiring about homes in the Islands, and adds: 'I believe that, if it were possible for the Territory to offer even the smallest homesteads, that every acre of available land would be taken up in a very short time.'"

"Regarding her lectures, Mrs. Headlee says: 'The attendance at the daily lectures continues good—much better than at this period last year. The attendance last week was not below eighty-three. I have made arrangements for a lecture before the Cosmos Club for December 8.'"

"Hawaiian Books on Steamships."

"Mr. Wood's efforts to induce the management of the various steamship and transcontinental railroads to supply the libraries on their vessels and trains with standard works on Hawaii, have been crowned with gratifying success. By the last mail we have a letter from William H. Avery, assistant general manager of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, asking us to secure for each of their three steamers—the Toyo Maru, Chivo Maru and Nippon Maru—a list of Hawaiian books. "By the same mail, the Santa Fe railway system advises us that they have about decided to place Lyman's 'Hawaiian Yesterdays' on their limited train, and would like a good work on Hawaii of today also."

CONTRAST MADE BY DR. SCUDDER

IF PAUL HAD BEEN ASHAMED OF THE SECULARIZING OF LIFE.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Doctor Scudder delivered a sermon yesterday morning at the Central Union church that brought, by a contrast, a lesson of the gravest importance to all Christians. The contrast that he used was almost fantastic, but in the use of it, Doctor Scudder showed far more strongly than he could have done by other means, the meaning which he wished to bring out.

He took for his text, Romans 1:16—"I am not ashamed of the gospel of Jesus Christ, for it is the power of God to salvation." But he introduced the text in a new form. He eliminated the word "not," and for the words "for it is" he interpolated "although."

Taking his new form of the text as though it had actually been written that way, Doctor Scudder went on to show how easily those words might have been credited to the great apostle.

"In those days," said Doctor Scudder, in part, "Christianity was something to be ashamed of from the world's point of view. Any man of that era might well have been ashamed of this doctrine of nonresistance. The very man whom they acclaimed as their leader had been crucified, the most shameful death of all and apportioned only to the lowest criminals."

And then he took the text as it really is and drew a striking contrast between the picture of what might have been and the stirring reality of what is today.

Is True Belief Necessary?

At the evening service at Central Union church, yesterday, Doctor Scudder introduced the fourth of his series of addresses on "Young America's Religious Questions." This idea was first instituted in the East by a prominent divine who had spent much of his life in visiting various colleges and preaching at the college Sunday service. He asked for questions on religious matters and answered them, either privately or from the pulpit.

The question on which Doctor Scudder based his address last night was, "Is Belief in Jesus Christ Necessary to Salvation?" The way in which he answered the question was that not only is belief necessary, but an acceptance of Jesus Christ, the Man and Savior, in every sense and a method of life which follows the plan laid down by Christ's life and precepts. "Belief in Jesus Christ," said he, "is not merely believing that Christ lived and was crucified. It means accepting Him as your savior and your model. Once this acceptance, nay, resignation, is made, the fatherly love of God will follow, and at all times that love will uphold and strengthen you, no matter what the temptation may be."

Life Not to Be Secularized.

Bishop Restarick brought out a point in his morning sermon at St. Andrew's cathedral yesterday that is one of the most potent arguments for Christianity. He spoke of those who have no salient Christianity. They are not unbelievers exactly, they are not scoffers, but they take no active part in the great work of Christianity. They are content to follow their own way and leave religion alone, and yet, if they would but stop to think, they owe their own high standards of morality and right-doing in life to their Christian education and upbringing. He spoke earnestly of the danger of secularizing life. The text was from Ephesians 2:12—"At that time ye were without Christ, having no hope and without God in the world."

He spoke of the prosperity, the magnificence, the education, the philosophic schools and culture in Ephesus, and yet with it all they had no hope. The end of Greek philosophy was that "nothing can be known." "Social life now is so saturated with Christ that we imagine that our civilization and ethics are the result of education and enlightenment." He quoted from Kidd's "Social Evolution" to emphasize the truth that our

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS MUM

Evade All Inquiries as to the Situation in the Republic of Nicaragua.

MAY TAKE ZELAYA'S PLACE

A Former Minister to United States Is Slated to Succeed President.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, November 29.—No new advices have been received here by the state department relative to the situation in Nicaragua and the authorities here are in the dark as to what is happening in the southern country. The state department is extremely reticent as to the intentions of this government and all inquiries as to the reported landing of a force of blue-jackets from the cruiser St. Louis are carefully evaded. This of itself lends color to the report, and it is the general belief that the commander of the cruiser has found it necessary to take radical measures for the protection of American interests in Nicaragua.

May Succeed Zelaya.

NEW ORLEANS, November 29.—Senor Lecreas, former minister from Nicaragua to the United States, is, according to a rumor current here, slated to succeed Zelaya as president of Nicaragua. His candidacy is favored by the United States, as it is believed that he would be a better man at the head of the government of the Central American Republic than Zelaya, whose dictatorial rule has plunged the country into war and revolution.

LIGHTSHIP MISSING OFF OREGON COAST

(By Associated Press.)

TILLAMOOK, Oregon, November 29.—The lightship Argo, which last Friday struck on a bar off the north coast of Oregon, with the result that three of her crew were drowned while trying to escape in the small boats, is missing. She is stormbound somewhere out at sea and grave fears are felt for her safety.

civilization is based on, and has grown out of, Jesus Christ.

"In this day a great many who are good people have no interest in corporate Christianity. They pay no attention to church nor to organic religion. There is no holy day or holy place or holy book. They live in the contentment of their possessions; they are satisfied with their culture and refinement and pleasure which they seek for their bodies and minds.

"Life is secularized for them. They are not irreverent or scoffing, but simply they are satisfied with culture, art and the things which they possess. Their own moral life is due to their Christian education and environment but they are indifferent or negligent as to the maintenance of the Christian religion.

"It is too early to say what effect this will have on society, but there are here and there ominous indications which lead one to believe that practical abandonment of religion will mean in a generation or two degradation of social life.

"When men settle back and forget God and their children are brought up without any knowledge of Him there will be 'without hope and without God in the world.'"

In the evening the Rev. W. H. Bliss preached on the subject of prayer. This was suggested by the fact that this is the week of prayer observed by the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in connection with lay brotherhoods in various denominations. Canon Simpson took the Hawaiian services at the cathedral at 9:15.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

The following is the program for the second annual week of prayer: Monday, November 29, 7:30 p. m.—Intercessory prayer and address in St. Andrew's cathedral.

Tuesday, November 30, St. Andrew's Day, 7:00 a. m.—Corporate communion of the Honolulu Local Assembly of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in St. Andrew's cathedral; 6:00 p. m., supper in the Davies Memorial Hall for the members of the Honolulu Local Assembly of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew followed by a conference; 8:00 p. m., service in the St. Andrew's cathedral.

Wednesday, December 1, 7:30 p. m.—Service in St. Andrew's cathedral.

Thursday, December 2, 7:00 a. m.—Holy communion in St. Andrew's cathedral.

Friday, December 3, 7:30 p. m.—Service in St. Andrew's cathedral.

Saturday, December 4, 7:30 p. m.—Annual meeting of the Honolulu Local Assembly of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and election of officers in the Davies Memorial Hall.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

FREDERICK O. MATHESON EDITOR

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : NOVEMBER 30

EXTENSION OF CONTRACT SYSTEM.

Important in the very highest degree is the announcement made by the trustees of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association that it has been decided to encourage and extend the contract system on the plantations and to pay a bonus to the laborers engaged on day's pay who show their worth through their industry.

The extension of the contract system places the laborers of Hawaii on a better footing, tending in a way to make them the partners of the plantations and interested equally with the managements in the success of their work.

That the plan adopted follows so closely that suggested by the leaders among the conservative Japanese, the editors of the leading Japanese papers of the Territory, should prove to this people the folly of listening to scatter-brain advice of agitators and neglecting the advice of those among their own people who can do something for them.

There is every reason to believe that the planters were about prepared to grant these things when the Japanese laborers lost their heads and followed off in the trail of the Higher Wage Association rabble, thereby defeating their own aims and delaying the consummation of the desires the better advised Japanese had expressed and worked for.

The pay to be given under the new system is, all things considered, better than the average paid to agricultural laborers throughout the mainland. It should satisfy the laborers, and the results should be, also, to satisfy the plantations.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

The American Red Cross, whose Christmas stamps are a familiar feature of the holiday season in every community of the United States, is the greatest relief organization in the world. The sale of Christmas stamps, which last year amounted to more than \$150,000, is but an incident in the sum of its extensive activities.

Since its reorganization under a special act of congress, in January, 1905, the Red Cross has expended an average of more than \$1,000,000 a year in relief operations. The foundation upon which this great organization is established is found in the charter given by act of congress which, in defining the purposes of the Red Cross, says:

"To furnish voluntary aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war," and, "To carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace, and apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods, and other great national calamities, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same."

It will be noted that congress intended that the Red Cross should not confine itself to the relief of suffering caused by calamity, but that it should devise and carry on measures for preventing calamity so far as practicable. It is under this provision of its charter that the organization is undertaking its fight against tuberculosis.

WIRELESS ON STEAMSHIPS.

Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain has come out as in favor of a law which will require all passenger steamers to carry wireless apparatus. Commissioner Chamberlain's stand will meet with the hearty approval of those who go down to the sea in ships, even if it is not viewed with overwhelming joy by some of the steamship companies that object to going to the expense necessary to equip their vessels with wireless.

The wireless has come to stay, and its usefulness and efficiency have been effectively demonstrated. Even Manager Scherwin of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company appears to have receded from his former stand and, by equipping some of the big liners of his company with wireless has virtually confessed that he now believes that it has passed the stage of being merely a plaything for the passengers.

It is not probable that, however great an advance may be made in ship-building and in the manufacture and perfection of machinery, the element of danger will ever be entirely eliminated from ocean travel. This is not to say that travel by steamship is any more dangerous than travel by rail. In fact, the proportion of accidents and deaths by accident on the railway trains of the country is far greater than that resulting from ocean travel. But, nevertheless, accidents do occur, ships are wrecked or disabled, and lives are lost. And too often lives are lost when, if there were wireless apparatus aboard by which to call for help, they might be saved.

The value of the wireless was proved most satisfactorily some months ago when a great liner, lying disabled and in danger of sinking with her hundreds of passengers, in the Atlantic Ocean, was able, by the use of her wireless apparatus, to call to her assistance within a few hours a large number of rescuing vessels. No lives were lost, but if it had not been for the wireless all those on board would probably have gone to the bottom.

Fortunately for themselves and for the traveling public, a good many of the steamship companies have come to recognize the value of the wireless, and most of the larger passenger-carrying vessels have been equipped with the apparatus which enables them not only to keep in touch with the world during the time that they are thousands of miles out at sea, but to call for assistance in case of accident and danger. Some, however, through false economy, have not yet installed wireless apparatus on their vessels. Some, even, probably would never do it unless forced to by law. And for that reason a law is needed. Wireless apparatus should be required on passenger steamships just as air brakes are required to be installed on passenger cars.

It is probable that the matter will be taken up by congress and some action taken, possibly at the coming session.

MODEST OBSERVATORY REQUEST.

The suggestion from Professor Gilmore, of the College of Hawaii, that those interested in a study of the heavens, in astronomical observations, and generally in the things to be learned through the use of an eight-foot telescope, should help out the installation of such a telescope by supplying a thousand dollars for a building, is modest enough. To secure that amount ought to be an easy matter.

The College of Hawaii authorities stand ready to do much in return and to do much anyway, whether they get their building for their observatory or not. It is suggested that popular lectures in astronomy could be given, these to be demonstrated by the use of the six-inch lens. It is further suggested that through the establishment of the observatory a time ball could be installed in the city and the correct time be given each day through astronomical observations. At present this is done at the survey office, but the transit there is not one adequate to the requirements.

Just how much this college is doing for Honolulu is not appreciated. It may be rather a surprise to learn that within the past few weeks the members of the faculty have spent over fifteen thousand dollars on machinery with local firms, the machinery for the equipping of the college workshops. It may be a further surprise to know that it is proposed to spend ten thousand dollars next spring in the fitting up of a model dairy and the purchase of cattle, the dairy to be maintained for the purpose of demonstrating how pure milk may be properly obtained and taken care of. It is not the intention of the college to go into the dairy business in opposition to the dairies run for business, but the product will be donated, probably, to the public institutions of the city.

The college has the telescope, it has the timing apparatus, and it has the site for the observatory. What it needs is the money for the wooden building and the concrete floor. Its Federal appropriation can not be spent for building and its Territorial appropriation is exhausted.

UNIVERSAL PEACE AND THE AIRSHIP.

Edwin D. Mead, in an address before the New York Peace Society, declared emphatically that war between civilized nations can be finally banished by the year 1915. Either Mr. Mead has some inside information, or he is a most pronounced optimist. The doing away with war is a consummation for which the world has been hoping for a good many years already, but we are still straining every nerve and our national finances to turn out dreadnoughts and submarines and big and little guns with which to blow holes in our fellow man.

The objects of the National Peace Society are most praiseworthy—but permanent world peace, if it comes, is much more liable to come through dread of war inspired by formidable warlike equipment than through the efforts of peace societies. It seems that the hopes of the peace societies, in the last analysis, are based upon a change in human nature, a change which is hardly liable to be brought about in the next five or six years. Man is naturally a contentious animal. He fights, in many cases, at least, because he loves to fight, because the fight is born in him. The belligerency would have to be educated out of him before he would entirely give up fighting—and man without any fight in him would be a pretty poor sort of animal.

But the consequences of fighting—international fighting, anyway—may be made so terrible that the nations will not dare to go to war with one another. In that way universal peace may in time be brought about. If the airship reaches the degree of development which is probable within the next few years, it may prove a universal pacifier. That is much more probable than that the nations will give up fighting because they think it wrong to fight.

TERRITORIES AND CONGRESS.

In this issue will be found an interesting note by "Sidelights" on the "white slave" traffic in the States, bearing particularly on President Taft's message relative to that evil. The sentiments expressed are all right, but the writer's knowledge of the law on the subject, admitted as partially obscure, is decidedly obscure in other respects. Congress may legislate as it pleases, in so far as we are concerned, and time and time again, laws held inapplicable to the States by reason of that oft-quoted Constitution taking a hand in the fight, are held good in Territories. It was but a few days since, when that venerable institution, the Supreme Court of the United States, said the employers' liability act was applicable in Territories and not in States. And for the benefit of "Sidelights," and others, we might say, as did a bailiff of the august tribunal in question, when telling a visitor to the courtroom that if he did not remove his hat he would be confined for contempt of court, "and when our court says anything the only appeal is to God!"

And so we may not set ourselves on a pedestal, but merely take advantage of the slender consolation afforded by being a Territory, and subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of congress.

A SUBSIDY ARGUMENT.

One of the finest and strongest arguments that the friends of ship subsidy will have to advance in congress will be the fact that with the decline of the American merchant marine have come conditions that make this loyal Republican Territory desire the suspension of the coastwise shipping laws so far as they relate to passenger traffic. In view of the fact that ship subsidy is going to need every argument that can be brought to bear, it would seem to be the sensible course for the small minority opposed to suspension, but in favor of subsidy, to get in with the majority. Then the Territory could present a united front at Washington in both matters—that of ship subsidy and suspension of the coastwise laws in the mean while.

There is within sight enough boats on the run and building to handle the passenger traffic of this port if the traffic is to be no larger than it has been. That is, with what boats are on the run, about to be put on the run and about to be built, the situation would clarify itself in possibly two years, always providing that things are to remain stationary in Honolulu and Hawaii. But things are not going to remain stationary, by any manner of means. The coming year means a growth in this city greater than the growth of the past five years, and the year after is going to equal that again. What will be the condition then?

What prospects have we that within the next two years there is going to be anything near the steamship accommodation that will be required? The talk is of ten thousand regular soldiers in and around this city, and ten thousand men mean thousands of others, merchants, mechanics, visitors, professional men, salesmen and others brought here through the business to be created, to say nothing of the tourists who will come if they are permitted, attracted by the advertising Honolulu is going to get through the great things, military and naval, of which this city is to be the center for the Pacific.

If every American passenger-carrying ship that touches at this port, including those that now go through to the Orient, were to be put on the local runs between this port and San Francisco, San Pedro, and the Sound, they could not handle the traffic. Honolulu is going to grow, and her business is to grow, and the growth is going to come with a rush between now and Christmas of 1911. Between now and that time, if advantage is to be taken of the opportunities offered, Honolulu must depend quite as much upon passenger vessels flying a foreign flag as she has upon American vessels. All the subsidies that could be granted would not supply the missing American merchant marine before that time.

To refuse to stand behind a demand for a suspension of the coastwise law until such time as there are enough American ships for our passenger trade, put on either through a subsidy or through any other reason, is to stand in the way of Honolulu's progress. To be an antisuspension advocate now, in view of the great development assured for this island in a military and naval way, is to put one's self down as a "little Honolulu."

We have waited for things to come our way; now that they have started, are we to fend them off with the pole of insularity and a pretended patriotism?

Our Great Strategic Base New York Herald.

The strategic key to the North Pacific is Pearl Harbor, in our Hawaiian Islands, and lucky indeed are we that a fruitful leisure in peace is enabling us to grip this controller of dominating energies. In a probable struggle for the mastery of the Pacific, the commercial and military base rests on this sally port, and with it unimpaired any attempt to raid or descend on our western coasts should be nothing short of midsummer madness.

It is, then, brave news to find that the Joint Board of the Army and the Navy has at last agreed to accept Pearl Harbor as the primary naval station of our western ocean. Differences upon the respective values of Olongapo and Manila, in the Philippines, stretched one little rift within the late until it became a fighting penitentiary. The navy insisted on the former, the army was hot-footed for the latter, and both, in their acrid insinuations, were only half right.

Peace at last broods and the future will surely recognize the value of the agreement. It means a lot to a country, usually so purblind in peace and so aggressive in war, to the precautions of its naval and military agencies. It is, of course, well to have honest men differ honestly on certain questions, but there are occasions when the delays caused by this rigidity of insinuations grow tiresome, and, therefore, this happily-resolved problem comes as a burst of sunshine and as a cooling draught.

The nations are coming to realize that it is not always necessary to go to war to settle their differences. The cable dispatches today tell of two European kings being chosen to arbitrate differences having their origin on this side of the earth. A century ago the countries concerned would probably have used bullets and cannon balls as arbiters.

The Argentine Republic pants for war with Bolivia, and Bolivia pants for war with Argentine Republic. This pair of pants constitutes the latest thing in international breeches.—Harper's Weekly.

Kaui, it seems, is now in a position to sympathize with Oahu. It is claimed that some of her police officials have been standing in with the gamblers and allowing big games to run uncontrolled.

A MEDICINAL MARATHON.

Trate Doctor (finding bottle of quack medicine)—Why didn't you tell me you were taking this wretched stuff? Patient—Well, it was my misg, sir. She says, I'll dose you with this, and doctor he'll try his stuff, and we'll see which'll cure you first.—Punch.

What Discourages

Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Denver, in his story, "The Beast and the Jungle," in Everybody's Magazine, gives his experience in fighting against the entrenched municipal grafters of his city. In part, he says:

"Long before the commissioners came up for trial I knew that it was I who was to be tried, not they. They were to be acquitted, vindicated, and I was to be 'put in a hole.' The sheriff was friendly to the 'accused.' The jury was made up of their friends and of men with whom they did business. District Attorney Lindsey refused to appear in court against the grafters; but I had a friend in his office, a deputy attorney, George Allan Smith; and for his attempt to convict the grafters he was forced later to resign his place. The strain of the trial and of the persecutions that accompanied it wore me out. I was ill. I heard on all sides that the commissioners were to be acquitted and that I was to be prosecuted for perjury. I heard it from men in the district attorney's office, from newspaper reporters, from county officials. I overheard men talking of it in the corridors. I saw it in the exulting eyes of enemies in my courtroom. And when, on the morning that the verdict was returned, the old bailiff of my court came running up to the bench where I sat hearing cases in a sick despondence, I nearly fainted in my chair when he whispered, 'They've found 'em guilty!'"

"How! How did it happen? Why, one of the jurors argued: 'Boys, these fellows are only charged with a misdemeanor. The worst they can get is a little fine. But if we acquit them on this charge and another district attorney gets into office, he may charge them with a felony and get them sent to the penitentiary.' And the friendly jury found them guilty of a misdemeanor to save them from a worse fate! 'Judge,' that juror said to me afterward, 'no one'll ever get me into any graft investigations again. I was blamed for that verdict by the other fellows when the grafters went after them for it, and I tell you I've lost thousands of dollars in my business by it. And d— them, I did it as a favor to them—to save them from the pen!'"

"The commissioners were furious. The district attorney was scared white. And the judge—Judge Voorhees of Pueblo—well, here is part of his speech from the newspapers of August 12, 1903:

"In passing sentence, this statute, while it is penal in its nature, as I look at it, does not brand these gentlemen as being criminals. I don't think the evidence in this case warrants any such conclusion.' He believed 'these defendants to be honorable gentlemen.' He did not ask them 'to step up as ordinary criminals to be sentenced,' but merely gave them 'an opportunity, if any of them have anything to say,' to say it before he passed sentence. And his sentence was a fine of ten dollars each!"

CONDENSED NEWS FROM COAST FILES

England may wipe out coroner's offices. New York has not enough great hotels.

Americans are to develop a Russian railway.

There is renewed activity in California mines.

There has been a heavy rise in the Sacramento river.

King Mannel has failed to find a bride in England.

The flood has abated in the region of the Panama Canal.

Mrs. Ledoux, the Stockton murderess, may soon be set free.

The new Western Pacific officials have been appointed.

Many old French chateaux are being bought by Americans.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson, a Norwegian novelist, is dying.

An American in Spain has bought an ancient Moorish palace.

The Democrats of California will celebrate Jackson's Day.

A heavy earthquake shock was felt at Salinas on November 22.

Howard Gould will build a million-dollar castle on Long Island.

Japan has completed her great trunk line of two thousand miles.

British collars and cuffs are no longer glazed but given a dull finish.

Madame Paladino's seances in New York showed nothing startling.

A State-wide playground commission is proposed for California.

The French Royalists will join the Catholics on the school question.

Paul Gilmore, the actor, has married a California actress named Cauley.

Large areas of the San Joaquin Valley will again be planted to wheat.

Poisonous pills were sent to Austrian officers who had just been promoted.

A cousin of Lincoln's wife, who was killed by General Lafayette, is dead.

The Standard Oil Company will appeal from the decision against them.

Ex-President Castro's business agents have gone to Spain to confer with him.

A great theater will be erected in London as a memorial to Shakespeare.

Hatchmen are said to have left San Francisco in search of more victims.

American robins have been introduced to London and are thriving there.

A Sacramento elopement was spoiled by the man's taking out the license too soon.

Doctor Cook's report is to be shipped from New York to Copenhagen under an escort.

All naval stations of the French including some in Africa have been connected by wireless.

The homeless children of San Francisco were taken on automobile rides on Thanksgiving Day.

Franklin K. Lane of San Francisco, will be reappointed to the interstate commerce commission.

A Paris cabman was severely burned by his celluloid collar taking fire from a spark from his pipe.

The proposition to give Spanish names to certain streets in San Francisco has been defeated.

L. R. Glavis, accuser of Secretary Ballinger, has been summoned to testify in the coal land inquiry.

Alfred Allan Booth, age thirty-seven, has been elected chairman of the Conard steamship line.

Arthur Gilerest, a San Francisco automobile man, brooding over his divorce attempted suicide.

C. L. Canfield, general manager of the Chicago-Milwaukee-St. Paul railroad, died in San Francisco.

Germans are in need of American meats, as famine prices keep the poor people on a diet of vegetables.

President Taft is seeking a good place for General James F. Smith. He may get the New York apprenticeship.

A young woman in Tacoma successfully repelled a man who was holding her up by jabbing his face with a hat pin.

The Polar Wave Ice and Fuel Company of St. Louis has been declared an illegal combination in restraint of trade.

Owing to the dullness of social life in Hungary, the countess Stacchey, a Vanderbilt, has bought two lace factories and will devote her surplus energies to them.

ELKS' MEMORIAL SERVICE SUNDAY

An excellent program is being arranged by Honolulu Lodge No. 616, B. P. O. E., for the memorial services to be held next Sunday afternoon at three o'clock in the opera-house. The oration will be delivered by Frank E. Thompson, and the eulogy by James L. Coke. Miss Helen Wood Lathrop, a newcomer, will sing a soprano solo. Miss Lathrop possesses an unusually good voice and has only been heard once in public since her arrival several weeks ago. Henry N. Clark will also sing a solo. There will also be a double male quartet consisting of Messrs. Raymond C. Brown, Arthur Wall, C. F. Waterman, Chester Hann, Stanley Livingston, Chester Livingston, Clifton Tracy and E. G. Bartlett. Mrs. L. Tenney Peck and Mrs. Hugo Herzer will be the accompanists.

A special feature of the musical program will be the orchestra under the direction of F. K. Vierra. It will be the largest orchestra ever gathered together here. Additions will be made from the Fifth Cavalry band. The officers of the local lodge are:

E. A. Doubtbit, exalted ruler; James D. Dougherty, esteemed leading knight; George T. Kluegel, esteemed loyal knight; Will J. Cooper, esteemed lecturing knight; Henry C. Naston, secretary; M. H. Drummond, treasurer; George J. O'Neill, tyler; F. B. Angus, esquire; A. L. Prescott, inner guard; W. L. Emrich, chaplain; D. Lloyd Conkling, organist. The trustees are H. E. Murray, E. H. Paris and W. H. McInerney.

KNOWN EVERYWHERE.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is today the best-known medicine in use for the relief and cure of bowel complaints. It cures griping, diarrhoea, dysentery, and should be taken at the first unnatural looseness of the bowels. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

An adjourned meeting of the executive committee of the Hawaiian Association Football League will be held in the rooms of the Scottish Thistle Club this afternoon at half-past five. It is urgently requested that all members of the committee be present, as there is very important business to be attended to.

ANOTHER SKYSCRAPER.

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, November 30.—The board of estimate and apportionment yesterday approved the plans for a mammoth municipal building, work for which has been going on for some time. The building, according to the present plans, will be twenty-five stories high and it is estimated that it will cost \$7,500,000.

The board of estimate and apportionment consists of the mayor, the five borough presidents, the comptroller, and the president of the board of aldermen.

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PEARL HARBOR GREAT NAVAL BASE

Administration's Big Project Excites Great Interest in the East.

IMPORTANCE IS RECOGNIZED

America's Safety From Attacks Depends Upon Possession of Hawaii.

The New York Evening Sun of November 12 gives much of its front-page space to a story from Washington on the decision of the administration to make Pearl Harbor America's greatest naval base. The story is illustrated with a cut of the famous "Crossroads of the Pacific" map prepared by H. P. Wood of the promotion committee, a picture of Pearl Harbor, and a map of Pearl Harbor showing the sites of the naval station and big-gun batteries. Much of the story is devoted to a history of the movement to make Pearl Harbor a base, from the time the Hawaiian monarchy gave the United States the right to use the harbor for a coaling station, up to the present time, when the congressional appropriations are being devoted to developing the base, all of which is interesting. The Sun's story follows:

The decision announced at the navy department following a conference between President Taft and Secretary Meyer will make Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, the chief Pacific naval base of the United States. The strategic importance of Pearl Harbor has long been recognized by naval officers of all nations, and even to the layman a glance at a map of the Pacific is sufficient to show the reasons for this widespread opinion. One of the finest natural harbors in the world, situated 2,700 miles southwest from San Francisco, it commands the great commercial highways of the Pacific that lead to the western American ports and to the Panama Canal. The importance of this stronghold in the event of war with any Pacific naval power can scarcely be overestimated.

Long ago, in 1802, before Japan's startling leap into a high position among the world powers, Capt. A. T. Mahan, probably the foremost authority on naval strategy, in discussing the strategic position of the Hawaiian islands, said:

"To anyone viewing a map that shows the full extent of the Pacific two circumstances will be strikingly and immediately apparent. He will see at a glance that the Sandwich Islands stand by themselves in a state of comparative isolation, amid a vast expanse of sea, and, again, that they form the center of a large circle whose radius is approximately the distance from Honolulu to San Francisco. This is substantially the same distance as from Honolulu to the Gilbert, Marshall, Samoan and Society islands, all under European control except Samoa, in which we have a part interest."

"To have a central position such as this and to be alone, having no rival and admitting no rival, are conditions that at once fix the attention of the strategist. But to this striking combination is to be added the remarkable relations borne to the great commercial routes traversing this vast expanse."

Too much stress can not be laid upon the immense disadvantage to us of any maritime enemy having a coaling station well within 2400 miles, as this is, of every point of our coastline from Puget Sound to Mexico. Were there many others available we might find it difficult to exclude from all. There is, however, but the one. Shut out from the Hawaiian Islands as a coal base, an enemy is thrown back for supplies of fuel to distances of 3500 or 4000 miles, or between 7000 and 8000 going and coming—an impediment to sustained maritime operations well nigh prohibitive. It is rarely that so important a factor in the attack or defense of a coastline—a sea frontier—is concentrated in a single position."

It is small wonder, then, that after long discussion of this subject the joint army and navy board recommended that Pearl Harbor be made as nearly as possible an impregnable stronghold. There will be a small naval repair station at Subig Bay, in the Philippines, and the work of fortifying Corregidor Island will be completed by the army, but the Hawaiian base will be the strategic center of our Pacific naval defense.

As long ago as last year the committee on naval affairs of the house of representatives, in advocating an appropriation for a Pacific naval base, said in its report to the house:

"In the judgment of your committee the new developments on the Pacific and among the nations that border on its shores make it imperative that a strong operating base be established for our navy at Pearl Harbor without further delay. A naval base at Pearl Harbor is not designed primarily for the protection of Hawaii. Its main purpose is to form a buffer of defense for our entire Pacific Coast and to make possible our naval supremacy upon the Pacific. An enemy in the possession of

Hawaii could harass and threaten our entire western coast. On the other hand, with our own fleet operating from a well-equipped base at Pearl Harbor no fleet from the Orient would find it practicable to threaten our coast because of the stronghold left in their rear and of the prohibitive distance from their coaling base. The equipment of Pearl Harbor is therefore a matter of prudence and not of extravagance. It will constitute one of the strongest factors in the prevention of war with any power in the Far East."

That other naval authorities are equally convinced of the importance of this position is evidenced in a paper written by Lieut. Comdr. Edward L. Beach in the United States Naval Institute.

In discussing the future of Hawaii in the event of a naval war in the Pacific, he said:

"In the possession of Hawaii our naval strength in the Pacific is immeasurably increased if Hawaii be secure from the enemy. But if the enemy take it and keep it, our naval strength is weakened in the same ratio. Holding Hawaii, our Pacific Coast is absolutely safe from attack. And yet Hawaii remains inadequately fortified. Should war be waged on the Pacific in the absence of our fleet our island possessions must succumb, and our fleet must start from ports of our Pacific home base laden with stores and coal. The effect of this may be to make our battleships armored cruisers, for it is well known that the tops of the armor belts of our battleships are already close to the water line, and if the ships be overlaid they will be beneath it. And in each of the days of the first fortnight's voyage under these damaging conditions of overload, the fleet will be exposed to battleship attack from an enemy which has acquired, by preliminary conquest of the American Territory of Hawaii, a base from which to deliver blows within a five-day radius and with its own choice of position."

The United States has had the right to establish a naval base at Pearl Harbor for many years. A treaty, made between the United States and Hawaii, contained the following provisions:

"His Majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islands, grants to the government of the United States the exclusive right to enter the harbor of Pearl River, in the Island of Oahu, and to establish there a coaling and repair station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the entrance to said harbor and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid."

Not until 1900, did congress appropriate money to buy a site for a naval station on the shores of the harbor. The appropriation was for \$150,000, and in July, 1902, 725 acres were purchased, for the most part on the south shore of East Loon. An appropriation was also made and work was begun for the dredging of the channel through the sandbar. In 1908 congress included the following provisions in the navy appropriation bill:

"The secretary of the navy is hereby authorized and directed to establish a naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on the site heretofore acquired for that purpose, and to erect thereat all necessary machine shops, storehouses, coal sheds and other necessary buildings, and to build thereat one graving drydock capable of receiving the largest war vessel of the navy at a cost not to exceed \$2,000,000 for said drydock. The sums hereinafter stated are hereby appropriated and made immediately available at the discretion of the secretary of the navy, to wit: Toward dredging an entrance channel of a depth of thirty-five feet, \$400,000; toward construction of a drydock, \$300,000; toward erection of machine shops (to cost \$300,000); toward erection of storehouses (to cost \$300,000); toward yard development, \$100,000—in all, \$1,000,000."

On the fleet when it visited Honolulu on the round-the-world voyage was a board of officers, accompanied by Rear-Admiral W. L. Capps and headed by Rear-Admiral Seaton Schroeder, who made a careful investigation of conditions at Pearl Harbor in order to report to the secretary of the navy. Later there was much discussion between the army and navy authorities over the matter of the best site for a naval base, and it was reported that in some regards the two services were not in complete accord.

Now the matter appears to have been definitely settled by the recommendation of the joint army and navy board and the subsequent approval of the President and the secretary of the navy, and doubtless the work of making Pearl Harbor one of the most important naval bases in the world will go forward without delay.

MRS. OSBOURNE TELLS HER SIDE

SAN FRANCISCO, November 12.—The news that Mrs. Lloyd Osbourne, wife of the stepson of Robert Louis Stevenson, had at last come to an open break with her husband was received on the Pacific Coast today with no surprise. Those who have known of the troubles within the Osbourne household have been awaiting such a move for years. The writer's wife has come out with a statement, for the first time giving to the public her side of the case. There is much criticism in San Francisco at the action of Mrs. Stevenson and her son.

For seven years gossip has been rife concerning the family relations of Mr. and Mrs. Osbourne. During that time the writer's wife kept silent. The public was treated largely to a recital of the other side of the case. On July 26, 1908, Mrs. Osbourne was forced to see her husband for maintenance. That was the first public avowal on her part of what was going on within her household.

From Mrs. Osbourne's statement and from what seems to be accepted as common knowledge it has been understood during the last few years that it was Mrs. Stevenson who had some

between them. She disliked Mrs. Osbourne, it was said, and she did not seem to hesitate to show it in ways, according to Mrs. Osbourne, which made her life a veritable torture. Mrs. Stevenson came to San Francisco last week and found herself in immediate trouble with the attorneys of her daughter-in-law. The elder woman went to her residence at Santa Barbara, but the deposition in regard to the financial condition of her son, which she tried to escape, will be taken to her there.

The real cause of the trouble has not been fully known to the public since its beginning seven years ago, but today Mrs. Osbourne, saying that she had suffered in silence long enough, stood up to right herself again "a legion of rumors and lies." It was necessary, she said, to tell the story from beginning to end.

"We never quarreled in our lives," said Mrs. Osbourne, referring to her husband. "We were happy. I think he was happy. We had no cause to quarrel. But Mrs. Stevenson took a dislike to me."

"There would have been a difference if there had been cause for the separation. It was not sudden, not the result of any particular issues, but gradual."

"There was friction between Mrs. Stevenson and myself. Why? For the life of me I can not tell. She is a woman who dominates everything and I refused to have my home dominated by anyone. And there was the rub. Out of the midst of this petty little life my husband went to New York. No, there was no agreement to separate, but I suppose we both felt that he had joined his mother and given in to her pleadings to leave me."

"I tried once to stir this indifference after he had left me. I sent him a photograph of the baby. On another occasion the youngest boy—he could not remember his father, being less than a year old when he left—wanted to see him. The child was six years old then, and as my attorneys thought no harm would result from the meeting, I decided to arrange matters. There was some curiosity in my mind as to whether the sight of his youngest child, whom he had not seen for five years, would awaken my husband from his indifference. I believe he held the child's hand."

Such, according to her, was Osbourne's demeanor. The trouble broke out anew over the question of the property at Hyde and Lombard streets. After her husband went to New York and there was no hope of his returning she went to Italy, taking the children with her. Before going she engaged attorneys and took precautions to prevent a legal coup.

"The whole story, together with the letters, will be produced in court during the hearing of the suit, if it is necessary," said Mrs. Osbourne. "I'm asking for nothing more than is just. I intend to hold back nothing. I have borne with this state of affairs for seven years and that is long enough. My friends and others have heard nothing but one side of the story. I feel as if I have come to be regarded as a woman with whom no man could live. The sense of anger and humiliation which the circulation of such stories produces can be well understood. At

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the first I bore with it, feeling that the time would come when Mrs. Stevenson would allow us to live our own lives, but now I see the fatality of such hopes. He has allied himself with his mother and will remain with her."

Lloyd Osbourne is an American writer of some note. He is the son of Fanny Van de Grift, who after divorcing Osbourne's father became the wife of Robert Louis Stevenson. In conjunction with Stevenson Lloyd Osbourne wrote "The Wrong Box," "The Wrecker" and "Ebb Tide."

FOUL LANGUAGE IS ENCOURAGED

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

There was a most significant incident at the Athletic Park during the baseball games yesterday afternoon. It occurred during the second game, between the Marines and the Chinese teams.

Up in the grandstand a Japanese of the lower class, a man with a face as nearly like an orangoutang as possible, had been making himself very obnoxious. He was supposedly joking with some of the Chinese spectators of the games, but his words and gestures were so obscene that a policeman walked up into the stand and told him to shut up.

The Japanese feared the strong arm of the law, but put up a big bluff. Finally he was hustled down to another seat, where he sat down and promised to be good. Unfortunately he was not good. He again started his indecent gestures, and then the policeman ordered him out.

As soon as this proper requirement of law and order had been attended to, some other Japanese stood up in the front of the grandstand and called for all Japanese to leave the place. With the exception of a few of the better educated and sensible Japanese, the whole herd filed out of the park—some eight hundred strong.

As they went some of them made threatening gestures at the police, but most of them merely laughed. So far as those who went out were concerned, they did not care much, as their own team had already won the championship.

Probably few of them realized what had happened. The man who was ordered out would have been mobbed on the mainland if he had even started what he carried on for several minutes.

The matter will doubtless be explained in the Japanese papers and the wrongdoer given the blame. The local Japanese have a habit of boycotting the Athletic Park for some supposed slight, but it is noticed that they invariably come back again after one week's absence. The sooner they learn that American ideas of law and order must be observed at public entertainments, the better for them and for the patrons of other nationalities.

Army and Navy News

Captain Falls, Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., expects the transport Thomas to arrive from Manila about Saturday morning. She will probably be off port about daylight. Just when she will leave for San Francisco is problematical, as Captain Falls has not received a wireless as to what the vessel may need here. She is carrying enroute to the Coast from Manila. Among her passengers to leave from here are Lieutenant McCreary, 20th Infantry, who will spend Christmas holidays on the mainland with his mother and sister. Other passengers will be Mrs. Morrison, wife of Captain Morrison, 5th Cavalry, and Mrs. Seales, wife of Captain Seales of the same regiment.

Manila Is Fortified.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—After a work of several years and concerning which little news has been heralded, the United States today is in a position to defend the city of Manila against the fleets of the world.

War is believed to be a long way off, if ever it is to come, but if the unexpected happens and some foreign nation attempted to duplicate Dewey's feat, it will find that the way to a repetition of that triumph is blocked.

If the Spaniards of some years ago had been given the sense to fortify properly the rocky island of Corregidor, at the entrance to Manila Bay, Dewey might be rapping for entrance yet. Army officers, and naval officers, too, say that Corregidor is as strong as Gibraltar. The island is a huge rock with precipitous sides rising to a great height over the water.

Between Corregidor and a point of the mainland at the mouth of Manila Bay are several small islands. Defensive works will be built up on the islands, and with these, as an army officer has put it, "there will be a cinch put on certainty."

That no hostile ship will ever go through to confront Manila with its guns.

Corregidor is practically ready for the emplacement of its guns; the fortifications will be strongly manned and it will be provided with sufficient supplies to stand a siege of years.

No Japanese were allowed to work in the construction of the Corregidor fortifications. At one time some Chinese laborers were employed, but soon an order was issued that shut them out also.

If an American fleet should meet with disaster in Eastern waters, Manila Bay will prove to be a safe place of refuge for the vessels that manage to escape destruction.

Wood for Staff Chief.

WASHINGTON, November 22.—Gen. Franklin Bell, chief of staff of the United States Army, will soon return to the field service, and there is much speculation as to his successor. While there are several major generals who think that the appointment posi-

bly may fall to them, the general belief in the Army is that the next chief of staff will be Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood. Maj. Gen. William H. Carter also is considered a likely candidate.

Between these two officers there seems at present to be little to choose as far as the apparent chance of preferment is concerned, but a strong belief exists nevertheless that if the ranking officer, Wood, lets it be known even indirectly to President Taft that he would like to come to Washington to direct army affairs the President will try hard and give him an opportunity.

There is one objection to General Wood's preferment, as army officers regard it, and that is that every time that the general has been named for promotion there has been strong opposition in congress to his advancement. This opposition was based largely on the belief of the legislators that the general had been given too rapid promotion.

Bids for the Jeffries-Johnson scrap will be opened in New York tomorrow. Pittsburg is out for the meeting. They have announced their intention of bidding \$100,000.

SUREST DEFENSE.

This is the season when sickness stalks through the land in the form of pneumonia. The surest defense against the disease is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

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THERAPION is sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the world. Price in England 10s 6d. In ordinary states which do not require the use of the medicine, a small bottle of Therapion, which is a few quills of liquid. Therapion as it is known in the British Government is sold in whole bottles on a gold standard and to every package by order of His Majesty's House of Commons, and without which it is a forgery. Therapion may now be had in tasteless form.

THE BYSTANDER



Diplomatic Bluffing.
Degenerating Sports.
Raising Luau Money.
Those Leal Charges.
One for a Cent.

I have been reading carefully in the papers all about the Nicaraguan pillikia and I have come to the opinion that Washington's great anxiety over the shooting of two American citizens is a great big bluff. If you will remember, about the time that trouble came up there was something doing over in the Orient. Japan and China had reached an agreement, with Japan having a double twist on China's pigtail; Russia has been flirting with Japan on a division of the Manchuria program, and the open door commenced to look like that of a haole Fort street merchant after five o'clock. President Taft and Secretary Knox were busier than they appeared on the surface, and Crane was shoved out on the esplanade, imagining he was a castle. When he woke up in the captive box, he found he had only been a pawn. Then came the news of the "protest" from Tokio, given out to the world through Honolulu, a protest which "mystified" the department of state and which met with a flat contradiction from the Japanese embassy at Washington. About that time the American press and people sat up and took notice; if America was protesting and Japan preparing to grow ugly, the situation was getting warm and worth watching.

The state department began to worry. It had trouble enough with Japan without having any with the American newspapers and their inquisitive reporters. Just then came word of two Nicaraguan rebel colonels being caught and shot by President Zelaya. They were Americans who had been caught trying to blow up some steamers, and their action, in a time of revolution, was properly punishable by death, whether Zelaya is a tyrant or not. During the Civil War, the Union generals did not stop to inquire into a man's nationality when he was caught within the lines with dynamite.

At any rate, whether Zelaya did right or wrong, the affair proved timely for the state department. Calling in all the special correspondents in sight, the anger of the department against Zelaya, the indignation of the President against his fellow President, and various other things were disclosed, enough to keep all the press wires out of Washington busy and to keep the reporters from asking about affairs oriental. Each day the government got more angry at Zelaya and did nothing else except keep the newspaper men busy. In the excitement, the department of state gave out, unostentatiously, the fact that the little disagreement with Japan had been settled, not by Japan taking anything back, but by Japan very politely assuring America that anything it did with China would not cut out its great and good friend from any of the Manchurian plums.

The Washington officials worked the American public, but, in my opinion, the Japanese foreign office at the same time worked the powers that be in America. This country has been politely requested, in other words, to go way back and sit down, mind its own business, and not butt into Japan's plans in Manchuria.

There were two football games last week in this city. The reports of one of them, that between two of the leading schools, tell of vulgarity and blasphemy on the part of the contending players; the report of the other stated that it ended up in a spectator who had bet on the game and won, and afterward taunted the losers, being the center of a free-for-all fight. Now this is not encouraging. It would be a positive pleasure to me and to many others I know to go out and watch a baseball contest or a football game and be sure that there would be nothing disagreeable. In baseball it invariably happens that there is ragging of the umpire, and quite frequently the honor of playing a close game is lost in the protest that follows the ninth inning. In football there is so little restraint put on the tempers of the players and their partisans that I have actually heard players and spectators accuse men like former Governor Carter and Professor Horne, who were acting as officials of the game, of deliberate unfairness. This happened some time ago, but the game between the Panahou and High School teams only last week resulted in epithets being shouted from player to player that would be kissed if used in the prize ring.

I think it would be an excellent plan for the principals of our schools to hang a copy of Thackeray's words of advice in some prominent place in the schoolrooms. I refer to the verse quoted a week ago in The Advertiser, as follows:

"Who misses or who wins the prize,
"Go lose or conquer as you can,
"But if you fall, or if you rise,
"Be each, pray God, a gentleman."

Lincoln Landlocked McCandless is the friend of the Hawaiian, when it comes to lands. Perhaps he is their friend in other ways; history is rather shy on that point. As the friend of the natives he looks, at times, for a little reciprocity, a return of some of the milk of human kindness, and he gets it in various ways at different times. Sometimes it is not of the sort that will pass the pure food inspectors, and here is an instance of that brand. After Luau had been gone from the city a week or ten days, a son of the soil rushed into his office in the McCandless block and found none but Sunny Jim on guard. In his hand he had a description of a kuleana at Waiohole, adjoining taro patches recorded in the name of L. L. McCandless.

"Take it this morning," said the native, "and it's yours for \$200, and if you don't buy it goes to another haole that wants it."

That was something for Jim to consider. He wanted to protect Link's interests and keep the land from going to some one who might not be so friendly to the Hawaiians. But Jim is not familiar with Link's doings to the extent that he knows all of his doings, so he consulted Willie Savidge, that veritable cyclopedia on land matters on this island.

The price staggered Savidge, and he knew that Link owned pretty near everything like dirt in the locality, so he advised Jim to examine a map that hangs in Link's office.

"All of the land belonging to Link is marked on the map in pink," Willie told Jim. "If this piece is pinked, you get hold of that native and pink him, for he is trying to do you. If you will go a little further in your investigation you will probably run up against preparations for a luau."

Willie had the right lunch. The pink color was there, and the luau was there. Savidge looked at Jim and Jim at him, long and earnestly. Then, in a chorus-duet, "Well, what do you think of that?"

The native had fled.

Considering that the board of supervisors has no more right to nominate a chief of detectives than it has to nominate the Chief Justice of the Territory, the threats made against the sheriff in the Leal matter make me smile. Naturally the public is taking an interest in the Leal case; the people want to know what he has been suspended for, and the reason why he will probably be definitely fired, and I want to tell the public something about it. What I want to say is that I have had a tip that the suspense is not going to last much longer. Of course, I am glad of that. For one thing, I will be glad to see the Bulletin relieved. That paper has been fretting itself very much over the Leal matter and has been ready for weeks to spring to Leal's relief, only no one is good enough to tell it in what direction it will have to spring.

I sympathize with the Bulletin in the affair. It is certainly annoying that whoever is back of this whole wicked scheme to blacken Leal's character will

not take the Bulletin into his or their confidence. He is as bad as the wicked Governor this Territory has, who waited until Justice Wilder wanted to announce his own plans and wouldn't announce them for him.

But in regard to Leal. Let the Bulletin consume its soul in patience and keep its eyes open. Pretty soon it will know quite a bit more than it does now.

One hundred Red Cross ladies, who are neither red nor cross, will be out tomorrow to sell holiday stickers and incidentally raise five thousand dollars for a good cause. In this connection I might say that while the stamps to be sold are stickers, the ones buying them are not necessarily stuck. The stamps are worth the cent each they cost intrinsically, and as a setting off for the Christmas package you may intend to the States and which, owing to the frequent steamship service we hear so much about, you will have to get off three weeks early, if at all, to be in time.

Last Christmas these Red Cross stamps were sold in millions all over the mainland. A friend of mine, a lady who takes an interest in philanthropic work, and who was a stamp lady in San Francisco at that time, expresses the hope that none of the Honolulu sellers will have an experience like hers a year ago, when a tall, distinguished-looking and nicely-dressed gentleman sauntered up to the booth which was attended at that time by several officers of the Red Cross branch, and requested to be informed as to the use and price of the stamps, and the manner in which the proceeds of sales would be expended. Scenting a ten or twenty dollar sale, she spread herself in telling him "the story," and duly impressing upon him the great good the stamps would do and the privilege he was enjoying by contributing to the antituberculosis work.

He seemed duly impressed. He put his hand into his trousers pocket and, picking a penny from a handful of change, said, "I'll take one."

SIDELIGHTS

ANOTHER AXE CREMATED.

Somewhere about a year ago, Rev. E. W. Thwing was applying to U. S. District Attorney Breckons all the epithets which his cloth permitted him to use, and accusing him of all the crimes which a missionary criminal code and supplies of typewriter paper permitted. The accused had little to say—but it may be safely asserted that a transcript of his thoughts reduced to writing, in so far as they had reference to the reverend gentleman, would probably be denied unexpurgated publication.

But observe! The strife is pau. Across the many, many miles of the Pacific intervening between Honolulu and China, we see unity of purpose indicative of peace, and the burial of the hatchet.

In China, through prayerful persuasion, is the Chinaman being taught by Mr. Breckons' accuser, to cut out the use of opium. In Hawaii, by use of warrants, and the temptations afford by opportunities of doing road work, is Mr. Thwing's erstwhile victim strenuously endeavoring to accomplish the same laudable object.

Sidelights is in doubt as to which of the methods employed may prove the more productive of results, but congratulates the gentlemen heartily on this Christian-like method of settling their personal difficulties.

Just the same, while doubting the sincerity of neither reformer, both admittedly energetic, I, as rather a close observer, entertain considerable doubt of real results. The Chinaman likes to smoke opium, and the chances are he will get it. In many provinces in China the consumption is increasing. In Hawaii it is not decreasing. Reformation appears only to increase the price.

And speaking of opium and its price, Sidelights learned a curious fact the other day, perhaps not generally known. My laundryman gets confidential occasionally, when returning my husband's linen, probably with an intention on his part to divert my attention from the fact that one of the best shirts or two or three collars are shy. He informed me that the price of the dope was now so high that he was strenuously endeavoring to garner enough money together to get a considerable quantity belonging to him out of pawn. Curiosity induced me to make inquiry as to which one of the three-ball concerns handled this particular commodity; and lo, and behold, was I not told that it was a bank—not a faro bank, or a che-fa bank, but a real, live financial institution. So interested was I then that the Chinaman might have gotten away with two shirts and made me forget the change due me. I learned that five-tael tins of opium—I believe that means half-pound tins—duly stamped, were considered as collateral for the purpose of borrowing money equal to any sugar stock on the market, and sometimes preferred thereto, provided always the strangely-marked and sleepy-looking tins were delivered. It was news to me, but I have no reason to doubt it.

I trust that you are more fortunate than Sidelights, and don't get hard up; but if you do, take your family supply of dope and soak it. Now, on account of the price of the weed, is a good time.

UNCLE SAM KNOWS US.

If you are the fortunate possessor of a pair of goggles, a motor cap, and a chauffeur, and the automobile incident to and a part of these luxuries, take a ride some day—preferably in the morning, with the view of observing that we are part and parcel of a great country. If you will heed the speed ordinances, and keep busy looking about, you will readily make the discovery.

Look out for that well-known pair of initials which means so much—"U. S."—and notice how often they will bob up. Time and time again along King and Queen streets, along the waterfront, out at Waikiki, down toward Moana luau—in fact pretty nearly everywhere, will you see them on well-fed mules and horses, drawing wagons with like inscription, containing material of every description. Indeed, so great has this traffic become that we might well be justified in asking congress to assist us politically by making a good appropriation for street repairs, to be expended under the direction of the road supervisors.

Again will you see the magic letters innumerable times on letter boxes, and on buildings where supplies are kept; on that odd-looking structure with an equally odd name just across from the Young Hotel, which it is understood automatically makes predictions concerning the weather as freely and as accurately as does a campaign manager and chairman concerning the outcome of an election; on signboards, admonishing you that the grounds to which they are nailed are holy grounds, and that not even taking the shoes from off your feet will allow you to enter unless you have a pass signed by some officer, who attaches "U. S." in some manner or other to his signature—in these and a variety of other places you can enjoy the privilege of getting patriotic.

Again, observe the growing number of soldiers, marines, and sailors bearing that brand. If you don't care to take your machine to the baseball games, the moving picture shows, or downtown on a Saturday evening, make your chauffeur wait with it, and size up the crowds. You'll find a very fair proportion, indeed, of what a French writer recently denominated as a lot of military mercenaries, on account of the manner in which they were housed, fed and paid.

Truly we are going to be the Gibraltar of the Pacific if the expenditure of large amounts of money and the use of the initials can make us so.

WHITE SLAVES AND OTHERS.

We are not so far behind the times after all. On Thursday, while eating our Thanksgiving Turkey, rightfully spelled with a big "T" by reason of his price per pound, we probably gave thanks, and if we didn't we certainly should have, because The Advertiser of that morning had announced the intention of President Taft to suppress the white slave evil. And yet but a few days before had I read in one of the papers that in one of the courts—I don't know which, and never could get the distinctions clear anyway—a father had been convicted of selling his daughter, and that the jury didn't wait for dinner or lodging in order to arrive at a conclusion, but took just three minutes to say guilty. And I learned that the evil had been recognized here for some time and vigorous efforts made to suppress it. Of course, with us it is seldom that the term "white slave" would be applicable; an alteration in the descriptive adjective would be necessary. Just the same, perhaps the President has profited by what we are trying to do here, and wants congress to copy some of our laws.

Ancient which, Sidelights is in most hearty sympathy with the attack made by The Bystander on such resorts and "amusements" as the dances at Waverly hall. It is not a pleasant subject to discuss in the public press—but it is one of the tasks which we must tackle. I myself see little difference in degradation, and some in criminality, between the accomplishment of the ruin of young girls by the "results" method, and the dance-hall plan. Numerically and proportionately, results might show a tie—probably with odds in favor of the sensual route.

THE SECRET.

Wife (reminiscing)—Well, I very nearly didn't marry you, John.
John (absent-mindedly)—I know—but who told you?—The Sketch.

Lone Observer in Palama

Everyone must live somehow, and everybody was not born to the purple. The Lone Observer doesn't remember whether Bill Shakespeare or Bill Nye is responsible for this, but in his weekly rambles it is a great consolation to him. Yesterday he and the Sky Pilot dropped in on a corner of the oriental quarter, and it became particularly consoling to bear this in mind.

Someone once said that routine was mediocre and left it to be understood that in that class was included the lives whose daily sameness recurred with deadly regularity. But he was wrong. The wolf on the prairie leads a routine life; a stalk for a game and a strike for a meal; the wofish cunning and instincts answering to the same calls day by day. But his life is not mediocre. The red deer leads a routine life; the instinct for water and pasturage leading him abroad and with iron firmness binding him to the paths of existence; every nerve tense to catch sight, smell or sound of foe. But his life is not mediocre.

The wolf has the nervous expectancy of the strike, the quivering impulse of the leap, and the savage, blood-satisfied contentment of the kill. The deer has the racking sense of the presence of death, the defensive cunning of the plains, and the full-flooded glory of the escape.

The Men and Women of this corner of the oriental quarter lead a routine life; the daily labor for a routine bread; the nightly gatherings for a routine amusement. And their life is mediocre. Their labor is provided; if the sense of the need of it for an instant wakes dull excitement, there is no reason for it, for there is guava on the hills and fish in the sea. Their food is provided by their labor. If they labor, they get food; labor is never wasted amongst this class.

It would be interesting to watch the Thing into which a man whose nerves never felt the sting of excitement would develop. But the Lone Observer will not live that long, and instead spent yesterday in watching the progress of the development.

The particular district inspected was where Beretania avenue runs into King street. There were smells, of course. The Lone Observer never, never expects to get rid of them. But here even the smells are outwardly mediocre, and bottled up in corners where they won't offend unless you open the door. The Sky Pilot opened the door once—

The houses are mediociously clean. A white person would have a distaste to the pungent odor of last year's crop of roaches, but this in itself is not hurtful to the health. The women tend the baby when they are not cooking the meals, and cook the meals when they are not tending the baby. The men work, loaf and smoke. When they want excitement, they have a big scrap, where everybody makes as much noise as possible and procrastinates the action. This is the height of mediocrity.

At times, this place spews its hundreds, gay-bedecked, lantern-carrying hundreds, as at the time of the torch processions to the Idzumo and in honor of Prince Kuni. Then they have a little artificial, transient excitement before they slump into the Routine Slough.

But digressions are not in order. The Place is more interesting than the People, and the Lone Observer and the Sky Pilot visited the Place and dodged the stones, mental and literal, heaved by the People. The board of health's people have been called upon before to investigate the source of sundry ancient odors, but it will do good to investigate the drainage and sewage in the block at the triangular junction of King and Beretania. Nuff said.

Facing Beretania avenue is the lodginghouse of Tai Loy, who rents rooms in Chinese, Hawaiian and Spanish. The Sky Pilot and the Lone Observer evinced a sudden desire to rent rooms, which Tai Loy looked upon with suspicion, and finally consented to show them around only after he had been pushed upstairs. He is very careful of his rooms, and has not only the outside hall door locked, but each individual room is double padlocked. They finally penetrated into the recesses of one of them after five minutes of unlocking. It was eight by six, contained one bed, and costs fifty cents a night. Plantation people, Tai Loy explained. "Come one night. Stop. Half dollar. Go next day."

Downstairs he has rooms a little smaller which he rents for five and ten cents a night. He showed the explorers two ways to get in and twenty ways to get out, and appeared very much relieved when we took advantage of one of them.

Across the street and in the rear of the coffee shop that used to be Joe Clark's infamous dive is a Japanese Shinto Temple. Here there are mysterious hidden behind curtains innumerable, as are sundry other mysteries in the world. During the progress of services one by one these curtains are whisked up and aside, doors are opened, and when, finally, the holy of holies is revealed there is a fullblown rose or similar object. There are a great many people of the world who hide their virtues behind curtains innumerable and who draw them aside impressively before an admiring world to reveal a little tin horn.

A long, shed-like house next occupied the attention of the Lone Observer and the Sky Pilot. Comparatively, it was quite neat. At one place there were preparations for a Japanese luau-going on to celebrate the first birthday of a subject of Japan. This called forth the reflection that one of the manners of affording a little excitement is by the pleasant act of gorge at somebody else's expense.

There was one thing seen yesterday that was not mediocre. That was a fine-looking old Hawaiian who was sitting sans trousers on the doorstep of a Japanese tailor shop, calmly smoking and reading a Hawaiian newspaper. He was waiting for his missing article of apparel, which were being pressed for five cents. He came all the way from Palolo Valley for this, although there were a hundred places nearer, and said that he was just used to it and didn't like any other place. This is not mediocre.

In the midst of all this is the Palama Settlement, which is worthy of more space than the tail of these observations can afford. Mr. Rath, the superintendent, showed the two around the swimming pool, bowling alleys, gymnasium and gardens, with the back of a typical tenement bounding the view on one side and a railroad track on the other, and mediocrity everywhere else. There is something mediocre in the work which Mr. Rath is carrying on; a superfine mediocrity which is the rungs by which the Men and Women of this particular corner of the oriental quarter may climb to a realization of more exciting things. May it flourish and prosper.

Small Talks

D. L. CONKLING—The trouble with New York is that it is too far away from Honolulu.

JIM COULTER—I am getting too old for football, but I certainly feel like getting out on the field when I watch a game from the sidelines.

W. H. BIDELEL—Saving a drowning person is quite easy when you know how, and knowing how is something that everybody should know.

LORRIN ANDREWS—Being clerk of the course at an athletic meet is no joke, but it is worth it when the affair is such a success as the M. A. A. meet yesterday afternoon.

R. W. SHINGLE—I think that if the whole truth of the Molokai Settlement question were told to everybody it would shut off a lot of the sensational talk in the mainland papers.

SHERIFF JARRETT—There have frequently been collisions and near-collisions between the patrol wagon and the street cars. The wagon has the right-of-way, but doesn't always get it.

DOCTOR MACKALL—I think that every cent of money that can be raised for the tuberculosis campaign ought to go into Leahi Home. We have a good site there—and a good man. I can see no need of sending to the Coast for a man.

H. B. FULFORD—It seems to me that Honolulu has progressed to the point where apartment houses would be income-makers for men with capital. Apartment houses are needed in Honolulu, buildings built along lines suggested by the tropical climate, and arranged in suites with livingroom, bedroom, bath and kitchenette, and furnished.

G. NEGORO—We owe half the success of the recent strikes on the Oahu plantations to automobiles. We reached the camps always at the right moment to hit the iron while it was hot, whenever we traveled on Jim Quinn's machines. And, then, we looked like great men to laborers when we came in machines.

THOSE BACK PAGES.

Mr. Parist—I tell you our modern literature is deteriorating very rapidly. Uncle Hiram—Well, I guess. You can't read the patent-medicine advertisements nowadays without having them all broken up by these blamed con-sounded stories in between.—Brooklyn Life.

Commercial Review

This week has been a quiet one in business circles, except in the holiday retail trading caused by the Thanksgiving demand. Only two business deals of any great consequence have been reported during the week—the proposed taking over by T. H. Davies & Company of the business of Lewis & Company, and the purchase by F. A. Schaefer & Company of over 1200 shares of Pacific Sugar Mill, which deal gives the purchasing firm control of the plantation. Real estate shows no indications as yet of recovering from the state of apathy into which it fell some weeks ago, and no large land trades have been recorded. On the stock exchange McBryde continues to be the active stock, Olua following it, as was to be expected. Fluctuations or activity in one of these stocks is always reflected in the other. Aside from these two stocks, however, the sugar stock market has been dull, with little fluctuation in prices and comparatively little trading. Bonds have shown more activity.

This comprises 21 acre, on which are a poi factory, a store and some cottages. A piece of land sandwiched into Moanala and comprising .31 acre is also to be sold.

LITTLE NEWS NOTES FROM BIG ISLAND

Rumors that the bottom has dropped out of the volcano are incorrect. On Tuesday night it was just as active as ever.

J. U. Smith returned last week after a trip lasting several months, during which he traveled extensively in the northwest.

Almost seventy witnesses have been subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury next month. The county's legal expense bill is running up into the thousands.

The Honokaa Sugar Company has a new residence in the course of construction to be occupied by Mr. A. J. Williamson, lately of Hilo, and formerly of Honokaa.

Puna has recently become prominent in the police court line, a man at Pahoa being fined \$125 for selling opium without a license, and a man at Kapoho being fined \$33 for a statutory offense.

Work on the Hilo Hotel is progressing, most of the painting and plumbing being finished while the new kitchen is growing. It is hoped that the hotel will be ready for business by New Year's Day.

Fred M. Brandt arrived from the Coast by the Enterprise with the intention of locating here or in Honolulu. Mr. Brandt is an accountant and has been associated with large concerns on the mainland.

Mr. George P. Tulloch has taken formal possession of the Hawaii Soda Works at Kohala in behalf of Eben Low, mortgagee. The plant will be leased to Mr. H. C. Davies, who has been running it for the stockholders.

Earl Cameron and Sam Searle came back from the Coast on the Enterprise after being away for four years at school. Both of the boys have gone to Puna plantation of which Sam's father, the former sheriff of Hilo, is now manager.

In order to comply with the law the local circuit court was opened for the term last Wednesday by Deputy Sheriff Fetter, but was then, in accordance with an order from the judge already on file, immediately adjourned until December 1.

Supervisor Shipman arrived in Hilo last week from Kau. He reports that within about six months the Kau belt road can be expected to be in good condition. The work on the a-a flow road, which was awarded to the Volcano Stables, will be begun next week.

Fred Harrison, the contractor, spent a few days in Hilo last week, having come to inspect the various jobs which are under his charge here. He stated that he was greatly pleased with the progress of the work on the Hackfeld building, which had advanced beyond his expectations.

Juan Ortega, a Porto Rican employed on the Pepekeo plantation, was arrested last week on a charge of assault with a weapon on Luna James Renfrew, whom he is alleged to have assaulted with a hoe handle. Renfrew was laid up for several days on account of his injuries.

Jacinto Ferreira, father of Attorney J. S. Ferry of this city, died at 11:30 a. m. on Sunday at Kawaihi III. The funeral, which took place on Monday afternoon, was a large one, interment being made at the Honouliuli Catholic church cemetery. Mr. Ferreira was sixty-two years and nine months of age and had resided in Hawaii for upwards of twenty-five years. He was a native of the island of St. Michaels.

The calendar for the present term of the circuit court, which will begin actual business on December 1, has been prepared, and shows that there will be considerable work before the session. The criminal calendar numbers no less than twenty-three cases, while the calendar of the past term opened with only seven such cases; and the civil calendar contains thirty cases as against eighteen for the preceding term.

It is learned on good authority that Queen Liliuokalani intends to leave on the third of next month for Washington, where she will remain for two or three months. She will be accompanied by Mr. Aimoku, and Curtis Iauka will look after her affairs in the mean time. The Queen intends to dispose of her new home at Twenty-nine Miles, Olua, which was completed a few months ago and which she has never seen.

Superintendent of Public Works Marston Campbell has written to the board of supervisors stating that he finds that the piece of land about the Hilo waterhead, which belongs to the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, and which is wanted for the waterworks reservation, can not be acquired, except through condemnation, as the Hawaiian Board acquired it through the Coan will with the condition that it could not be sold.

Judge Parsons returned last Friday in the steamer Enterprise from the mainland where he spent a vacation of several months, most of which time he spent at Washington. Among the island people whom the judge met while he was away were Homer Ross, who formerly practiced law in Hilo, whom he met at Los Angeles, and John Orme, formerly head lina of the Wai-alea plantation, whom he met at Chicago and later on in Washington. Orme will probably go to Cuba.

Rear Admiral W. H. Whiting, U. S. N., retired, with Mrs. Whiting and Miss Whiting arrived by the Enterprise last week on a visit to the volcano. The admiral's first visit there was in 1873, when he was here in the U. S. S. Ben- dia. He was again at the volcano in 1875 and in 1882. When the admiral landed he expected to be taken to the Hilo hotel and was surprised to learn that it was not open. He also noted that there were not so many Hawaiians in Hilo as upon the occasion of his last visit. The party left for the volcano on Saturday and will go to Honolulu.

A Mining Stock

The most active stock in Honolulu at present is the one that is not listed on the exchange—Mountain King, a California mining stock. Though most of the brokers, being sugar stock men with little or no knowledge of mining stocks, are a little afraid of this outsider and refuse to handle it except on orders from their customers, there has been a great deal of trading in Mountain King and the stock has jumped up rapidly during the past few weeks. Some months ago it was selling on the street here at as low as twenty-five and fifty cents a share. Yesterday sales were made at \$6.50. What there is back of the stock flow of the traders seem to know, though some who claim to have correct information contend that the mine is a good one and warrants the prices at which the stock is now being sold. A cablegram was received here yesterday stating that \$9 was being asked for Mountain King in San Francisco.

McBryde Is Strong

On the stock exchange McBryde opened Monday at 6.12 1/2 and fluctuated between that price and 6.00 the early part of the week. About the middle of the week it advanced to 6.25 and closed yesterday at the half, with the demand active at that figure. Though the promised change of agency has not yet been consummated, the proposed change seems to have inspired confidence in the stock and the brokers believe that it will go still higher.

Olua Parallels McBryde

The prices asked and bid for Olua during the week paralleled those for McBryde, but the trading in Olua was much less active than in the Kauni plantation stock.

Oahu maintained one price, \$2.75, all week, with a moderate amount of trading in small lots.

Schaefer's Big Buy

The big deal on the exchange was the purchase by F. A. Schaefer & Company of 1237 shares of Pacific Sugar Mill at 175. F. A. Schaefer & Company were already large holders of the stock and the purchase of this big block gives them the control.

Ewa was inactive at 31.50, with an advance yesterday to 31.62 1/2.

Higher Priced Stocks

A few shares of the higher priced stocks came out during the week and were promptly taken up by eager investors. There was almost no trading in Paauhau, only five shares changing hands, but they sold at 29.75, and 30 is now being asked. Waihua sold at 122 and 122.50.

The Bond Market

There was an unusual amount of activity in bonds and some large sales were made. Hilo Railroad 6s were in particularly active demand and the face value of those that changed hands amounts to \$31,000. One block of \$15,000 and another of \$10,000 sold at 100.50.

St. Clement's Incorporates

Articles of incorporation of St. Clement's chapel have been filed this week. This is in accordance with one of the requirements of Thomas May, one of the founders of the chapel, in donating \$3500 to lift the indebtedness of the church.

Coastwise Suspension

One of the most important events of the week as affecting the business interests of the community and, in fact, the entire Territory, was the receipt by The Advertiser last Sunday of a cablegram from Washington stating that Secretary Ballinger recommends the suspension of the coastwise shipping laws in so far as they apply to passenger traffic between these islands and the Coast. The news gave great satisfaction in nearly all quarters. All the commercial bodies of Honolulu had previously gone on record as being in favor of coastwise suspension.

Secretary Ballinger also recommends the amendment of the Territorial land laws, in accordance with the bill approved by the legislature at the recent special session. This probably means that congress will pass the bill at the coming session.

Real Estate

There has been no trading of any consequence in real estate for weeks. Just what is the matter, no one seems to know, unless it is that real property is held higher at present than buyers are inclined to pay.

There are to be two auction sales today at which property of considerable value is expected to change hands. One, a foreclosure sale, will take place at noon at the office of J. F. Morgan, the property to be offered being the Alakea House, on Alakea street. This is to be sold under a mortgage held by the Bank of Hawaii, the mortgagee being the Honolulu Investment Company. The mortgage also covers 14,000 square feet of land on Queen street, on which are five cottages. This will be sold also.

There will be an administrator's sale, at the judiciary building at noon today, of property on Liliuokalani street.

SHIBUSAWA TO SUCCEED ITO

Baron and Party Expected to Arrive at Honolulu Next Week.

The Denver Post of November 15, commenting on the visit of the Japanese commissioners in the Colorado capital, declares that Baron Shibusawa is to succeed Prince Ito. Baron Shibusawa and the party was to have arrived here today on the Manchuria but it is understood the party will take passage on the Chiyo Maru, due here on December 7. The Post says: In the person of Baron Eiechi Shibusawa, the leading financier of Japan, Denver today is entertaining the man who is slated by the Mikado to succeed to the high position held by Prince Ito until the hand of a Korean assassin laid him low. Since the murder of Prince Ito, a few weeks ago, Baron Shibusawa, who is in Denver as the head of the Japanese imperial commission, is the most influential man in Japan, excepting only the emperor. He variously has been called the Morgan, Rockefeller, Harriman and Astor of Nippon, and in his character, the scope and breadth of career, he is a combination of all the American "captains of industry."

That Shibusawa is acknowledged throughout the world to be the logical successor to Prince Ito, the late president of the privy council of Japan, was demonstrated this morning, when a member of the party of Japanese commissioners requested that the same protection which was given President Taft while he was in this city be given the baron during his stay in Denver.

In explanation of the request, the commissioner declared that since the murder of the Prince Ito the Japanese party had been constantly shadowed by mysterious Koreans who evidently were trying to get close to the baron. Early this morning, the official said, a party of three suspicious Koreans were seen loitering around the doors of the Brown Hotel, where the visitors are stopping.

Detective Peter J. Carr, who was closest of the Denver police to the person of President Taft during his visit here, was detailed to guard the baron throughout the day, to remain at his side and not lose sight of him until his return to the hotel after the visit about the city, which had been planned for the distinguished visitors. A squad of policemen also was selected to keep close in touch with Carr, ready to come to the baron's side at the slightest indication of danger. A number of Koreans known to be in the city were immediately hunted by other police officers and put under surveillance.

That Baron Shibusawa felt unsafe, even with this protection, seemed possible when he asked to be taken to his hotel early in the afternoon, even though the inspection of the city was not yet completed. It was given out that the baron feared catching cold.

The Japanese visitors, fifty-eight of them, accompanied by six Americans representing the associated chambers of commerce of the Pacific Coast, arrived at 7:30 last night on an elaborately arranged private train.

They were met by Governor Shafroth and Mayor Speer, who extended the welcome of the city and state. The party will leave early tomorrow morning for Salt Lake, where they will make a short stop before going on to southern California.

Six of the fifty-eight Japanese with the party are women and they dress in their native costumes. Two of them are members of Japan's royalty, Baroness Shibusawa and Baroness Kanda. The others are Mme. Horikoshi, Mme. Kohi, Mme. Midzuno and Miss Takanachi. Thirty-nine of the party are commissioners and thirteen are private secretaries.

In the party are Japanese capitalists, the extent of whose operations rivals those of a Morgan; editors, authors, members of the house of peers, the house of Japanese representatives, bankers, ship builders, railway builders, silk manufacturers, lawyers, doctors and noted educators. It is a most representative collection of Japanese thought and business leaders of today and the impressions they take back to Japan will be those taught to the school children of Nippon for years to come.

That there is no such thing as a daunt- ing Japanese honorary commercial commissioner with the rigors of climate, business or pleasure, was proved conclusively this morning to the reception committee from the chamber of commerce which had arranged to show the Mikado's trade envoys around town today.

Probably more interesting today than any other Japanese is Baron Eiechi Shibusawa, who has charge of the visiting Japanese. Ranking as the keenest financier of Japan, more than seventy years old, a man of large personal wealth and a director of seventy companies, as well as being the president of the largest and strongest bank in Japan, he is one of the most remarkable men in the empire. He has been called the J. Pierpont Morgan of Japan, but in reality he is the Morgan, Hill, Rockefeller, Gould and Harriman combined. With the exception of the emperor he is undoubtedly the most powerful and influential man in the Japanese empire.

Sitting in his apartments at a New York hotel the night of his arrival here, the baron, through an interpreter, discussed the Japanese ideas of success, the duty of the rich to their fellow men and the war scare in which his country and America were represented as being at sword's points. He declared that the scare was the result of "jingoism" on the part of certain people in this country, and that never for a moment was it regarded seriously by Japan.

"I feel no hesitation in saying that there was not the slightest feeling against the United States at any time," said the baron, who is still vigorous and forceful, despite the fact that he has passed the allotted three-score years and ten. "Neither our political nor military leaders regarded it as serious. It was jingoism pure and simple."

SHIP SUBSIDY PROSPECTS GLUM

There Appears Little Chance to Secure Legislation at This Session.

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

***** "The prospects for ship subsidy legislation at the coming session of congress are believed not to be very bright. That is the way it looks from a preliminary survey of the field. There will probably be considerable agitation for such an enactment during the winter but it is exceedingly doubtful whether a subsidy bill can pass the house of representatives just before a congressional election."

***** WASHINGTON, November 14.—Mr. George B. McClellan has just arrived in Washington for the season and with his family is settled at their apartments in the Cumberland. He has been visiting at the departments, getting in touch with Hawaiian matters pending there.

At the navy department he had a talk with Admiral Hollyday, the chief of the bureau of yards and docks, who is supervising the construction of the dry dock at Pearl Harbor. He has also been at the treasury department to inquire about the progress with the public building at Honolulu and learned that Secretary MacVeagh, who has just arrived in town, has approved the plans for that building, as forwarded to him while he was in New Hampshire.

In the next few weeks Mr. McClellan will strive to lay the foundations for legislation amending the land laws of Hawaii, as recommended by Governor Procar, for getting larger appropriations for river and harbor projects in Hawaii, especially for the Hilo breakwater and for some of the new projects designed to afford a good harbor for each of the islands in the Hawaiian group, and for obtaining favorable action on a number of other matters in which Hawaii is interested.

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MEXICO AND FRANCE WANT CLIPPERTON

King of Italy to Arbitrate as to Possession of Island.

(By Associated Press.)

MEXICO CITY, November 29.—The King of Italy has been selected as arbiter between France and Mexico to decide as to which country shall have possession of Clipperton Island. Clipperton Island has long been claimed by France, but this claim is contested by Mexico, which contends that the island belongs to her. It is a little, low-lying island about 700 miles off the coast of Central America and lying almost due west from Costa Rica. The island is only about ten feet above sea level and is uninhabited, except for the employes of the Pacific Guano Company, who go there at times to get fertilizer. Sea birds shriek about the island, and the surface is overrun with land crabs.

TWENTY ARE KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK

(By Associated Press.)

VANOUVER, British Columbia, November 29.—Twenty Japanese have been killed and fifteen injured by a worktrain running into a washout on the railroad.

Sounding the praises of Ayer's Hair Vigor. That's what every one does who uses this splendid preparation for the hair.

If you don't want to praise it, then you must not use it. You see, you will be so pleased with it that you will just have to tell your friends all about it.

Ayer's Hair Vigor removes dandruff, makes the hair grow thick and heavy. Handsome hair, rich, glossy hair, always attracts. You may have just such hair if you will use Ayer's Hair Vigor. Accept no substitute.

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

DOCTOR LEFT HIS PATIENTS

Resident Physician of Queen's Hospital Jumps Job Suddenly.

HONORARY STAFF TO RESCUE

Coryell Thought That He Should Be Promoted to Fill Vacancy.

The many patients at the Queen's Hospital, some of whom are dangerously sick and need careful nursing and constant medical attention if their lives are to be saved, found themselves suddenly on Saturday afternoon without a resident physician to look after them, when Doctor Coryell, assistant resident physician of the hospital, resigned without notice, packed up his instruments and medicine case, and walked out of the hospital. The institution was seriously embarrassed until the honorary staff, being informed of the situation, promptly rallied to the assistance of the sick.

Doctor Coryell's retirement, coming unannounced as it did, gave rise to rumors of a serious disagreement between the doctor and some of the nurses, but Secretary George W. Smith and others connected with the hospital state that the rumor was without foundation.

A few months ago, according to George W. Smith of the hospital trustees, Doctor Frates, the resident physician, announced that he intended to resign, and gave notice that he would leave the institution, as he intended to go elsewhere. He was recently married and preparations were made for his departure on the steamship Alameda next Wednesday. The hospital authorities sent East for a successor, and secured the services of Doctor Trautman of Philadelphia, who has had a couple of years' experience in one of the largest hospitals of Philadelphia, where 5000 patients are treated annually.

The hospital authorities have just received information that the new physician to succeed Doctor Frates will arrive here about December 17. Just how the incident affected Doctor Coryell's sudden determination to leave, has not been stated, but the news that Doctor Frates' successor was on the way had much to do with it. It is understood that Doctor Coryell felt that he should be advanced to the position formerly held by Doctor Frates. Doctor Coryell has had but four months experience since leaving the medical college from which he was graduated, and it was on this account that the hospital authorities decided to fill the vacancy with a practitioner of larger experience.

Doctor Frates left the hospital upon the return of J. F. Eckardt, the superintendent, who has been away on a vacation and who returned last week.

NOT OPPOSED TO CONSERVATION

WASHINGTON, November 8.—"My cancellation of the Garfield withdrawal of a million and a half acres and the substitution thereof of a withdrawal order withholding from settlement, location or entry three hundred thousand acres was wholly promotive—not subversive—of the conservation policy. It was the next logical step in the prosecution of the policy of conserving the water power on the federal domain and one which Secretary Garfield must have taken and he remained in office. The first order was a blanket withdrawal, issued to meet an emergency, and without taking time to ascertain just where the power sites were located. Intelligent prosecution of the policy demanded that as soon as possible thereafter these sites be located and the lands not needed to protect them be restored to entry."

This statement was made today by Judge Ballinger, secretary of the interior, when asked for an explanation of his widely-discussed revocation of "the Garfield order."

"That the Garfield withdrawal was a tentative and emergency order is obvious from some of the facts connected with it," continued the secretary. "For example, there were a number of instances where land thirty and thirty-six miles from the streams was withdrawn from settlement under that order. Again, portions of the streams were not withdrawn at all. Take the case of the Gwybbs River in Oregon; forty miles of it was shipped entirely, while another thirty miles, where the stream is almost level and no water power could be developed, was included. Then, again, many thousands of acres which had been patented—that is, had passed completely from the possession of the government—were included."

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The Protector Underwriters of the Phoenix of Hartford.

These are also among the Best of Homes in San Francisco.

HALF-MILLION FOR HARBOR WORK

Recommendation of Army Engineer Carries That Amount for Honolulu.

HILO BREAKWATER ALSO IN IT

It is Estimated That \$1,300,000 More is Needed to Complete That Work.

By Ernest G. Walker.
(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The army engineers, through the annual report of General Marshall, the chief of the engineers, asks congress for an appropriation of \$500,000 for Honolulu harbor, to be expended during the fiscal year which begins July 1 next, and \$600,000 for continuing the Hilo breakwater during the same period. In view of the work that went forth to slash all river and harbor improvement estimates this request for the two big Hawaiian projects is regarded as very generous. Maj. E. E. Winslow, who has been in charge of harbor improvements in the engineer district of Hawaii since November 12, 1908, estimates that \$828,894.60 will be required to complete the project at Honolulu and \$1,300,000 to complete the project at Hilo.

The report has only a brief allusion to Pearl Harbor, which is being dredged under the supervision of the navy department. No work was done by the army on that project during the year. There was expended \$29,600 for telegrams and for a rubber stamp, paid out of the unexpended balance standing to the credit of that project on the army's books, which left \$423.06 remaining unexpended. This will probably be converted back into the treasury. There is also an allusion in the report to the reclamation of Quarantine Island, on which \$20,000 has been expended exhausting the appropriation. No work was done there during the year but an unexpended balance of \$2.75 was used. After making some reference to the location of the Honolulu project, the chief of engineers says of it in his annual report:

A hurry-up call was sent in for the patrol wagon, and it was driven as rapidly as possible to the scene of the accident. The wounded man was placed in the wagon on a stretcher and the wagon started for the hospital, going up Punchbowl street. The horses were being driven at a gallop, the driver, sounding his gong to clear the way.

As the wagon approached Beretania avenue, Panahou car 16 was coming in. Punchbowl street at this point is a dangerous place, on account of its narrowness and the impossibility of the drivers of vehicles on Beretania and Punchbowl street seeing one another.

In this case, according to the statements of the officers who were on the wagon, the driver was ringing his own gong and consequently could not hear the street car bell. Just as he debouched onto Beretania avenue, he saw the car and attempted to avoid a collision by swinging the wagon around in the direction the street car was traveling. But it was too late. The car struck the wagon and the off horse, old Harry. The wounded man was hurled to the floor of the wagon, while the horses leg was broken in several places. It was necessary to shoot the poor beast later, as his injuries could not be cured. Harry was the big, black horse that for so long has been driven to the police wagon. His death caused a feeling of sorrow among the police, who had a good deal of affection for the faithful old horse. Harry's mate, Pat, was also injured to some extent, but not seriously.

When the smash came, Stewart, the driver, was thrown out of his seat and on to the car, his foot being smashed in the mix-up. As he was thrown his head thumped that of Police Officer Keawe, rendering the latter insensible. One of the two trustees in the wagon was also hurt.

That the accident was not much more serious is due to the presence of mind of Stewart, who, when he saw that there was bound to be a collision between the wagon and the car, swung the former so as to make the blow a glancing one.

The police wagon was not damaged, except for the breaking of the whiffletree.

It was reported at the Queen's Hospital last night that Kalubimoka was in a very critical condition. It seems doubtful whether or not he will recover.

The entrance channel, through a coral reef, and the harbor proper, were dredged from time to time by the monarchial, republican, and territorial governments of Hawaii prior to July 1, 1904. On this date there existed an entrance channel having a minimum width of about 200 feet and a depth of about 25 feet at mean low water. The harbor proper had a general width of 900 feet. The water for about 200 feet immediately along the wharves had a depth of from 30 to 35 feet. Elsewhere there was only about 27 feet at low water. The bend at the lighthouse point was so sharp as to make it somewhat difficult for large vessels to make the turn.

Work on the present project was begun under an appropriation by the river and harbor act of March 3, 1905, in accordance with a general plan printed in the annual report of the chief of engineers for 1905, page 2504, but the project was specifically adopted by the river and harbor act of March 2, 1907. It is printed in house document No. 302, 615th congress, second session. It provides for an entrance channel 400 feet wide and 35 feet deep at mean low water from deep water

at the entrance to the lighthouse point, for easing the curve at the junction of the entrance channel and the inner harbor by cutting off the lighthouse point, and for enlarging the harbor proper so that it will have a general width of 1300 feet and a depth of 35 feet at mean low water, at an estimated cost of \$1,628,894.60.

Between March 3, 1905, and May 27, 1908, \$800,000 have been appropriated for work under the approved project, or about 49 per cent of the estimated cost of work under that project.

Work under the above appropriations was stopped by practical exhaustion of funds, on December 15, 1908. The following has been accomplished:

Dredging entrance channel, removing lighthouse point, and the partial dredging to a depth of 35 feet at mean low water, a total of 1,910,623 cubic yards having been excavated. The completion of the adopted project is urgently required by commercial interests.

On June 30, 1909, the sum of \$794,838.79 had been expended, no part of which was for maintenance.

From July 1, 1908, to the cessation of work on December 15, 1908, 208,106 cubic yards of material were removed from the harbor and deposited on shore. A careful survey was later made of the condition of the harbor. This survey showed shoaling to have taken place at the following points:

A general shoaling throughout the entrance channel; a noticeable shoaling in the Nuuanu slip at the head of the harbor; a slight shoaling in front of the wharves of the naval station, and very slight shoaling in a few other localities.

The approved project is about 49 per cent completed. On June 30, 1909, there was a minimum depth in the entrance channel of about 33 feet; within the harbor proper there was, outside of harbor lines, a general depth of 35 feet. The normal tidal oscillation is about 2 feet. The head of navigation is the head of the harbor, about 2 miles from the lighthouse department buoys marking the entrance to the harbor.

The commerce between this port and ports north in the Hawaiian Islands, for the calendar year 1908, amounted to approximately 600,000 tons, valued at \$41,562,840. The commerce with other ports of the Hawaiian Islands amounted to 320,158 tons, valued at about \$22,000,000.

What effect the improvement of the harbor has had upon freight rates cannot be stated, but vessels are now able to enter and leave the harbor with their full load draft.

Should additional appropriations be made for this harbor, it is proposed to expend the funds in widening the harbor in pursuance with the approved project, so as to make it possible for vessels to enter and leave at all hours of the day and night, instead of by daylight only, as at present.

July 1, 1908, balance unexpended \$368,396.35
June 30, 1909, amount expended during fiscal year, for works of improvement 363,227.14

July 1, 1909, balance unexpended \$5,169.21
July 1, 1909, outstanding liabilities50

July 1, 1909, balance available \$5,168.71

Amount (estimated) required for completion of existing project \$828,894.60

Amount that can be profitably expended in fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, for works of improvement and for maintenance, exclusive of the balance unexpended July 1, 1909... \$500,000,000

a. In addition to this balance the sum of \$25,000 was made available by the river and harbor act of last March.

The operations for the improvement of Hilo harbor by the construction of a breakwater are covered in the report. "Hilo Bay" says the report, "is practically a deep open roadstead, protected to a limited extent by Blonde reef, but otherwise exposed through the angle formed by lines drawn from Hilo town to Kanaha and Keokea points—that is, from about north to north 74 deg. east (magnetic). Strong northeasterly trade winds prevail most of the time. These winds cause a choppy sea outside of Hilo Bay and considerable swell in the bay, which at times makes it unsafe for ships to lie at the existing wharves and renders loading and unloading in the bay difficult. The heaviest seas, however, come from the north during northerly and northwesterly storms, and during this weather it is often impossible for ships to lie at the wharves or even work in the bay."

The present project, adopted by congress March 2, 1907, consists in constructing a rubble mound breakwater along Blonde reef to a point on shore about 6000 feet east of Cocoonut Island, at an estimated cost of \$1,700,000.

As authorized in the act of March 2, 1907, the project as originally stated in the above-mentioned house document has been modified in a manner recommended on page 16 of the house document by the elimination of the third, or shore, arm of the breakwater and the extension of the middle arm of the breakwater to the shore.

Between March 2, 1907, and March 4, 1909, \$400,000 has been appropriated for work under the approved project, or about 23 per cent of the estimated cost of the work under that project. Under a continuing contract, the actual construction of the breakwater was commenced on September 12, 1908, and on June 30, 1909, a total of 21,507 tons had been placed, making a total of 760 feet of completed breakwater.

On June 30, 1909, the sum of \$71,000.86 had been expended, all on the present project, and no part being for maintenance.

The approved project is about 4 per cent completed.

The commerce of this port for the calendar year 1908 was valued at more than \$11,000,000, and amounted to more than 184,000 tons.

is necessary to make the improvement available.

July 1, 1908, balance unexpended \$ 298,274.87
Amount appropriated by sundry civil act approved March 4, 1909 100,000.00

June 30, 1909, amount expended during fiscal year, for works of improvement 69,275.73

July 1, 1909, balance unexpended \$ 328,999.14
July 1, 1909, outstanding liabilities 578.00

July 1, 1909, balance available \$ 328,426.14

July 1, 1909, amount covered by uncompleted contracts \$ 301,355.44
Amount (estimated) required for completion of existing project 1,300,000.00

Amount that can be profitably expended in fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, for works of improvement, exclusive of the balance unexpended July 1, 1909..... \$ 600,000.00

CHANCE TO SEE HALLEY'S COMET

With Halley's comet approaching the earth so rapidly that it will be visible in the Pacific Ocean region the latter part of January and remain so for the next three months, the president and faculty of the College of Hawaii are anxious that their fine new six-inch telescope may be available for the purpose of taking scientific observations of the great phenomenon. The College of Hawaii not only has the telescope, but has an equatorial transit and other pieces of astronomical equipment as well.

But there is no structure in which to place these valuable instruments. The college has a plot of ground on a high elevation in Kaimuki obtained from the Territory, and President Gilmore hopes to be able to place his telescope there.

But there is no money available for erecting a building. He states that a minimum cost for a wooden building would be a thousand dollars. Such a structure could house the instruments and from there observations of the Halley comet could be made. President Gilmore is rather backward about asking for funds from the public for such a building, yet he states that if the telescope is not used while the Halley comet is in view, Honolulu people will lose a great opportunity.

He proposes, if the building is erected and the telescope and other instruments are installed, to have the faculty give popular lectures with demonstrations, while the comet is in view, on the geography of the heavens. Prof. Donagho, who is the professor of astronomy at the college, will give such instruction two or three evenings a week should a class be formed for the study of astronomy, while under certain restrictions the public would be given opportunities for looking at the comet through the telescope.

The telescope of the college is not fitted for taking stellar photographs, but the observations made here will be of value to the scientific world.

There was one sad incident—the death of Miss Julia Lazaro, daughter of Solomon Lazaro of Hookena, Kona, Hawaii. She died just after the vessel left the Golden Gate. The body was embalmed and at the wharf yesterday was met by President Horne and Miss Pope of the Kamehameha Schools, the deceased having been a member of the Girls' School. She went to San Francisco last year to take a course in nursing. The remains were shipped to Kona on the Mauna Loa at noon yesterday. Services will be held in the Kamehameha chapel next Sunday in memory of Miss Lazaro.

Among the passengers was Territorial Treasurer Conkling, who has been absent on official business on the mainland. He was accompanied by his mother and her nephew, J. A. Johnson of Brewer & Co., and Mrs. Johnson are back from a long visit on the mainland. Miss Nannie Winston of Richmond, Virginia, has returned again to spend the winter and will take apartments again at the Moana. Mrs. T. G. Phelps, wife of a former collector of customs at San Francisco, will visit here for some time. W. J. Conroy, representative of a San Francisco millinery house, is here on business. P. C. Beamer, the Hilo hiker, is back from a business trip. J. E. Eckardt, superintendent of the Queen's Hospital, is home again after a long vacation.

Major W. Hart, U. S. A., the newly appointed depot commissary, who will have charge of army supplies, was a passenger. The commissary depot is located in the old Hopper building on Halekuania street. The major will have a commissary sergeant as an assistant. Miss Helen North, daughter of Auditor North, of Brews & Co., a former Punahou student, who has been on the mainland for about 10 months, returned.

Miss North's arrival was greeted by many friends. Mr. and Mrs. C. D. McArthur, a well-known and prominent family, are here to spend their honeymoon.

Among the freight items were seven big autos consigned to The von Hamm-Young Company. The entire freight amounts to 1005 tons, including a large assignment of ice-cream goods.

WILHELMINA MAKES OVER SEVENTEEN KNOTS

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SHIPPING NEWS

ALASKAN WILL LIE UP HERE UNTIL DECEMBER 18

Orders have been received at the local agency of the American-Hawaian shipping office to lay up the freighter Alaskan at this port for some time, so that she may be employed in taking the cargo of the 1909-1910 sugar to Salina Cruz.

Plans had been made to transport the first of the season's output in the Arizona which left Seattle at midnight November 24. She was to sail from Hilo for Salina Cruz in December, picking up an extra cargo of sugar at various ports. The A-H. shipments do not generally start until the first of the year, but owing to many mills grinding now it was decided to put on an extra freighter to carry off the first output.

However, the Alaskan is here and she will sail from one of the island ports about December 18. She may not sail from Hilo, as usual, although this matter has not been definitely decided. Meantime, she will finish discharging here and sail for Hilo on Monday, November 29, deliver her inward cargo, then go to Kahului and leave cargo there and then return to Honolulu the latter part of next week, and remain here until it is time to begin taking in her 12,000 tons of sugar for the Tehuantepec route.

The Arizona sailed from Seattle Wednesday and will arrive here about December 3 bringing a New York, (via Tehuantepec) San Francisco and Puget Sound general cargo. The Arizona will remain here longer than usual and will be the second steamer of the A-H. line to carry sugar for Salina Cruz, sailing about December 30.

Alameda Doing Big Business.

The Oceanic liner Alameda arrived yesterday forenoon from San Francisco checkbook with passengers, freight and mail, and when she leaves for the Golden Gate next Wednesday morning she will at least be checkbook with freight. In fact it will be her banner load of Island products. Among the principal items which Freight Agent Fred Whitney has assembled is 5000 sacks of coffee from the Kona, Hawaii, plantations. This is the largest single shipment of coffee ever made from the Hawaiian Islands. The Kona plantations are doing exceptionally well this year and not only the planters, but the shipping people, are well pleased. The Kona coffee has a fine reputation among coffee users and the brand is sought by mainland consumers. Other items will include rice, canned and fresh pineapples, sugar and bananas. The vessel's cargo capacity will be taxed to carry all the freight offerings.

The Alameda arrived about two hours late yesterday this being due to fogs encountered just after leaving the Golden Gate. The liner came along fast enough after she shook herself free from the fog envelope. There were one hundred and four cabin passengers on Parser Smith's list, and they all enjoyed the trip. They were well looked after from the gastronomic standpoint, as usual, and on Thanksgiving Day, Chief Steward Carlston surprised them with an exceptionally fine dinner. He had the dining room prettily decorated with small flags and festoons of colored paper. The menu included delicacies of so many kinds that it was difficult to keep pace with the items. Thanksgiving Day, fortunately, was pleasant from the weather standpoint.

Owing to the number of vaudeville people aboard belonging to the Richard Golden Company which is to appear at the Orpheum tonight, amusements and entertainments did not lag.

There was one sad incident—the death of Miss Julia Lazaro, daughter of Solomon Lazaro of Hookena, Kona, Hawaii. She died just after the vessel left the Golden Gate. The body was embalmed and at the wharf yesterday was met by President Horne and Miss Pope of the Kamehameha Schools, the deceased having been a member of the Girls' School. She went to San Francisco last year to take a course in nursing. The remains were shipped to Kona on the Mauna Loa at noon yesterday. Services will be held in the Kamehameha chapel next Sunday in memory of Miss Lazaro.

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trial trip yesterday. This puts the Wilhelmina in the speedy class, as reckoned with the average big passenger boats on the Pacific. The local agents believe that when she is placed on the run between San Francisco and Honolulu she will easily maintain sixteen knots per hour, which would bring her down in about five days. Although the Wilhelmina is a freighter, her passenger accommodations have been carefully planned out and she will be a handsome vessel, with the finest of accommodations for the passengers, both in the staterooms, dining saloon and lounging cabins. Her decks are wide and afford quite a promenade, not very many laps to the mile, and her engines, like those in the Lurline, are placed aft, so that there is very little vibration in the vessel. The Wilhelmina may sail from Newport News for San Francisco via the Strait of Magellan about December 5, and will be out here early in February. The vessel, as is well known, is named after Miss Wilhelmina Tenney, daughter of E. D. Tenney, president of Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

Mongolia Has 2500 Tons.

The Pacific Mail steamship Mongolia, due here December 3, from Yokohama, has 2500 tons of cargo for Honolulu, instead of 2000 as reported. This is next to the banner cargo which was 2700 tons some time ago. The Mongolia will have accommodations for about a hundred passengers out of here.

The Manchuria is due from San Francisco on Monday morning, bringing passengers and mail.

Explosives Embarrass Captains.

The fact that freighters carry explosive shells from San Francisco to Honolulu for the big guns at Fort Ruger, has called for a protest from the shipping authorities at Seattle. One of the Matson boats loaded shells at San Francisco and on the way here called at Seattle. The freighter's master was notified that in future if his cargo included explosive shells that the authorities of Seattle would be compelled to keep the vessel out in the stream.

Sierra for Island Run.

Chronicle, November 18.—The action of the officials of the Oceanic Steamship Company in preparing for the overhauling of the liner Sierra, which has been out of commission for nearly three years, is looked upon in local steamship circles as a significant move on the part of the Spreckels company to competitively meet the effect which the installation of the new Matson passenger liner Wilhelmina has had on the Hawaiian traffic, and it is prophesied in shipping circles that a rate war to the Islands is likely to be brought about in next February, when the Matson liner will be placed on the run.

Denying that they have let any contracts, the Oceanic company officials admitted yesterday that the matter of refitting the Sierra and converting her into an oil burner has been seriously contemplated, and she would probably go on the docks before the Christmas holidays. As a reason the officials declare that the Sierra will be placed in relief of the Alameda to Honolulu, which will be taken off the run for the regular overhauling which during the past she has undergone every two years. It was also admitted that if the Sierra is placed in commission, in all probability she would be kept on the Island run after the return of the Alameda.

Steamers, Texas to Hawaii.

The San Antonio Light Gazette of November 12 had the following: If the mission of Dr. C. C. Higgins and Alexander Hume Ford in Mexico is successful a steamship company, owned and directed in Texas will operate from Houston and Galveston to Honolulu, Japan and China via the Tehuantepec route. These gentlemen leave for Mexico City tomorrow morning on business connected with the project.

Speaking of his visit Mr. Ford said: "I consider the opening of the Houston-Galveston ship channel a matter of the greatest importance to all Texas. Personally, I am interested and have been in communication with Doctor Higgins for the past eighteen months concerning the extension of the service of the Southern Steamship and Importing Company to Honolulu and the Orient via the Tehuantepec route. I think now that this will be accomplished."

"Great changes are in progress in Hawaii, and if Texas is to reach out for the trade of Hawaii and the Orient she can best serve her purposes by having a Texas colony in Hawaii, the Crossroads of the Pacific, to further her interests there."

"Hawaii is raising cotton that she gets twenty-five cents a pound for. Texas farmers would best know how to develop this industry, now in its infancy in Hawaii. A California colony went to Hawaii a few years ago and is responsible for the pineapple industry which is already encroaching on sugar. Coffee is coming to the front, tobacco, rubber and rice are raised. A line to the Orient via Tehuantepec and Hawaii should pay well. It is shorter from Galveston to Hawaii and the Orient by this almost all water route than by way of San Francisco, and it would make cotton rates from any part of Texas to the Orient drop considerably."

"From Hawaii there is the return cargo of raw sugar and I understand new sugar refineries are to go up on the banks of Texas waterways."

A Trip to Shanghai.

When the Italian cruiser Calabria left for Shanghai Friday morning, two of her crew were left behind in Honolulu, but instructions were received by the police to run them in, hold them and turn them over to the Italian consul. Later the sheriff understood that when the men were brought in they were to be sent out to Shanghai on a Pacific liner in charge of a police officer. This would mean that somebody would get a fine trip to the Orient and back. One of them was caught the morning the cruiser sailed. He was seen by an officer who was riding on a street car, and was promptly seized and jailed. He formerly resided here, but while in San Francisco recently he enlisted, but tired of the job on arrival here and took the first opportunity to desert.

Nevedan, the Local Boat.

The American-Hawaian freighter Nevedan will be the "local boat" during the coming season and will be run regularly on a twenty-eight-day schedule from Honolulu and San Francisco. The Nevedan will have accommodations for twelve cabin passengers. She will leave on her first trip on the new schedule on December 13, in command of Capt. J. S. Greene.

Pinna Stops In.

The oil tanker Pinna, Captain Fairfield, came up from Tulare and Lobitas, Peru, yesterday afternoon, and after lying outside for a few hours, came into port late in the afternoon, and is taking on bunker oil. The Pinna is en route to Yokohama with crude oil from Peru for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Company. Captain Fairfield reports a fine voyage. The vessel will arrive in Yokohama in about eighteen days. The Pinna has her engines set in the afternoon of the boat.

Arcona Here Friday.

AMALGAMATION DOUBLY DENIED

H. P. Baldwin and W. A. Kinney Each Emphatically Say "No."

A double authoritative denial was given yesterday to the report from Kauai that the Makawell and McBryde plantations were to be amalgamated into one corporation.

H. P. Baldwin stated that he wished to deny absolutely that there is any proposal directly or indirectly tending towards an amalgamation of the two Kauai plantations.

W. A. Kinney, who represents the McBryde interests, said: "There is nothing in it. Until McBryde has an adequate supply of water and it is actually proven by results what it can do, neither we nor anyone else know what the property is worth."

"Under these circumstances, to talk even of amalgamation is absurd. The control of both plantations under one agency assures a maintenance of the harmony heretofore existing between the two places, and that is about all the advantage to be secured by an actual amalgamation."

"I notice there has been no amalgamation of the East Maui plantations with Hawaiian Commercial, though all are understood to be controlled practically by the same parties. I do not see why such a policy should not apply equally well to the properties in question on Kauai."

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY THE BEST OBTAINABLE.

This remedy was no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough.

It has been a favorite with the mothers of young children for almost forty years.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take.

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

Pinna Stops In.

The oil tanker Pinna, Captain Fairfield, came up from Tulare and Lobitas, Peru, yesterday afternoon, and after lying outside for a few hours, came into port late in the afternoon, and is taking on bunker oil. The Pinna is en route to Yokohama with crude oil from Peru for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Company. Captain Fairfield reports a fine voyage. The vessel will arrive in Yokohama in about eighteen days. The Pinna has her engines set in the afternoon of the boat.

Arcona Here Friday.

The German cruiser Arcona is due here Friday from San Francisco, according to advices received by the German consulate. She will remain here until the 9th, coaling and making other preparations for the voyage to the China station.

Shipping Notes.

The new steamship Honolulu is to be equipped with wireless.

The bark Kaulani is being painted and made ready for departure from this port for the Coast.

Officers of the Manchuria assert that every vessel of the Pacific Mail line will shortly be equipped with wireless.

The passengers of the Manchuria had a jolly time en route. They had field day sports, with a large number of officials and entries.

The oil steamer Rosecrans is due this morning from Galvota. She wirelessed in a few nights ago that she would arrive here today.

A large number of passengers who wished to come to Honolulu on the Manchuria had to be left behind owing to lack of accommodations.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.—AT CHAMBERS.—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Michael O'Dowda, late of Makawell, Kauai Deceased.—Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Administration.

On reading and filing the Petition of Thomas O'Dowda, of Ewa, Island of Oahu, alleging that Michael O'Dowda of Makawell, Kauai, died intestate at Makawell, Kauai, on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1909, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to Thomas O'Dowda:

It is ordered that Monday, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1910, at 10 o'clock a. m. be and hereby is appointed for hearing said Petition in the Court Room of this Court at Lihou, Kauai, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said Petition should not be granted, and the notice of this order be published in the English language for three successive weeks in the Hawaiian Gazette newspaper in Honolulu.