

Hawaiian Gazette

VOL. LV. NO. 68

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1912. —SEMI WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 3750

NO RECORD FROM STANDARD OIL

Cornelius N. Bliss Jr., Testifies Before Senate Probing Committee.

LETTERS ARE SUBMITTED

Says Father Refused to Make Public Names of Campaign Contributors.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
WASHINGTON, September 30.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The Clapp senate committee's renewal of the investigation of presidential campaign contributions and expenditures, today marked the beginning of the hearings that were expected to bring many of the leading financiers, politicians and candidates to the witness stand during the next two weeks.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., son of the late treasurer of the Republican national committee in 1904, placed in evidence a report from the auditor who examined his father's accounts when he resigned as treasurer of the Republican committee. Young Mr. *****



CORNELIUS N. BLISS,
Who, before his death, was chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Bliss said the reports did not show any contribution by John D. Archbold of the Standard Oil Company. The names of contributors to the 1904 campaign fund appeared in the records.

Heid Names Confidential.

Mr. Bliss was asked to read his father's letter of resignation to Harry S. New, of Indianapolis. The letter set forth that the late Cornelius N. Bliss had held as confidential the names of contributors and the amount of their contributions.

"In the last four presidential campaigns, in which I have acted as treasurer, I have persistently refused to make these reports public," the letter read, "because I regard the relations of campaign contributions to party committees as confidential. I believe the right to refuse to make public these contributions as sacred as the right of a man to cast a secret ballot in the election."

Contributions Large Ones.

The letter added that the Republican committee's receipts in 1900 had been a trifle below \$3,000,000; in 1896, \$2,600,000, and in 1892, \$1,600,000.

The witness said he had discovered three other letters of a "personal and more or less intimate nature." These he handed to Chairman Clapp. One was from President Roosevelt and another from William H. Taft, as secretary of war. The contents of two of the letters were made public.

That from Secretary Taft, written May 6, 1904, urged Mr. Bliss to take the chairmanship, saying President Roosevelt was "most anxious for it," and adding that as chairman, Bliss would "secure the confidence of those from whom contributions may be expected."

The letter from President Roosevelt dated the same, also urged Bliss to take the place.

Destroyed All Records.

WASHINGTON, September 30.—(By Associated Press Cable)—At the resumption of the Roosevelt campaign fund inquiry here today, Cornelius Bliss, Jr., called as a witness, testified that his father, the late Cornelius N. Bliss, destroyed all records of campaign contributions and expenditures before he resigned as treasurer of the Republican national committee.

C. C. Teetoff, private secretary to the late E. H. Harriman, testifying before the senate committee, produced correspondence dated in 1903 and 1904 showing that Roosevelt repeatedly invited Harriman to conferences, which invitations Harriman accepted with reluctance.

Others evidence introduced shows that following these conferences Cornelius Bliss, then treasurer of the Republican national committee, gave Harriman a receipt for \$50,000 in 1904.

FISHER TELLS OF SPLENDID WORK

What the Interior Department is Doing—Great Plans For Future.

Conservation of waterpower resources is the most important problem before the interior department today, Secretary Fisher told the members of the Hawaiian Engineering Association at their tenth annual banquet last evening at the Commercial Club. According to the Secretary, water power as a source for generating electricity and as the basis of all manufacturing operations should be regulated by legislation so as to prevent the most important water rights in the country from falling into the hands of private corporations, which would realize exorbitant profits at the expense of the community.

Secretary Fisher further declared that private and public interests should be coordinated so as to enable the money realized from the utilization of water rights to go back to the community at large. In doing this the state should regulate the actions of the holding corporations within its boundaries, for if the waterpower corporations make their rates too high, the government would have to step in and revise rates downward in order to check the abuse of the unearned increment.

In the course of his address the Secretary outlined the work of the department of the interior, laying especial stress upon that portion of the department's work which applies to engineering problems.

Outlines the Work.

"Part of the department's work includes the Territories," said Secretary Fisher. "There are only two of these now, Alaska and Hawaii. Last summer I was in Alaska. The only difference between Alaska and Hawaii is the climate. The economical problems are similar, as men are men and only human the world over."

"In Alaska I rode on two railroads into the interior of the country, one of which charged fifteen cents a mile, the other twenty. They gave us their excuse for this that construction was just being completed and a radical revision would be made of rates as soon as they were in full running order."

"There was only one thing to do there and when I suggested it I thought perhaps that it might be considered very radical, but was pleased to find that it met with the approval of the President, and that proposition was for the government to build a railroad into the mining country."

"The work will be superintended by an engineer from the Army, one from the Navy and another from the department of the interior. Down in Panama we have 250 miles of steel rails and abundant rolling stock which were used in the canal construction and are of no use now. We are thinking of using them in the construction work on the railroad in Alaska."

"Another problem before the government concerns the coal lands. The private holders of the coal lands—the first ones on the grounds—very seldom work the mines themselves, but lease them at a profit. They are leased again in turn and finally the actual worker of the mines is paying for all these accrued profits."

"By leasing these lands directly the government will cut out all these middlemen's profits, a plus very much in favor of the actual workers of the mines. The holders of the lands who lease them are not in favor of the government's leasing the lands as they declare that the government can not do it successfully. But the government's efficient attempts at regulating similar affairs in different parts of the country have resulted in saving thousands of dollars."

Electricity For Railroads.

The Secretary described the department's work in superintending irrigation affairs and enlarged upon the reasons for the conservation policy which has been attacked by some people in the States. In conclusion, he told of the plans of the government for electrifying several thousand miles of one of the transcontinental railroads and declared that this is to be the beginning of an electrification policy in regard to steam railroads. The Secretary will attend the National Park conference at Yosemite October 14, where the question of utilizing a piece of government property for San Francisco's city water supply will be taken up.

Following Secretary Fisher, Lorrin Andrews told of the days of the old Kingdom in 1887, when he was connected with the government and narrated several anecdotes touching upon the industrial development of the islands, especially in regard to electrification.

Ed Towse closed the evening with a speech on the difficulties encountered and solved by engineers in construction of the Oahu railway and gave his ideas concerning the economic future of the Territory.

The gathering was a representative assembly of Honolulu business men, practically all of the most influential and well-known men of affairs, political and commercial, in the city being present.

TURKEY PREPARES TO FACE TROUBLE IN BALKANS



Above, a Turkish soldier, then a band of Bulgarian mountaineers and below, a group of peasants.

Ottoman Troops Recalled From Outlying Frontier

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
ATHENS, Greece, September 30.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Turkey is making elaborate military preparations to meet any hostile demonstrations in the Balkan Mountains, according to a semi-official statement published here today.

The Turkish troops sent from Thrace to Albania some time ago have now *****

been ordered to return to their stations, so that the only troops at present detached from their ordinary posts are those concentrated at Salonica, along the Dardanelles and at Smyrna, in consequence of the war with Italy.

Fighting Ends in Samos.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
LONDON, September 30.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The cessation of hostilities on the island of Samos is announced today by the Porte, according to news agency dispatches from Constantinople.

Bulgaria Mobilizes Army.

SOPIA, Bulgaria, September 30.—(By Associated Press Cable)—The Bulgarian army has been ordered to mobilize with a view to opposing the heavy concentration of Turkish troops at Adrianople, near the frontier.

ROOSEVELT ATTACKS RIVAL DEMOCRATS

Says Marshall is Representative of Machine and Wilson a Hypocrite.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
CHATTANOOGA, Tennessee, September 30.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Governor Thomas Marshall of Indiana was characterized as a representative of the Taggart machine today, in his speeches here, by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who also criticized Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey for assuming a lofty position of morality in connection with the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in New York, when he had not objected to the nomination of Governor Marshall as his running mate.

Colonel Roosevelt also assailed Governor Hooper and Senator Saunders of Tennessee.

Having covered 9900 miles in his swing around the circle, Colonel Roosevelt began the last part of his trip today, including a stop in Knoxville. He will be in North Carolina tomorrow and is due in New York Wednesday afternoon.

DESTROYER WHIPPLE MAKES NEW RECORD

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
SAN DIEGO, California, September 30.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The torpedo boat destroyer Whipple arrived here Sunday, making a record run from Santa Barbara channel, covering the distance in five hours.

FIGHTING FOR PLACE ON REGULAR BALLOT

SACRAMENTO, California, October 1.—(By Associated Press Cable)—Attorneys representing the regular Republican party of this State yesterday petitioned the supreme court to compel the secretary of state to place on the ballot the names of the Taft electors as well as those for Roosevelt.

VIOLENCE MARKS PROTEST STRIKE

Industrial Workers of the World Object to Leaders' Trial For Murder.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
BOSTON, Massachusetts, September 30.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Violence marked the beginning of the twenty-four hours' strike demonstration which the Industrial Workers of the World called in four Massachusetts manufacturing cities today as a protest against the imprisonment of two of their leaders. Demonstrations ranging from parades to serious rioting occurred in Lawrence, Lynn, Haverhill and Quincy, where it is estimated that 15,000 workers are out.

The most serious disturbance occurred in Lawrence, where pickets and police clashed. Nearly a score of persons were hurt and a dozen arrests were made. The outbreak coincided with the opening in Salem today of the trial of Joseph Ettor, Arturo Giovannitti and Joseph Caruso in connection with the killing of Anna Lopiz. The cotton, woolen, shoe and granite industries chiefly were affected today.

In Quincy twenty-five hundred granite workers struck. Strikers marching through the quarry district called to the workmen to come out and join them. At two of the sheds the polishers were dragged out forcibly.

Five hundred strikers marched through the shoe manufacturing district in Lynn, trying, generally with small success, to get the operatives to strike. The police arrested the man who was waving black and red flags in the crowd. A mob then tried unsuccessfully to rescue him.

Lawrence Strike a Failure.

SALEM, Massachusetts, September 30.—(By Associated Press Cable)—The trial of Ettor and Giovannitti, the two Industrial Workers of the World leaders, charged with murder in connection with the Lawrence strike, has begun. After being in force for twenty-four hours, it would appear that the strike of the textile workers at Lawrence against the imprisonment of Ettor and Giovannitti is a partial failure. Seven thousand struck, but there are but 5000 idle today.

There has been considerable scattered rioting. The strikers' pickets have

MEXICAN WOMAN LEADS REBEL BAND

Wife of Insurrecto Colonel is Raider of Juarez—Texas Closes Door.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
EL PASO, Texas, September 30.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Coronela Alecia, wife of the rebel colonel of that name, is leading a band of rebels eighteen miles east of Juarez, Mexico, according to a report received here by General E. Z. Steever, at Fort Bliss. The Mexican woman raided Juarez just before the occupation of federal troops.

Texas Bans Mexican Troops.

AUSTIN, Texas, September 30.—(By Associated Press Cable)—Governor Colquitt of Texas has withdrawn the permission granted to the Mexican government to transport troops through Texas, declaring that he is unwilling to assume the risk because of the present temper of the Texans.

WILL SWAP NEWS OF THE CAMPAIGN WITH SIDE RIVAL

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
BEVERLY, Massachusetts, September 30.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Having made the acquaintance of the Democratic presidential candidate, President Taft now expects to shake hands and exchange political gossip with Governor Tom Marshall of Indiana, Democratic nominee for Vice President.

According to the announcement made today, the meeting will take place in the same hotel in Boston where the President met Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey several days ago.

Both the President and Governor Marshall are to be guests that night at the Scottish Rite banquet.

been clubbed in places by the police and fifteen have been injured. Twelve were arrested.

At Quincy, Massachusetts, thirty big granite quarries have been closed through strikers in sympathy with the Lawrence workers.

GOVERNOR FREAR OUTLINES HIS WORK

is Principal Witness at Hearing Before Secretary Fisher Yesterday.

A SURPRISE FOR ASHFORD

Homesteading Matters Gone Into in Detail—Strike and Other Cases.

An acknowledgement on the part of C. W. Ashford, attorney for the Delegate, that when writing the charges regarding the Governor's attitude towards homesteaders on cane land he was in ignorance of at least two of the homesteading efforts of the administration and that the facts presented by the Governor showed that the language of the charge was "certainly too broad," was one of the striking incidents of the resumed sessions of the Fisher investigation yesterday in the Capitol. Another incident of note was the statement of the Governor that he had strenuously voiced objection to the manner in which the planters' association, as represented by the law firm of Kinney, Ballou, Prosser & Marx, had conducted the gathering of evidence against the members of the Higher Wage Association at the time of the Japanese strike, and had warned these attorneys not to repeat their saboteering incident or indulge in further like tactics.

The Governor was "in the chair" during the greater part of the session, relating the part he had taken in having the land laws reformed in order that he might put into force his policy of actually homesteading the public lands with real homesteaders. He stated that one of the strong inducements offered him by the position was that through it he could do something to properly settle the public lands of the Territory. He recited the various steps leading up to the amendments of the Organic Act and then gave a list of those homesteaders he had so far succeeded in actually placing upon cane lands. When he told of the Ononema and the Laupaloehoe settlements, Mr. Ashford showed astonishment, finally announcing that he had never heard of them.

Secretary Fisher then read one sentence of the charges, which stated that the Governor, in the four years of his incumbency, had not placed one family on any part of "this vast domain," meaning the cane land. "Do you not think, Mr. Ashford, that we have heard sufficient to show that this charge, at least, is unfounded?" he asked.

"Well," responded the attorney, "I think that the facts as we have heard them show that the charge is too broad," a careful reply that brought forth general smiles.

Strike and Labor Cases.

The attorney general, Alexander Lindsay, Jr., gave testimony regarding his share in the issuance of warrants for the arrest of the S. S. Senator witnesses, producing the statute under which he had acted and stating that he had no justification in law in refusing to so act, although he had deemed the action regrettable. He explained that the Senator cases were directly in the hands of City Attorney Cathcart, an elected official. When it came to the Japanese strike cases, C. R. Hemenway, former attorney general, was quizzed. He stated that the blowing open of the Nippu Jiji safe was done by the attorneys of the sugar planters before they had been commissioned deputies attorney general, the act being done by High Sheriff Henry, under advice of the planters' attorneys and without sanction of him or of the Governor, the act being severely reprobated by the Governor on his return from Hawaii. These strike cases had also been handled through the city attorney's office, that official being directly in charge of all criminal prosecution.

Attorney General Lindsay gave an explanation of the Waialuku water case compromise, stating that he believed the Territory had come off much to the good in the final settlement with the Waialuku plantation. The exchange of certain kula lands, believed by the Waialukians to have been a part of the compromise, had, as a matter of fact, nothing whatever to do with it.

The session was a most interesting one, the Governor's statement being listened to with special attention. He will resume his statement in answer to the charges this morning.

Ashford Adds to Record.

As a preliminary to the proceedings Mr. Ashford filed several letters. One was from B. Lougher, one of the independent planters of Oloa, which gave some reasons why, in his opinion, the mills should give the larger share of the proceeds from cane to the planters. On the basis of four cent sugar, cane of average sucrose contents, the present contracts at Oloa gave the mill \$51.81 out of \$50.00, while the prospects of the San Carlos milling contract (Continued on Page Four.)

HALEAKALA HAS DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

Secretary Fisher and Party Spend Some Hours at Summit and Shiver.

WILL RETURN TO CITY TODAY

Specific Charges Against Frear Will Be Taken Up at Next Week's Sessions.

(By Kahuku Wireless.)

WAILUKU, Maui, September 27.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Secretary Fisher, Governor Frear and their party, perched on the lava crags at the brink of the dead crater of Haleakala, watched this morning's sun rise and flood the interior of the crater with multicolored lights. The trip to the summit had been made in the very early morning from Oihua, which the party had reached by automobile the night before, having left the boat at McGregor's Landing from the steamer Kilaua. The air at the top of the big mountain was raw and very chilly, but the sight was declared worth the long horseback ride over the rough trail and the coldness of the early morning.

Returning from the summit, the Secretary and party breakfasted at Oihua, then visited the Kaupakalu winery at Makawao, the Haiku pineapple cannery, the Haiku homesteads, Maliko gulch, where the longest railroad bridge in the Territory is going in, and the Kahului breakwater.

At Wailuku a big crowd assembled for the only session of the investigation to be held. At this meeting the principal speaker was J. M. Vivas, the Wailuku lawyer, who protested against the withholding from homestead entry of the Haleakala ranch leased lands. Governor Frear, when asked for the administration's side of this matter, said that he could not recollect any application for the withdrawal of the land for homestead purposes.

Worth Aiken, the land commissioner, defended the land policy of the Governor.

In his opening statement at the session, Secretary Fisher said that many of the misunderstandings that he had found existing throughout the Territory had now been cleared away and that he believed that everything was now on a better footing all around.

The party left for Lahaina at five o'clock to catch the Mauna Kea for Honolulu.

CAPITOL SESSIONS TO RESUME MONDAY

Secretary Fisher, Governor Frear, Prince Kubio and the other principals in the investigation now under way into the charges made by the Delegate against the Governor, will be back in Honolulu this morning at an early hour and the sessions in the senate chamber at the Capitol will be resumed on Monday morning at half-past nine o'clock.

The investigation so far, both here and on the other islands, has been into general land conditions in Hawaii, the particular allegations of the Delegate and his attorneys having been taken up only incidentally, as they came into the general discussion. On Monday, however, will be taken up the specific charges and the result of the general investigation will be compared with the alleged conditions named in the various protests and briefs filed against the administration.

Secretary Fisher has seen a great deal of the Territory in his hurried trips across three islands during the past week. He has met many of the complaining ones face to face and heard their stories, while the Governor has been able to learn exactly what the objections to his land policy are and has been given the opportunity of explaining away many a misconception. In Waiohine, Hilo and Honokaa he met many ready to complain of conditions, some because certain lands had not been opened to homesteading, some because patents had been withheld for various causes and many because the belief existed that the plantations were not treating the small cane growers with fairness. In most instances it was found that mistrust had grown from mistakes as to the Governor's action and powers under the law.

During the trip little was discussed beyond land, labor and transportation. If the ones backing the Delegate's protest scored at all it was on the last subject, the deeding of the postoffice site in Hilo to the Hilo Railroad Company for one dollar, when the site is worth many thousands, appearing to strike the Secretary as something hard to justify, even in the face of the law on the subject. The Carlsmith lot transaction and the Metzger lot matter, in the Waialea dispute, were cleared up to the benefit of the Governor. The impression that the Carlsmith lot had been purchased by the Territory and then turned to the railroad, turned out to be unfounded, the lot having been acquired for a public approach to the new wharf, in which the railroad has no title except for its right-of-way. Mr. Metzger drew down a laugh when he explained that he based his claim to his lot principally on the expectation that congress would enact legislation some time during the next six years that would give him a preference right to it. He was told by the Secretary that specializing on the future acts of congress was taking a long chance.

At Papahou, the party was entertained at lunch by Mr. and Mrs. Colin McLehlan, whose hospitality is known far and wide. At Honokaa, the Rick-

Enroute With Investigation Party on Hawaii

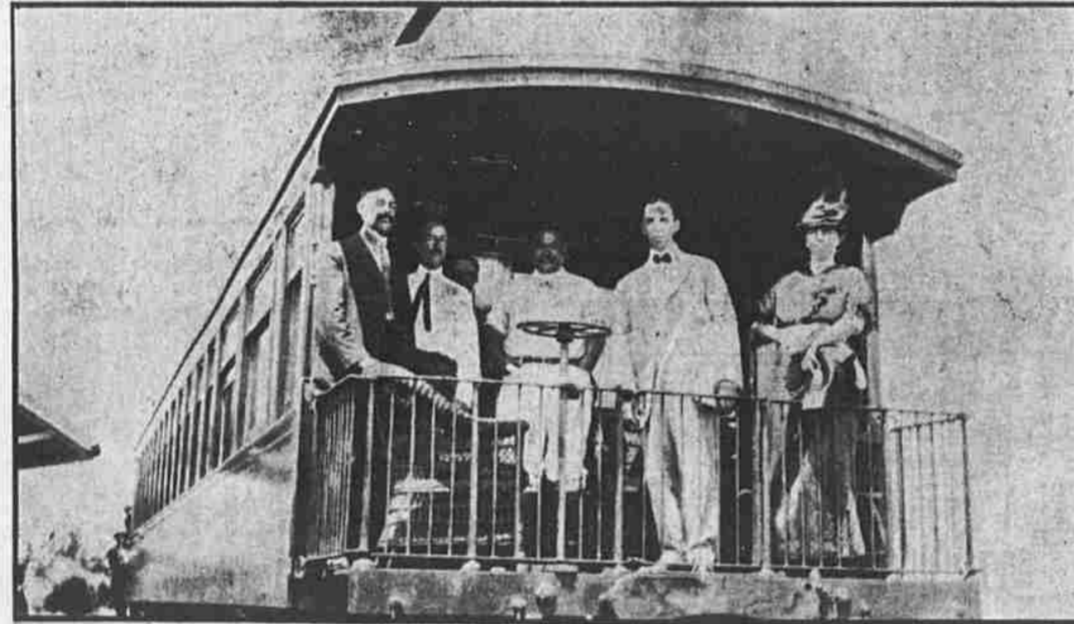


SECRETARY FISHER AND PARTY AT RESIDENCE OF WM. G. OGO, PAHALA.



A WAYSIDE REST.

The Fisher party, just after a roadside lunch on the Waiohine side of the Kau lava flows.



SEEING THE HAMAKUA SCENERY

The Governor, Secretary Mott-Smith, the Delegate, Secretary Fisher and Mrs. Fisher, on observation car, Hilo Railroad.

ard hotel was reopened for the party and at Waimea the Secretary and Mrs. Fisher, the Governor, Private Secretary Meyers, and Secretary of the Territory Mott-Smith and Mrs. Mott-Smith were the guests of A. W. Carter. The Kohala club members were hosts at that stopping place, serving a much appreciated lunch just before the party left for Mahukona to board the boat for Maui.

The general condition of the roads on the Big Island is execrable although one or two short stretches of new road have gone in recently to make the contrast the more noticeable.

The Hawaii arrangements were in the hands of Donald S. Bowman, who accompanied the party around the island. His planning was excellent and much of the enjoyment of the long trip was due to his unsparring pains.

WANTON KILLING OF LONDON BARMAID

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) LONDON, September 27.—(Special to The Advertiser)—A man giving his name as Titus and claiming to be a citizen of the United States, today had a dispute with Miss Tower, a barmaid at the hotel where he was stopping.

Titus drew his revolver and shot and killed Miss Tower besides wounding another barmaid, and then rushed to the street. On the way out he shot down two men who tried to stop him. He was finally overpowered and arrested.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) LONDON, September 27.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The suffragettes' latest dodge is the wearing of protective armor. It is learned that several of the women who disturbed Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George's meeting in Wales, last Saturday, wore quilted and padded garments with sharp pins, pointed outward, firmly fixed in the padding.

PILLS CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
AZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, stinging, bleeding or protruding Piles 1. 6 to 14 days or money refunded.—Made by PARIS MEDICINE CO., Saint Louis U. S. of A.

WIRELESS OPERATOR ON SHIP IS GIRL

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) SAN FRANCISCO, September 27.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The steamer Koonoke, sailing today for Northern ports, carried on board in the person of Edith V. Coombs, aged nineteen years, the first woman wireless telegrapher to leave San Francisco.

Miss Coombs was formerly a stenographer in the office of Superintendent R. V. Cadmus, of the wireless service in the custom house, and she improved her time there by studying wireless telegraphy.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) BEVERLY, Massachusetts, September 27.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Chairman Charles D. Hilles of the Republican national committee, after a day spent with President Taft and New England Republican leaders gave out a statement taking issue with Governor Woodrow Wilson, and declaring that his views on free trade and protection were to be measured by the effect on business conditions. Chairman Hilles said, in part:

"I see it is intimated by Governor Wilson that the Republican party is trying to evade discussions on the tariff. It seems to me that in that respect the 'boot is on the other leg.' I have yet to find in any of the Democratic speeches a clear definition of what they propose to do in regard to the tariff, if they control the government.

"I think it is becoming clear to the business community and to the workmen that wanting their votes on the Third Party candidates is just as dangerous to the preservation of the protective principle as voting directly for the opposition candidates."

AMOY, China, September 27.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Defeat has been inflicted on the Chinese government troops by the rebels at Hinghwa, to the north of this city, in the province of Fukien. The fighting lasted five days.

IS ROOSEVELT MAN.
MADISON, Wisconsin, September 27.—(By Associated Press Cable)—Governor McGovern announced today that he would vote for Roosevelt.

MANY TOURISTS ON JAPANESE LINER

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) SAN FRANCISCO, September 27.—(Special to The Advertiser)—With 260 cabin passengers, twenty-five second-class travelers, and 220 Asiatics, the steamship Tenyo Maru of the Japanese line, Captain Filmer, sailed for the Far East, via Honolulu at noon today. The passengers included a large number of tourists, among them being twenty around-the-world travelers.

HEDGES NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) SARATOGA, New York, September 27.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Job E. Hedges of New York city was nominated for Governor of New York by the Republican State convention here today, on the third ballot. James M. Wadsworth, Jr., was nominated for lieutenant-governor, without opposition.

ARMY OFFICERS ARE DETAILED TO OAHU

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) WASHINGTON, September 27.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Capt. Charles E. Lincoln, Second Infantry, is relieved from duty in the Army War College, and on December 1 will sail from San Francisco for Honolulu. Captain Campbell King, First Infantry, is relieved from duty in the Army War College, and on November 5 will sail from San Francisco for Honolulu.

CRUISER ORDERED TO CHINA COAST PORT

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) WASHINGTON, September 27.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Navy department officials believe that the cruiser Cincinnati of the Asiatic fleet, ordered to Foochow, has gone there in response to a call for protection of citizens of the United States. Admiral Nicholson gave no details with a report of her movement. No orders were sent from Washington.

TROUBLE IN BELFAST.

(By Associated Press Cable.) BELFAST, Ireland, September 27.—The troops are confined to their barracks, held in readiness for the possible outbreak of civil war tomorrow, which is Ulster Day.

ALLEGED ROBBER CAUGHT.

(By Associated Press Cable.) ST. LOUIS, Missouri, September 27.—Addams, who is charged with robbing the New Westminster bank of \$320,000 early in 1912, was arrested here today.

MONEY WASTED.
Don't waste your money buying strengthening plasters. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is cheaper and better. Dampen a piece of flannel with it and bind it over the affected parts and it will relieve the pain and soreness. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

TURKEY ABLE TO FIGHT BULGARIA

Foreign Minister Utters Words of Warning to Balkan Countries.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) CONSTANTINOPLE, September 27.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The Balkan Mountain war situation has its center in Sofia, in the opinion of the Turkish foreign minister.

"I have no reason to doubt the peaceful intention of the Bulgarian cabinet, and, while Bulgaria retains a peaceful attitude, the other Balkan states will doubtless do likewise. Should the agitation in Bulgaria overcome the government's restraint, however, Turkey will be able to protect her integrity and independence."

The foreign minister gave further assurance of the Porte's determination to introduce reforms in all parts of the Empire, and said that foreign administrators would be engaged for the reorganization of the central and provincial administrations.

KILL WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) LONDON, September 27.—(Special to The Advertiser)—A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says the Turkish troops in the Island of Simos got out of control today and killed many women and children. Much apprehension, the dispatch adds, is felt on account of the agitation of the Bulgarian war party.

The Bulgarian minister in Constantinople has asked for an explanation of the concentration of Turkish troops in Adrianople, according to a Constantinople dispatch to the Daily Telegraph. He was informed that they were there merely for maneuvers.

The brief in Constantinople, however, is that preparations are being made for war, and that the two hundred thousand men under arms in the Adrianople district will be under the personal direction of the war minister, who recently declared that the reorganization of the army was so complete that he could assume the responsibility of defeating Bulgaria.

THREE MEN ARE SHOT; MARTIAL LAW DECLARED

AUGUSTA, Maine, September 28.—(By Associated Press Cable)—Three men were shot here today by militiamen during a riot by street car strikers. The government is taking energetic measures to care for the injured and those who have lost their all, but in many places all lines of communication have been destroyed and it has been impossible to forward supplies. The suffering among the poor is intense.

REBEL GENERAL SHOT IN MEXICAN BATTLE

DOUGLAS, Arizona, September 27.—(By Associated Press Cable)—The rebel general Alejandro Vega has been shot while fighting under the walls of La Ley Fuga.

ACROSS U. S. TERRITORY.

MEXICO CITY, September 27.—(By Associated Press Cable)—The Mexican congress has authorized Madero to request that he may be allowed to transport federal troops through American territory.

MAY TELL OF OLD 1904 CONTRIBUTIONS

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) WASHINGTON, September 27.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Senator Clapp, of Minnesota, chairman of the senate committee investigating campaign contributions and expenditures, today received a telegram from Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., saying he would be in Washington on Monday prepared to testify when the committee resumes its hearings.

He will be questioned as to some papers left by his father, treasurer of the Republican national committee, bearing on campaign contributions, in 1904.

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CITIES WRECKED IN JAPAN BY TYPHOON

Heart-Rending Calamity Visits Island Empire; Death in Wild Revel.

TIDAL WAVE IS DESTRUCTIVE

Property Loss Twenty Million Dollars—Nippon's Year of Sorrow.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) TOKIO, Japan, September 27.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Hundreds of lives were lost, scores of persons were injured and damage exceeding \$20,000,000 was caused as a result of the typhoon which swept Japan from end to end on Sunday, according to the latest reports received here today.

Tens of thousands of persons are homeless. The storm was the worst that has occurred in Japan for over half a century. Reports were delayed by the fact that the capital was for days cut off from the rest of the country.

The greatest damage was done in the neighborhood of the cities of Nagoya, Nara and Osaka, on the island of Honshu, and in Gifu. In Gifu, 262 persons were killed and 283 injured. In Nagoya, every house was damaged and a great tidal wave demolished the harbor and sank three steamers, while several others went ashore. The steamship Kioto Maru foundered off Enshu, and all the passengers and crew were lost.

In Osaka, 20,000 houses were ruined and all the breakwaters and the harbor piers were washed away.

In Nara the thousand-year-old Kasuga shrine collapsed into a heap of ruins. Crops suffered severely everywhere.

Assistance Handicapped.

TOKIO, September 27.—(By Associated Press Cable)—Hundreds have been killed and injured and many thousands rendered homeless by the recent great typhoon which swept the length of the empire, devastating the country and wrecking populous cities.

The government is taking energetic measures to care for the injured and those who have lost their all, but in many places all lines of communication have been destroyed and it has been impossible to forward supplies. The suffering among the poor is intense.

LAWRENCE STRIKE IS RENEWED AGAIN

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) LAWRENCE, Massachusetts, September 27.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The second general strike within a year began in the Lawrence textile mills today when more than 12,000 operatives abandoned their machines. The strike is a protest against the imprisonment of Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti. Four mills owned by the American Woolen Company are the most seriously affected.

Several hundred operatives from other mills also joined the movement. The entire police force was ordered on duty, but no serious disturbances have occurred, although several arrests were made.

WOULD BAR OUT ALL FOREIGN TIMBER

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) BRISBANE, Queensland, September 27.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The timber dealers of this state are petitioning the federal government to inquire into the timber industry with a view to placing an import duty on all timber entering the commonwealth. The object of the timber-getters is to restrict the importation of Japanese and Asiatic timber, which is produced by cheap labor and has a detrimental effect on the home industry.

WILSON ATTACKS TEDDY.

BOSTON, Massachusetts, September 27.—(By Associated Press Cable)—Gov. Woodrow Wilson, Democratic candidate for President, scathingly attacked Roosevelt in a speech here today. He said: "Roosevelt did an illegal thing, in order to build up irresistible power, when he permitted the steel trust to acquire the Tennessee Coal & Iron plants."

WARN NON-UNION MEN.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) BINGHAM, Utah, September 27.—(Special to The Advertiser)—To prevent an attempt of the copper mine operators to import non-union men, notices are being sent all over the West today by the Western Federation of Miners warning laborers to stay away from Bingham. The camp remains quiet and both operators and striking miners seem to be "beating time."

WOULD TAKE A CHANCE.

H. M. Ayres, the local fight promoter, last night announced himself as willing to run as the Democratic candidate for the office of clerk in opposition to David Kalaoukalanui the present officeholder. Mr. Ayres figures that with the Democratic landslide and his ability to get votes among the sporting fraternity, he will have a fighting chance of winning out in the November election.

Jurors for the case of the United States vs. Edward Mitchell, charged some months ago with smuggling gin into the Territory, have been secured and the case will be tried Monday morning at half-past nine. Members of the petit jury which will serve are Alben McKinnon, Harry J. Auld, Howard Bowen, W. W. Goodale, James Wilder, James G. Spencer, Ed. K. Fernandez, H. Kubey, C. A. Franz, O. A. Walker, M. Viala, George S. Harris.

WAR IN BALKANS IS NOW VERY CLOSE

Week Will Tell Whether Turkey Can Conciliate Bulgars or Must Fight.

EXPLANATIONS FAIL AS YET

Servians Also Suspected by the Porte and Munitions of War Are Held.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) LONDON, September 28. (Special to The Advertiser)—The tension between Bulgaria and Turkey is so extreme that a week may decide whether there will be peace or war, says the Sofia (Bulgaria) correspondent to the Times. The correspondent adds that the Porte's explanations concerning the concentration of Turkish troops in Adrianople have failed to satisfy Bulgaria.

AFRAID OF THE SERVIANS. (By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) BELGRADE, Serbia, September 28. (Special to The Advertiser)—The Turkish government today revoked the permit it had issued for the passage of war material for Serbia through the Turkish lines. This action was taken because of unsatisfactory information Turkey had received concerning the attitude of Serbia.

Fifty-one carloads of ammunition are being held up in Salonica, twenty in Uskub and twenty in Kumanovo.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) AUGUSTA, Georgia, September 28. (Special to The Advertiser)—Martial law ruled in Augusta today as a result of last night's disorders, in which two men were killed and one wounded by state militiamen guarding property of the local street railway company, whose employees are on strike.

Five companies of Georgia national guardsmen were on duty. The fifth company arrived here early today and was placed on duty around the railway power plant. It was in this territory that a "dead line" was established by the militia last night and in which the shooting of three persons occurred. The dispatch of additional guardsmen was ordered by Governor Brown late last night after he was notified that the situation was critical.

Alfred Dorn and Robert Christie, who were killed, and Ben C. Baker, who was wounded, are Augusta businessmen. Christie was driving an automobile and the other two men were in a carriage when they crossed the "dead line" near the power house. Not until the early hours today was quiet restored. The immediate cause of the strike was the objection to certain laws of the company.

Strike leaders say the company seeks to destroy the union. (By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) SAN FRANCISCO, September 28. (Special to The Advertiser)—According to cablegrams received here today from Hongkong, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamship Manchuria is laid up in her dock in Hongkong as the result of a fire which started September 23 and which has compelled the landing of her entire cargo.

Damage to the ship will be small, and General Manager Fry of the Pacific Mail company has been unable to estimate the damage to the cargo from the meager details which have been received here.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) LAWRENCE, Massachusetts, September 28. (Special to The Advertiser)—A strike of all the members of the Industrial Workers of the World employed in the textile mills of this city was advocated by the Lawrence grand council of the organization today.

The recommendation was laid before a mass meeting at three o'clock. The general strike movement was sanctioned by Vincent St. John, general secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World, who sent a telegram to this effect from the headquarters in Chicago. Promises of support of a country-wide strike, if one be called, were contained in numerous telegrams received by William Yates, local agent of the Industrial Workers of the World.

William E. Troutmann, prominent in the local strike last winter, sent a message from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, reading: "Thousands of miners and steel workers will be inspired for a general strike for the liberty of Ettor and Giovannitti."

BELFAST, Ireland, September 28. (By Associated Press Cable)—Sir Edward Carson was the first signer of tens of thousands to a solemn covenant which binds all Ulstermen to use all means necessary to defeat the alleged conspiracy to set up home rule. The troops held in barracks yesterday are patrolling the thoroughfares of the city today, but it is evident that Ireland is doomed to civil war, the covenant signers being bound to resort to arms if necessary to defeat home rule.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) MEXICO CITY, Mexico, September 28. (Special to The Advertiser)—That a new rebellion has broken out in the Puxpan oil fields, in Vera Cruz State, is the report here today. American and English capitalists are vitally interested in the outcome as it is feared that the rebels will set fire to the oil wells.

TEDDY MUST CUT SPEECHES SHORT

Doctor Forbids Overtaxing of His Throat—"Traditional Lines" Are Played Out.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) MONTGOMERY, Alabama, September 28. (Special to The Advertiser)—Due to the great strain to which he has put his voice for the past few months, Dr. Scurry Terrell has ordered Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to shorten all his speeches hereafter, and to make no more rear-car addresses. The Colonel's throat is husky, but otherwise his voice is in first-class condition.

Colonel Roosevelt arrived in Montgomery this morning, and today discussed the "new emancipation" and the abandonment of the practice of voting "on traditional grounds." He is due to start for Chattanooga, Tennessee, tomorrow afternoon.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) LONDON, September 28. (Special to The Advertiser)—Telegraphing from Peking, China, the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says he is authorized to state that if the six Powers group of financiers reconsider the conditions of their previous offer, China is willing to give the group the refusal of its next loan.

Regarding China's relations with the six Powers, the correspondent adds that the new republic does not fear Germany, Japan, France or the United States, but considers the political action of Great Britain and Russia as disruptive and menacing.

WASHINGTON, September 28. (By Associated Press Cable)—Lewis Rockwell and Corporal Frank Scott, signalmen attached to the Army aviation corps, were killed yesterday in an airplane accident. The two were testing out a machine, in the regular course of their work, when it collapsed and fell with them a distance of fifty feet. Both men were crushed when the wreck struck the ground.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) AMARILLO, Texas, September 28. (Special to The Advertiser)—J. B. Smead, the millionaire Amarillo banker, was denied request for release today, which he sought by habeas corpus proceedings, and was remanded to jail.

Smead will be tried a second time early in November for the murder of Capt. A. G. Boyce and will probably be tried in January and freed on the first charge, that of killing Al. G. Boyce, Captain Boyce's son.

Sons and relatives of Captain Boyce are gathered here and threaten to shoot Smead the moment he is freed.

AMUNDSEN'S PLANS UPSET BY ILLNESS

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) CHRISTIANIA, September 28. (Special to The Advertiser)—Capt. R. Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole, has postponed his North Pole expedition in the Fram, because of the illness of the oceanographic investigator who is to accompany him.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN TARGETS OF GUNNERS

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) WASHINGTON, September 28. (Special to The Advertiser)—Methods of warfare employed by the Nicaraguan rebels were indicated today in United States Minister Weitzel's report that during the bombardment of Managua, one hundred and thirty-two women and children were killed. The fact that others are still detained in Leon as part of the policy of the Liberals indicates that the revolution has not been put down with the surrender of General Mena.

Minister Weitzel, in reporting the situation in Leon, says in a dispatch to the state department today that relief has been extended to a few citizens of the United States and other foreigners in Nicaragua.

CAPTAIN CUTTS TO JOIN MARINES HERE

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) VALLEJO, California, September 28. (Special to The Advertiser)—Captain Richard M. Cutts, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. Cutts arrived from the East coast on Thursday evening and are now the guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Emily Cutts of Mare Island, with whom they will remain until October 5, when they are to sail for Honolulu, where Captain Cutts has been ordered for duty.

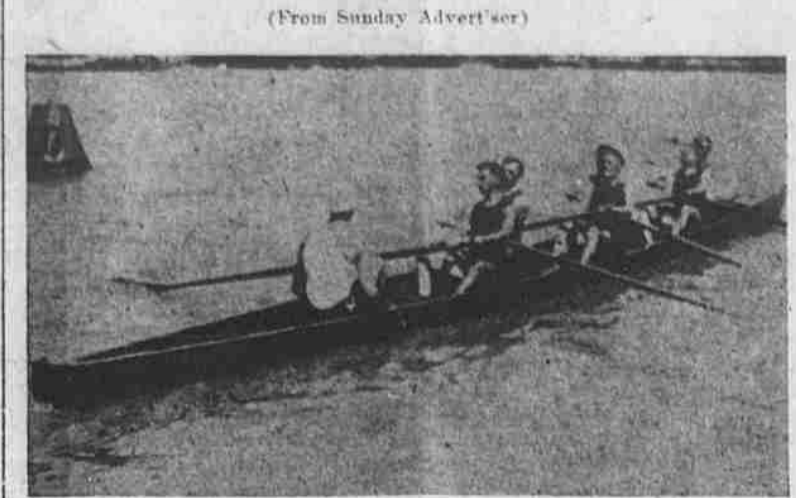
UNION WORRIES OVER MINE OWNERS' PLANS

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) BINGHAM, Utah, September 28. (Special to The Advertiser)—The latest development in the copper miners' strike indicate that a plan to decide the points of issue will be attempted soon, but whether the plans of the operators are for a settlement or for a test of strength is a question in the minds of the union leaders.

Superintendent J. D. Shilling of the Utah Copper Company left here early this morning for Salt Lake City to confer with the various strike leaders.

WHITE AND RED TO VICTORY IN FRESHMAN CREW CONTEST

Myrtles Nose Out by Quarter of a Length in Record Breaking Freshman Race—Dead Heat Finally Settled.



MYRTLE CREW—WINNER IN YESTERDAY'S RACE.

Just as the Hawaiian Electric Co.'s steam whistle blew the six o'clock signal yesterday evening, a pistolshot from the judges' boat rang clear over the waters of the bay and announced the Myrtle Freshman six-oared barge crew had won the much talked of race.

The Myrtles won by a close margin, there being only a quarter of a boat's length between the winners and the Healanis at the finishing line. Time of the race, 10 minutes and 47 seconds. The dead-heat race, between the same crews, on Regatta Day, was made in 11 minutes and 7 seconds. A year ago the race was rowed between the two crews in 11 minutes flat. The time made yesterday was much better than in the two former races and shows what keeping at it and constant practice will accomplish.

A Good Start. The race started almost an hour late, but it was a good start between the contesting crews, nevertheless. As the pistol gave the starting signal the Myrtles were off on the stroke, the Healanis appearing to get away a moment or two slower. Down the course, through the channel to the stakes at the harbor entrance, went the two boats, neck and neck. The turn was made almost at the same time, the Myrtles slightly in the lead, and back came the racers with hardly any difference in distance until off the Myrtle boathouse the red and white began to forge slightly ahead. The Healanis gamely bent to their oars and a spurt appeared to even up the boats. For a little while the Healanis were per-



HEALANI CREW—WHICH LOST AFTER GAME STRUGGLE.

ceptibly in the lead but on the last hundred yards of the course the Myrtles gained what little ground they had lost and for the last time forged ahead, crossing the finishing line a quarter of a boat's length ahead of their game opponents.

Winners are Cheered. Cheer after cheer rang and echoed over the bay as it was learned the Myrtles had made good and won the race which had been the source of all sport talk throughout the week.

Speculation was rife just before the race as to which crew would win, the Healanis being favored slightly in certain quarters because of the fact that their other crews won everything in sight from the Myrtles a week ago yesterday. The change the Myrtles were forced to make in their crew, because of the fact that Shaw was away and his place was taken by Johnny Searle, also lent color to the feeling that the Healanis would be able to complete their list of victories over the white and red.

Several thousand people saw the race. Hundreds were stationed at the Healanis boathouse and as many again at the Myrtle club premises; the old channel wharf was well packed; Alsea wharf contained a great crowd, and groups were seen at all other points of vantage. Quite a number of boat parties were out in the harbor.

A Late Start. The only disagreeable incident of the afternoon was the time it took for the race to actually start. The judges had ordered the race started at five o'clock, but it also settled the dead-heat race between the two crews a week before.

Considerable money seems to have changed hands on the final result of the race, on odds slightly favoring the Healanis.

The Actors of the Day. The respective Freshman crews were made up as follows: Myrtle—A. P. Roller, stroke; G. L. Grimshaw, No. 5; Johnny Searle, No. 4; Arthur B. Viera, No. 3; A. J. Porter, No. 2; E. Johnson, No. 1; L. W. Hough, coxswain.

but the shades of evening were fast deepening when the boats finally got away and it was getting dark when the Myrtles crossed the finishing line and won the race.

It appeared that the stakes had not been put in place in time and, when the race should have been under way, this necessary work was being attended to at the harbor entrance.

Just after the finish of the race the judges called out for the barges to row past the judges' boat and, as the Healanis crew went by, the rowers were asked if everything was all right. The Healanis went by without a sign of disapproval but, immediately their landing was gained, word was passed out that their stake had cast adrift and they had been forced to go three or four boat lengths more than their competitors in order to make the turn.

Race Was on the Square. The judges immediately started to verify the story but on the way out met another launch on the return, which had taken up the stakes immediately the crews had rounded them. The man in charge of the launch stated the stakes were found in their proper positions and, at that, the matter was allowed to go. Members of the Healanis crew were satisfied everything was all right and the officers immediately put a stop to all talk of protesting.

"Did you ever hear the Healanis protest?" asked Paul Jarrett. "The race was a good one and we are satisfied though we lost." Of course, there was joy in Myrtleland and Myrtleland for the winning of this race simply meant the Healanis had not made that clean sweep over them which last week's broom parade made by Healanis upholders seemed to

verify the story but on the way out met another launch on the return, which had taken up the stakes immediately the crews had rounded them. The man in charge of the launch stated the stakes were found in their proper positions and, at that, the matter was allowed to go. Members of the Healanis crew were satisfied everything was all right and the officers immediately put a stop to all talk of protesting.

From him came the information that the Chee Kung Tong, or Chinese Free Masons, organized for this purpose 250 years ago, thirteen years after the Manchus conquered China. Fifteen million members pledged their property and if necessary their lives to restore China to the Chinese. The details were so carefully planned and carried out that even the trained diplomats of the world knew nothing of the uprising to take place. Tong King Chong said people thought it was a mere rebellion without leaders or money, but they did not know of the 250 years spent in forming the plans.

So the local Chinese and their brothers of other countries did not celebrate a myth, or a Republic built on quackery; it was the result of the unceasing work of ten generations.

LAME EVERY MORNING

A Bad Back Is Always Worse in the Morning—Honolulu People Are Finding Relief.

A back that aches all day and ceases discomfort at night is usually worse in the morning. Makes you feel as if you hadn't slept at all.

Can't cure a bad back until you cure the kidneys. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills relieve sick kidneys—make you feel better, work better, rest better and sleep better.

The following statement proves the merit of Doan's.

E. A. Stevens, 1611 Twenty-Third Ave., Oakland, Cal., says: "For thirty years I was afflicted with kidney complaint. It came on suddenly, a sharp twinge in my back threw me from my chair to the floor. I constantly grew worse and I was sure to suffer if I attempted to lift anything heavy. The kidney secretions passed too frequently both day and night. I felt weak and tired, could not rest well and had a poor appetite. My flesh became flabby and doctors did not help me. Seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised, I decided to try them. In three days after I began their use, I passed a gravel stone and as I continued taking this remedy, I steadily improved. I am today free from kidney complaint."

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.

LOCAL CHINESE CELEBRATE WELL

Honolulu Celestials Knock Off Work and Explode Crackers for New Republic.

(From Sunday Advertiser) Eighteen thousand loyal Chinese in Honolulu commemorated the first anniversary of the Chinese Republic yesterday, in the most approved oriental fashion, with the exploding of many firecrackers, feasting and a large gathering at the clubrooms of the United Chinese Societies.

The din of hundreds of packages of lighted firecrackers announced at noon that the holiday was on and that the anniversary of the overthrow of one of the greatest monarchies in the world was to be fittingly observed. Flags of the Republic floated from the roof of every building owned or occupied by a Chinaman and all the merchants, tradesman and even the hucksters suspended business in honor of the downfall of the Manchu dynasty.

While the celebration is worldwide among the Chinese, those of Honolulu have perhaps a trifle deeper interest in the result of the revolution than any other colony outside of China, for it was here, in the rear room of the Liberty News, that Dr. Sun Yat Sen completed his plans for the uprising which was carried out so successfully. The Chinese look with pride upon the four walls which sheltered the leader of the revolution and whose virile brain and keen foresight lifted the oppression from his downtrodden countrymen.

For several days preparations for the holiday had been going on. All kinds of Chinese delicacies, feast day candies and scented teas were gathered in by the participants and a plentiful supply was on hand when the hour arrived.

In their own way the orientals drank toasts to the new nation, to its leaders one by one, and to its future. The local leaders spoke on the benefits that have already been derived from a Republic, of the many obstacles to be overcome and the faith that the Chinese must have in those in the Far East, who are facing innumerable difficulties daily, even death, to maintain their country's freedom.

It was just one year ago yesterday that the first winning battle was fought and a war declared that startled the world. To the great majority who followed the trend of affairs in China, the well ordered manner in which the revolution was conducted was a puzzle. It has been the belief that the rebellion was due to the spontaneous uprising of downtrodden millions, who after ages of oppression, turned on their rulers in the night.

Tong King Chong, of San Francisco, one of the most powerful Chinese in America, gave the first brief and complete history of the most remarkable revolution in modern times. As editor of the Chinese Free Press of San Francisco, and a personal representative of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, he is recognized as a political power and leader of the revolutionists. All the secret code correspondence between the revolutionists in China and those in the Americas passed through his hands and under his orders scores of emissaries were sent out through the Chinese colonies in the Western Hemisphere, to promote the cause of freedom.

From him came the information that the Chee Kung Tong, or Chinese Free Masons, organized for this purpose 250 years ago, thirteen years after the Manchus conquered China. Fifteen million members pledged their property and if necessary their lives to restore China to the Chinese. The details were so carefully planned and carried out that even the trained diplomats of the world knew nothing of the uprising to take place. Tong King Chong said people thought it was a mere rebellion without leaders or money, but they did not know of the 250 years spent in forming the plans.

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NO BILLBOARDS DURING THIS CAMPAIGN

Republicans and Democrats Go on Record as Opposed to Blots on City's Beauty.

PLANS FOR THE CAMPAIGNS

Secretaries Fisher and Knox to Be Asked to Address a Mass Meeting.

(From Sunday Advertiser)

At a meeting of the Republican county committee, held yesterday at noon, the G. O. P. candidates unanimously went on record as being opposed to the use of billboards for advertising purposes during the fall campaign. This action was taken following the request made by the Outdoor Circle of the Kilo-hana Art League, the executive committee of which asked the cooperation of the several candidates in their effort to beautify the city and help remove the hoardings that now mar many sections of Honolulu.

Democrats in Line. Following the action taken by the Republicans, the advisory committee of the Democratic party, at its meeting held at two o'clock, also decided to recommend that the billboards be not used.

This committee, consisting of Colonel McCarthy, J. L. Coke, W. H. McClellan, David Kupieha and Julius Aesch, Jr., will have the handling of the campaign for the Democrats and it is felt that the county committee will follow the advice of the committee with reference to the inadvisability of using the billboard.

The Outdoor Circle of the Art League has spared no pains in its campaign against the use of the billboards, and to the following committee, members who signed the letter to the candidates, is due the credit of the latest success attained: Cherilla L. Lowrey, Ida W. Waterhouse, Anna C. Cooke, Kalamann Ward, Minnie M. Atherton, Mary D. Frear, Lily Love Cooke, Margaret L. Hopper, Frances Lawrence and Minnie H. Gilman.

Campaign Starts Tomorrow. According to the plans of the Republican executive committee, the precinct work of the campaign will start bright and early tomorrow morning, each precinct committee man being in charge of the work in his precinct and directly responsible for the result of the precinct vote on election day.

Want Secretaries to Speak. If it be possible to arrange for Secretaries Knox and Fisher to speak on national questions of importance, a monster mass meeting is planned for Saturday evening, October 5.

The following week the real campaign will be formally opened and, if possible, Kahio will arrange his outside island campaign so as to be on Oahu during the week previous to the election.

New Treasurer. After the general meeting the county committee met and elected Lawrence M. Judd treasurer in place of Willard E. Brown, whom it was found could not serve as treasurer as he is a member of the liquor license board and under the Republican party rules cannot serve as a member of the committee and held a territorial office at the same time.

Democrats Prepared. The Democrats will open their campaign a few days ahead of the Republicans, a monster ratification meeting being planned for October 9, at Aala Park.

Several of the Democratic precincts have got themselves into political mix-ups and beginning this morning the Democratic advisory committee will take up these tangles in the hope of being able to establish precinct harmony. The first troubles to be taken up will be that of the Pearl City precinct, the committee meeting at the Pearl City courthouse at two o'clock this afternoon to allow the warring factions to air their troubles.

Bicknell's Opposition. The advisory committee has also decided that some opposition should be made against David Kalanokalani for the office of county clerk and Benjamin N. Kahalepuna, former sergeant of police under Sheriff Jarrett, has been picked to make the fight. Kahalepuna has declared his willingness.

"STRAIGHT TICKET" TALK BY BARTLETT

David Kalanokalani, Jr., the Republican candidate for county clerk, entertained a number of his fellow candidates at a luncheon Saturday night. This is the first of the campaign lunas and will be followed from time to time by others of the same nature in the different precincts.

Delegate Kalanians'ole, George Renton, J. M. Dowsett, B. von Damm, Sam Parker and Charles Bartlett addressed the gathering and suggested working together in harmony for the election of the entire ticket.

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR DIARRHOEA.

Diarrhoea is always more or less prevalent during this month. Be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and effectual. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

JAPANESE HELP THE SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.) WAILUKU, September 27.—Super-Vising Principal C. E. Copeland is feeling happy at present, and it is all on account of the success he has had regarding the obtaining of additional schoolrooms. No less than three Japanese school buildings will be available right away for public school purposes and at least 150 children will be able to learn their lessons in comfort.

One school building at Wailuku and one at Kahului have been offered free of charge to Mr. Copeland. A third school, at Keolu, is also spoken of as a probability, although the supervisors may have to pay rent for the building. The action of the Japanese educators in placing their schoolrooms at the disposal of their American friends is much appreciated by Mr. Copeland.

There has been such an increase in school attendance lately that most of the schools are overcrowded. At some places two shifts are worked, and school is practically in session all day. In the Wailuku district alone there has been an increase of 250 pupils during the past year. In 1911 there were 850 pupils; this year there are 1100.

The advent of many Spanish and Portuguese families has increased the school rolls considerably. The newcomers are anxious and willing to learn, but they are handicapped by having to acquire the English language first.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

BODERICK O. MATHESON EDITOR

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TUESDAY OCTOBER 1

THE HOMESTEAD QUESTION.

Before the discussion goes much further regarding either the necessity or the inadvisability of cutting up the public lands of the Territory into more homesteads, would it not be a good idea to agree upon some definition of the word? What do we mean by a homestead? What should be the qualifications of a homesteader? Are we to bend our energies towards the "Americanization of Hawaii," which means encouraging white farmers to come here from the mainland, if it means anything, or are we to devote the public lands to the settlement in Hawaii of small peasant proprietors, adjuncts to the labor supply? The third alternative, which up until the present has been the favorite one with the "voters," is the cutting up of the cane lands to enable those who can secure patents to either sell outright to the plantations or to lease, leaving the land, to all intents and purposes, just as it is, under corporation control.

At Kalahoe and some few other points is being tested out the system of "manning the land" by giving homesteaders small tracts of land, from five to fifteen acres, upon which the settler works as a sideline, pinning his main dependence for a living upon what we may secure in wages from some nearby plantation or cannery. The Kalahoe settlers appear to be satisfied and the system is being fostered by the plantations in the neighborhood. In many other parts of the Territory are to be found plantation managers who express approval of this system, which is also commended by the coffee mill proprietors of Kona. Those with practical experience agree that one man can personally attend to the cultivation of from six to ten acres only of cane land, the homesteader and his family doing the cultivating, stripping, irrigation and such themselves. No owner of such a tract can afford to keep up an outfit necessary to plant such a tract, however, and the plowing and planting must be done by some mill-owner. The successful cultivator of a small cane tract must depend, also, upon outside help for harvesting and for the transportation of the matured cane to the mill. Independence can not be secured in any way by such a planter.

The majority of plantation men, who declare that they desire to see a practical, thorough homesteading test made, under circumstances that offer the best grounds for ultimate success, are practically in agreement that at least one hundred and fifty acres must be included in any homestead given the average white, mainland farmer in order to ensure him a living for himself and family on a scale to which such farmers are accustomed. Such a homesteader, to enable him to be independent in a large way of the mill owner, must have a working capital of from five to ten thousand dollars with which to build his home and his laborers' quarters, secure his work stock and implements and meet his labor payroll until his first crop matures. He must have some capital and sufficient land to enable him profitably to be his own manager or luna. A white farmer will not work in Hawaii as a laborer, says every plantation manager interviewed to date by Secretary Fisher, and the reasons advanced appear sound ones to those who know Hawaiian field conditions.

Homesteading on such a scale as this has not been attempted. A start towards it has been made on the several islands, but never in the cane belts. No cane areas of a hundred acres and over have been thrown open, nor are they likely to be unless the Governor or his successor receives a much more substantial backing, both here and from Washington, than he has received. Practical cane growers agree that this is the only logical method of homesteading cane lands with any prospect of success, if homesteading is to mean the building up of a class of independent, white farmers in Hawaii and the establishment of that "middle class" deemed so necessary; but, unfortunately, homesteading in Hawaii has been attended by so many considerations of policies that it has been impossible to put it on any such practical basis. If Secretary Fisher were to announce today that he was prepared to endorse the one-hundred-and-fifty-acre homestead plan plus the American-farmer-with-capital and would recommend the reappointment of Governor Frear to carry out such a policy, the Governor could not do it. Even with the almost unanimous opinion from those who know best that only through such a system can there be established here a class of independent homesteaders, Delegate Kuhio, as a candidate for reelection, would not dare openly announce himself in favor of such a policy or agree to support any administration attempting such a homestead plan.

The reason may not be plain to Secretary Fisher, but it is perfectly plain to all who have lived here any length of time and know what is beneath the surface and what are, in fact, the political circumstances against which the Governor has been contending. It is as a result of these very circumstances that the Delegate hopes to be wuffed back into his seat in congress and he dare not, even if convinced that it be the only way to success for homesteading, advocate a general policy of bringing here American farmers to occupy the government cane lands.

The Governor could not today openly advocate any such a plan. If he did he would have a hostile legislature to deal with; his appointments would be refused endorsement; his appropriation bills would be slaughtered; the board of health would be emasculated. Confusion would reign throughout his tenure of office. When, with the most careful diplomacy, the Governor succeeded in opening the Haiku lands to Americans, the Hawaiian papers were filled with articles denouncing his "discrimination" in favor of the malihinis and the Delegate was forced to include this charge of discrimination in what he signed in his protest against the Governor's reappointment. The investigation has shown that the discrimination of the Governor was wise, but Kuhio will still receive many of his votes on Maui on the strength of his protest against the Haiku settlement.

The investigation of the past three weeks has shown pretty clearly that the conditions surrounding the cultivation of sugar cane makes the settler upon any small tract of cane land dependent upon the plantation from the planting to the harvesting of the crop, with the plantation mill the only available market for the homesteader's produce. The plantations, as a rule, have been found fair in their dealings with these small land owners, but the system is not one that will ever give that measure of independence to the homesteader that is desirable—and only if the idea is to make a steady labor supply for the plantations is the small homestead plan the one to adopt. But, is this the idea? If so, where do the "Americanization" and the "independent middle-class" come in?

On the other hand, if the consensus of opinion as expressed to Secretary Fisher is to be formulated into a policy and the government cane lands divided up among two or three hundred white, mainland farmers, from whence is any Governor going to receive the necessary local support? And what practical benefit, in the way of Americanization, is going to be served if only three hundred American families, at the outside, are to be added to the population?

There is plenty of government land available for homesteading in addition to the cane land, of course, but it appears to be pretty generally agreed that until the better lands—those adapted for cane—are homesteaded there will be little demand for the rest. The cane land must be disposed of, either by homesteading or by leasing to the corporations along the line advocated by Senator Fairchild, before homesteaders will be found to take up any great part of the mauka land or the unriparated sections not especially adaptable to pineapples.

Of course, the Governor can always revert to the old system under which "fake homesteading" flourished, and he could popularize himself with the majority by so doing. It was his announcement that "dummy" settlers and "easy money" homesteading had no part in his plans that brought him into conflict with the ones looking for short cuts to the corporation checkbooks. It was his insistence that the homesteading law must be carried out in spirit as well as in letter that made him unpopular with the masses and furnished the opportunity desired by Kuhio and a few others to vent their personal grievances.

Secretary Fisher must not go away with the idea that by suggesting some rational settlement of the land question he will be settling the cause of the Kuhio protest. The protest deals with the land question principally, but the land question is not the principal reason for it.

READ AND THINK; ALSO TAKE ACTION.

It would be a good thing if every citizen in the Territory could carefully read the address made by President H. B. Elliott, of the Hills board of trade, made before the civic convention of business men there last week. It would undoubtedly induce thought along the lines that might spur him to a greater

wish for efficiency in our municipal and county government. It is no secret that things have been allowed to run themselves in a way which is almost as bad as the roads of the island. There must be and there is a remedy for the present state of affairs, a condition which has been referred to with sorrow and more or less indignation by every impartial person who has made a study of local affairs and written of them.

Doctor Elliott does not mince matters when he says: "The splendid prosperity of these Islands, their delightful climate, beautiful scenic surroundings and geographical isolation should endow them with magnificent possibilities of accomplishment. Nature has provided every opportunity for the building of a well-ordered civilization and we have not lacked money to enrich ourselves with all the decencies, comforts and conveniences which modern science places at man's disposal." Despite these advantages, these incentives to progress, it must be confessed that so far we have shown little wit in devising sound social legislation, and not even the ordinary practical ability to furnish our civic communities with the permanent improvements which they so sadly need. Each administrative department that is controlled by the people, by us, is blighted by wasteful mismanagement and inefficiency. On every side, in our neglected highways and sagging bridges, we see depreciation outpacing repair; and, unless we call a halt, and accept our responsibilities with greater seriousness we are in grievous danger of lapsing into a state of semi-civilization."

But Doctor Elliott does not stop at denunciation of methods or conditions, he goes further and states his opinion as to the fundamental reason for much of the misunderstandings in the Islands and the cause of such conditions. Primarily he places it to the lack of sympathy between the races which make up the electorate of the Territory and says:

"The vertical cleavage in the electorate caused by racial prejudice is the first, and greatest obstacle to progress in Hawaii; but, it is not the only one. Daily we see lateral cleavages widening and deepening, and threatening the peaceful prosperity of the community. These result from the growth in intensity of class consciousness, class selfishness, and class dislike which is a pronounced development of our modern civilization. Every advanced state in the world is eagerly seeking remedies for these conditions, but their roots are hidden so deep in our present economic system that even the best remedies adopted so far have been merely palliative and not curative. We can not pretend to find an answer to this riddle, but we can minimize the consequences by the adoption of well considered social legislation based upon sound principles. The day that we can get together, regardless of race, social standing, political affiliation, or religious creed, upon a common platform that has for its object that this Territory shall be made a good place, not only for some of us, but for all of us to live in, then, everyone of these cleavages will shrink and diminish, and cease to be a menace to the community."

But he believes that time will bring its solutions to all of these problems and in the first rank he places education of the children of this generation, who will be the citizens and voters of the next. And in the schools he advocates first and foremost a system of training which will make these children good and patriotic citizens, in love with their native land and anxious to advance its best interests.

HAS CLEARED THE ATMOSPHERE.

Within a few days the visit of Secretary Walter L. Fisher will become a part of the history of the Territory: its results may well make up in the future a considerable chapter in this regard. Whatever trend his report will take the report will be an important one. But, however, this may be the very fact of his visit here and the thoroughness with which he has gone into details in his investigation has helped to clear the atmosphere and many misapprehensions which have existed for years, not only here, but on the other islands, in certain quarters, are now well on their way toward a satisfactory adjustment, based largely upon the efforts by the Secretary of the Interior to find a basis for compromise especially in certain particular cases.

Secretary Fisher received a hearty welcome here by all concerned and the community generally has been impressed by the fairness with which he has conducted his investigations, his earnestness in getting at the fundamentals of the case and his strong grasp of the points in the local situation. His visit is now nearly over, his work, so far as the gathering of material for his final report, nearly completed, and it is with full confidence in his judgment that the citizens of the Territory of Hawaii await his final decision. His great work in Chicago is a guarantee that his work here will be as thorough and conscientious and in line with his high character and official standing. It will be with an aloha nui that we shall wish him "God-speed" on his return to Washington and the larger affairs of the Nation.

GOVERNOR FREAR OUTLINES HIS WORK

(Continued from Page One.)

pany quoted sixty per cent. for the planters and forty for the mill. Other letters filed by Mr. Ashford had to do with the Thompson Settlement Association troubles, one being an offer from Manager Wolters of the Hutchinson Plantation to buy the homesteads, the other being from Mrs. Ben Taylor and Judge Hayselden to Senator Hewitt, telling of the pressure on them from the plantation.

The Wailuku Water Case.

Mr. Ashford then asked to have Attorney General Lindsay placed on the stand. Mr. Fisher asked Mr. Lindsay to explain a transaction in Wailuku, Maui, in which government lands were exchanged for private lands. It was the Secretary's belief, he said, that when Mr. Lindsay came into office there was litigation pending in regard to water rights or claims of the Wailuku plantation. "That litigation we were told," said the Secretary, "had been settled by you. There had also been an exchange made of certain property to the plantation, located in the town, for certain property of the government outside the town. The statement was made that the two matters had something to do with each other."

"I never heard of that until yesterday," replied the attorney general.

"What is the situation in regard to this litigation—why you settled it and what were the terms of settlement?" The attorney general said when he came into office he found there had been a bill for injunction brought by the Wailuku company against the Territory and the County of Maui in which it was claimed that the government was diverting more water than it had a right to from the Wailuku stream. He said that years ago the Territory acquired 14 1/2 acres of land in Iao valley, only 3/4 of an acre of which was entitled to water. When the Territory bought this it also obtained another piece of land from the Wailuku plantation and laid a pipe line. The Territory started to take water and established a small waterworks system in Wailuku. Complaint was made that the government took far more water than it was entitled to. About ten years ago the pipe line burst near the intake, and without asking anybody's leave the line was shifted over to another part of the plantation estate. Then just after he came into office Mr. Pogue of the Maui board of supervisors and Mr. Bal, superintendent of the waterworks, came to his office, together with W. A. Kinney, the attorney, who represented the Wailuku plantation, and James A. Cole, the county attorney of Maui, and a compromise was suggested. They returned to Maui,

figured up the amount of water the government was entitled to for that three-quarters of an acre, for the courthouse lot, the streets and such. There were a number of kuleanans and it was agreed to turn over these to the Wailuku company, on condition that the government get 510,000 gallons of water per day, which was more than would be needed for some time to come. All considered it a fair compromise. The land exchanges other than those involved in the water agreement had no connection with the water matter.

Higher Wage Matters.

Mr. Ashford then switched the attorney general to the Japanese laborer's strike a few years ago. Mr. Lindsay said he was not the attorney general during that period. C. R. Hemenway, one of the Governor's counselors, stated that he was then attorney general and to him Mr. Ashford directed his questions. Mr. Ashford asked whether as attorney general he had not commissioned W. A. Kinney and M. F. Prosser as deputies-attorney-general during that time. Mr. Hemenway said he had. The Governor knew nothing about it, being then on Hawaii.

"During that time will you say whether or not these deputies-attorney-general were instrumental in raiding the private premises of residents and breaking open safes and taking private papers therefrom without process of law for the purpose of seeking evidence against the Japanese?" asked Mr. Ashford.

"They did that before they were commissioned as deputies-attorney-general."

"While they were still engaged in that enterprise of prosecuting did they break open private safes?"

"They did not after they were commissioned. In fact they broke open only one," replied Mr. Hemenway.

"They broke open only one with dynamite, but another they did not have to break, because it was not locked; was that not the case?"

"That may be."

"What police officer was along and conducted the proceedings?"

"The high sheriff, I believe."

"He was acting under the advice of Mr. Kinney?" asked Mr. Ashford.

"Yes, this all occurred in a day and a night."

"Did the administration either through you or the Governor discontinue these acts and restore the papers to these parties?"

"The administration strongly disapproved of the action taken, but did not restore the papers because they contained incriminating evidence."

"You as the head of the legal department went ahead with that evidence?" inquired Mr. Ashford.

"Yes, and convicted them. No, there were no search warrants. There were some arrests made without warrants."

Mr. Ashford went into the alleged holding of prisoners under investigation for forty-eight hours, asking whether it was legal. Mr. Hemenway said that these arrests were made by Mr. Kinney and County Attorney Cathcart, who handled all criminal cases before the local courts.

Governor Disapproved.

The Governor at this time said that in the case of the second safe referred

D.J. Collis Browne's Chloroform. The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE. Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY. The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM. Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/11, 2/9, 4/6. J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

to, the owners accompanied the officers and it was opened with his acquiescence.

"I learned of all these facts while I was on Hawaii," said the Governor, "and I was much put out. I came back and made an investigation and expressed by disapproval and gave instructions that this method should not be pursued, and stated particularly that the high sheriff should not obey the instructions of the attorneys without first obtaining authority either from the attorney general or myself. Mr. Kinney took the entire responsibility in that matter. I think he is perfectly ready to take all the responsibility."

"Did this approval go to the extent of returning the evidence to the owners?" asked Mr. Ashford.

"It did not," replied the Governor. "Incriminating evidence was found among the papers."

The Secretary made a pertinent inquiry. "What do you think, as a lawyer, Mr. Ashford," he asked. "Supposing the government had secured incriminating evidence, do you think the government would be justified in returning that evidence and letting the criminals go?"

Mr. Ashford said something about going back to original principles, and not making such use of the legal end of the government in the first place.

Mr. Hemenway said the act of blowing open the safes was done without his knowledge. He learned of the matter when Mr. Prosser called at his home one afternoon and stated what had been done. The high sheriff up to that point had been following the advice of Mr. Kinney. The Governor strongly disapproved of the course taken.

Senator Cases.

Mr. Ashford then questioned Mr. Lindsay in regard to the "Alaska Cannery" labor cases and certain arrests made by Mr. Kinney and Mr. Prosser, who represented the planters. Mr. Lindsay told of the search for witnesses against two violators of the labor recruiting laws and of a request upon him to issue a request upon the court of records for the arrest of some seventy-eight witnesses about to sail for the Coast. The request was made by Mr. Prosser and Judge Ballou because the federal government had refused to permit the serving of subpoenas on Quarantine Island. The witnesses were about to go away on the Korea. The attorneys pointed out a certain section of the statutes, which apparently conferred upon the attorney general authority to make a requisition upon the court for the arrest of these people. He said he had no doubts about that interpretation at the time, but still did not like the task. He saw no reason to refuse to sign the request, however, and fifteen arrests were made. The county attorney attended to the prosecutions. However, before signing the request for the arrest of witnesses the attorney general sent for Messrs. Andrews and Watson who were attorneys for Craig, and there was quite a heated argument. Later a writ of habeas corpus was served and the men released on the assumption that the attorney general was wrong.

These people had their civil remedy and a suit for \$25,000 was now pending in the courts against him. The Governor, in this instance, knew nothing about the proposed action of the attorney general. He believed any lawyer would have read the statute as he did. Secretary Fisher looked over the statute, but made no comment upon it.

As to why he had not brought a suit for ejectment against the Hutchinson Plantation for recovery of land which was believed to be the Territory's, he said he had not taken any action, one reason being that he did not wish to exhibit any "feverish haste" in bringing up the matter when it was proposed to have Secretary Fisher come here to make an investigation, this being one of the charges in the Delegate's complaint against the Governor. His predecessors for forty years had not been "feverish" about it. It was land sold by David Kalakaua several years before he was elected king. Whether it was land of the Territory or not had not been determined as no suit had yet been brought. The suit was a part of much unfinished business in his department.

Governor on the Stand.

Governor Frear then took the stand. The Secretary said that many of the matters at issue had been gone into during the travels of the party over Hawaii and Maui and some of the points had been comprehensively covered. Other points had been covered in parts and portions in full, yet he thought there might be a few matters which could be further explained and he asked the Governor if he felt there were certain issues that might be amplified.

The Governor replied he had made a list of them. The Secretary called attention to page eleven of the Delegate's complaint, in which it is stated that "during four years not one acre of public land now under cane cultivation has been applied to homesteading purposes" and "no actual homesteading had been done on the cane lands." The Secretary said he would like a statement covering these particular generalities. Governor Frear said he would take them up at once.

The Governor said he came here from California with his father, who had been called to the pastorate of the Foreign Church in Honolulu, in 1870. He had lived here ever since, except when he was at college and in a law school. He was appointed a circuit judge by Queen Liliuokalani; then associate justice on the supreme bench under the Provisional Government; then first associate justice under the Republic of Hawaii; then chief justice of the territorial supreme court by President McKinley, and then Governor by President Roosevelt. He was chairman of the commission that annotated the laws of the Territory and was a member of the commission appointed by President McKinley to draft the Organic Act. About a month and a half after appointment as Governor he took office. He followed Governor Carter who resigned before his term of office was over. His own appointment was practically a new appointment and was not made to fill out the unexpired term of Governor Carter. His was a recess appointment and he was again appointed while congress was in session. He was appointed in 1907, for the full term of four years.

Interested in Homesteading. "Before I took office I had been very much interested in the homesteading problem of the Territory," said Governor Frear, "and feeling that I might do something toward the solution of that problem was one of the reasons why I was willing to accept the appointment as Governor, which I did reluctantly. I at once began a study of the homesteading question. I adopted several policies which had not been previously followed. One was that I would not exchange large areas of country areas for small areas of city lands because of the very small area of lands suitable and available for homesteading purposes. I have made only three exchanges of large areas of land, in each case getting a larger area than was given by the Territory, and getting land that was more suitable for homesteading.

"After investigating the subject for some time, I was convinced that there was need of radical changes, both in the laws relating to homesteading and again in their administration. For instance, well, the chief difficulty seemed to be that there was every inducement both on the part of the small people seeking land and on the part of the large landholders, particularly the plantations, to use the homestead laws for the purpose of transferring lands from the government to others for purposes other than genuine homesteading.

"After crystallizing my own views on the subject to some extent, I appointed an advisory law commission, partly for their views after an independent study of the matter, and partly for the purpose of ventilating these matters and educating the public up to the new ideas, because I felt, among other things, that I had to get the support of the public in order to carry out the changes and reforms.

All Sides Represented.

"I appointed this commission from the different elements in the community. For instance, I put on it W. A. Kinney, and A. W. Carter, who, I think, had the reputation of being, if anything, more radical on the homestead question than I was myself. I appointed also A. Lewis, mainly because he was a comparatively recent comer and also quite familiar with conditions on the mainland and it seemed to me that it would be a good thing to have new blood."

"Did Mr. Lewis come here as a representative of any interest here, or on his own initiative?" inquired the Secretary.

"He came here on his own account. I am not sure whether he came here on the recommendation of Mr. Chittenden, the attorney with whom he was associated. I won't be positive. I appointed a Hawaiian, Mr. Kanakau, who had had more to do with surveying homesteads and coming into contact with homesteaders, particularly the Hawaiian homesteaders, than anyone else. I appointed Mr. Thomas as one of the best representatives of the American homesteaders. He was one of the homesteaders at Wahiawa, on this island. I appointed Mr. Carlsmith as a representative on the other islands and a man who had given much thought to the subject and who was in the center of what might be called the dissatisfaction in regard to homestead matters, and who had had opportunities to observe the actual working of the homestead laws. And I appointed J. P. Cooke as representing the planting interests and as perhaps the most progressive and most interested in homesteading among the planters. These made a report. They had public hearings—they sent out circulars to all persons they could think of who might have views on the subject, and finally they prepared a report.

Organic Act Amendments.

"I then went to Washington on many matters of business and drafted a bill on my way over which was introduced in congress. It was not passed at that time. Shortly after my return the legislature held a session and the matter was discussed more or less in the legislature. I myself went before the legislature and addressed them on the subject. This was the legislature of 1909, the first legislature of my administration—in February, 1909. The legislature took no action in regard to the matter and before the next session of congress I called to my office a number of congressmen and a number of (Continued on Page Five.)

SPECIAL CALL FOR CONGRESS TO CONSIDER MEXICAN WAR

President Reported to Contemplate Quick Action

Senator Dick Is Quoted as Authority--News Suppressed



SENATOR CHARLES DICK.

Of Ohio, head of its National Guard, who says he is preparing for war.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—(Special to The Advertiser)—It is reported here tonight on excellent authority, and in spite of a diplomatic denial from President Taft's secretary in Beverly, Massachusetts, that the President is preparing to call a special session of congress to consider armed intervention in Mexico.

The President, it is understood, is to place before congress, probably this coming week, the record of an accumulation of outrages against citizens of the United States and other foreign residents in Mexico, and of the troubles in the Southern Republic calculated to make that body take decisive action.

A report of communications from foreign powers has also been prepared by the State department, which projects the contention that if the United States does not act, foreign nations must be permitted, and will act, in their own defense and interest.

Without going into the motives of the administration for such a step at this time, it is conceded by all that if congress does authorize intervention, it will change the entire political horizon. It is pointed out that a war administration has never been turned out of power by the voters, on the principle that it is bad policy to "trade horses while crossing a stream."

In addition to the known significant facts, a telegram has been seen here in which Senator Dick of Ohio, who is now in Chicago, is reported to have told C. T. Fowler of New Jersey that a special session of congress would be called by President Taft next week. Senator Dick is quoted as saying that the President will present information to congress that has been suppressed, and which is of such a nature that war will result with Mexico. Senator Dick is at the head of the National Guard of Ohio and admitted that he had been preparing to go to war for some time. The state department is admittedly exerting great pressure on President Taft to call congress by placing before him the catalogue of crimes of the revolutionists against citizens of the United States and their property. Added to this is an appalling number of current and past indemnities. This act of the state department, if precedents count for anything, is always taken as a foundation for drastic action when accompanied by the statement which has gone forward that there has been intolerable delay in settling with United States creditors.

The navy department, acting under orders from the state department, has already sent the ex-cruiser Des Moines to Mexican waters in Vera Cruz. Marines are to be landed at that point at the first opportunity, and it seems evident now that the opportunity will be quickly seized. It is considered highly significant that there has been no official explanation of the sending of a war vessel to Vera Cruz, since the Diaz-Madero policy has been opposed to the use of the navy in Mexican waters.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 29.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's liner Manchuria was afire in Hongkong, Friday, according to cable advices received here yesterday. The fire was extinguished after a hard fight, but not before considerable damage was done.

Officials of the company said yesterday that the fire would not prevent the Manchuria from leaving the China side for Honolulu and San Francisco tomorrow on schedule time. According to the brief advices received in San Francisco, the blaze started among piles of gunnysacks in No. 3 hold, where it was confined. The main hold plates was blistered by the heat, but the vessel sustained no other damage, say the local officials. The Manchuria left San Francisco August 23, in command of Capt. A. Dixon. She arrived in Hongkong September 23.

WAR CONDITIONS IN BIG BATTERY

Wonderful Marksmanship With Great Guns Minus Range Targets.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
SAN FRANCISCO, September 29.—(Special to The Advertiser) Theoretically all of the range-finding stations at Fort Winfield Scott were shot away by the enemy yesterday, and it became necessary for the gunners of the One Hundred and Forty-Seventh Company at Battery Chamberlain to find their own ranges. They succeeded in such a way that fifteen shots went sailing across the entrance to the Golden Gate and found the target.

When the orders were issued for emergency firing, the men and officers entered upon the work with a determination to show what could be really accomplished if an enemy should put the main stations out of commission.

Observers took their positions and the gunners made ready. Over three miles away from the battery, and hardly discernible in the thick haze which overhung the ocean, floated the sixty-foot target drawn across the choppy waters by the mine-planting tug Gregory Barrett. As soon as the observations were made the first shot went sailing across the waters and fell a short distance behind the floating pyramid but close enough to count a hit.

Then followed shot after shot in rapid succession until the fifteen had been fired. At times two batteries fired simultaneously, two columns of white water spouting high in the air together where the projectiles hit. The shots were fired almost as fast as the gunners could clean their pieces and reload.

Every shot went true to the mark and two grazed the flat of the target so close that until the column of water had settled it was not known whether it had been sunk or not. In the battery the men, black and perspiring, worked rapidly, but systematically, at the guns. When the firing was over, one smoke-grimed gunner remarked:

"Well, I guess that shows 'em something."

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
SAN FRANCISCO, September 29.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Brigadier General Walter S. Schuyler, commander of the Department of California, has returned to San Francisco, accompanied by his aide, Lieutenant Alexander James, Fifth Cavalry, from his tour of inspection along the Mexican border.

A month ago the war department, gravely alarmed over the conditions there, directed the general to make a special investigation. The general was reticent concerning the results of his trip, and said he had nothing for publication.

Captain William F. Clark, Fourth Cavalry, is ordered to report to Lieutenant Colonel Jacob G. Galbraith, Fourth Cavalry, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
WASHINGTON, September 29.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Two more lives were sacrificed to aviation in the United States Army aviation field, College Park, Maryland, near here, late yesterday, when an army aeroplane suddenly fell thirty-five feet to the ground, instantly killing Corporal Frank S. Scott and seriously injuring Second Lieutenant Lewis C. Rockwell that he died a few hours later. Hundreds of persons, including fellow army officers attached to the aviation school, breathlessly watched the tragic accident. When they reached the scene Corporal Scott was found dead several feet from the wrecked machine, while Lieutenant Rockwell was nearby, fatally injured.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
NEW YORK, September 29.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Miss Bernatta Miller, an aviatrix of Canton, Ohio, left for Washington today to compete in the tests for aerial scout-work which are to be held in the military aviation field outside the National Capital, next week, unless yesterday's tragedy should postpone the event. Should the young woman, who has had her air license less than three months, pass the tests, she will be the first woman in the government aviation corps.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
PEKIN, China, September 29.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The Chinese National Assembly has not yet approved the loan from the independent group of bankers, according to the most credible information here, although the local agent of the group declares the assembly sanctioned it in a secret session held Thursday. Information has been received by the foreign legations that China is to obtain eighty-nine per cent of the loan, and President Yuan Shi Kai has informed the diplomatic corps that China will try to meet all her obligations.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
NEW YORK, September 29.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The New York Herald, in its annual election forecast, published this morning, indicates a strong lead in the Presidential race for Woodrow Wilson, as a result of its country-wide canvass. The Herald claims to see a drift to Democracy throughout the country and adds that there has been a great loss to the Republicans of that country. A heavy Progressive party vote is forecasted, and the Third Term candidate is placed second in the race at the present time.

World-Shaking Earthquake Is Registered On Kilauea

(By Kahuku Wireless.)

HILO, September 29.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Seismographist Wood, at the technology station on the Volcano of Kilauea, sent word to the special correspondent of The Advertiser today that a world-shaking earthquake was registered there late this morning. The beginning of the remarkable phases of the earth's motion, as shown by the delicate instruments in use, could not be estimated with sureness, consequent upon their tremendous force.

Strong surface earth waves began to be registered about five minutes after eleven o'clock, standard Hawaiian time, and those manifestations continued for about fifteen minutes. These earth waves were very clearly registered and with an amplitude which points to a shock of great power at its place of origin. This would be about five thousand or possibly seven thousand five hundred or eight thousand miles away. No estimate as to the direction in which the shocks occurred can be made.

Should the point of origin of the earthquake be in any thickly settled part of the Pacific regions it will undoubtedly have caused a great disaster.

The first manifestations of the earthquake began about quarter to eleven, but the phases of the shock were doubtful at that time.

INCENTIVE TO WAR GROWS EVERY DAY

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, September 16.—A new chapter in Mexican and Central American developments comes almost daily. There are lurid details. The industry of revolutionists is emphasized in the successive stories of plottings and raids and the sacrifice of human life. Troops are lined up along the Mexican border, with more going thither by the President's order every now and then. Warships are prowling the Atlantic on the way to Santo Domingo, where they are to anchor as grim sentinels and maintain the custom houses. It amounts to as much as intervention in Nicaragua a thousand or two of marines are stationed. The country seems to forget about those things over night. The United States government is maintaining authority there in a revolution-wracked republic. It was only two or three weeks ago that things were on edge in Cuba, with an outlook that the big policeman of the north would have to send some warships and some marines into the island to make certain that the person of our minister to Cuba would be properly respected.

And incidentally it was not very long ago that marines were landed in Cuba and were cooperating with the Cuban president to restrain marauding bands, especially in the eastern end of the island. Some folks thought it looked warlike there for a time but it was not as bad as it seemed.

Revolutionary Problems. These southern revolutions have brought their problems for the department of state at Washington. There is nothing new or novel about them. State department officials are not disposed to get excited although there is always anxiety in connection with the protection of the lives of Americans, as well as the protection of their property. Furthermore there is a problem in the protection of the lives and property of Europeans. For the European nations have now become accustomed to look to the United States to maintain order in those turbulent republics to the extent of protecting the citizens of European countries in the exercise of their ordinary rights.

The Mexican situation, however, has been causing some alarm, because within a few days it did seem as though the United States government could not avoid intervening there for the protection of its own citizens. President Taft, away at Beverly, expressed his concern. Madero is plainly unable to cope with the situation. Fresh atrocities come every few days. There are battles on the border, with bullets flying across to the American side. The revolutionists are insolent. The Americans living near the border are incensed tremendously. Their sentiment is for intervention and war.

But the danger of war with Mexico is remote. There is absolutely no popular demand for it. Had there been, United States troops might have crossed the border long ago and there might have been plenty of actual hostilities to thrill those who find excitement in armed action. President Taft has managed the delicate affairs between the two countries admirably, even though the country takes so little interest that it hardly gives him a creditable thought in that connection.

Country's Patience Great. Congress, while it remained in session, was squarely behind the President in this regard. Its members, except a few representing constituencies on the border, had no desire for a mixup with the Mexicans. The public realizes there would be no glory in such a war. There are no ambitious newspaper owners clamoring for belligerency, as there were when the painful situation developed in Cuba, ten years and more ago. A settled policy there now appears to be to endure the annoying ordeals, which the Mexican rebels impose, and in patience allow the situation to work itself out.

The Central and South Americans have their agitations, but they wage their campaigns with bullets, rather than with ballots as we do here in the United States. Most of the revolutions bring some good, although most of the revolutionists may be quite thoroughly bad. The Mexican revolutions of the last two or three years have been the severest with which the United States has had to deal, partly because of the proximity of Mexico and partly because of the large interests that citizens of the United States have in the various states of that country.

Forceful Sway Needed. The Nicaraguan and San Domingan situations indicate that the United States is likely to exercise a more force-

ful sway in that section of the world. The completion of the Panama Canal assures large commercial operations in that quarter. The West Indies will develop as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The Central American Republics, with almost fabulous resources, will share in the prosperity which must come with a quickening of industry north and south of the Isthmus.

Before another administration at Washington passes, a more specific policy with reference to these troublesome governments must necessarily develop. It has been the subject of much discussion and of many propositions. Good will toward the people of the United States has not been augmented in that region in spite of the many proclivities and proffers of our friendship. Those Latin Americans do not understand the Saxons of the North and it is probably quite as true that the Saxons of the North do not understand the Latin Americans as well as they should.

PRESIDENT WILL SPEAK OUT LATER

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, September 13.—President Taft is aloof from the fray. He is conferring now and then with a group of political shoulder-strappers. Some saw him the other day abroad his yacht, the Mayflower, where there was cool and delightful privacy. Now and then others journey to Beverly. But it is very clear that politics are not worrying the President in his summer home. He is golfing daily and keeping in the best of physical trim. The tan upon his face is growing deeper. Sun and rain have no terrors for him upon the links. The splendid oil roads along the North Shore call to his high power White House automobile every evening when the shaplow lengthen out over the fringe of the Atlantic.

He will make some addresses. His purpose in that regard has not changed. After his several cabinet sittings have sailed forth into the October campaign and taken up speaking roles, the President will ultimately follow. But his trips will be occasional. He will sound a campaign note along in the latter part of October, but eschew anything like the "trips" with which Governor Wilson is to be occupied.

In other words the President intends to help. While others are bearing the heat and the burden of his campaign, the President will attend to his official duties, but take care of half a dozen addresses in which the American voters shall have opportunity to hear at first hand his own version of the partisan status. By the time the preliminary deluge of campaign talk will have passed. The issues will have been concentrated. The things that have been "sprung" and forgotten will not bother him. He will not have to strive to arouse interest in the struggle—initial work to which both Roosevelt and Wilson are devoting themselves in no small degree.

By that time the speeches which Roosevelt and Wilson are now delivering will hardly be recalled. In the rush of a busy campaign the country will have come down to a few points, which it seems to regard as more or less vital. The Republican managers will be able to tell the President what they think of as essential to be driven home to the voters. And the President will abstain from golf for a few days, make ready his speeches, board his special car and travel to the destination, wherever it may be arranged that these shall be delivered.

There is a feeling that the President has arranged all this wisely. He will comply with the better traditions of the office. There are hundreds of thousands of thinking people in the United States who do not approve of the spectacle of a President conducting an aggressive stump tour, but who like to hear from him in due time and form as to how he stands. The President's appeal will accordingly be made at a stage of the campaign where it is likely to do the most good. If he had been out upon the hustings constantly, general interest in what he might have to say would be lessened. As it promises to be, there will be a keen desire to listen to him and to ponder upon what he has to say when he speaks out later on.

WORTH TWENTY TIMES ITS COST. One bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy goes a long way toward relieving suffering humanity. It is better than any doctor's prescription, and worth twenty times its cost in cases of diarrhoea, cramp colic or dysentery, which are liable to come on suddenly at this season of the year. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

GOVERNOR FREAR OUTLINES WORK

(Continued from Page Four.)

ber of political and other leaders, the Delegate, his secretary, Mr. McClellan, the chairman of the Republican executive committee, the president of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, the chairman of the Republican central committee and I think a few others—I would not be certain—and we held a number of sessions of several hours' length each, discussing these matters, going over them carefully, these proposed amendments of the organic act, and then I called a special session of the legislature to act upon them.

"The legislature had no authority, of course, to amend the land laws, but I recommended to the legislature that it pass a resolution recommending that the bill be passed or the bill with such amendments as the legislature deemed desirable.

"At that time I went before the house and senate and addressed them on the subject and answered various questions that they asked. The legislature then unanimously passed a resolution recommending to congress that these amendments be enacted.

Secured the Passage.

"I then went to Washington delegated to push the bill. The Democratic candidate for Delegate was there with another bill, which he presented also, but congress at the end of that session passed the bill with few amendments which I advocated and which the Delegate advocated. It was approved by the President on the 27th of May, 1912. A number of matters relating to homesteading, as well as other matters were covered by the bill. These related chiefly to who might take up homesteads and what might be done with homesteads after they were taken, whether before or after patent was obtained. For instance, as to who might take homesteads.

"Previously a person might take a homestead if he had his first papers of citizenship—that was left the same, but on that point the change consisted in this, that he had to, under the amendment, complete his citizenship before obtaining his patent, while under the old law that was not required. It often occurred that persons have taken out their first papers and taken their homesteads and never completed their citizenship before obtaining patent; and then again under the former law a person could take up one homestead after another without limit. In fact, persons had been known to have taken up four or five homesteads one after the other. The amendments prohibited what is called 'repeating.' Each person was given only one chance. Then again, under the old law, a person would take up a homestead although he already had ample land for homesteading, where the new law permitted him to do it only in case he did not already have sufficient, the limit being fifty to eighty acres, and a person could not take up, in addition to what he already had, any more land, or provided the two together would make more than eighty acres. In other words, if he had forty acres he could take forty more; if he had eighty acres, he could not take any more.

Cutting Out Corporations.

"Then, as to what might be done with the homestead after it was taken under the old law; it was a question at least whether then, before obtaining a patent, a homesteader could not practically lease the land and do practically no cultivation on it himself. Under the new law, he cannot in any way, directly or indirectly in any way, transfer by way of deed, lease, mortgage or any other instrument or orally transfer the land without the consent of the land commissioner and Governor before he obtains his patent, and even after he obtains his patent he cannot do it without such consent to any alien or to any corporation or to any large land holder, that is, to any person who already has land, the area of which, together with the land in question, would exceed eighty acres.

"As I stated the other day, I submitted to congress the question whether the opportunity or the privilege of making transfers would be subject to the approval of the administrative officers or whether the cases in which that privilege might be exercised should be specified in the act and submitted to the committee on territories a written form in case they wished to prescribe the circumstances under which the conveyances were to be made. It was decided that the matter should be left to the discretion of the land commissioner and the Governor. I think purely for this reason, that it could not be foreseen just under what—just for what purposes conveyances ought to be allowed.

"For instance, a provision could very well be inserted that mortgages could be made under proper limitations, but a good many other cases might arise in which it would be desirable to allow conveyances which perhaps would not be readily foreseen—for instance, conveyances for hospital sites, church sites, railroad rights of way and various other purposes. Then there were changes to be made in the administration of the land laws.

Homesteading Methods. "There were four methods of homesteading. The 999-year lease was one, which seemed to be satisfactory for the case for which it was intended, but we intended it chiefly for Hawaiians, who wanted a little home for subsistence farming generally, including a small area of taro land, a small area of which, an acre or even a fraction of an acre, would be sufficient, and then a certain amount of what they call kula or dry land, either immediately adjoining or located in the district, for other purposes. As a matter of fact, Hawaiians are the ones who mostly selected that method. It practically is a gift without price of the land to a family so long as the family shall actually live on the land and cultivate certain areas.

"Then there were the other three methods—the right of purchase lease, cash freehold and special homestead agreement. The first two of these were available under the so-called settlement association plan, which was a plan by which six or more persons could be

given a monopoly you might say, of the corresponding number of lots in any block and the, that is, no one else could apply for those lots. They could control their own neighborhood. That was intended particularly in order to encourage Americans from the mainland to come here; because of the local racial and other conditions it was thought that a mainlander as a rule would not care to come and settle as the only white settler in a district populated by other races.

"Now, the particular homestead conditions are those of residence and cultivation. While the statute in itself made provisions—provided under these methods, at least one of them, that a person could maintain his home on the land for a certain number of years, there was an alternative provision which seemed to destroy that in a large measure, which provided that at any time after three years, the homesteader could obtain his patent if he had resided on the land two years, and the Supreme Court held that 'resided' meant a very different thing from maintaining a home. That for instance, a person might have had his homestead six or eight or ten years and spent his Sundays on it or perhaps some other days, if when he applied for his patent the sum of all these short periods of residence amounted to two years, that was different.

Real Cultivation.

"Then, on the subject of cultivation: Under the right of purchase lease a person was required to have five per cent of the land under cultivation at the end of the third year and ten per cent at the end of the fifth year, with the proviso that he could obtain his patent at any time so far as cultivation was concerned, if he had reduced to cultivation twenty-five per cent of the land. In other words, a person could work to the end of the third year, and allow the improved land to go to weeds and still before the expiration of the third year plow up five per cent of the land, plant something perhaps, and let that go to weeds; just before the end of the fifth year, he would do the same with ten per cent of the land. Or he might perhaps do even this: He might have nothing on the land by way of cultivation for twenty years and then have plowed up twenty-five per cent, unless the land commissioner got after him earlier and attempted to force a forfeiture.

"Even then, perhaps after the forfeiture proceedings were begun he may plow up twenty-five per cent and get a patent. Or, again, on the subject of leasing the law was somewhat uncertain. Lawyers contended, I believe, that in the case of the right of purchase lease at least, there was no provision against subleasing—in other words, there was a provision against assigning, but no provision against subleasing, and consequently that the homesteader as soon as he got his land, could lease it. "You mean as soon as he entered it?" inquired the Secretary.

"When he entered it, yes, he might execute a lease either to an alien or to a corporation or to anybody else," replied the Governor.

"For instance, in the matter of residence, the person need not begin until two years thereafter or begin to use his homestead on a paying basis. It requires a large amount of capital to get the first crop. Then, again, on the question of residence, we allowed six months at a time. The aggregate to be five years during the ten years, with the alternative of continuous residence for three years at any time. Thus, so far as residence is concerned, a person may obtain his patent in just as short a time as he can in any other way."

"Then you say improved land, you refer to cane lands," said Secretary Fisher. "For instance, do you open pineapple lands under any one of the four forms?"

"We have been doing that partly," was the Governor's reply. "We have been opening some of them under the settlement association plan, and under that we can not use a special homestead agreement. I wish the organic act could be amended so that the homestead agreement plan would be available under the settlement association plan."

"Do you think the people would like that?" asked the Secretary.

"I think some of them would," replied the Governor. "For instance, those people are only likely to come in as bona fide homesteaders. In the second place, pineapple lands require real homesteading work. There is not the same opportunity to lease them and turn them over to others as in the case of cane lands. In the case of some pineapple lands, those at Kapaa, on Kauai, the special homestead agreement plan has been used."

Kaual Discrimination? "I would like to make some inquiries in that connection," said the Secretary. "I heard that some Italians on Kauai made an attempt and failed—that they have difficulty in disposing of their pineapples to the cannery, and that some of them are of the opinion that the company has been arbitrarily refusing to take their pines in order to get their lands—getting them back into the holding of the plantation. I have also heard that the Portuguese homesteaders have made no complaints."

The Governor said this was news to him, while the Secretary afterwards said it was Spanish and Italians he had heard about.

The Governor then took up the subject of homestead accomplishments.

More Homesteads. "During the seven years of territorial administration before I took office 931 homesteads were taken up," said the Governor, "an average of 133 a year. During the first two years of my administration there were 410 homesteads taken up, or an average of 205 a year. Then during the next two years we dropped off because we were waiting for the amendments to pass, and the average for those two years was 169 a year. During the last year 483 homesteads were taken up. Thus, during five years there have been taken up 1267 homesteads as compared with the 931 taken up during the seven years of my predecessors. The average has been 90 per cent or nearly double that during the past seven years. Also, the figures will show that a much larger percentage of Americans have entered upon homestead lands. As a matter of fact during the last two years there have been 1810 homestead lots opened up, but the drawing did not come up until the close of the last fiscal year. Cane Lands Opened. "In the case of cane land, I have

(Continued on Page Eight.)



The Bystander

Aiona Is No Rate-Cutter.
Eyes Upon the Firing Lines.
Using His Official Pull.
Another Victory "For Honolulu."

E. J. Lord and James L. Young, who have been on Maui in connection with the belt road contract on that island, started something at Hana last week, and for the first time since he took a shower bath at the Hamakua ditch headquarters Lord was left with nothing to say. The two contractors, when they hit Hana after a hard day on the pike, immediately called on Host Aiona for room and board.

After the pair had devoured a chicken and four alligator pears, with a few dishes thrown in, they called on the manager of the hotel to find out about the price. Aiona was there with the goods, and he wanted one dollar for the bed, fifty cents for dinner and lunch, and one dollar for supper. "Why," said Lord, "do you want to rob a poor man? When I was in Wailuku I heard that you were very reasonable. I am willing to pay a dollar for the pair of us, but two dollars is too much, and your meals are too high."

Lord had proceeded this far and was ready to proceed still further in his joshing of his Chinese host when Aiona broke in and never stopped to draw breath, even, until the Lord-Young Company, Limited, had been backed out in the sunlight.

"Spouse you no like my price, you get out of here. You go down to the warp and sleep tonight free, no charge anything. You no like my meal you go down to the store buy one tin sardine, ten cents, and five cents crackers, he cuff for your breakfast tomalla. I think you fellas cheap guys. When I go Wailuku last week hotel charge me one dollar for supper, and all I got one chicken wing and half one potato and ice cold tea, nothing more than that. Here you two fella kaukau one whole big rooster. I go Honolulu and I stay at the Conel hotel you know where that place is, Missie Johnson he is manager, big lady he charge me two dollars half for my loom one night. He say best hotel in Honolulu. I no kick about the price, his hotel no better than mine all same bed and spring little soft. Missie Johnson got more water than me that all the difference I see. You like take a hap you go down one big pool in the yard; here Hana hard up no more lain I give you one bucket all I can spare one bucket each man I know charge for this flea. Down the warp you fella get water for nothing, jump off the warp and swim all day, and when you sleep no makita very cheap livin' for cheap guy like you. I am Aiona. I am merchant man. I see plenty men come Hana for lum and board, but this the first time I see my life man he try jew me down. Now no use talk any more, you know my style, and I like hold im one price like Galand Hotel and Missie Johnson Conel Hotel. I no want cut hotel business no pay have two prices. Spouse you single man you pay one lum, but you all same mallid man, two fella stop one bed, I charge same price make no difference."

So Lord and his partner hiked for the wharf to look for a soft spot to spend the night and took the steamer next day for Hawaii where board and rooms are cheap. Aiona is around telling his friends how his feelings were injured.

It is not going into the realms of imagination to say that the foreign countries bordering upon the Pacific, as well as those governments which have been included in the Triple Alliance, the Quadruple Alliance and all other alliances in Europe, will have their officials' thoughts fairly well centered on the island of Oahu between October 20 and 28, and the maps of the island will be prominent on the desks of the chiefs of war offices of governments during that time, for Oahu is to be a real "theater of war in the Pacific" to use the favorite expression of journalists, "military authorities" and magazine writers.

Real army maneuvers are to be indulged in by Uncle Sam's khaki-clad soldiers during that week, maneuvers which will more nearly resemble actual war conditions than in "The Defense of New York," "The Defense of Boston," and the "Defense of the Pacific Coast." Where else in the Union can Uncle Sam's soldiery deployed as Reds and Blues, be generated in so much rough country in so few square miles as on this island of Oahu? Looked at upon the map, Oahu is a pin-dot in the broad Pacific, but actually hiking over it, the khaki-clad man carrying his field equipment will find it broader than Africa and quite as difficult to traverse.

The maneuvers this fall will indicate to the staff officers at Washington whether or not a force established in the Islands can hold them against invaders and the war staffs of some foreign governments will be anxious to know the result, for there is no telling when they might need the data.

Just who will inform the foreign war offices of what is going on here during this eventful week is not altogether to be known, but it might be summed up in the story about two foreign consuls in Honolulu who got into an argument a few years ago over the respective armaments of their governments and the worth of their border fortifications. One—say he is the consul for Servia—said to the other, who might be from Bulgaria, that certain of the Bulgarian border fortifications were quite vulnerable, especially in the number of men stationed in them. The Bulgarian consul stiffened with indignation. "What do you know about my country's fortifications?" he asked sharply.

"I know of what I am speaking."
"You don't know," retorted the consul of Servia.
"I know more about your fortifications than you do, for I'm supposed to know more about them than you."

The two glared at each other, and then both diplomatically dropped the subject. So, I believe foreign governments will know a whole lot about the coming maneuvers, the most important the army had ever really had in spite of the small force to be employed, because it will be the business of some to find out and report.

"Don" Bowman, chief sanitary officer of the Big Island, who has demonstrated his efficiency by persuading the Scotch managers along the Hamakua coast to spend real money in improving the plantation laborers' quarters and who has actually made the board of health popular from Puna to Kau, is not, after all, above using his official position to gain his private ends. It is hard to have to expose a good public servant, but my duty to the public demands that I relate an incident that occurred before my own eyes on Hawaii last week.

Bowman was the official chaperon for the Fisher party in its tour of Hawaii and entitled to ride at the head of the procession over the streambeds that pass by the name of public roads there. It happened, however, that one automobile used for the official visitors was driven by a Honolulu Portuguese, who was very proud of his new seven-passenger car and determined not to be passed by anything on wheels. When, therefore, having to repair a puncture on a Kau lava flow, the machine in which Bowman rode passed his, with many gibes and merry quips, this Honolulu chauffeur retorted that he would overtake Bowman and give him the dust clear to the Volcano House. Bowman grinned a farewell and his car sped along the way until he reached the gate across the highway, guarded by one who keeps the fruit-fly out of Kau. "There is a car close behind us," said Bowman to this guardian of the road, "in which one of those federal fellows is riding. He has been saying that we don't keep a proper watch for fruit-flies. He says you guards are careless and let fruit go through. I think you had better give that car a careful searching. Take your time. Keep them here for ten or fifteen minutes, just to show them that you are on to your job."

"Sure thing," said the fruit-fly man, hurrying to shut and lock the gate. Thus, when the big machine came spurting along, hot on the trail of the one ahead, it took off five dollars' worth of tires to stop at the gate, while a leisurely search of the baggage was made. Prince Cupid, one of the passen-

gers, had to hand over two times, which he was carrying to make lemons with at the Volcano House, and every other passenger, including three prominent attorneys and the private secretary of Secretary Fisher, had to gravely affirm that they had no fruit flies concealed about their persons.

In the meanwhile, Bowman was running on the high gear and had got a start that landed him at Demosthenes' on even terms with the seven-seater. When the ones in the small car gleefully told about the hold-up, even Koko had to laugh, and he had no lines for his lemonade, either.

The politicians may be depended upon to keep their ears to the ground and know the trend of public sentiment. When, therefore, on the one day, both the Republican and the Democratic candidates of Oahu announce their determination to make no use of billboards in this fall's campaign it is a pretty definite sign that the use of billboards is unpopular with the rank and file of the people and is a hint that mercantile advertisers should take to themselves.

I believe that this anti-billboard attitude of the politicians is one of the most encouraging signs of the times and an intimation to the billboard men that they might just as well emulate Davy Crockett's coon and "crawl down." The news of what the political parties of Oahu have done will be sent far and wide by the ones fighting the billboards and will be about the last straw to break the back of the pro-billboarders. When the mainland advertisers know that the office seekers appreciate how unpopular billboards are, the cancelling of contracts, which has been frequent of late, will be doubled.

The ladies of the Kiloana Art League are showing the men of the Civic Federation and of the other bodies of "reformers" how things should be done. They have proclaimed their principles and hoisted the "No Surrender" flag, and by sticking to it and refusing to compromise they are winning their victories "For Honolulu" all along the line. The ladies, thank heaven, are not diplomatic. They do not appreciate the great advantages of trades and compromises and they fail to see the good of giving your opponent all that he wants to secure a little of what you want yourself, as our "business men's steering committee" does or as the average "reformer" puts over in the idea that he is gaining ground. The women travel along the straight line of determination and get there.

Many forward steps have been gained in this billboard campaign, but the longest was made yesterday.

DECISION MEANS SALOON MUST GO

Anti-Saloon League Believes It Has Won an Important Point in Fight.

(From Saturday Advertiser)

As a result of an opinion handed down by Attorney General Lindsay, yesterday afternoon, regarding the scope of the term "property holders," Patrick Ryan will not be permitted to move his saloon from its present location in the Occidental Hotel building to a point across the street, his present license, which expires June 30, 1913, will not be renewed, and an effort on the part of the anti-saloon league will be made to keep Alakea street free from saloons.

According to Attorney General Lindsay's interpretation of the liquor license statute, which declares that a majority of the signatures of property holders within 250 feet of the proposed location must be obtained before a new saloon license may be granted or a saloon be moved from an old to a new location, the term "property holder" means the owner of the property, or one who holds his premises under a lease of a year or more duration. Mere tenants-at-will, those holding premises by a month-to-month arrangement, are not included within the scope of the term "property holder."

As a majority of the actual property owners holding property within 250 feet of both the present and the proposed location of the Occidental bar, owned by Paddy Ryan, have signed a petition circulated by the anti-saloon league against permitting Ryan to change his location to his new building now under construction, the liquor license board, under the new interpretation of the statute, will be unable to grant Ryan the required permission.

Furthermore, when his present license expires, June 30, 1913, he will be unable to renew his license on account of the opposition of the property owners in the vicinity, although those actually doing business in the neighborhood have signified their willingness to allow Ryan to do business in the new location.

To Eliminate Saloons.

The Anti-Saloon League will now take steps to obtain the signatures of the property owners within the neighborhood of the Kentucky bar, which is situated a block makai of the Occidental bar, with the intention of forcing the saloon off Alakea street altogether. The present license held by the Kentucky bar does not expire until June 30, and if the property owners' signatures in the neighborhood have been secured by that time against the renewal of the license, the bar will be unable to continue in its present location.

Attorney General Lindsay's opinion, which was mailed to the secretary of the liquor license board yesterday afternoon, was handed down as the result of a request made by the board after its meeting Wednesday afternoon in the senate chamber.

Question Puzled Board.

During the meeting, the question of granting Patrick Ryan permission to move across the street from the Occidental Hotel building to the structure now under course of construction farther down the street, came up. Ryan's attorney, E. C. Peters, presented a list of names of those in favor of the change, the majority of the signatures being those of the tenants in the neighborhood who hold their premises under a month-to-month agreement.

The names on the petition were more than half of the tenants in the neighborhood and Mr. Peters asked for the required permission to move on these grounds. George W. Paty, secretary of the Anti-Saloon League, presented a petition against the transfer of location.

This list contained the names of a majority of the property owners in the neighborhood, all against the projected change of location. Mr. Paty declared that his list contained the names of the actual property holders, while Attorney Peters claimed that the tenants of the premises were the actual holders of property.

It was decided to submit the question to Attorney General Lindsay with the result that the opinion was handed down that "property holders" means "property owners," or at least tenants who are holding the premises under lease of a year or more duration.

Lindsay Tells Why.

"Property holders are necessarily the property owners," said the attorney general, when discussing the case yesterday afternoon. "In circulating a petition of this kind, only those actually owning the property in the neighborhood or else tenants holding their premises under lease can be considered."

"This eliminates tenants-at-will. It would not be fair to do this as serious injury and harm could be done by allowing the statute to include mere tenants. Every saloonkeeper who wanted a license to sell liquor in a certain neighborhood would only have to fill up the rooms and offices in the immediate vicinity with a lot of hired tenants who would sign his petition for a license."

"Victory," Says Paty.

"It is a victory for us," said George W. Paty, secretary of the Anti-Saloon League, when told about the Attorney general's decision yesterday afternoon. It means that we have them three to one in regard to Ryan's license as we have had little trouble with the actual property owners in obtaining signatures against the projected transfer.

"Ryan will be unable to renew his license next June and will have to get out of his present location. This means a lot to us as the place has been objectionable to the board of education and the Hawaiian book board for some time past."

The women employees of the board of education and those employed by the evangelist board have been bothered by the vile language which comes from Ryan's place and while he would be moving farther down the street and in a more desirable location for his business, we are anxious to get the saloons off Alakea street altogether.

"It is a little bit early to crow so I don't want to say that we shall be able to put the Kentucky saloon out of business next June, as it is about an even break between the property owners in the neighborhood who are willing to allow the bar to continue in business and those who wish to do away with saloons on Alakea street."

"Mr. Lindsay's decision is a decisive victory for us in our present fight, for all our signatures, with two exceptions, are owners of property within the 250-foot limit, while the signatures obtained by Ryan for his place are mostly mere tenants-at-will."

Names on Both Sides.

Those in favor of the transfer of location of Ryan's saloon are Honolulu Wire Bed Company, Honolulu Vulcanizing Works, M. Nunes and Son, Yuen Munn, M. A. Pickett, Ah Tim Kee, Capitol Cafe, Po On Chim, Hook On Co., Oahu Auto Co., Union-Pacific Transfer Co., Yosegawa, Lee Hop Kwong, Astor Hotel, Lee Hing, Ching Chong, McCandless, T. A. Marlowe, S. T. Bellena, J. R. Davis, Y. Matsumoto, Island Transfer Co., Jas. K. Makakoa, Alfred Magoon, Variety Film Exchange, Yo Ung Zim, First Bank of Hawaii, Associated Garage, Ah Chi, Alexander Young, von Hamm-Young Co., Hawaiian Electric, M. Usemura.

On the Anti-Saloon League petition are the following signatures: Christian Church, Willis T. Pope, S. Komeya, E. Hendricks, J. Hopp & Co., Ltd.; B. M. Allen, Dora Hopp, Lewers & Cooke, Cooke Estate, C. H. Thurston, The Hawaiian Board, McCandless Building, Bishop Estate, Catton and Neill.

THE MONEY MAGNATE.

The value of farm products this year will reach \$10,000,000,000.—News Item.

The products of the farm this year are worth ten billion plunks. The farmer reads his title clear. To wealth in massive chunks.

The banker used to lead the van, The leeman thousands spent; The plumber was a mighty man As money matters went.

Since then the harrow and the plow Have made another king. The farmer has the money now And is the real thing.—Kansas City Journal.

ANY FUND.

"All of my contributions are returned with thanks," complained the poet.

"That so? Why don't you try sending a dollar to the campaign fund?"—Kansas City Journal.

NOTHING TO IT.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," remarked the husband as he surveyed her gown.

"You can't jolly me into wearing this dress another season," responded the wife.—Kansas City Journal.

Small Talks

HARRY T. MILLS.—The Kaimukites are seeing red, and it isn't red dirt, either.

JOE COHEN.—I ask myself, shall I run for senator? and I tell myself, yes. So I run. Fee?

JOSEPH SMITH JR.—If there is but one vote in the ballot box for Charlie Hustace, that vote will be mine.

CHARLEY HUSTACE.—Well, I see that The Advertiser is against me. That ought to get me some votes.

LEON STRAUS.—I haven't seen any campaign cigars around yet. I hear they are all keeping down expenses.

COLONEL CAMPBELL.—The new Cooke building on Fort street looks like a real up-to-date San Francisco building.

HENRY FITZGERALD.—What is the Republican county committee trying to do? Carry beer on both shoulders?

HARBORMASTER FOSTER.—The harbor does not look as full of vessels now as it will if all these reports come true.

CAPTAIN YOUNGREN, Hyades.—Tacoma and Seattle have plenty of cargoes for Honolulu and are calling for bonts.

CHIEF M'DUFFIE.—I have Sam Kahi's record right here. If you care to get out a Sunday supplement to carry it you can have it to publish.

WILLIAM Q. SMITH.—I hear that the list of Republican candidates was called 16 J. P. Cooke and that he cabled back to buy some disinfectant.

JOHN DREW.—I do not think that there is much chance of direct steamer service between here and the Sound as cargoes going up would be too light.

SUPERVISOR ARNOLD.—I believe the Republican party can get along in the campaign without billboards, and I am glad the candidates have taken this stand.

HARRY S. HARRISON.—I suppose Bartlett will be chairman of the police committee when elected. Then watch the police and the saloons. Won't that be a snap?

E. A. MOTT-SMITH.—Everybody enjoyed themselves on the trip to Hawaii and Maui and we all came away breathing praises for the people, who were most hospitable.

D. L. CONKLING.—San Francisco is a nice place and the residents of New York behave themselves very well at times, but give me Honolulu. I certainly am glad to be home again.

DEPUTY SHERIFF CORONER ROSE.—The succession of fatal accidents that have kept coroner's juries busy lately had better slow up. I don't like to see records broken in this.

C. P. MORSE.—The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company will probably continue the eleven-day schedule to Tehuantepec. No arrangements have yet been made for a ten-day schedule.

JIM QUINN.—I was vaccinated at the convention, and it took. Will everyone please take notice that I am not a candidate for anything and do not want to be. I know when I have had enough.

L. A. THURSTON.—San Francisco is a wonderful city. The rebuilding of the city since 1906 is astonishing. Its stores compare favorably with those of other large cities, and the window displays, in my opinion, are somewhat better.

A. T. WISDOM.—Anyone who has made a study of human nature and gained a psychological insight of the average young fellow will be able to realize just how much these socials mean, to the man individually and to the group as a whole. It is one time when individualities are merged together and each has an opportunity to study his neighbor.

THOS. DUNN, U.S.N.—Rapid progress is being made on the new Moanalua-Pauloa road, leading to the Pearl Harbor naval reservation. Gangs are working from both ends. When finished the road will be smooth and level almost all the distance. It will be a fine thing for those who have business at the naval station, for it will shorten up the time between Honolulu and the harbor. It will be ideal for motor traveling.

RUSHING THINGS DEMOCRATICALLY

Wilson Dogs Political Footsteps of Roosevelt; Bryan Also in Game.

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, September 16.—Behold the Democratic presidential nominee on a western invasion. It is not a tour; it is a trip. Mark the distinction, for Governor Wilson himself has made it. He returns to his base in New Jersey every week, or thereabouts, looks after his correspondence, slips over to New York for a look into his headquarters, receives some callers, and is away again for another week of speaking.

All that is very individualistic. Enough has been shown already to make it appear that as an aspirant for the Presidency, Governor Wilson has his own way of going about everything. He does not follow much along the old and frequented paths. Far into the West he is tripping—into Iowa and Minnesota—virtually following the trail of Roosevelt. William Jennings Bryan has also hit the trail and for the latter part of September is proceeding (at his own expense) to stump in far Western cities, even to California, where Roosevelt has stumped.

A close analysis of the speaking dates and places bears out the inference that Wilson and Bryan together are trying to take care of Roosevelt in the trans-Mississippi country. It is unlikely that Roosevelt can return to that section again during this campaign. His time, after he is back again in the East, will be devoted to the populous country, where electoral votes grow abundantly. The Colonel has shot his bolt in that part of the land. He has had big crowds. There has been wonderful enthusiasm. Information seems to be that the Colonel's trans-Mississippi following will be large.

Wilson and Bryan Campaign.

Apparently the Democrats are to vie earnestly for electoral votes in that direction. Otherwise Governor Wilson would not be stalling so far away from home and Bryan would not be cooping it to cover the country which is almost too far away for Governor Wilson to penetrate. There is to be a spectacular meeting of Wilson and Bryan soon at Lincoln, Nebraska, where the two will speak from the same platform. Rumors have been flying ever since the Baltimore convention about Bryan going to Seaview to visit Wilson. These did not eventuate, but Wilson is going to Bryan, which is a distinction, perhaps, of no great importance, but worth mentioning.

Probably there will be a return visit. When Bryan has come from the Pacific Coast and is again in Lincoln during early October days he will make plans for traveling eastward. By that date the strenuous campaigning of the heavy-speaking state will have closed out that way. The populace on the

prairies will have opportunity to sober up and think it over, while the tide of battle rages in the hither quarter. It may become something of a question of expediency whether Bryan shall campaign in the far East. That has always been to him "the enemy's country." New York and Massachusetts and several other contiguous states never did take kindly to Bryan and it may be that he will give them a wide berth this year.

The Democratic nominee will cross the Alleghany Mountains several times in the course of his campaigning. When the work farther west is finished, look for him to give more speaking attention to the Middle West. He is speaking there as he crosses on his present trip, but he will go into Ohio and Michigan, and Indiana, and Illinois, and Wisconsin and Missouri during October, Bryan, during October, will operate in that same territory. The first half of next month will see those distinguished two making numerous speeches there, as Democrats seek to rouse public interest and keep the Democratic ranks solid.

Must Hustle to Keep Up.

It will not be so easy to get in behind Colonel Roosevelt in that part of the country. A day's journey from Sagamore Hill carries one into almost any one of the big States mentioned. The Colonel will certainly make a few dashes thither. He will go to make his rejoinders to Bryan and his rejoinders to Wilson. It will be more worthwhile, as Illinois and Indiana and Ohio and Wisconsin and Missouri are bigger prizes to strive for. The lively campaign operations for the next three weeks will be in that section. But gradually Governor Wilson will be devoting more of his attention to the East—to New York, Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

Colonel Roosevelt will also be swirling much in New York. He will give Pennsylvania no little attention. There is an impression that Pennsylvania this year spells political uncertainty. It seems impossible, but there are men who say that Pennsylvania is quite as doubtful as New York, for the Bull Moose voters in Pennsylvania are numerous and are said to come chiefly from Republican ranks.

All these plans of action are working out, as to the Democratic and Progressive candidates. Both of them are to be on the stump almost continuously from this time on. They will furnish much daily reading matter. The one is addressing arguments to the other. Lively interchanges there have already been. Livelier ones may be expected.

MAYOR HAS SIGNED DANCE HALL BILL

The dance hall ordinance, designed to prohibit the establishment of dance halls of an undesirable class, has been signed by Mayor Fern and will become a law in fifteen days. While the ordinance apparently restricts the use of public halls for general dances, it is not designed to touch them. It is expected that the ordinance will prevent the establishment of so-called dance halls in the tenement districts and in out-of-the-way places where young girls, without proper chaperonage, are subjected to all manner of temptations.

PROTECTING THE POODLE.

"Do you believe that kisses transmit microbes?" "I don't know, but I'll take no chances. Marie, don't let anybody kiss Fido."—Kansas City Journal.

ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM AND NEEDS OF COUNTIES

H. Gooding Field Tells of Betterments in Government.

(From Saturday Advertiser)

An exceedingly comprehensive exposition of the needs of the various counties of this Territory in regard to government and reform in the matter of finances, etc., was read Thursday evening before the civic conference of business men in Hilo, which was held under the auspices of the board of trade of that city. The paper is by H. Gooding Field, the expert who has been delving into facts relating to Honolulu and Hawaii recently and who unearched the Lyman embezzlement in Hilo.



H. GOODING FIELD,

whose paper before the civic convention at Hilo is a remarkable document.

law which would embody the principles of the initiative, referendum and recall. It would be impossible, at this time, to outline more than a summary of the fundamental principles which should govern this class of local legislation. The following, however, cover the salient points:

"The Initiative: If a certain percentage of voters wish a certain measure adopted they can submit it to the board of supervisors, which must, in turn, submit it to a referendum.

"The Referendum: If a certain number of voters demand an opportunity to vote upon a measure, the board of supervisors must submit it to them, and the people decide by vote whether it shall or shall not become law.

"The Recall: If a certain percentage of voters demand the right to decide whether a public official shall continue to hold office or must retire to private life, the question must be submitted to the people at an election. The recall petition should be accompanied by definite charges of incompetency or corrupt practice, and signed by not less than twenty-five per cent. of the total voters in the county.

"Political Conditions. The political conditions existing in these islands are such that they must be seriously considered in line with any remedial legislation or substantial reforms which can be expected in connection with our county governments. Unless we can eliminate the long-explored notion that civic government is a political institution and substitute in its stead the principle that the united energies of every taxpayer are demanded to build up the public machine, we cannot expect any radical change in the present mismanagement of our local affairs.

"Let us endeavor to analyze the present situation in regard to the status of the voters in the Territory, and their willingness to assume the responsibilities of citizenship. The total number of registered voters at the general election in 1910 was 14,142. Of this number, 9619 were Hawaiians, 1530 Portuguese, 396 Chinese, 13 Japanese and 284 Anglo-Saxons. Of the total number of male citizens of voting age in 1910, there were only two Hawaiian voters in every 100 who failed to register; of the Portuguese, there were twenty-five voters in every 100 who failed to register; forty-one Chinese voters in every 100; seventy-five per cent. of the Japanese; while the Anglo-Saxon record shows that only fifty per cent. availed themselves of the franchise, although the assessed values of their real and personal property holdings in the Territory amounted to over eighty per cent. of the total territorial holdings, and aggregating the large sum of \$124,128,600.

"The total Hawaiian holdings, on the other hand, was only eight per cent. of the total territorial holdings. If we had a property restriction here which would govern the franchise, the political situation might readily adjust itself to present requirements. With an electorate, however, so unevenly balanced, and our problems of local government becoming yearly more difficult of solution, our present situation is one which demands the serious consideration of all our public spirited citizens.

"We cannot afford to temporize with our present local political situation. It was felt that there was something gratifying and inspiring in the spectacle of the counties rising to the height of self-government. With an era of unparalleled business prosperity knocking at our very doors, the great question of popular control with us is not how best to keep the rank and file under party discipline, but how to make it possible for the enlightened and intelligent voter with his ballot in his hand on election day to become a real factor in determining the character of our local government.

"Favors Direct Primary. The growing demand on the mainland for direct primary laws, by which all candidates for office are nominated by direct voting rather than through the caucus or convention, might well be extended to our local elections. Whatever the advantages, theoretical or practical, of the convention system, its doom is clearly written. We cannot, by any possibility, successfully operate a party which is organized on national and state lines, and fit that party to a municipal election. It never has been done, and it never will be done.

"That we should have a Primary Election Law for our counties, in my opinion, cannot be denied, and such a law should leave the counties the right to choose either the direct nominating system or nomination by petition; if the latter plan is adopted, then it might be well to provide for a preliminary election for the purpose of choosing two candidates for each office. The direct primary law, modeled after the Berkeley, California, plan would, I believe, more nearly meet our county requirements.

"It would also suggest the passage of a statute by the legislature strictly defining corrupt practice in regard to ter-

ritorial and county officers, making the same a penal offense, also punishing officials from willing to be convicted with the Territory or county directly or indirectly.

"Classified Accounts. Coming to the question of our present financial scheme of the counties, it must be recognized, at the outset, that it is of fundamental importance to the Territory and to the counties themselves that the public accounts be uniformly classified, and that annual reports and schedules of departmental appropriations be standard in form.

"It may be true that our county officials are governed by the desire to make both ends meet, but through loose methods of attempting the same, burdens have fallen heavily upon the taxpayer and future credits have been discounted.

"In addition to the illegal expenditure of public funds made possible by the present lack of publicity of accounts, there have been expenditures lavished almost to the point of criminal liability, and this criminal profligacy, in most cases, sprung from error in judgment and from ignorance, due to lack of means of instituting a comparison with the experience of other cities conducting lines of similar work.

"Due to the complicated nature of appropriations and the exceptional license generally allowed in the matter of transfers, the opportunities for covering up defalcations are far more numerous in municipal bookkeeping than that of any other system. Recent developments in the county of Hawaii have made it imperative that the closest possible scrutiny should be made of the books of all departments of our government by periodical audits, and conducted along the lines now recommended.

"In order, therefore, to furnish an absolute check on our public bookkeeping, and to secure adequate publicity for taxation, appropriations and expenditure, a law should be passed by the next legislature authorizing the establishment of a Territorial bureau of audits and municipal statistics, the members of which to be appointed by the Governor. Its functions should include:

"Duties of Bureau. (1) Conducting periodical audits of the Territorial and county books, and certifying to the correctness of the same.

"(2) Preparing, at regular intervals, systematic and comparative reports of the financial activities of both the Territory and the counties.

"(3) These reports to set forth with sufficient fulness and detail the classes of financial facts relating to the various branches and departments of our system of government.

"(4) Remodelling the present accounting system, looking to the introduction of business methods to bring about such needed economies.

"(5) Formulating methods for making periodical budgets, which will show clearly for what purposes money is requested, and appropriations that state with equal clearness for what money is used.

"(6) The spheres of usefulness of such a territorial bureau of audits might be extended to the examination of balance sheets of the territorial public service, quasi-public and industrial corporations. Such statements are now filed with the territorial treasurer for purposes of taxation, but no systematic check is made to verify the figures submitted in the respective capital accounts.

"(7) The appointment of a public utilities commission for the Territory, while it might not altogether be considered in the light of a reform, would, at least, assist in clearing the local atmosphere of much uncertainty and differences of opinion on many perplexing questions.

"(8) I shall not discuss the questions of highway administration or highway finance. It is my opinion, however, that the expenditures for the maintenance of public buildings, county highways and bridges should be derived from direct assessment levied on the property in each highway district, as well as from specific road taxes and the automobile and vehicle taxation collected in the respective districts. I also believe in the appointment of a territorial board of highway commissioners.

"If we are to profit by the experience of mainland communities, we must strengthen and consolidate all our local civic bodies into representative county organizations, with each affiliated body as a committee, working out its special community problem.

"In conclusion, I can not too strongly emphasize the fact that the greatest of all reforms for the betterment of civic conditions is an awakened public conscience. The time has long since passed when a citizen's usefulness to his government ends with the ballot. His duty to his family compels him to insist that the community life be above reproach. Not until our civic bodies, therefore, become open forums for the discussion of public affairs, and their members are actuated by the one single purpose of raising the standard of civic excellence to the highest possible point, can we expect any material change in our present local conditions.

NEW PARIS AND LONDON FASHIONS COMING HERE

M. Brasch, manager of Whitney & Marsh, will arrive on the Ventura Monday from an extended trip to New York, Paris and London. This means some pleasant surprises in the way of ready-to-wear frocks and suits, and an opportunity to ascertain just what the styles really are, an occasion which Honolulu women will welcome gladly at this time of the year. From Paris he is bringing a splendid assortment of trimmings, laces, beaded fringes and various other materials.

Accessories will bear both the stamp of Paris and London, for though the gloomy English city does not hold first place in the fashion world, their creations are sought after for their individuality. Whitney & Marsh will hold their fall opening Tuesday and the results of four months' travel and study of modes will be on display.

WHOOPIING COUGH

It is in diseases like whooping cough that the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy are most appreciated. It liquefies the tough mucus and aids expectoration. It also renders the fits of coughing less frequent and less severe, depriving the disease of all dangerous consequences. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

MUNICIPAL IDEAL AS APPLIED HERE

(From Saturday Advertiser)

One of the particularly interesting papers read Thursday evening at the civic convention in Hilo was the one entitled "Some Comments Upon the Economic and Political Aspects of Municipal Government in Hawaii." The outline of this paper is certainly an "ideal municipality," as Ed Towse, the author, expresses it, but it shows an immense amount of careful thought and much understanding of municipal needs, even of the ideal variety. Every point in the address is well worth consideration by every patriotic citizen of Honolulu.

Accompanying the paper was a large drawing indicating the lines of radiation of authority and responsibility in the ideal municipal scheme of things. The paper by Mr. Towse is as follows:

Some Economic Comment.

Let us, for a moment, contemplate the ideal municipality for the Hawaii of today.

The foundation is an electorate well advised, a printed record well circulated, or the reports of representatives of civic organizations, including those of women and of the various nationalities.

In the center of the first layer is a mayor, whose sole concern is the welfare and advancement of all the interests of all the people set forth in frequent but comprehensive messages to the supervisors.

On either side of the mayor, representing altogether an executive body of five, are the clerk, attorney, treasurer and auditor.

Radiating from the seat of the mayor are five men whose functions in council are largely legislative, but whose activities in the control and direction of affairs are almost, if not entirely, executive. The five are heads of:

Public safety—Fire, police, public services.

Sanitation—Street sweeping, garbage, sewage, inspection.

Education—Maintenance of schools, parks, playgrounds, hospitals, charities.

Roads and streets—Construction, upkeep, sidewalks, grades, sprinkling.

Finances—Taxation, budgets, purchase of supplies, cost systems, stoppage of waste.

Back of these committees—Cooperation and assistance of citizens. After six months in office, the average supervisor is out of touch with the people—largely the fault of both.

Chief employes. (1) The best engineer obtainable. (2) For a time the best system and cost system man obtainable.

And there you have, at less than it is worth, an organization second to that of no corporation in the Territory. The City and County of Honolulu now has a budget of nearly \$1,000,000 a year.

Cost of Disbursement. But the City and County of Honolulu is so hampered by partisan politics and lack of system that it actually costs it above seventy cents to spend a dollar.

In other words, on account of politics and petty bickering, a dollar of revenue has the efficiency of less than thirty cents.

Why? Jealousness, strife for party record, narrowness in improvement policy, indifference to an indifferent public opinion, fear of public service concerns; in Honolulu, failure to meet the military establishment halfway, catering to locality instead of working on a definite, broad plan for a greater community, entire absence of thought of the future.

The remedy? Largely educational; to some extent, men. Why, these were delegations in the recent Oahu city and county convention who thought the idea of the use of the schoolhouse as a neighborhood center quite humorous. There were enough delegations to vote down the proposal that the expense of sidewalks and street construction should be borne partially by the property thus improved.

Houston, Texas, has just voted a bond issue of \$2,500,000. One item is \$300,000, "city's one-third for new streets." Another item is "new high school, \$500,000," one-fifth of the entire issue. Hundreds of growing cities in the United States use the system of securing some assistance from the property holder for the improvement of his property. And the citizens agree upon all the details, including the cost and term for payment.

Tremendous Burden. On Oahu just now the last road commission is building fifteen miles of road at a cost of \$200,000, and the upkeep will be \$200,000 per year per mile. The burden is too great for the present system of securing revenue. There are upwards of 150 miles of road in the City of Honolulu. The present revenue tax system cannot extend or support them. There must be a marked change to save business and continue the tourist traffic. The City and County of Honolulu has not even a city hall.

Organization, business organization, such as cities on the mainland have, will alone solve these problems, bringing us to a scientific conduct of the business of the people.

There is a lot of duplication of work or effort by the Territory and the municipalities throughout the islands. The separation of the old and new governments is too slow. Supervision of the health of the Territory, especially the parts, should lie with the territorial board of health as a legislative body. The municipalities should care for their own sanitation—should be made to care for it.

Municipal water supplies should be owned and controlled by the municipal organizations, and water should be sold to the consumer at four cents or less per 1000 gallons by meter. This is the price at Washington, D. C. The price should be low enough to encourage the use of water. The people want to be clean and they want to grow grass and flowers and trees and vines.

The model city contemplates regular daily office hours by the mayor and supervisors in order that the humblest citizen may appear and state his grievances. In New York City all a man or woman has to do when in the belief of injustice inflicted upon a citizen, is to simply telephone to the office of an official or to the headquarters of the public service commission and the matter is taken up on the instant. If he says his gas or electric meter is exceeding the speed limit, and he wants a "cut," it is made. If he is wrong, he

pays for the time—fifty cents. If the company is in error, it pays the amount.

Setting up Roads. Recurring to roads for a moment, there are a thousand miles in Honolulu, more than 500 motorways, a couple of hundred motor trucks, and usually half a world has ever been heard in any supervisors' meeting in the islands suggesting that the power-propelled machines are fairly eating up the ordinary macadam road. The advent of the auto has caused the reconstruction of roads by new methods on the mainland.

We are rather in a rut here now—standing still—waiting, like Micawber, for "something to turn up." Well, it won't "turn up" unless we awaken to a realization of the conduct of the municipality as the unit of progress, prosperity and advancement. Are the men of Hawaii not men enough to give of themselves for the community as a whole, thus upbuilding our marvelous natural advantages of beauty and commerce? I believe that they are.

I have the large belief of team work in each sub-division of government of the Territory and the vision of Hawaii developed into a group of big, fine cities, with staidness the goal and happiness and harmony the regular life, expressing itself in gatherings such as the first civic congress at the capital of the largest and potentially greatest island of the group.

LABOR UNION TAKES POLITICAL ACTION

The expected support that Joe Cohen, independent candidate for the senate, was to receive at the hands of the Hawaiian Labor Union was not forthcoming at the meeting of the Union held Thursday night. Cohen's candidacy was not considered during the deliberations of the Union, the reason being given that Cohen had not pledged himself to support the constitution and by-laws of the Hui Union and for that reason could not be backed by its members.

"Watch me hurry to assure them of my willingness to support their constitution," said Mr. Cohen, last night.

"The Union is a strong aggregation and if it is necessary for me to become a member in order to receive their support, I am willing to join them."

During the meeting, Robert W. Parker, the Republican candidate for the shrievalty was endorsed, he being a member of the Union. Among the other members who were endorsed are D. Kalaokalani, Sr., for the senate; Abraham Fernandez, William Ahia, Frank Pahia, David Nottley and Major Wolters for supervisors; Charles Kaneke, Ullyses Jones, J. K. Paele, H. M. Kanio, E. J. McCandless, David Ahia, James H. Boyd and G. K. Keawelaku for representatives.

George K. Kane, president of the hui, when asked yesterday if the union expected to back candidates other than their own members, remarked that this would likely be done, but that they wanted to give their own members an opportunity to come into the field if any should want to do so. The Hui Union claims a membership of eight hundred on this island alone.

MAY REORGANIZE NATIONAL GUARD

Regiment for Honolulu Alone— Question of Armory is Important One.

Depending upon the settlement of the armory construction fund are elaborate plans for the reorganization of the national guard. The extension of the guard to full regiment strength in Honolulu alone is the ambition of the local government, plans which have been developed by Colonel Jones, adjutant-general of the guard, and in which the regular army is interested.

Following the investigation of island affairs by Secretary of the Interior Fisher, Governor Frear is expected to have time to devote to the armory question. The last legislature appropriated \$100,000 for the building, but the bids all ran above this amount and at least \$20,000 additional is needed before a contract can be awarded. The board of supervisors, while willing to appropriate at least \$14,000 toward the armory, was advised by the city attorney that under its charter the board had no right to pass such an appropriation.

Colonel Jones is anxious to have the matter settled as early as possible, as the appropriation lapses in the early part of the year unless a contract has actually been let.

The twelve company proposition for Honolulu will mean the addition of about twenty-two new company and field officers and others to fill vacancies. At present the local battalions are filled by the companies from Maui and Hawaii. The new plan will make the Honolulu guard independent of the other islands for their battalion makeup, leaving the outer companies independent.

Should the plans develop along the lines laid out by Colonel Jones it will mean a practical reorganization of the National Guard of Hawaii.

In connection with the Chinese celebration of the first anniversary of the Republic, the Chinese fish and fruit stands at the fishmarket will be closed at noon today. This was decided at a meeting of the fish market hui last night, the majority of the Chinese wanting to keep the day and celebrate in a manner fitting the grand occasion.

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Ewa Plantation Co. Wainaina Agricultural Co., Ltd. Apokaa Sugar Co., Ltd. Pulton Iron Works of St. Louis. Blake Steam Pumps. Western's Centrifugals. Babcock & Wilcox Boilers. Green's Fuel Economizer. Marsh Steam Pumps. Matson Navigation Co. Planters' Line Shipping Co. Kohala Sugar Co.

Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii. PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$600,000.00 SURPLUS.....100,000.00 UNDIVIDED PROFITS...157,992.92 OFFICERS:

C. H. Cooke.....President F. D. Tenney.....Vice-President F. B. Damon.....Cashier G. G. Fuller.....Assistant Cashier R. McCarrison.....Assistant Cashier DIRECTORS: C. H. Cooke, E. D. Tenney, A. Lewis, Jr., E. F. Bishop, F. W. Macfarlane, J. A. McCandless, C. H. Atherton, Geo. B. Carter, F. B. Damon, F. C. Atherton, R. A. Cooke. COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS.

Strict attention given to all branches of Banking. JUDD BLDG., FORT ST.

Castle & Cooke Co., Ltd

Life and Fire Insurance Agents

General Insurance Agents, representing New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston. Actua Fire Insurance Co. —ATTENTION— We have just accepted the Agency for the —and— The Protector Underwriters of the Phoenix of Hartford. These are also among the Best in Honor in San Francisco.

DEMOCRATS SECURE NEW HEADQUARTERS

Through Bertram Rivenburgh, chairman of the Democratic county committee, the Bourbons have secured headquarters in the Watty building on King street. The rooms are being put in shape today and by the first of the week the Democrats will be settled in their new home.

No definite plan of campaign has been adopted by the party leaders as yet, but it is understood that Colonel McCarthy, who handled the last Democratic campaign, will again be picked to do the honors and that the party leaders will start right out now in a campaign of education throughout the various precincts.

It is probable that the real stump work will not be undertaken until two or three weeks before the day of election, the Democrats believing in a short lively campaign rather than that of a longer period in which the candidates and voters are likely to become tired.

The Epworth League of the Methodist Church will give a farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Nettle in the church parlors Monday evening at seven-thirty. Friends of the young couple are invited.

A Tonic Free from Alcohol



Are you pale, weak, easily tired, and do you lack nerve power? Ask your doctor if Ayer's Sarsaparilla would not be good for you.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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

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

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM GOMES, DECEASED - NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been duly appointed Executor of the Estate of William Gomes, Deceased, hereby gives notice to all creditors of said decedent, to present their claims, duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, and whether such claims be secured or unsecured, to the undersigned in person at his residence at Honolulu, District of North Kona, County and Territory of Hawaii, or to Claudius H. McBride, his attorney, at said Honolulu, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice, said date being September 3, 1912, or within six months from the day they fall due, or the same will be forever barred.

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

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF MARIA DE MELLO, DECEASED - NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Maria de Mello, Deceased, hereby gives notice to all creditors of said decedent, to present their claims, duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, and whether such claims be secured or unsecured, to the undersigned in person at his residence at Koa, South Kona, Hawaii, T. H., or to Claudius H. McBride, his attorney, at his office at Honolulu, North Kona, Hawaii, T. H., within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice, said date being September 3, 1912, or within six months from the day they fall due, or the same will be forever barred.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, THIRD CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII - IN PROBATE - AT CHAMBERS, NO.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM ORLANDO TAYLOR, DECEASED.

Order of Notice of Petition for Allowance of Accounts, Determining Trust and Distributing the Estate.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Maud Taylor, Executrix of the Will of the above named WM. ORLANDO TAYLOR, deceased, of Honolulu, T. H., wherein petitioner asks to be allowed \$29,500 and charged with \$282.44, and asks that the same be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the remaining property to the persons thereto entitled and discharging petitioner and sureties from all further responsibility herein:

IT IS ORDERED, that Wednesday, the 13th day of November, A.D., 1912, at 10 o'clock a.m. before the Judge presiding at Chambers of said Court at his Court Room in Kailua, North Kona, T. H., be and the same hereby is appointed the time and place for hearing said Petition and Accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that notice of this Order be published in the Hawaiian Gazette, a newspaper printed and published in said Honolulu, for three consecutive weeks, the first publication to be not less than ten days previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated, the 26th day of September, 1912. (Signed) JOHN ALBERT MATTHEWMAN, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Third Circuit.

BUSINESS CARDS.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO., Manufacturer of every description made to order.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Friday, September 27, 1912. San Francisco-Sailed, September 27, 1:30 p. m., S. S. Teayo Maru for Honolulu. San Francisco-Arrived, September 27, 10 a. m., S. S. Sierra, hence September 21. Yokohama-Arrived, September 26, S. S. Nile, hence September 14. Mendocino-Sailed, September 26, Sch. J. M. F. Griffith for Honolulu. Port Gamble-Sailed, September 26, Barkentine Klukit for Hilo. Saturday, September 28, 1912. San Francisco-Sailed, September 28, 2:00 p. m., S. S. Enterprise for Hilo. Kahului-Arrived, September 26, S. S. Lanuing from San Francisco. Monday September 30, 1912. San Francisco-Arrived, September 30, 6 a. m., S. S. Korea, hence September 24. Astoria-Sailed, September 30, Schooner Prosper for Kahului. Port San Luis-Sailed, September 29, S. S. Santa Maria for Honolulu. Seattle-Arrived, September 29, S. S. Hilonian from San Francisco. Hilo-Sailed, September 26, S. S. Alaskan for San Francisco.

ARRIVED. Friday, September 27. M. N. S. S. Hyades, from Seattle, 2:50 p. m. T. K. K. S. S. Nippon Maru, from San Francisco, 9:30 a. m. Str. Likelike, from Hawaii, 7:10 a.m. Str. Kilauea, from Hawaii, 5 a. m. Saturday, September 28. Tug Hercules, with pontoon tow, from San Francisco 4:20 p. m. Str. Mauna Kea, from Hilo and way ports, 6:35 a. m. Str. Iwalani, from Maui, Kona and Kau ports, 4:32 a. m. Str. Nihaui, from Maui ports, (Friday 11:35 p. m.). Sunday, September 29, 1912. U. S. L. H. T. Kukui, from cruise, 6:35 a. m. Str. Likelike, from Hawaii, 6:30 a.m. M. N. S. S. Lurline, from Kahului, 5:35 a. m. Str. Kinau, from Kauai ports, 2:30 a. m. Str. Mikahala, from Maui and Moiloai ports, 5:50 a. m. Monday, September 30. S. S. Workman, from Liverpool, 3 p.m. O. S. S. Ventura, from San Francisco, 7:30 a. m. T. K. K. S. S. Shinyo Maru, from Hongkong and Orient ports, 10:45 a.m. Str. Maui, from Hawaii ports, 3:30 a. m.

DEPARTED. T. K. K. S. S. Nippon Maru, for Yokohama, 5:10 p. m. Str. Claudine, for Labaina and Hilo and way ports, 5 p. m. Str. W. G. Hall, for Kauai ports, 5:10 p. m. S. S. Strathallan, for Noya, California, (Thursday 6 p. m.). M. N. S. S. Lurline, for Kahului, p.m. Str. Mauna Kea, for Hilo direct, 4:10 p. m. M. N. S. S. Hyades, for Port Allen, 6 p. m. O. S. S. Ventura, for Pago Pago and Sydney, 2:30 p. m. Str. Neeau, for windward Kauai, 5 p. m. Str. Maui, for Kawaihae, 12 m. Str. Likelike, for Kilauea and Kealia, 5 p. m. Tug Hercules, for San Francisco, 2:30 p. m.

PASSENGERS. Arrived. Per str. Kilauea, from Kona and Kau ports, Sept. 27.-P. Mai, D. Kaupoko, Rev. Keala, S. Lazaro, Miss Hao, Rev. Timote, Miss M. Kalle, S. Kulia, Rev. A. S. Baker, Rev. Yuzui, W. M. Pomroy, A. Haneberg, A. L. Castle, W. K. Namani, Dong, W. P. Moralia, F. Costa, R. O. Matheson, E. A. Mott-Smith, Mrs. Fisher, E. W. Ellis, G. L. Hadley, J. A. Grawford, Jno. Taylor, J. Harvost.

Per str. Mauna Kea, from Hawaii and Maui ports, Sept. 28.-Secretary Fisher, Gov. W. F. Frear, J. A. Kennedy, F. E. Matson, F. W. Macfarlane, W. Macfarlane, J. T. McCrossen, C. H. Olsen, C. R. Hemenway, P. M. McManis, Hon. J. K. Kalaniannalo, C. W. Ashford, H. A. Meyer, S. Spitzer, A. Horner, Geo. F. Henshall, Miss H. Moses, C. A. Woods, J. E. Keeney, Ape, Miss Apo, Jno. Sue, Y. Hiramoto, Rev. K. Ito, C. A. Doyle, S. Kagasaki, J. M. McCubbin, Geo. McCubbin, H. A. Kneegel, H. J. Lyman, Miss E. Williams, Miss A. Buchanan, Mrs. W. F. Drake, M. C. Gerreda, Wm. Lee, J. H. Pratt, R. A. Young, Mrs. H. Munda and two children, Miss L. Kwan, C. Newman, C. Macomber and wife, Misses Macomber (2), E. T. Westly, B. Cartwright, Jr. and wife, Miss Starrett, Miss Wagner, Mrs. Yoshimura, T. Rodrigues, S. Yamamura, K. Benyamin and wife, Mrs. J. H. McKenzie, Mrs. A. Mason, Miss C. S. Wight, P. W. Bluet, W. T. Frost, James Sakai, George Barker, A. Smith and wife, A. W. Carter, W. Lanz, Miss J. Beekley, P. V. Knudsen, Col. W. E. Wilder, Major B. F. Cheatham, Miss McGuire, Mrs. J. McGuire, D. Lohiwa and wife, Miss A. McIntyre, P. Orht, Y. Takakawa, Jared Smith, E. H. Brown, F. Muir, J. N. S. Williams, R. E. Bond, J. Pani, Mrs. E. Pali, Mrs. Quini, Father Maxime, E. J. Cawing and wife, G. W. Jeffords and wife, S. G. Hauser and wife, Dr. Lenox, C. G. Wilson, Mrs. A. H. Cox, Miss H. C. Bastrom, Mrs. C. Bastrom, C. A. Bastrom, Miss A. Wainwright, Mrs. J. Wainwright, Miss E. Sherman, H. M. Sherman and wife, L. M. Hale, C. A. Mayne, S. Haecke, Mrs. F. E. Hiley, Mrs. Peter Johnson, Miss J. Melloy, Miss Davenport, Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. Hebbard, T. E. Wall, F. C. Alburton, Geo. E. Bush, H. D. M. Cobb, E. B. Thurning and wife, H. G. Nelson and wife, J. B. Lightfoot, Mrs. D. Sommers, Mrs. Heat, Mrs. C. Haskins, E. Kila, H. Kiser, A. Broupman.

Per str. Kinau, from Kauai ports, September 29.-Mrs. J. Hoshino, Miss B. Hoshino, Mrs. Kana, John Alameda, Ah-Sen, Mrs. Ah-Sen, M. Jacob, J. K. Victor, Mrs. J. K. Victor, K. Sugaan, Geo. Waterhouse, Mrs. Waterhouse, M. E. Silva, Ben Vears, Mr. Gaylor, P. E. Richardson, F. Rau, Miss Alice Clough, L. Lamson, Mrs. Ah Ping and child, H. H. Baker, D. Leith, K. Kuba yash, Inamoto, A. McBryde, W. P. Puni, E. E. Harkins, K. Mithani, Miss K. Mithani, E. E. Paxton, C. B. Ripley, Mrs. C. L. Burdette and two maids.

James Borders, Jack Borders, Lydia Borders, Victoria Borders, Master R. Spaulding and 60 kids. Per str. Mikahala, from Maui and Moiloai ports, September 29.-Miss M. Adams, Mrs. Ueyama, Capt. Wm. Howe, Thos. J. Henry, W. G. Scott, Sister Helen, Miss M. Iona, Mrs. Ph. Sankauka, K. Matsumoto, Rev. M. Sato, Mrs. A. Adams and two children, J. D. McVeigh, Wm. Knott, Mrs. Mura-kami, Mr. Mura-kami, Miss C. Ueno, Master J. Harvost and 25 deck.

Per T. K. K. S. S. Shinyo Maru, from Yokohama, September 30, for Honolulu.-H. P. M. Berry and valet, Mrs. H. P. M. Berry, W. H. Kogley, F. K. Makino, Mrs. W. N. Moore, Miss Gretchen Moore, Mrs. Janet Moore, E. Nishijima, Mrs. E. Nishijima and infant, Richard Smith, S. Ueno. For San Francisco: Patrick Y. Alexander, R. Arsi, Mrs. R. Arsi and maid, F. W. Baxter, Ole Doe, Rupert Cox, Mrs. A. C. Carson and two children and maid, S. R. Colman, F. E. Fernald, Edward R. Fox, Rev. T. Roseberry Good, N. Gottlieb, H. Houston Hiers, Miss Della Hill, Mrs. W. H. Hoyt, Guy D. Lundy, Major Louis Marland, Capt. Jules Martin, D. J. D. Myers, F. M. Melain, Miss Yee Moy, F. M. Moran, Mrs. F. M. Moran, K. Mogi, Miss C. L. Palmer, Vinton Pike, Miss Katherine Pike, Alfred Phelan, R. W. Rowe, Mrs. J. C. Shaw, W. J. Schroth, Mrs. W. J. Schroth, T. Tchernyavsky, Mrs. T. Tchernyavsky, G. E. Thompson, Mrs. G. Valdare, Miss C. Ward, Mrs. W. W. White, Y. Yemamoto.

Per O. S. S. Ventura, from San Francisco, September 30.-Rev. Bro. Alexander, L. W. Barney, Mrs. A. E. Cooper, Master Cooper, J. De Coughs, Mrs. De Coughs and child, C. A. Dabham, Jas. Edwards, R. H. Farley, Mrs. Farley, Miss A. Gosling, Miss E. Gosling, J. J. Graves, H. V. Hampton, F. L. Jenks, H. C. Junkin, F. B. Maule, Mrs. H. Martinez and three children, Miss B. Palma, Mr. Will. Miss Will. T. M. Fennimore, Miss Ruby Brooks, Miss B. Brooks, Miss Grace Gibney, Lelaif Varrain, E. R. Patterson, Mrs. C. T. Brown, Mrs. Steadman, Rev. E. J. H. Van Deerlin.

Per str. W. G. Hall, for Kauai ports, Sept. 27.-F. E. Richardson, C. B. Ripley, Wm. G. Hall, H. Geise, Rev. H. Yahara, W. V. Harly. Per str. Claudine, for Hilo, via way ports, Sept. 27.-Mrs. Chas. Adams, Mrs. C. Snyder, H. H. Gaylord, J. B. Thompson, wife and infant; Master Thompson, Miss J. Azevedo, Miss C. Azevedo, E. Fernandez, W. S. Dickson, wife and child, Miss A. Barba, Dr. S. J. Russell and wife, C. A. Bell, A. R. de Souza, Chas. Sang. Per T. K. K. S. S. Nippon Maru, for Yokohama and Orient ports, Sept. 27.-From Honolulu: J. Armstrong, Mrs. J. Armstrong, Miss A. Casells, L. A. Chang, Miss M. A. Phillips, E. Townsend and two children, Mrs. D. Turner, Miss Barnley, Miss M. Dalton, C. E. Lake, Miss E. Sommer, Miss K. M. Cook and 55 through passengers.

Per str. Mauna Kea, for Hilo, via way ports, Sept. 28.-F. G. Jones, E. Madden and wife, Mrs. G. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. La Rue, C. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Jeffs, Mrs. J. T. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Johnson, W. H. Mijiyazawa, D. Jamieson, Mrs. E. P. Low, N. F. Osborne.

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