

# Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, February 14.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .10. Temperature, Max. 72; Min. 59. Weather, cloudy to fair.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 4.14c. Per Ton, \$82.80. 88 Analysis Beets, 13a. Per Ton, \$95.40.

VOL. LIII, NO. 13

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1910. —SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 3140

## WOMEN ASK FOR VOTE ON LIQUOR QUESTION

### Cablegram Is Sent to Washington Requesting That Congress Grant Necessary Authority.

Hon. J. K. Kalani'ano'ole, House of Representatives, Washington.

The following organizations, with an aggregate membership of about twenty-four hundred women, comprising a thousand or more different individuals, have voted at meetings held during the last two days, respectfully to request that the congress of the United States allow the women of Hawaii to vote at the proposed plebiscite on prohibition:

Daughters of Hawaii—Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, regent.  
Hui O'iwi—Mrs. Samuel Dwight, president.  
Hawaiian Woman's Club—Mrs. K. Hookano, president.  
College Club—Mrs. H. E. Hendrick, president.  
Daughters of the American Revolution—Mrs. W. W. Hall, regent.  
Honolulu Branch of Woman's National Rivers and Harbors Congress—Mrs. P. L. Weaver, chairman.  
Territorial Teachers' Association—Miss Ruth Shaw, vice president.  
Woman's Christian Temperance Union—Mrs. J. M. Whitney, president.  
Portuguese Missionary Society—Mrs. Melin, president.  
Young Woman's Christian Association—Miss C. Moyer, general secretary.  
Kamehameha Alumnae—Miss L. Iokai, president.  
Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association—Miss T. Richards, president.  
Morning Music Club—Mrs. F. C. Atherton, president.  
Woman's Board of Missions of the Pacific Isles—Mrs. D. Scudder, president.  
Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor—Christian church, Miss Perkins, delegate; Kawaiahao church, Mrs. Rose Kane, delegate; Moiliili church, Mrs. K. Emerson, president; Palolo church, Miss Naiehe, president; Pauoa church, Mrs. Annie Jones, president; Maunakiekie church, Mrs. C. Wilson, delegate; Paealalani church, Mrs. Kalo, delegate.  
Executive Committee of Humane Society—Mrs. S. B. Dole, president.  
Kalama Lodge of Kauikaeouli Society—Mrs. N. Lishman, president.  
Hanahaule Circle of Kings Daughters—Miss L. E. Perkins, vice leader.  
Epworth League of First Methodist Episcopal Church—Miss Ethel Moyer, president.  
Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church—Mrs. J. Alex. Lyle, president.  
Ladies' Aid Society of the Christian Church—Mrs. W. G. Hall, president.  
Christian Woman's Board of Missions—Mrs. G. H. Tuttle, president.  
Woman's Society of Central Union Church—Mrs. W. C. Hobdy, president.  
Catholic Ladies' Aid Society—Mrs. A. E. Murphy, president.  
Kumuwela Club—Miss C. Dodge, president.  
Woman's Club of College of Hawaii—Mrs. J. W. Gilmore, president.  
Kunahu Boat Club—Miss Blanche Soper, president.  
Women's Auxiliary of Outrigger Club—Mrs. F. M. Swanzy, president.  
Please bring this to the attention of the appropriate committees.

MRS. W. F. FREAR,  
Chairman-at-Large.

The above cablegram, expressing the wish of the women of a large number of organizations in Honolulu to cast a vote when the question of prohibition for the Hawaiian Islands is put to the people, was sent to Washington last night by Mrs. Walter F. Frear, wife of the Governor of the Territory. Mrs. Frear presided at the general meeting held late yesterday afternoon when the secretaries or presiding officers of the various organizations which met during the day, presented their reports.

This meeting was held in the parish house of Central Union church with Mrs. Frear presiding, and Mrs. Powers acting as secretary. It was a quiet meeting, but the business in hand was worked smoothly along, and the business was accomplished quickly, concluding with the ladies present passing a motion to let Mrs. Frear assume the responsibility of wording the cablegram and sending it to Washington during the night. An outline of the cablegram was read to the gathering, expressing briefly that the women of Hawaii, through their societies, have expressed a desire to vote upon the prohibition matter. The societies represented were varied. Some of them were societies devoted to Hawaiian women's affairs; others to those of their white sisters; some were for humane work, others for intellectual advancement; some were

for the repression of the liquor traffic; others for the sending of missionaries to foreign parts, but all the organizations were for the advancement of women and their homes, and the delegates felt that there was an opportunity to express an opinion in a united effort, indicating that it is a question in which the women believe they are vitally interested. The women who met yesterday under the auspices of various organizations represent women of the highest standing in both Anglo-Saxon and Hawaiian circles. The Hawaiian women are a power in the various societies in which they have membership and their influence goes among a large number of men of the community.

#### Many Meetings Held.

The first meeting held yesterday morning was that of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which met in the Central Union Church parlor at ten o'clock. About fifty ladies were present, with Mrs. Doremus Scudder presiding. There was an earnestness expressed at this meeting which seemed to indicate that the women who had met under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., were at last to realize the hopes of years. A motion to the effect "That the W. C. T. U., petitions the congress of the United States that the women of Hawaii be permitted to vote in the proposed special election on the question of prohibition in the Hawaiian Islands." The motion was put, seconded and passed unanimously.

A little later the Woman's Board of Missions of Central Union met, with Mrs. W. C. Hobdy presiding. Mrs. Hobdy expressed the purpose of the meeting in a clear and concise statement of facts, and told what they hoped to accomplish by united action. The same question was offered in a motion, seconded and passed unanimously.

A meeting of the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Society was held about the same time on the Lanai of the Hawaiian Hotel, Mrs. J. L. McCandless presiding. A unanimous vote endorsed the prohibition movement and the request to congress that women be allowed to vote.

The Daughters of Hawaii met at the same time in the hotel parlor. Mrs. P. W. Macfarlane presiding until Mrs. Irene Holloway arrived, the latter taking the chair. The vote was taken and all but unanimously. An elderly lady, who evidently thought there was a matter of politics under discussion because votes were mentioned, voted against the motion, but later had her vote changed so that the vote was unanimous.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Outrigger Club met on the Hawaiian Hotel, with Mrs. P. M. Swanzy presiding. The usual motion carried unanimously. Other organizations which met and passed the same motion, were as follows:

(Continued on Page Eight.)

## OUTLOOK FEARS SALE OF HAWAII

Solicitous Magazine Tells a Few Things About Territorial Status.

### CONGRESS MIGHT DO THINGS

Could Withhold Citizenship From Hawaiians Not Already Citizens.

Hawaii is not a State, has none of the prerogatives of a State, may never become a State. The political power which congress has bestowed upon it congress may take away from it. Congress may repeal any act which the Territory legislature enacts; may repeal the act creating the legislative form of government of the present form of government a form of government like that of Porto Rico or the Philippines; or it may abolish all self-government and substitute government by commission, like that of the District of Columbia or that of Alaska. It may sell Hawaii to a foreign power, or might conceivably sell it to its own inhabitants and make it an independent nationality. It probably can not take away the American citizenship already possessed by Hawaiians, but it can determine whether or not Hawaiians not now citizens can become citizens, and, if so, on what terms and conditions.—Outlook.

Under the heading "The Political Status of Hawaii" the February Outlook has the following to say:

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser, of Honolulu, thinks The Outlook displayed "amazing ignorance" because in its editorial of December 13 on "The Outlook's Insular Policy" it did not tell its readers that Hawaii is a regularly organized Territory of the United States, that her citizens are American citizens, and that Hawaii is a group of islands. It did not give this information to its readers because it assumes that its readers are familiar with the more important facts in the recent history of the United States, and because these facts have no bearing on the fundamental principles advocated by The Outlook in that article. Those principles are stated in the article itself in the following words:

"In short, we would at once make citizenship optional, but not obligatory, for all residents in our island possessions; we would continue the present educational policy for the purpose of making all the islands self-governing communities, with, eventually, full control of their local affairs; we would return to the islanders for expenditure in the islands all moneys raised therein by federal taxation; we would have the islands, like the [other] Territories, subject to the laws and Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the Supreme Court; and we would extend over the islands the protection of the United States alike against foreign foes and domestic rebellion."

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## GOVERNMENT CLAIMS SKINS

Plumage Captured From Poachers Is Property of the United States.

The United States government claims the plumage and bird skins collected by the Japanese poachers and captured from and with them on Laysan and Lisianski islands by the revenue cutter Thetis recently. This is the statement made yesterday by United States District Attorney Breckons.

Since the Thetis arrived Mr. Breckons has been somewhat at a loss to know just what course to take in regard to the plumage and wings. He was firmly of the opinion that they should be the property of the government, but he wanted to be sure, so he referred the question to Washington. He has received an answer, to the effect that the contraband property captured from the poachers is the property of the government, which claims it because of the fact that the plumage was taken by the Japanese from what is American territory. In other words, the government claims ownership of property which was stolen from it.

What disposition the government will make of the feathers and skins is still problematical, but it is certain that they will not be shipped to Tokyo to be transported to Paris and made into decorations for women's hats.

The federal grand jury will make a partial report this morning, and it is probable that among the many indictments to be returned are indictments of the twenty-three Japanese captured by the Thetis and of Mrs. Robinson, who is accused of being their American representative, if not their agent.



FORMER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, Who May Lead Expedition in Search of the South Pole.

## ROOSEVELT TO SEEK SOUTH POLE?

Former President Said to Have Eye on Conquering the Antarctic.

### M'MILLAN TELLS OF PLANS

Would Make an Effort to Succeed Where Shackleton and Charcot Failed.

PORTLAND, Maine, February 15.—Former President Roosevelt may lead an expedition in search of the South Pole, according to Professor McMillan of this city. The professor last night stated that the former President is greatly interested in polar explorations and that there are good grounds for believing that he may conclude to undertake the task of placing the American flag on the south end of the earth. Professor McMillan was a member of the Peary expedition and himself is a man of recognized achievements in exploration work. He is well acquainted with the former President and it is believed that he has good grounds for his forecast that Mr. Roosevelt may try the task at which Charcot and Shackleton failed.

### STEAMERS RACE TO RENDER AID TO LIMA SURVIVORS

One Rescue Ship Loses Five of Her Crew in Taking Off Passengers.

ANCUD, Chile, February 15.—Six steamers are now racing toward the Strait of Magellan in the hope of saving eighty-eight survivors of the wreck of the British steamer Lima. The unfortunates are clinging to the battered hull and are in momentary danger of going to their deaths. The steamer Hatmuet, which went to the assistance of the shipwrecked ones, managed to take off 205, but the lives of five members of its crew were lost in the work of mercy.

The officers and crew of the Hatmuet made herculean efforts to take off all of the shipwrecked ones, but the seas were running so high that the rescue ship and the lives of all on board her were in serious danger. Even at that the captain did not give up the work until five of his men had lost their lives and he realized that further efforts might mean death to the wreck survivors already taken off the doomed ship.

### BIG TREE PARKS WILL BE NATIONALIZED

WASHINGTON, February 15.—The bill providing for the nationalizing of the Sequoia and General Grant big tree parks was favorably reported yesterday.

## KUHIO PREPARES COASTWISE FIGHT

Writes for More Information and Statistics Regarding Suspension Question.

The coastwise suspension question is again open, and a letter received by the merchants' association yesterday from Delegate Kuhio in Washington will start that body and others in their fight for freedom from the laws that are hampering the progress of Hawaii. In his letter the Delegate states that the opposition to suspension is being felt in Washington, and he asked for all possible figures on the matter that can be secured. His letter follows:

"As it seems apparent that certain interests on the Pacific Coast will bring to bear all the opposition they can to the movement for coastwise suspension, it becomes necessary that I be furnished with all possible data and statistics bearing on the subject that will tend to show the necessity for this legislation. I would therefore be glad to be furnished, as soon as possible, with statements showing the exact intervals between American passenger ships both to and from the Coast during the past year, and if possible also the proportion of passengers desiring passage to the actual numbers taken on the through steamers.

"If this latter could be furnished by months, it would show the great congestion at certain times, even though there are vacant berths on other voyages.

"I shall be glad to have any other data which you think will help to meet the known opposition that will be brought against the legislation."

The association will hold a meeting this afternoon at three-thirty and will then discuss the matter.

## NO FLYING MACHINES FOR ARMY THIS YEAR

Necessity for Strict Economy Makes Purchase Impossible.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—The Army will get no aeroplanes yet awhile, President Bishop of the Aero Club of America's committee on aeronautical societies yesterday called on the President and urged that appropriations be made for the purchase of aeroplanes for the use of the military service. Mr. Taft expressed regret that the strict economy necessary from now on until the end of the year will make it impossible to provide the necessary appropriation this session.

### VICTOR METCALF MARRIED.

OAKLAND, February 15.—Victor Metcalf was married here yesterday to Miss Marie Butters.

### FLEET IS HOME.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 14.—The Pacific Fleet, from the Far East by way of Honolulu, arrived here today.

### STILL AT IT.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, February 14.—Three thousand government troops have attacked Matagalpa in an attempt to recapture the city from the rebels.

### MRS. SPRECKELS ILL.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 14.—Mrs. Clara Spreckels, widow of the late capitalist, is seriously ill.

## MONEY NEEDED FOR ELECTION

The Governor Asks Congress for \$10,000 Appropriation for Plebiscite.

If, as is proposed by the senate committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, a special election is held in Hawaii to pass on the prohibition question, a considerable extra expense will be entailed. The Territory is hardly in a position to stand this at present, and there is a question as to whether or not the Territory should be asked to bear the expense in view of the fact that it is a federal question which the voters are to be asked to pass upon.

Governor Frear has sent a cable to Washington, suggesting that in the joint resolution which congress is to be asked to vote on, providing for submission of the prohibition question to a plebiscite of the Hawaiian people, there be included an appropriation of \$10,000 to pay the extra expense of the special election.

The Governor calculates that this amount will be enough if only the present electorate votes. But if the women are given the right to vote, as they are asking, the expense of the election will be considerably increased, and the Governor says that he doesn't know whether or not \$10,000 will cover it, but he doesn't think it will. In the event of a deficiency, it will be necessary to make up the balance out of the regular appropriation of \$13,000 for the next regular election, and in case of a deficiency when the regular election comes around, the government will have to make up the deficiency out of the \$50,000 contingent fund. The voting of the women would probably make it necessary to register them beforehand, which would considerably increase the cost incidental to the election.

The Governor has not as yet received any reply to his cable suggesting that the senate joint resolution include an appropriation of \$10,000 to cover the expenses of the election, but he is confident that congress will agree to it.

## MEN'S CLUB STARTS FIGHT AGAINST WHITE PLAGUE BURDETTE IS SPEAKER

At a meeting of St. Andrew's Men's Club, last evening at the cathedral, resolutions were passed by that body which provide for the organization of a tuberculosis class, the duties of which will be to provide medical advice and the necessities of life to twenty families stricken by the white plague.

The class is to be organized immediately and the work taken up as soon as possible.

Doctor Burdette was a speaker of the evening and rendered an address, which while amusing in an usual degree, was at the same time pregnant with words of wisdom and practical advice.

Doctor Burdette is one of the very few speakers who can combine humor and advice, wit and wisdom, without in any degree detracting from the real purpose of his address. He speaks while interesting, and drives home his

arguments with humorous anecdotes which can but impress one as he would have them impressed.

After the address by Doctor Burdette the business of the meeting was taken up.

A committee had been appointed to draw up a set of resolutions embracing ways and means of forming a tuberculosis class.

The committee was composed of Robert Cotton, Canon Rippen, and Doctor Brinckerhoff.

The resolutions which were adopted by the club were:

"Resolved, That the kind offers of Doctors Hodgins and Hamus to take medical direction of the St. Andrew's tuberculosis class be accepted, and the thanks of the club be conveyed to them."

"Resolved, also, That a committee of three, of which the president of the club shall be an ex-officio member, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to procure such funds as may be needed

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## BRIDGEWORKERS GET DOUBLE PAY

County Road Employees Make Side Money Helping Autos Over River.

Autoists, who make the "round-the-island" trip and have to be hand-carried over the Waiolua railroad bridge while the road bridge is closed for repairs, are wondering under what system the employees of the county road department are permitted to charge five dollars for transferring autos across the river, particularly when it is done during their working hours. In other words, the county employees take time to send an auto across the railroad track on a flat car, leaving the road work to take care of itself, while they are on the pay roll and get just the same.

"If that condition is permitted to continue," said an autoist yesterday, "that county bridge will never be completed."

# VOTERS HERE WILL NOW DECIDE

### Question of Prohibition to Come Back to Hawaii for a Plebiscite.

## DO WE WANT PROHIBITION?

### That Is What Hawaiian Ballots Will Answer—Unexpected Turn in Events.

(Special to The Advertiser.)  
WASHINGTON, February 11.—The question of the enactment of a prohibition law for Hawaii by congress is to be left to the voters of Hawaii, according to an agreement made at the session of the committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico yesterday between Delegate Kalaniana'ole and John G. Woolley, with the approval of the committee. As a result, the committee will not report the Curtis bill at this time, but will present a report, recommending that the senate and house pass a joint resolution authorizing the calling of a special election of the voters of Hawaii, at which the question of prohibition will be submitted to a plebiscite.

The prohibition question took on an unexpected form yesterday, according to the cablegram above, received yesterday morning from the Washington correspondent of The Advertiser.

It had been expected, according to the prediction of Senator Depew, that the Curtis bill would be taken up for final discussion and reported back to the senate with a recommendation that it pass. Instead, the bill will be withheld and the matter will be turned over to the voters of Hawaii to decide.

What has happened is probably this: The Delegate has appeared before the committee, armed with the cable resolutions of those associations in Honolulu who protested against the "invasion" of local rights; he has been met by John G. Woolley, with the petitions and requests from Hawaiians and others, asking for the passage of the Curtis bill; the committee found a sharp division of sentiment and has passed the buck up to Hawaii, to fight the question out at the polls and settle definitely whether Hawaii does or does not want a prohibition law passed by congress.

This, at least, is what those in closest touch with the situation believe has happened.

**Other Cables.**  
In addition to the special cable received by The Advertiser, several other messages came to Honolulu from the Capital. The Associated Press said:

WASHINGTON, February 11.—The senate committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico today reported on the bill to provide for prohibition in the Hawaiian Islands. The report is in favor of having the matter submitted to the vote of the people of the Hawaiian Islands.

**Woolley Cables.**  
W. R. Castle, president of the Civic Federation, received the following from John G. Woolley:  
"WASHINGTON, February 11.—Have agreed with Kalaniana'ole and unanimous senate committee congressional joint resolution ordering plebiscite."  
It is expected that Woolley will start back for Hawaii without delay, to take a part in the special election contest he has helped to bring on.

**Thompson Also Returning.**  
Frank Thompson, whose former cablegrams precipitated the frenzy into which this placid community has been thrown during the past ten days, wired his partner, Judge Wilder, of Thompson, Clemens & Wilder, as follows:  
"WASHINGTON, February 11.—Committee will recommend joint resolution to have submitted Territory voters question of prohibition. Leave to-morrow New York-Frisco."

**Delegate Cables Governor.**  
The Governor received a message from the Delegate and the Bulletin received a special cable, which, as printed, stated that "the Delegate forced the hands of the antisaloon crowd on the proposition by submitting it." What "it" may be is not clear from the rest of the special cable, but whatever it is, the Delegate submitted it.

## DIPHTHERIA—HOW IT MAY BE AVOIDED.

Diphtheria is usually contracted when the child has a cold. The cold prepares the child's system for the reception and development of the diphtheria germs. When there are cases of diphtheria in the neighborhood children must have colds kept at home and off the street until recovered. Give them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and they will not have to remain at home long. It also cleans out the culture beds, which form in a child's throat when it has a cold, and minimizes the risk of contracting infectious diseases. For sale by all druggists. Messou, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

With a view to ending municipal joy riding the Brooklyn administration will have the seat of some of Brooklyn's finest and best of such city-owned automobiles.

# HAWAII FORCED TO CONSIDER IT

### People Must Decide Question of Prohibition Whether They Like It or Not.

## CONGRESS IS MANDATORY

### Mott-Smith Outlines Course of Preparatory Routine in the Impending Election.

It will be about forty days after the receipt of the congressional notification that a special election must be held here before the people go to the polls. This is under the statutory provision that the Governor's proclamation shall be issued that period of time in advance of election day, and depends whether proclamation itself is issued as soon as that notification is received. The reported coming action of congress will force the prohibition question on the people whether they like it or not, the registry of voters last used at a general election to be used now. This is the gist of a statement made last night by Secretary of the Territory Mott-Smith.

"Only the territorial laws would prevail at such an election," said Mr. Mott-Smith, "and I believe that they make an election day a holiday. This is the second time that a special election has been held here, the first being that which made W. W. Harris a representative to fill a vacancy in the house and which was held in 1902. As far as I know this is the first time congress has ever ordered a special territorial election anywhere."

"Had congress deferred action on the prohibition for Hawaii question which has come before it, it would have forced the necessity upon Hawaii of considering it at its next general election. It would have devolved upon the people to consider the question at the polls and it would have devolved upon the next legislature to enact such laws. It would be placing the Territory in such a position that it would be virtually on trust; with the inference that if it did not settle the prohibition question itself, congress would again take the matter up, convinced that in this instance federal interference would be necessary."

"I believe that the question of government by commission did figure in this reported favoring by the committee of the plebiscite. It seems an evident assurance that congress believes Hawaii is capable of managing its own affairs. If government by commission ever comes up, it will do so flat-footed, but it would be contrary to American ideals. We have solved questions here ourselves that the United States, with all its machinery, has never been able to do. We have drawn together a homogeneous population without conflict."

It is on the secretary that the brunt of the routine work involved in the calling of a special or general election devolves. In regard to the feature of the present question, Mr. Mott-Smith said:

"When congress directs by joint resolution or by act that the question of federal prohibition in Hawaii shall be submitted to a vote of the people of Hawaii, such action is mandatory and in that sense instructs the people of Hawaii to consider this question whether they wish to or not. In the same sense it may be considered as special legislation and in some sense as participation in local affairs."

"Which ever way it may be considered, I think that the precipitation of discussion on any live question affecting vital and fundamental interests is a good thing. It may provoke warm discussion, sharp division and sever old relations, but it gives every one a fair show. This saloon at least is for those who after the smoke of battle has cleared are stricken or wounded."

"There are two ways of solving the liquor question in Hawaii: one by all the people—I advisedly do not say, 'a majority of the people'—becoming prohibitionists and seeing to it that prohibition by local statute is enforced, in other words prohibition by the will and voluntary act of the people, or prohibition by the force of law, law outside of our own making—that is federal law."

"Though not advised as to the terms of the joint resolution or act as the case may be, which it is proposed to submit to congress on this matter, it is probable, from present indications, that the question: 'Do or do you not wish prohibition by federal statute?' or 'Do or do you not wish prohibition?' will be submitted to the people in the same manner as is done in cases where state legislation provides for local option."

"The people will be called to the booths in the same manner as in a regular election to vote on the question. The same procedure would in all probability be followed as is provided under our laws for special elections. There would be no new registration of voters. The registry of voters used at the last preceding general election would govern."

"Unless congress provides for the expense of such submission to the people, the Territory is likely to find itself short in its appropriation for conducting the general election next November. The appropriation for election expenses is \$12,000. This has been found by past experience just about sufficient to cover the expenses of a general election."

"A reference to the people would differ from a special election in that it would require the same procedure as in the case of a general election, that is, it would require the vote of all the people, while a special election is usually ordered when a vacancy occurs in the office of a senator or representative and requires a vote only of the people of the territorial or representative district where such vacancy may be occurred."

# P. C. JONES RETIRES FROM BUSINESS LIFE



P. C. JONES. Retiring from business after many years of commercial and industrial leadership in Hawaii.

P. C. Jones yesterday retired from the directorates of Onomea and Wailuku plantations and on Wednesday next he will sever his active connection with Honoumua and Hawaiian Agricultural. During the last few months Mr. Jones has been gradually drawing out of active participation in the affairs of the various concerns in which he is financially interested and when he retires from Honoumua and Hawaiian Agricultural the last active business tie will be severed.

On Thursday last Mr. Jones retired as an officer of C. Brewer & Co., a firm with which he had been connected for thirty-nine years. Alonzo Gartley, manager of the Hawaiian Electric Company and son-in-law of Mr. Jones, will succeed to the vacancy on the board of directors of C. Brewer & Co.

At the time of the last annual meeting of the Bank of Hawaii Mr. Jones announced that he did not care to be re-elected a director as he had determined to retire from active participation

in business. The news of Mr. Jones' determination was received with regret but it was realized that he was entitled to a rest and no effort was made to induce him to change his plans. Nevertheless the loss of Mr. Jones from the bank directorate was keenly felt for he had been an officer since the founding of the institution. A. Lewis, Jr., another son-in-law of Mr. Jones, was elected to fill the vacancy on the bank's directorate.

Mr. Jones has been an active figure in the financial and commercial life of Honolulu during the past forty years. He has been prominently associated with many of the largest concerns, serving as president of Honoumua and Onomea plantations and vice president of Hawaiian Agricultural and Wailuku.

Mr. Gartley and Mr. Lewis succeeded Mr. Jones on all of the directorates from which he has retired or is about to retire.

Mr. Jones will continue to serve as an officer of the Hawaiian board and as a trustee of Oahu College.

# SOGA MAY HAVE TO STAND TRIAL

### Three Indictments Hanging Over Him for Obscene Use of the Mails.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

It may be a good joke for Soga and Negro and their associates and confederates to insinuate that United States District Attorney Breckons threatened loss of eyesight is a punishment by Providence for his having prosecuted so many Japanese, but the joke loses its savor, so far as the Japanese and asked to explain just what they are haled before the federal grand jury and asked to explain just what they mean by the joke. And that is what happened to Soga, Negro, Tasaka and Kawamura yesterday morning.

What action the grand jury will take is, of course, uncertain, but at any rate, Soga is in a bad fix. It is possible that when the Jiji published the insulting remarks concerning Breckons, the editor had forgotten that there were still three indictments for sending obscene matter through the mails hanging over him. These indictments have never been non-prossed and Soga is liable to be brought up for trial at any time. It seems to be up to Soga to hire a lawyer, if he hasn't one already.

The Japanese editors got very cocky in Breckons' private office yesterday, and as a result they were told to get out and get out fast. They did. Cocky Japanese are not wanted around the office of the United States district attorney.

# \$200,000,000 FOR RELIEF OF THE PARIS SUFFERERS

PARIS, February 11.—The French government has proposed the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$200,000,000 for the purpose of relief and reconstruction work resulting from damage by recent floods.

# CALIFORNIA BANK IS ROBBED OF \$1000

HIGHLAND, Cal., February 11.—The city bank at this place was robbed last night. Only \$1000 was secured by the highwaymen, who made good their escape.

**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY**  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. V. W. Grove's signature is on each box.  
BAIN MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

# CHEAPER TO PAY RENT THAN MOVE

### But Max Schlemmer's Offer of \$12.50 for Laysan Was Refused.

It is sometimes cheaper to move than to pay rent, but once in a great while it happens that the reverse is true and a man can save money by paying his rent. That's what Max Schlemmer thinks now.

About two days ago King Max went to the territorial authorities and offered to pay his rent for the islands of Laysan and Laysianski. The amount was the sum of twelve dollars and a half, gold coin of the United States, but strange to say, it was refused. All Schlemmer wanted was to continue his sovereignty over the two bird islands where he so long reigned in solitary grandeur, but even this little favor was refused him, even though he was willing to pay for it.

That is hard on Schlemmer, for he, or his lawyer, had apparently thought out a nice little scheme to enable King Max to escape prosecution for poaching. If Schlemmer were paying rent for the islands, of course he could not be considered as having poached on them, and in order to escape the annoyance and inconvenience of a criminal prosecution, the Laysan island bird fancier was willing to sacrifice twelve dollars and a half. But the scheme didn't work. Schlemmer, accompanied by his attorney, Arthur Wilder, wearily climbed the stairs of the executive building with his twelve dollars and four bits in his hand, but like the famous duke who once marched up a hill, he marched down again—still with the twelve bucks and four bits in his hand. His offer had been turned down.

No statement has yet been made by the federal authorities as to just what course they are going to follow in regard to Schlemmer and his twenty-three Japanese. United States District Attorney Breckons it is understood, is waiting advice from Washington before taking decisive action.

# POWDER EXPLOSION ON BATTLESHIP VIRGINIA

### Two Men Are Seriously Hurt When Charge Goes Off.

GUANTANAMO, February 11.—The explosion of a gun charge today on board the United States battleship Virginia, now at this port, seriously injured two of the ship's crew.

James C. Fargo, president of the American Express Company, admits that his company will take over the express business of the Union Pacific on April 1st.

# TRUSTEES OPPOSE QUEEN'S RESOLVE

### Will Fight Her Attempt to Revoke Trust Deed Which She Made Out Last December.

## UNREVOCABLE, THEY CLAIM

### State That Their Stand Is in Justice to Her, as Well as to All Others.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)  
Claiming that the trust deed executed by ex-Queen Liliuokalani is unrevocable, W. O. Smith, C. P. Iaukea and ex-Governor Cleghorn, the trustees, will oppose the Queen in her announced attempt to revoke it.

The trustees named in the deed which so started Hawaii, and which was made public on December 3, have expressed their intention of continuing their administrations and will do so in the face of the Queen's sudden change of mind.

They disclaim any suggestion of undue influence, stating that the conditions incident to the drawing up of the deed makes any such imputation impossible. The summary of their stand on the matter is contained in a statement made yesterday by W. O. Smith when asked as to the effect of the queen's most recent announcement. "The deed of trust was made by Liliuokalani after careful consideration by her," said Mr. Smith, "and under circumstances which preclude the suggestion of misunderstanding or undue influence. The trustees accepted the trust and joined in the execution of the deed at her request."

"There are number of beneficiaries named in the deed and provisions made for others unborn, and a method is provided for altering the terms of the deed."

"The trustees are advised that in view of the facts of the case, the Queen can not revoke the deed; and that her attempt to do so does not relieve them from the responsibilities and duties which they have assumed."

"In justice to the Queen, to themselves and to all parties interested, the trustees must continue to administer the trust."

# THROW OUT THE LINE

### Give the Kidneys Help and Many Honolulu People Will Be Happier.

"Throw Out the Life Line"—The kidneys need help. They're overworked—can't get the poison filtered out of the blood. They're getting worse every minute. Will you help them?

Doan's Kidney Pills have brought thousands of kidney sufferers back from the verge of despair. Will care any form of kidney trouble.

John L. Perry, Columbus, Texas, says: "About a year and a half ago I was taken sick with what I believed was kidney trouble. My limbs and feet began to swell and the doctor I consulted said I had Bright's disease. I received no relief from his treatment and consulted another physician. He told me I had dropsy and that my death was only a question of months. A friend, hearing of my condition, advised me to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I procured a box and their use brought prompt relief. After taking the contents of a few boxes of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, I was able to get around with ease. I can truthfully say I owe my life to the curative powers of this remedy. I always keep Doan's Backache Kidney Pills on hand and take a few doses occasionally with the best of results."

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

# UNCLAIMED LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed for in the General Delivery for the week ending February 12th, 1910:

- Adams, Miss Annie McAvoy, Cl.
  - Anderson, Walter McClurg, O.
  - (2) McHenry, J. H.
  - McWayne, Mrs. W. D.
  - Marks, Mr. and Mrs.
  - Milleir, Miss O. B.
  - Moore, Miss Monseratt, Miss K.
  - Monroe, Mrs. A. S.
  - Ralston, J. G.
  - Rice, Harold Waterhouse
  - Rose, Mrs. F.
  - Root, Mrs. D. E.
  - Shaz, Frank
  - Smyth, Miss Mary
  - (2) Spencer, Mrs. G. W.
  - Strossmeyer & Courmer
  - Strought Pells
  - Switzer, R. L.
  - Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. N. B.
  - Tucker, Miss Annie
  - Tyrnbul, Mr.
  - Walker, Alexander
  - Wood, Dr. W. H.
  - Walters, Mrs. H.
  - Richardson, Arnold Mackenzie, W.
- Please ask for advertised letters. JOSEPH O. PRATT, Postmaster.

# PEARY WON'T GET HIGH RANK

### House Committee Is Opposed to Making Explorer Rear-Admiral.

## WOULD CREATE PRECEDENT

### Hollyday Only Civil Engineer in the Navy With Admiral's Rank.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—Commander R. E. Peary is not likely to receive the rank of rear-admiral in recognition of his services to science in discovering the north pole. The house committee on naval affairs is unanimously opposed to granting Peary the increase in rank.

Representative Roberts of Massachusetts declared yesterday that Commander Peary has done nothing to entitle him to receive such signal recognition as is provided in the bill which passed the senate. He declared that the discovery of the pole has benefited nobody and that there is no reason why Peary should be rewarded for his achievement.

The bill granting Peary the rank of rear-admiral passed the senate in record time and but for the obstacle encountered in the house the intrepid explorer would have received his commission in short order.

The granting of the rank of rear-admiral to Peary would upset all precedent. Peary is a civil engineer with the rank of commander and not a line officer. The only civil engineer in the navy who bears the rank of rear-admiral is Hollyday, the chief of the bureau of yards and docks. He holds the rank simply by virtue of being a bureau chief and his permanent grade carries with it the rank of captain only. Raising Peary to the rank of rear-admiral would necessitate creating a supernumerary in the grade.

# HOUSE TAKES CARE OF HAWAIIAN HARBOURS

### Liberal Appropriations Are Made for Honolulu, Kahului, and Hilo.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—The house committee on rivers and harbors reported a bill today carrying a total appropriation of \$432,552,276. The appropriations carry out the plans for deepening the inland waterways of the country. The bill as reported from the committee carries \$150,000 for Honolulu harbor, \$200,000 for Hilo harbor, and \$150,000 for Kahului harbor.

# DENVER DOCTOR COMING TO WORK ON MOLOKAI

DENVER, February 12.—Doctor Stover started yesterday for Hawaii to make experiments in treating the lepers of Molokai.

President Mott-Smith of the board of health stated last night that he knows nothing of any Doctor Stover and that no such man has any connection with the board of health.

# FRENCH EXPEDITION FAILS TO REACH SOUTH POLE

PUNTA ARENAS, February 12.—The Charcot expedition which started for the Antarctic in search of the south pole with the hope of placing the French flag upon the south end of the earth, arrived here yesterday. The expedition failed to reach the pole.

# HERMANN CASE GOES TO THE JURY TODAY

PORTLAND, February 12.—Francis J. Heney yesterday closed his argument in the Hermann case. The jury will receive its instructions from the judge today.

# DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR BILL PASSES THE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, February 12.—The diplomatic and consular bill passed the house yesterday.

# HOUSE WOULD HAVE PEARY CONTENT WITH A MEDAL

WASHINGTON, February 11.—The house committee on naval affairs proposes that congress show its appreciation of the great work done by Commander Peary by striking a medal in his honor, rather than by a promotion to the rank of rear-admiral as proposed by the senate.

# BUT ONE SAVED WHEN FRENCH SHIP SINKS

PALMA, Minorca, February 11.—The French steamer Chazy foundered today off this port and only one person survives of a passenger list of seventy-five souls and the crew of sixty-five. The survivor reached the land today.

# CLEVELAND'S SECOND CROWD OF TOURISTS SEE HONOLULU SIGHTS

### Delighted With Paradise of the Pacific and All in It.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

As the great ocean liner Cleveland swung around Diamond Head and steamed slowly toward the channel entrance to Honolulu harbor in the gray dawn of yesterday, the heavy pall of mist lifted, the threatening rain-filled billows of clouds hovering over Mount Tantalus and the Koolau range rolled back and Old Sol beamed gloriously upon land and sea and the seven hundred and fifty-five American tourists aboard the great ship. Then they saw lying before them the semitropical city of the Paradise of the Pacific, the fortified American outpost two thousand miles distant from their own mainland, the last American stopping place in their long globe-circling journey.

The city, after its two days' drenching, never looked more beautiful, more tropical nor more inviting to a traveler than yesterday morning just as the sun's rays shot over Diamond Head and filled the city with a golden light, throwing into strong relief the fresh green of its trees. Again it was "Cleveland weather," for when the Cleveland last visited here Honolulu had experienced a two weeks' rain which ceased just as the big tourist steamer was signaled off port.

The great crowd of globe-trotters were eager to catch the first glimpse of the American city so far out in the ocean, so far from their shores, but an American city for all that. It was their first stop on the long world-voyage and the entrance to the port could not have been made under more auspicious circumstances. The weather was ideal from the moment the vessel weighed anchor at quarantine and started up the Mannel. The German band aboard the vessel played inspiring airs, the Hawaiian quintet club which went out in a launch to meet the visitors and the Hawaiian band all contributed to enliven the incoming of the great mass of visitors. It was a joyous welcome and the local people received a demonstration from the visitors who early learned to say aloha.

**Official Welcome at Anchorage.**  
The official welcome to the visitors was given by the promotion committee, members of which went by launch to quarantine in a launch, accompanied by a bevy of Hawaiian maidens. Baskets filled with fragrant leis of maile, ferns, carnations, plumaria and ilima were taken out on the launch. On the bow of the launch, Kaai's quintet club was stationed and, as soon as the little boat passed under the lee of the great liner, a musical welcome was given the visitors, who applauded and called for encores. "Aloha Oe," "Like no a Like" and other beautiful Hawaiian melodies were sung, interspersed with popular American songs, and for all the musicians were warmly applauded. Miss Kaai's voice carried far over the waters to the Clevelanders who lined the rails and she in particular was given an ovation.

**Clubs Gave Aloha.**  
The Outrigger Club, the Shriners and Elks, were represented in other launches. There was no trouble about

### A FOOLISH OLD IDEA.

It was once thought that a medicine was all the more beneficial for having a nasty taste and smell. We now know that such an idea is perfect nonsense. There is no more reason why medicine should offend the senses than why food should do so. Therefore, one of the greatest chemical victories of the past few years is what we may call the redemption of cod liver oil. Everybody knows what a vile taste and smell this drug has in its natural state. No wonder most people declare they would rather suffer from disease than take plain cod liver oil, and the emulsions are so bad, no matter what may be alleged to the contrary. Now it is one of nature's laws that a medicine which disgusts the nose and the palate, and also sickens the stomach, can have no good effect as a medicine, because the system cries out to be delivered from it. In

### WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

the desired miracle is wrought, and we have the valuable part of the oil, without the other. This effective modern remedy is palatable as honey and contains all the curative properties of pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. The palate accepts it as it does sugar, confectionery or cream. Taken before meals it goes to the very secret stronghold of digestive disorders, and strengthens the system against Scrofula, Throat and Lung Troubles and all diseases due to impurity of the blood. Dr. C. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue its use with, I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." It has all the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. Sold by chemists



WATCHING THE HAWAIIAN RECEPTION COMMITTEES FROM THE CLEVELAND'S DECKS.

getting aboard this time, and officers of the ship gave every possible assistance to bring the Honoluluans aboard. The gangway was lowered and the first ones up were the Hawaiian girls, whose arms were filled with leis.

### Delighted With Leis.

A more enthusiastic crowd can not be imagined than the people aboard over the leis. They pressed forward eager to have wreaths placed about their necks and the fragrant blossoms were pressed to their faces so that none of the perfume might be lost. The leis appealed to them as one of the most charming customs of the Hawaiian Islands. Men and women were alike in their enthusiasm over the pretty custom and most of them wore their leis throughout the day. The Hawaiian musicians went aboard and took station on the promenade deck where they played to an audience, which closed them in. The German band alternated with the quintet club, the artistic touch of the drummer being regarded by the local musicians as that of a past master.

### Clark Was Pleased.

Frank Clark was a happy man. The greeting accorded his charges, their enthusiastic reception of the friendly offices of the Hawaiians, and the instant entente cordiale existing between the Islanders and all those on the steamer, was pleasing to him. He expressed the opinion that Honolulu's hospitality to the Cleveland tourists on both visits of the vessel was unsurpassed and he felt that in whatever direction he used his efforts in the future toward sending excursions out into the world that he could always depend upon Honolulu to aid him.

He stated that for twelve years he had planned just such a cruise and at last his dream had been a reality. It was a test and the test has been successful, but the tremendous task of arranging for such a cruise was beyond the understanding of people generally. He felt that he could not undertake yearly world-cruises, but that if another was undertaken, it would be two years from now. He had demonstrated that hundreds and hundreds of tourists could be handled on such a trip, that it could be successfully carried out and that the tourists would return to their homes satisfied, but to undertake another cruise would require at least two years' preparation.

Mr. Clark stated all this as the vessel swung up the channel toward the city and he was smiling happily all the time. It was the smile of a satisfied man. Although the Cleveland had caused many of the passengers to suffer from mal de mer on the first day or two out, yet they too, had recovered their spirits, and were in a happy frame of mind, and all eager to set foot on so inviting an island.

### Ready for Snow.

It was a rather somber-looking crowd of men and women, for but few of them had their summer clothes out. They had just passed from the land of snow and ice, through the icy cold along the Coast and had but gradually emerged into the balmy air of the Hawaiian Islands. When they arose yesterday morning and saw the rain mist hanging low over the ocean and the Island of Oahu shrouded in threatening clouds, they felt that perhaps summer was yet far off, and so they came in winter clothes to the gangway and found that after all, Honolulu was a springtime air, almost bordering upon summer, and that white duck and linen would have been just the thing.

### Back to Old Bench.

The Cleveland went alongside the Alakea wharf, the new wharf which the great vessel christened only last month, and was brought to her berth by Pilot Macaulay in fine style. The wharf was crowded with people and the Hawaiian Band was there to give its usual greeting. The gangway was soon placed across the space between main deck and the gallery and the visitors swarmed ashore.

Many were astonished at the number of automobiles lined up on the street, and were particularly surprised when they saw a big white car go past with the number 500 at the rear. That a town of this size, a city on an island thousands of miles from the Coast, could have five hundred automobiles, was surprising. To them it indicated that there was some wealth here.

### Trolley Rids About Town.

A long line of trolley cars waited the tourists and they were taken up Fort Street, out Nuuanu avenue to the terminus where they saw the museum of the Kings and Queens of Hawaii. The ride was then back to town along Berea street and out on the Punahoa bus, taking in College Hill and Maunaloa, which appeared beautiful in the morn-

ing sunlight, with thin ribbons of water falling from the heights. They were then taken to King street and out to Kalihi and back again to the Hawaiian Hotel.

### Lunch Ashore.

Lunch was served to all the Clevelanders at two sittings, the entire corps of waiters of the Cleveland assisting at the table. The Hawaiian band played in the little hotel park throughout the luncheon hour, and under the trees the visitors found excellent spots for taking group photographs of each other. The open lanais were found excellent places for resting, from which they could view the pretty foliage surrounding the hotel.

### Brothers Forefathered.

Various organizations had representatives on hand to look after visitors. The Shriners, the Elks, the Eastern Stars, Odd Fellows, were there and they rounded up many of their symbol wearers. On the Waikiki lanai the Utah people forefathered. The Salt Lake contingent aboard, numbering thirty people, was the largest from any one place, and they were met by about thirty Salt Lakers, either resident or visiting in Honolulu. It was a merry gathering, and afterwards a group photograph was taken on the hotel steps.

As the cars started up from the wharf an old gentleman stood on the curb, swinging his cane and calling out: "Texas! Texas!" for he was from Texas, far away from home and homesick, and wanted to find another Texan. He found one.

### The Hot, Hot Sands.

The Shriners are particularly happy. That, of course, refers to the visiting sand travelers who arrived on the Cleveland and were met with open arms and Robert W. Brackens of the Aloha Temple. There were other local Shriners besides the redoubtable Bob on hand, and all had tourist Shriners on hand, which is literal, making this a near-joke. George Bush of camera, dance and announcing abilities, is a Shriner of the Jaffa temple and Burgess of Frisco hails from the sandy shores of the Islam Temple of that budding exposition town. Burgess said yesterday, "Go, but you've got a bunch of Shriners in this town what's worth talking to. Have a button." Robert C. Lydecker of musty archive fame, who has also walked barefooted over the burning sands that surround the mystic precincts of the Aloha Temple took his badge off early in the day. R. C. looks just exactly like a Shriner with a disposition to fit and he was swamped by a horde of the representatives from all over the country five minutes after the Cleveland was wharf-ed. He couldn't stand it and had to disguise himself to get out of the crowd to get some fresh air and recuperate. Then, as has been remarked, he took his badge off and went to single out the feazed ones more cautiously and make the signs where not more than one at a time could see him.

## WHO'S WHO IN CLEVELAND PARTY?

There are many persons aboard the Cleveland who have had a hand in making history, or in dealing with public affairs in many parts of the American continent, and outside of it, too.

Among the passengers is Judge Bartlett Tripp of Yankton, South Dakota, who was minister to Austria under President Cleveland, and was chairman of the Samoan Commission, which went to Samoa in 1899, passing through Honolulu on the U. S. steamship Badger. That commission participated in the creation of a satisfactory government between the three nations interested, America, Great Britain and Germany. Judge Tripp was greatly interested while entering the harbor yesterday in noting the many changes that have taken place since the last few years. The judge was a member of the commission for codifying the laws of Dakota Territory and also of the State of Dakota. He was once chief justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Dakota and a member of the national Democratic conventions of 1872 and 1880. He is now engaged in law practice and is a lecturer upon constitutional law in the law school of South Dakota.

Edward D. Smith, formerly Cleveland agent, is connected with the Associated Press at Philadelphia, and is taking a long vacation. While looking for the

Elks hall yesterday afternoon the smell of printers' ink drew him to The Advertiser office and he sniffed the composing-room air with satisfaction. It was the first newspaper office he had entered since leaving Philadelphia, and he was greatly surprised to see such a large newspaper plant away out in the middle of the Pacific Ocean.

Milton A. McKee, of the well-known Scripps-McKee League of newspapers, which supplies a line of papers on the mainland with daily and syndicated news, is a member of the big family. Mr. McKee hails from Detroit. He was notified on arriving yesterday of his election as a director of the Detroit Chamber of Commerce, a cablegram having been sent him care of Secretary Wood of the Honolulu chamber. He called his acceptance yesterday.

Doctor Hanchett of Salt Lake City is one of the managers of the Sam Newhouse properties of Salt Lake City, and Utah generally, interests which represent millions.

Charles M. Koster, is the Foreign-commissioner-at-large for the New York World's Fair which is proposed to be held in 1913. This fair is to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the Island of Manhattan by the Dutch. Every nation will be represented, as well as all sections of the United States. The features and exhibits will embrace all branches of the arts and sciences, industries and commerce.

The majority of the passengers are from the middle West and western parts of the United States. There are many notable people among them, and many striking-looking young women, who are the life of the party.

## TOURISTS DANCED ON THE ROOF GARDEN

The roof garden of the Alexander Young Hotel and its dancing pavilions were crowded with passengers and Honolulu folk last evening, the occasion being a dance given in honor of the globe-trotters by the hotel management. Although informal, the dance was one of the largest given there during the season and the crowd danced until the last strains of the waltz died away at the stroke of twelve o'clock. Encore after encore the visitors demanded after each dancing number. The oddity of dancing to music accompanied by singing appealed strongly to them, particularly the Hawaiian melodies, while the latest popular airs of the two-step variety never failed of applause.

Occasionally the Hawaiian singers sang some of the melodies that are among Hawaii's classics—Aloha Oe, The Old Plantation—and then the visitors crowded about the music stand. Although not strictly a dress affair, many beautiful gowns were seen, while army, navy and marine corps folk were quite numerous.

## RED, OILY BOOZE GOT HIM FOR KEEPS

DETROIT, January 25.—Hugh Cannon, who wrote "Goo Goo Eyes," "Ain't That a Shame," "Bill Bailey," and other classic ragtime, was sent to Eloise poorhouse yesterday at the age of thirty-six. He told the story of his life in short, expressive sentences. "I quit the coke easy," he said. "Fifteen days in jail cured me of that. I bit the pipe in New York for a year, and stopped that. I went up against the morphine hard and quit, but booze, red, oily booze—that's got me for keeps. I started when I was sixteen; I'm thirty-six now, and except for seven months on the water wagon I've been pickled most of the time. It was twenty years—twenty black, nasty, sick years—with only a little brightness now and then when I made good with some song."

## COSTS BUT A TRIFLE.

While it is often impossible to prevent an accident, it is never impossible to be prepared. It is never beyond any man's power. Buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and you are prepared for sprains, bruises and like injuries. For sale of all druggists. Benson, South & Co., agents for Hawaii.

## CAN NOT RETURN ON SAME SHIP

### Cleveland Tourists to Be Shifted to Another Vessel After Reaching England.

Coastwise laws of the United States, against which the Clark's first cruise tourists ran up against on arrival at San Francisco last month, will be fought shy of on the present cruise, for when the German steamship Cleveland arrives at Southampton, the tourists will be transferred to another vessel of the same line and carried to New York, thus doing away with all the fuss and feathers and disagreeable features of an attempt to land them in New York on the Cleveland.

Frank Clark, head of the Clark's tours company, who is in charge of the second cruise, stated yesterday that in order to obviate any trouble with the United States, he had decided to have another ship of the same line at Southampton. The passengers will be landed in England by the Cleveland, but when they leave its shores, they will board an entirely new vessel.

On arrival at San Francisco the Cleveland was confronted by the coastwise laws. As the matter had been thoroughly warmed up before the steamship officials were ready to offer a compromise, and the result was that the United States called for \$1000 from the Hamburg-American Company, and a friendly refusal was met by a suit instituted by the government against the company. This is in the nature of a test to determine whether a foreign steamship starting with America tourists from New York and circumnavigating the globe, and arriving at San Francisco, which happens to be the last American port at which the vessel stops, can be charged with a violation of the "coastwise law."

The coastwise law was originally designed to prevent foreign vessels from doing actual "coasting," that is, doing business between two American ports along the same coast, as for instance, between New York and Norfolk or Charleston, or between San Francisco and Seattle, or San Pedro. When Hawaii became a part of the Union Senator Perkins had the fine for carrying passengers between "coastwise ports" raised from \$4 to \$200, and "coastwise" was interpreted to mean between San Francisco and Honolulu, or vice versa. In this way Honoluluans are barred from traveling from here to the Coast on every passenger steamer that calls at this port, being held to only American vessels. Tourists wishing to come to Honolulu from San Francisco can not step aboard any vessel leaving there for the Islands and beyond, but must travel on an American steamer.

## FR. HOULIHAN IS SENT TO OAHU

### New Chaplain for Fifth Cavalry Recently Commissioned in Army.

Rev. Father James Houlihan's appointment as a first lieutenant in the army was recently confirmed by the senate and he has been assigned to the post of chaplain in the Fifth Cavalry, now stationed at Schofield Barracks, Lelehuia. Father Houlihan was born in Scranton, Pa., thirty-four years ago; was graduated from Niagara University in 1900, and began his ecclesiastical studies with the Vincentian Fathers in the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, Niagara, and finished at Dunwoodie, N. Y. He was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Hoban and for some time was attached to the cathedral in Scranton, Pa. As a reward of successful missionary work in Tioga County he was made first assistant in Mount Carmel church, Dunmore, Pa. The appointment of Father Houlihan fills the last vacancy in the army. There is a vacancy in the navy to be filled soon. The Rev. A. P. Doyle, C. S. P., of the Apostolic Mission House, by appointment of the archbishops, has the responsibility of filling vacancies in the Catholic chaplaincies.

## BODIES OF WRECK VICTIMS ARE DRIFTING ASHORE

PALMA, Minorca, February 12.—The full horror of the foundering of the French steamer Chanzy came home to the people of this section today, when the bodies of the passengers and crew began coming in with the tide and were thrown up on the rocks and ocean beach.

The single survivor of the one hundred and forty people who went down with the ship tells a harrowing tale of the disaster. Guards have been placed along the coast to rescue the bodies and protect them from mutilation as far as possible.

## FRENCH EXPLORERS RAN OUT OF FUEL

PUNTA ARENAS, Chile, February 14.—The French antarctic exploration party, aboard the ship Pourquoi Pas, of which Charcot is the commander, reached here from the South yesterday, having given up the effort to reach the South Pole. Charcot states that the expedition failed through the giving out of the supply of fuel and the fact that the ship had been seriously damaged by icebergs. The crew were exhausted in their efforts to maintain the ship afloat.

## WELL-KNOWN MEN GUESTS OF CLUB

### Dr. Burdette and E. J. Westlake Occupy Seats of Honor at Banquet.

A dinner in honor of Dr. Robert J. Burdette and Ellis J. Westlake, the latter secretary of the Commercial Club of Minneapolis, was given by the Commercial Club of Honolulu last night in the dining-room of the club building. The speakers of the occasion were the two guests of honor and Senator George T. Wilson of Minneapolis.

On account of the large number of other things going on in the city last night, the attendance at the dinner was smaller than the occasion deserved, but about seventy-five sat down to the tables. President F. W. Macfarlane presided and introduced the speakers. At the table at which were seated Doctor Burdette, Mr. Westlake and the president of the club were also five citizens of Minneapolis, all members of the Commercial Club of that city. Their presence, Secretary Westlake said, made it necessary for him to be somewhat cautious what he said.

When the first few courses had been served, President Macfarlane rapped with his spoon for order and introduced Doctor Burdette as the first speaker. Doctor Burdette's address, as usual, was a lot of solid good sense spiced with humor and wit of the Burdette order. His subject was "What a man owes to the town he lives in." This address will appear in full in tomorrow morning's Advertiser.

After a few more courses had been served, Ellis J. Westlake, secretary of the Minneapolis Commercial Club, was introduced. He reintroduced himself as the "hired man of the Minneapolis Commercial Club."

Mr. Westlake told something of the history of his club, which is now one of the big and successful organizations of its kind, with an active membership of 1301, and he told his hearers what were some of the possibilities of their own club. In the course of his talk Mr. Westlake made a suggestion which has been advanced before in Honolulu. He said he couldn't see any need of so many commercial bodies, all having the same general object in view. He suggested that it would be a good idea to combine them all in one big, active and progressive organization. This would not be so much of a drag or the pockets of the members and the results ought to be better.

Following Mr. Westlake, Senator George T. Wilson of Minneapolis, a member of the Commercial Club of that city, was introduced. Mr. Wilson said that since his arrival here he had been spending much of his time studying the history and characteristics of the people of Hawaii, particularly of the Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians. He was particularly interested in the children of the Islands and what is being done for them in an educational line. Incidentally Mr. Wilson said that he had thought the University of Minnesota was a pretty old school, but he had been surprised to learn that the Oahu College antedated the Minnesota school by almost twenty years.

## DECISION RENDERED IN GALBRAITH CASE

Judge Whitney yesterday afternoon rendered a decision in the matter of the Hawaiian Trust Company, trustee for the George Galbraith estate, versus Hugh Galbraith. The suit was brought by the trustee to regain possession of land at Wahiawa which it claimed was wrongfully held by Hugh Galbraith. Judge Whitney's decision is in favor of the plaintiff. He rules that the land really belongs to the estate and that Hugh Galbraith's claim of ownership by adverse possession for the time of the statute of limitations is not approved; the possession was permissive on the part of George Galbraith during his lifetime and not under a claim of right by Hugh Galbraith. Judge Whitney also gives judgment for the plaintiff for \$2,000 damages for the wrongful detention of the land by the defendant.

## Want Final Papers.

William Herbert Melton Ayres has filed a petition in the United States District Court for the granting of his final papers of naturalization. He gives his business as "business manager."

Benjamin William Collins, superintendent of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company, also filed a petition for his final papers yesterday. He wishes to renounce allegiance to King Edward VII. of Great Britain.

## Will of Captain Ross.

The will of the late Captain John Ross was filed for probate yesterday. Captain Ross left his entire estate, valued at about \$17,000, to his nephew, Donald Ross, of Brooklyn, N. Y. In the will the testator mentions as among his possible assets his claim against the former Republic of Hawaii for damages for false imprisonment, now pending adjustment. The claim has been "pending adjustment" for many years. Captain Ross in his will directed that his body be cremated.

## DEATH OF A. B. COONRAD.

Avrille Blis Coonrad, aged twenty-eight years, gunners mate at the naval station, died at Leahi Home yesterday of consumption after a lingering illness. Mr. Coonrad enlisted at Mare Island in 1897 and was assigned to the U. S. Marietta during the Spanish war but saw no active service. He came here in 1906 under assignment to the naval station. He leaves a widow, including his mother and brother, Jay Coonrad, of the Advertiser mechanical staff, and one sister in Rancho. The funeral will take place from the H. A. Williams undertaking parlors, Fort Street, at ten o'clock this morning. Honolulu Acme No. 140, of which he was a member, will attend.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

ROBERT O. MATHEWSON EDITOR

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 15

PROHIBITION QUESTION AND HAWAIIANS.

Those who opposed the enactment of a prohibition law for the Islands by Congress because this Territory and the people in it have not been consulted in the law, will have their opposition removed by the latest development in the prohibition situation, which is to submit the question directly to the voters of Hawaii by means of a plebiscite at a special election.

Whether the voters here will be asked to vote approval or disapproval of the Curtis bill, or whether prohibition in the abstract is to be made the question for the plebiscite, is not stated in the few brief cable messages received yesterday from Washington.

The decision of the committee to ask for a joint resolution of Congress authorizing the taking of the plebiscite is manifestly fair, while it disarms at once all opposition to federal control of the liquor situation because of any real or claimed usurpation of territorial rights.

Should the majority declare by their votes that prohibition is wanted, Congress will enact a prohibition law.

Should the majority of voters declare that the enactment of a prohibition law by Congress is not wanted, the Curtis bill and all other Hawaiian prohibition legislation will be dropped.

This is a promise on the part of Congress, implied in the call for a plebiscite.

Congress, in referring the matter to the voters of Hawaii for an expression of opinion, is not abrogating any of the powers it has to enact legislation affecting this Territory; neither are the contentions that the passage of a prohibition bill for the Territory by Congress would be an invasion of the right of home rule conceded.

The question of prohibition may now be taken up without any of the clouding features raised heretofore being considered.

The question is now fairly before the people. Do we or do we not want a federal prohibition law? That is the question to be submitted, and let it be hoped that that is the question that the voters will be allowed to answer.

It is possible yet to befool the issue. Those who made the home rule question the handle upon which to hang their declamations heretofore may still be able to argue that the same question is involved so long as the prohibition is to come—if it comes at all—from Congress and not from the local legislature.

Local advocates of prohibition who have felt that their approval of prohibition brought into effect by Congress should be withheld, will have no complications in working for the success of the plebiscite, which will bring about a law desired and approved of by the people.

Those who have been promising to support a prohibition bill if the enactment of prohibition be left to the people of Hawaii, are given the opportunity now of making good in their promises.

Now, for the first time in the history of these Islands, the Hawaiian people are to be given an opportunity to throw off for themselves the curse of the liquor traffic, which has been fastened upon them by those who found them here four hundred thousand strong and who have, through their imported vices, left them today with less than one-tenth of that number.

This will probably be the only opportunity that the Hawaiian majority in these Islands will ever have of carrying out for themselves what their great Kamehameha attempted, what Kaahumanu attempted, what every one of their kings and queens, with three exceptions, attempted to do, each realizing what has come to pass, that unless intoxicating liquors be kept away, there would be a steady decline of the Hawaiian people and a final vanishing of the race.

There are many white men in the Islands ready to help the Hawaiian majority throw off the liquor yoke, but the majority of the whites will be found, very probably, opposed to the enactment of any prohibition law, either by Congress or by the legislature.

The white man is not the great sufferer from the liquor traffic in these Islands; the white man is the great gainer, so far as money and lands are concerned.

The liquor traffic is a white man's traffic; in its abolition in Hawaii, Hawaiians have nothing to lose and the preservation of themselves as one of the world's races to gain.

In this question Hawaiians may very properly be appealed to as Hawaiians. This is no color line appeal, no appeal to prejudice, no attempt to set race against race, but an appeal to Hawaiians as Hawaiians to take the one step that will preserve to them practically everything that is left to them, that is their right to live.

CONCERTED ACTION.

The intense interest which the women of Honolulu are taking in the prohibition question is clearly shown by the remarkable union with which they worked yesterday in preparing a memorial to Congress asking that they be allowed to vote in the plebiscite if such a ballot should be called for to decide the prohibition question.

This action of the women can not be considered a plea for universal women's suffrage, for many of those who yesterday cast their votes are opposed to the ballot for women, but all showed a desire to have a voice in the liquor question which affects many so vitally.

Among those who will take part in the Floral Parade are several who will go to an expense between two hundred and fifty and five hundred dollars; others will spend from one hundred dollars up. In addition to the many thousands which will be spent in this way by individuals and participants, about twenty-five hundred to three thousand dollars will be required by the committee in charge to pay the expenses of the day.

MORE FROM THE OUTLOOK.

The February Outlook, in replying to The Advertiser's criticism of an editorial which appeared in the issue of that magazine of December 18, descends to quibbling to avoid pleading guilty to the charge of crass ignorance made by this paper.

Just what the status of a Territory may be is a pretty big question for the Outlook's editorial writer to tackle.

The Organic Act, by which Congress provided Hawaii with a territorial form of government, explicitly extends the Constitution to these Islands. Whether the Constitution, once so extended, can be withdrawn is a question over which the most eminent legal lights of the country differ.

The Outlook quotes a mass of legal decisions and opinions to show that the federal Congress has power to dispose of a Territory in about any way it likes. By its very argument in advancing these decisions, most of them rendered before the United States claimed control over any soil beyond the seas, the magazine itself places Hawaii in the same class with Arizona and New Mexico.

Then, again, argues The Outlook, Congress might sell Hawaii to the Hawaiians. The realms of his Satanic majesty might possibly become encumbered with ice, but there is mighty slim chance of any such happening.

Referring to the powers of Congress, The Outlook continues: "It probably can not take away the American citizenship already possessed by Hawaiians, but it can determine whether or not Hawaiians not now citizens can become citizens, and, if so, upon what terms and conditions."

Just what The Outlook means by this statement is not clear. All native Hawaiians are now citizens of the United States. Section 4 of the Organic Act says: "That all persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1898, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States and citizens of the Territory of Hawaii."

Does The Outlook take the stand that when children are born to citizens resident in Arizona, in New Mexico, or in the District of Columbia Congress may say that they shall be men and women without a country?

In the first editorial, The Outlook made this self-evident statement: "For Hawaii and for Porto Rico independence would mean a nation of insignificant proportions without the commercial strength necessary to protect its economic independence." Undoubtedly, the same might also be said of Arizona.

No one but The Outlook's editorial writer and a possible occasional crank ever thought of suggesting independence for Hawaii. The Republic of Hawaii knew what it was about when it knocked at Uncle Sam's front door for admission.

The first effort of The Outlook's editorial writer showed that that erudite gentleman had slipped for once. He made several suggestions based upon a totally false comprehension of Hawaii's relationship to the United States. He doubtless made his mistakes in good faith, but mistakes they were.

The Outlook is a dignified publication which stands for what is best in modern journalism. The editorials, as a rule, are broad and intelligent, but the reply to The Advertiser's criticism was not up to standard.

IMMIGRATION EXPENSES.

Is there any particular reason why immigration matters can not be carried on in the same business fashion as any other part of the government? Those responsible for the spending of the special income tax fund will have enough to account for to the voters without having reports in general circulation that a large part of the money is being squandered in junketing trips.

To the man on the street there appears no great reason why it requires men at exorbitant salaries to do labor-recruiting work, or why everything connected with the recruiting of labor should be done so mysteriously and at such expense.

So long as the planters were spending money of their own, how they did it was no business of the people; but, when territorial money is being spent, no matter whether it comes all from the planters or not, the public has a right to demand that it be well spent.

That time works marvelous changes, no one can doubt, when one realizes how strongly Dixie, the tune which stirred Southern hearts to action and valorous deeds during the late unpleasantness, has become one of the most popular national airs in the great republic today.

An American mother, who has watched the tide of prohibition rise and fall during the past thirty or forty years, and who witnessed many oldtime campaigns against what was styled in those days "Demon Rum," recently found this prohibition campaign dodger in her scrapbook, where she had placed it a couple of decades ago.

THE MILLS.

A saloon can no more be run without using up boys than a flouring mill without wheat or a sawmill without logs.

Once more the mainland press reports someone coming to be a martyr on Molokai. This appears to be the cheapest form of advertising in America.

MANCHURIA BROUGHT SCORES OF TOURISTS

With a heavy list of passengers for Honolulu the Pacific Mail steamship Manchuria arrived in port early yesterday morning from San Francisco. The arrival of so many tourists was another occasion for enthusiasm on the part of the promotion committee staff, who look forward to a splendid tourist business during the spring months.

F. Hatch, U. S. N., for Yokohama; H. E. Law and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dollar, of San Francisco, for Shanghai.

The vessel left for Yokohama at five o'clock last evening. 178 packages merchandise, ten cases champagne, ninety-two packages iron and hardware, eleven automobiles, 129 packages paint, 100 cases soap, twenty packages groceries, 100 cases macaroni, fifty-six packages express matter, six packages arms and ammunition, twenty-one cases automobile parts, twenty-three cases dry goods, fifty cases cigars, two pianos and three flasks of quicksilver.

The cargo for the Orient consists mostly of cotton of which there are 3473 bales consigned to Japanese ports. Also 225 bars silver bullion valued at \$122,812.19, consigned to Hongkong.

Among the passengers are the following: John Joyce and wife, Mr. Joyce is the proprietor of the Gillette Safety

IMMIGRATION MATTER IS STILL UNSETTLED

No action has been taken by the territorial board of immigration in regard to the unpleasant situation which has arisen between Jack Atkinson and President in their work in Harbin securing Russians for the plantations, according to President Lewis of the board.

MANY WOULD LIKE TO STAY

Cleveland Sails on With Hundreds of New Friends Made for Honolulu.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

A splendid marine picture was that presented by the Hamburg-American S. S. Cleveland when she left the harbor at five o'clock yesterday afternoon en route to Yokohama, a picture that was viewed by about two thousand people on the wharf and shore, for a Cleveland arrival or departure now means that nearly all of leisure Honolulu will be on hand to bid her passengers adieu.

But there were manifestations of regret aboard the Cleveland that the vessel had to resume her voyage so soon, or that the regretful ones could not remain behind for a few weeks in "Honolulu, the most delightful place I was ever in."

'Dying to Stay.'

A young lady of Detroit, dressed in a brown traveling suit, quite vivacious, and the life of her part of the ship, expressed the views of a majority in expressive language: "I'm just dying to leave the ship and stay here for about six weeks, I've made a lot of friends already, and they've shown me such a good time. Were you up on the roof garden last night? I was for a while. Wasn't that music just divine, and dancing to singing, wasn't that the best thing you ever did? And that big roof garden! But we went out automobilizing, and what beautiful roads they've got for autos. We went miles and miles into the country, where the sugar cane grows. The night was fine. Everybody seems so hospitable here and everybody seems to want to make you feel that Honolulu is just the right place to stay in. Let's!

Here to Live.

But the big liner pulled out on schedule time and everybody was aboard and one more, for Miss Sarah Hall joined the vessel here. Frank Clark was pleased. He always smiles, even when things go wrong, but his smile was just like the one he wore when a net was dropped over his shoulders. He likes Honolulu, and, as he is about to retire from the business of organizing Clark's Tours he has almost decided to come to Honolulu to live.

His wife likes Honolulu, and they both picked out a couple of places they would like to get. One is Joe Gillman's place on the beach, and the other is McCandless' place in Nuuanu, near the golf links, for he is a golfer.

Last Big Tour.

The present tour is probably the last big one he will organize. This was a vast undertaking, and he has had it in mind for twelve years, but the actual work of getting it up required about three years. He spent thousands of dollars in postage alone, and after the two world cruises were organized he stood to lose a half million or make a lot. He will make some money, but he has been liberal in his expenses so that the tourists would have no criticism to make.

But the world tours are really the climax of the career of the Clark's Tours. Frank Clark has demonstrated that the trick could be turned, and he turned it, and everybody so far has been satisfied.

New Life Members.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark have also applied for life memberships in the Outrigger Club, as they propose to spend at least a part of each year here. Mr. Clark noticed how the rain had sent a raging torrent across the sand beach between the Maunaloa and Seaside hotels, directly in front of the outrigger lanai, dividing the two hotels. He suggested a coconut tree bridge across the chasm, and asked permission to contribute \$100 toward a fund to be used for this purpose and to start a retaining wall.

Dirty Beach.

A tourist made a criticism of the beach that is well worth recording. "I have heard much of the beautiful crescent beach at Waikiki but imagine my disgust when I saw it on Saturday," he said. "I know that the recent rains made the water muddy, but there is no occasion for the hotel managements leaving so much dirt and debris lying about on those sands. Accumulations of sea weed should be raked off and the beach kept clean all the time and the sand smooth, as well. I tried to take a swim and had to give it up because of the coral right in front of the Maunaloa Hotel. It annoys me that a hotel of such ambitious pretensions should allow its beach to be left that way. I noticed a dredger farther along the beach. It ought to be brought in there and the coral ripped out. Again I would suggest that the hotels and Outrigger Club build a pretty Japanese bridge over that sand stretch. It would help both hotels."

Hawaiian Music.

The Hawaiian band gave a concert aboard for two hours. The bandstand played on the promenade deck and the

COMMENCE FIGHT ON POPPY DRUG

Local Branch of Chinese Anti-Opium League Held Mass Meeting Yesterday.

The dingy little "Royal Theater" on Hotel street near Maunaloa was yesterday afternoon the scene of the first mass meeting of the Chinese Anti-Opium League. In this little ill-lit, ill-ventilated building a hundred or so Chinese gathered to listen to the speakers who addressed them, painting in their native tongue the curse of the poppy drug and its grinning menace to China.

Leong Chew, president of the Honolulu branch of this great league of Chinamen, who are fighting to release their country from the fetters of this horrible drug, presided and the government itself was represented by one of the staff of the Chinese consulate.

Little enthusiasm was shown by those who heard the speakers and most of the little audience that foregathered stayed but a short time and then unceremoniously departed, their places filled by the passersby attracted by the sounds and the gay announcements outside.

The meeting had been widely advertised, a six-horse coach being hired to drive through the city with the announcement of the meeting where all might read. Little circulars were printed and distributed and it must be said that those who did attend were of the type that frequent the opium dens.

The police expected a little trouble at the meeting and an officer was stationed nearby to nip any row at its inception, but none occurred. The audience did not receive the remarks of the speakers with anything except stony silence, and most of them laughed a little as they left. Their crave for the drug appears to be too powerful to be weakened at once by the few men in haori clothes who talked to them so earnestly.

The league is carrying on its work patiently, opposed everywhere by the indifference of the men they are trying to cure. They resort to no militant methods and although they are widely informed, none of the information which they receive goes to the police. They prefer to carry on the campaign themselves without the interference of others outside their own countrymen.

Little circulars have been printed and passed around giving a complete description of the disease resultant from the habitual use of opium, and its ultimate result on the body. This circular is illustrated and was not only distributed at the meeting yesterday, but will be scattered broadcast over the entire island. The action of the Honolulu branch, whose membership numbers about 300, will probably be duplicated by the Hanalei, Kapaemahu, and the local officers beside the president are Samuel K. Lee, secretary, and L. W. Sun, treasurer.

Thetis May Sail Today.

The United States revenue cutter Thetis may sail today for Necker and Johnson Islands. It was suggested when the Thetis returned from Laysan and Lisianski Islands recently that the next cruise would be made to Necker Island because of a rumor that it was being used for a smuggling base.

musicians fairly outdid themselves. The playing was the best the band has done in months, almost years, one is tempted to say. The selections were excellent and Bandmaster Berger bated the band with some of his oldtime artistic fervor. Perhaps, possibly, because he was on German territory again. But whatever the cause the selections and playing were better than usual, and the passengers applauded enthusiastically. When Madame Alapai sang several Hawaiian selections the passengers crowded about the band and listened intently to it all and applauded until their hands ached. Then the German band aboard the steamship played, and the little base drummer fairly outdid himself, for his touch is so artistic.

Many of the passengers came aboard laden with beautiful leis, and many carried Hawaiian flags. Some had stalks of sugar cane and some carried huge bundles of bougainvillea and crotons.

Finally the hour came for departure and the hundreds of Honoluluans were sent ashore and with a final waving of handkerchiefs and alohas from the big crowd on shore the American tourists were sent on their way rejoicing.

Plenty of Mail.

They were letter writers all right. Bushels of postal cards were addressed and mailed, and when the Lurline leaves Tuesday she will carry an unusually large souvenir card mail. It was a frequent thing to see a man or woman sitting at a desk addressing dozen after dozen of Hawaiian cards. One enterprising young lady sent a hundred and then regretfully thought of a few more acquaintances for whom she had no cards.

There are a number of newspaper people aboard. Paul S. Junkin of Creston, Iowa, owner of the Advertiser-Gazette (almost like the Honolulu combination). Creston, Daily and Weekly, the Republican of Albia, the Herald-Patriot of Chariton and Times-Republican of Bedford, visited The Advertiser office yesterday and arranged to have several of the cuts which appeared in The Advertiser yesterday, sent on to Creston to appear in his papers, together with The Advertiser articles on the arrival of the Thetis.

Clayton H. Case of Hartford, Connecticut, was a favorite son among the shipwreckers. He is a 32 degree Mason and is prominent in many Masonic lodges in the East. He is also a civil war veteran. He met Pilot Sanders, who comes from his neck of the woods, and promised to tell all Sanders told that the last time he saw the man from Connecticut he was piloting a German ship out of an American port in Polynesia.

# Digest of the World's Sugar News

CHURCHILL HARVEY-ELDER, FINANCIAL EDITOR

## The Sugar Market

### CROP CONDITIONS.

With weather conditions almost ideal for growing cane the sugar outlook is growing brighter every day. There is every indication that all of the plantations on this island will yield well above the managers' estimates and reports from the other islands indicate that similar conditions prevail there.

The short rains followed by warm weather are supplying just what is needed to bring the growing cane along at the rapid rate. The cane can almost be seen to grow and the percentage of sugar is very high. The cane has a healthy look and the short ratoons are maturing at a rate which promises harvests far larger than they usually yield.

Harvesting is going on rapidly. Ewa has already taken off approximately 10,000 tons and the mill is running day and night. The fields are in beautiful condition and the outlook for the stockholders is particularly bright. From the other plantations come similar reports and with the present high price of sugar and the shortage of the European beet crop, there is every reason to believe that Hawaiian plantations will have a banner year as far as returns are concerned.

It has been forecast right along that the year's output would be both large and profitable, but the weather man has suddenly taken a hand and seems to be helping along at a lively rate. The 1911 crops are profiting as well as this year's crops and everything is as satisfactory as could be asked.

Shipping, which was somewhat delayed because of weather conditions which made it impossible to load for a time at the island ports, is now moving along merrily.

### THE NEW YORK MARKET.

Willett & Gray's Journal, January 27.

**Raws.**  
The spot quotation remains at 4.08c. per lb. for 96° test centrifugals the same as last week. The entire week passed, up to the last day, with buyers withdrawn from the market and sellers not pressing their sugars for sale, so that with the exception of a trifling business for shipments at 2 23-32c. c. & f., the market was absolutely dull, and tone and tendency favoring buyers, but on the last day of the week the European markets made a sudden right about change with a considerable advance and increased business which, in turn, had the effect of stimulating business here at full-up prices again, transactions yesterday comprising about 60,000 bags for February shipment at 2 23-32c. c. & f., 96° test (4.08c. landed) for New York and a much larger quantity, a portion with New Orleans and other outport option for February shipment at 2 1/4c. c. & f., followed by sales for February-March shipment for New York at 2 1/4c. (4.11c. landed).

The spot quotation remains unchanged at 4.08c., at which basis small sales were made.

This business indicates that our market now is inclined to follow the London market quite closely as to fluctuations. Sales are reported of San Domingo Centrifugals for February shipment to London at 13s. c. i. f. (2.78c. c. & f. N. Y.), and at 12s. 9d. c. i. f. to Liverpool equal to 2.72c. c. & f. New York.

A small business in Cuba centrifugals for Europe has recently been done on private terms, and our refiners are watching the parity difference closely and will hardly consent to such shipments being made at payable prices.

At the close further offers to sell are on the market at current quotations for shipment except as to immediate shipment, for which an advance to 4.11c. basis is asked.

Reports of sugar crops of other countries are given elsewhere.

First imports of foreign cane into New Orleans this week will be followed by considerably larger arrivals at that port than last year during the present campaign.

Crop news relating to Cuba gives favorable weather enabling some estates to have already made one-fifth of their entire crop production; 104 centrals are now working and very shortly all the estates will be included. A few estates make a practice of not beginning any season until about January 20th, believing that they get better results than if they started earlier. From our special correspondents we give an interesting report in another column. The total island crop production to date is 237,000 tons, against 163,000 tons last week and 161,000 tons last year, showing 76,000 tons increase from last year but, also, showing 76,000 less production to date than in the large crop year of 1907, which was harvested unusually

early. We give elsewhere some important statistics relating to Cuba.

From Europe, as already mentioned, cables came irregular from day to day, indicating a hesitating uncertainty to the best sugar speculation, but finally, turning strong, with increased demand and sharp advance, which advance is maintained at the close. Beet crop estimates were raised by F. O. Licht for Europe to 6,185,000 tons, while Otto Licht also, raised his estimates 46,000 tons to 6,155,000 tons. The factory estimates remain unchanged at 6,045,000 tons. The average of these three expert estimates is 6,128,300 tons for the European beet crop, against last season's output of 6,517,000 tons.

The production in Germany and France in December was somewhat larger than expected, and is used to explain the reaction noted in Europe. In France we have reports of floods which promise an injurious effect on the crop of winter wheat, with a possible result that wheat fields may be plowed under and the ground sown with beet seed in place. The present crop in France is estimated at only 825,000 tons sugar, while in 1905-06 a crop of 1,089,684 tons were produced. This opens the way for increased sowings in France this season without exceeding the former crop.

**Refined.**  
The advance to list prices failed to materialize during the week except in the case of some refiners short of supplies owing to the continued irregularity of the raw sugar markets, and at the close there is no change in sight, although an improvement in prices must naturally follow improvement in raws. The withdrawal business under former contracts has been quite large and satisfactory to refiners, and the next change, when it comes, should be firm quotations at present list prices, which are ten cents per 100 pounds above actual business basis. It is understood that the lowest price for granulated is 4.95c. less 1 per cent.

The fact that the domestic beet sugar production is rapidly going into consumption leaves a larger opening in the immediate future for cane refined output; prices follow the New York market at the usual difference.

The Pacific Coast refiners are especially firm in their pretensions and anticipate an advance in the near future.

Raws are now arriving in sufficient quantities to meet requirement for meltings, enabling refiners to catch up somewhat with orders in hand.

### The Previous Week.

The week ending January 20 was reactionary, centrifugals declining from 4.11c. to 4.08c., but with intermediate high price of 4.17c. for prompt shipment and including quite large transactions on the same basis of 4.17c. (2.81c. c. & f.), for January, February and March shipments of Cuba sugars, estimated sales amounting to 500,000 bags, after which the market became more quiet, with resulting small sales, at declines for each sale, finally closing at 4.08c., with the tone and tendency in favor of buyers, principally for the reason that these large purchases filled up refiners' wants for some time to come leaving the market without support and, also, under the influence of a reaction in European beet sugars.

The sales of the week include some Porto Ricoes for shipment on same basis as Cubas.

A severe storm early in the week interrupted wire and railroad communication, and had something to do with starting the downward reaction which apparently is not yet complete.

Refiners' supplies already secured do not contain many centrifugals for March and April shipments and none beyond, so that after the present depression has run its course, a fresh advance movement can be counted upon with certainty.

Buyers showing indifference except declining basis, limited business to very small amounts and sellers realized this fact to the extent of withholding free offerings on the market. At the close 2 23-32c. c. & f., 96° test are generally asked for shipments while buyers were not disposed to go on at the last sales price of 2.72c. c. & f., but pretended 2.58c. to 2 11-16c. c. & f., with the market trend in their favor.

Increased arrivals during the week, notwithstanding increased meltings, raised the stocks of the four ports to 89,145 tons, against 66,599 tons last year, indicating the more rapid production of sugars in Cuba.

The first cargo of new crop Hawaiian sugars, 3,629 tons, arrived in New York leading eventual arrivals from this crop of say of about two-thirds of the entire crop of 490,000 tons at the Atlantic ports, the balance of this crop going to the Pacific Coast.

Louisiana domestic sugars, also, came in to the extent of 7,976 tons.

From now forward United States sup-

**Refined.**  
NEW YORK, January 20.—A nominal advance of 10 cents per 100 pounds was made generally at the beginning of the week for the list prices, but actual business throughout the week has been done on the former basis and, at the close, there are no indications of the full price being maintained. The demand is moderate, principally for withdrawals and all business on the hand-to-mouth basis.

The beet sugar factories are busy delivering contracts previously made at lower prices and, although they advanced their prices correspondingly with cane refined, yet it is more or less a nominal advance without practical results.

**LOUISIANA PLANTING.**  
The early close of the last sugar campaign in Louisiana enabled the planters to commence their winter planting somewhat earlier than usual and with fairly favorable weather it is believed that the winter planting will be finished by the end of this month.

### CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

Willett & Gray's Journal, January 27.

According to special reports received by us from all parts of the island for the week ending January 21, 1910, mild, generally dry weather has followed the light rains of last week and has proved very favorable for every department of sugar manufacture and cane culture. Complaints of light cane are received from a few sections and it is thought to be the result of the cyclone which crossed the western end of the island last October. A scarcity of labor is also reported in some sections.

Temperature ranged between 57° and 86° F.

Government Weather Report for the week ending January 15, 1910.—Rainfall.—A few light local showers were reported from different localities, the most important of which fell on the north coast of Santiago de Cuba. The weather has been partly cloudy, with winds, in general from the first quadrant, which on one or two days were quite strong. Fogs have occurred in the early mornings and the dew fall was abundant. The rainfall registered at the Observatory was 1.28 inches for the week.

Temperature.—The weather has been generally quite warm during the day, particularly in Santiago, where one or two thunderstorms occurred. The nights and early mornings are cool. The averages registered at the Observatory were: Maximum, 74°; minimum, 66°.

Cane.—The condition of the cane is good, and grinding goes on with good momentum. The new cane in general looks very well and the ground is being prepared for new planting in many places. The crop goes on without special news, except that the Central "Boston" was interrupted in the work of grinding by rain. In Remedios, although the factories did not stop grinding, the field work was discontinued for some time on account of a heavy shower. Placetas reports a scarcity of cane cutters. The Central "Lugareno" was stopped for a short time, due to some trouble with the machinery. Matanzas district reports things in good condition.

Cienfuegos, January 20, 1910.—As a rule, the poorest fields are cut first, and I find on this estate that a good deal of our fall plantings were damaged by the heavy wind storm in October, and the dry weather following has caused a good deal of the cane to die and others to dry up; this is the case that we are cutting in considerable quantities. The ratoon cane seem to be in much better condition. So far, the tonnage is holding out to the estimates, and the sugar yield I feel will gain as time goes on. It should be borne in mind that last year was an exceptional one for quality of cane, at least in this district, and I am figuring, in the case of this estate, upon half of one per cent. less than the average of the past year.

I made careful enquiry from everybody I met in Havana and found a great difference of opinion in regard to the crop, their estimates being all the way from 1,600,000 tons to 2,000,000 tons. If the weather should be favorable, and if we should have an occasional shower to keep the fields from drying up, I think at this moment we may estimate the crop somewhere between 1,700,000 tons and 1,800,000 tons, calculating upon the visible supply of cane. Of course, the setting in of the rainy season, and the question of labor supply, we never can calculate upon. After I have an opportunity to move about and meet some of my neighbors I can, perhaps, form a better opinion and will write you again.

Santa Lucia, Oriente, January 22, 1910.—Rainfall.—50 in.

Temperature.—Average: Maximum, 29.29°; minimum, 13.57°.

### Progress in Planting or Harvesting—

plies will be abundant until possibly towards the end of the campaign.

"Cuba still increases the number of centrals grinding, say to 152 this week, against 131 last week and 135 last year," says Willett & Gray's Journal of January 20. "Twenty more centrals will about complete the full number and the excess of crop produced at the time when the full number of centrals are working over the time last year when the full number were working should give some idea of the increased crop prospects over last year. Thus far, such comparative production of the centrals working shows 79,000 tons increase over last year. Varying reports, indicating deficiencies and increases in various estates of the island, continue to be received, but as a whole, the crop is progressing very satisfactorily and reports of a crop below 1,700,000 tons should be taken with reservation.

"Europe leads in this week's reaction, opening at 13s. 3d. for beet sugars and selling down to 12s. 9d., closing at 12s. 9 1/2d., with figures correspondingly lower. The reaction there still has to run its course before renewed improvement sets in. The difference in parity of beets and centrifugals is now 61 cents per 100 pounds. Looking ahead, F. O. Licht cables that the sowings in Germany promise to be a trifle larger than last year."

Preparing additional ground for spring planting.

Condition of Cane and Prospects Generally.—Owing to the favorable weather conditions of this season, the density of the cane juice is very satisfactory and prospects excellent.

### RUSSIA.

The Russian government has made the following decision regarding the campaign of 1909-1910:

The domestic consumption is fixed at 58,000,000 puds (950,000 tons).

The maximum price of sugar fixed at Kiev for the period from September 1-14, 1909, until January 1-14, 1910, at R. 4.10 per pud (francs 38.22 per 100 kilogram=3.34c. per lb.) for white sugar, without comprising consumption tax, and for the period January 1-14, 1910, at 4.20 roubles (39.87 francs per 100 kilograms=3.50c. per lb.) for white sugar, without consumption tax of 28.40 francs per 100 kilograms=2.45c. per lb.

If for 8 days the average price of sugar at Kiev exceeds these prices, the quantity of sugar destined for consumption will be increased.

The factories will reserve 8,000,000 puds (131,000 tons) as a fixed stock, which will eventually go into consumption.

The normal production of sugar is fixed at 74,000,000 puds (1,212,000 tons).

### EUROPEAN BEET CROP.

F. O. Licht cabled to Willett & Gray on January 21:

"Estimate France 825,000 tons." The previous estimate for France was 810,000 tons. The estimate for the total European beet crop is now 6,185,000 tons.

### France.

January 12, 1910.—Weather this week has been abnormally mild and moderately rainy. The conditions are not at all favorable for winter cereals, as it promotes the growth at an unfavorable time, when they are likely to be damaged by frosts. Negotiations are going on between the factories and the growers of beet roots for the 1910-11 crop, and indications point to a slight increase in sowings.

### Germany.

January 15, 1910.—During the week the weather has been rather changeable, with rather high temperatures and severe storms at the beginning, followed by cooler weather at the close, the temperature, however, not going below freezing. Cold weather, with snow, is urgently desired, as in its present advanced condition the winter grain would be considerably damaged by sudden frost.

### Austria.

January 12, 1910.—As during the previous week, this week was also mild, wet and cloudy. However, these conditions had no ill effects on the sugar industry, as at the end of December only 5 factories had not finished their campaign, and today, all of the Hungarian factories have finished the run. The winter sowings are now unprotected and can easily suffer from any future severe changes of temperature.

### Holland.

January 12, 1910.—The weather this week was cooler and drier than that of last week, but was not entirely reasonable. Reports of the winter grain crops are more favorable than could be expected considering the weather that has prevailed. All of the factories in Holland have not finished the campaign. The weight and sugar content are considerably below last year's, being an average of about 20 gr. in weight and 1 1/4 per cent, in sugar content.

### England.

The January "International Sugar Journal" has the following to say: "We regret to have to chronicle the failure of the attempt to start a new beet sugar industry at Sleaford, Lincolnshire. All hopes for a successful issue seemed assured; but unfortunately the public failed to subscribe the necessary capital, and for the present at any rate the project has had to be shelved. Possibly next autumn a further attempt may be made with better success. It is interesting to note by the way that a prominent firm of sugar importers undertook to furnish £10,000 of the capital and the same sum to have been accepted in shares by the German contractors in lieu of payment for part of the contract. But it was found impossible to obtain from the ordinary investor the balance needed, so all deposits received have been returned and all contracts canceled."

### FOUR PORTS MARKETS.

The following are the sugar sales reported by Willett & Gray for the two weeks preceding January 27:

### Sales at New York.

January 14.—300,000 bags Cuba centrifugals, prompt shipment, January-February shipment basis 96°, at 2 13-16c. c. & f. (4.17c.).

January 18.—7,000 bags Cuba centrifugals, prompt shipment, basis 96°, at 2.75c. c. & f. (4.11c.).

January 18.—10-12,000 bags Cuba centrifugals, prompt shipment, basis 96°, at 2.75c. c. & f. (4.11c.).

January 19.—5,000 bags Cuba centrifugals, prompt shipment, basis 96°, at 2 23-32c. c. & f. (4.08c.).

January 26.—200,000 bags Cuba centrifugals, February shipment, basis 96°, part at 2.72c. c. & f. (4.08) and part at 2.75c. c. & f. with outport options and part at 2.75c. c. & f. to New York (4.11c.); Porto Ricoes for February shipment also sold at 4.11c. basis 96°.

January 27.—3-4,000 bags Cuba centrifugals, prompt shipment, basis 96°, at 2 23-32c. c. & f. (4.08c.); 50,000 bags Cuba centrifugals, February and March shipment, basis 96°, at 2 3-32c. c. & f. (4.11c.).

### CORRESPONDENT'S REPORT.

New Orleans

January 21, 1910.—Receipts, 845 packages sugar; sales, 845 packages sugar. B/GAR.—Weekly Summary.—Our market during forepart of this week steady, strong, with good demand, in excess of the light offerings, enabling holders of good grocery grades, which were in want supply, to successfully establish an advance of 1/32c. to 1/16c.

## World of Finance

more pronounced upon the better qualities; but later, unfavorably affected by the declining tendency on raw in New York, the tone became easier, and while not perhaps not quotably lower, previous values were more difficult to realize, closing quiet and unchanged from yesterday, but about 1-16c. above last Friday on grades desirable to the trade. Fancy Y. C., 4 9-16c.; Choice, 4 17-32c. to 4 9-16c.; Good Prime, 4 7-16c. to 4 1/2c.; Off Prime, 4 5-16c. to 4 13-32c.; Off Y. C., 4 1/2c. to 4 1/4c.

Refining grades were largely nominal, in the absence of sales, but following New York, would probably at the close not have brought above basis 4.08c. for 96° test, against 4 3-16c., obtainable last Friday, showing a decline of about 11 points. Seconds were in large supply, dull and rather neglected, though scarcely quotably lower, bringing basis 3 3/4c. for 89° test from refiners, dealers occasional buyers for certain grades at a fraction more.

Refined ruled quiet and unchanged throughout the week, basis 5c. net cash for Granulated.

Receipts for the week were 12,121 packages, against 49,029 last week and 25,180 same week last year. Total to date, 1,511,693 packages, against 1,505,000 packages last year.

### Kansas City.

January 22, 1910.—Prices to-day, freight prepaid Missouri River on Western sugars are: California and Hawaiian Cane Granulated, bags, 5.27c.; Beet Granulated, bags, 5.17c.; less 1 per cent.

### San Francisco.

January 21, 1910.—Business for the past week has been very heavy, principally withdrawals, as a result of the heavy booking at the close of the preceding week. The trade, noting the strong condition of the raw market, anticipated an advance in refined also, and with few exceptions, took on enough for their requirements for probably 30 days. Quote both refiners: Cane, 5.45c.; Beet, 5.25c. Honolulu Plantation Cane, 5.45c. less 1 per cent.—all in bags.

### Canadian Refined.

Toronto, Ontario, January 25, 1910.—Quotations unchanged for the week—say basis of sugar in barrels, 4.85c. for St. Lawrence. Extra Granulated 4.85c. for Redpath Extra Granulated and 4.75c. for Acadia Extra Standard Granulated at Montreal.

On January 26, 1909, prices were based on Extra Granulated (Montreal) at 4.50c.

### VISIBLE SUPPLY.

Statistics compiled on January 20 showed the total stock of sugar in Europe and America to be 3,138,145 tons, against 3,528,599 tons last year on the same uneven dates. The decrease of stock was 390,454 tons against a decrease of 545,883 tons the week preceding. The total stocks and afloats together showed a visible supply of 3,215,145 tons against 3,576,599 tons last year, or a decrease of 361,454 tons.

### The Following Week.

The week of January 27 showed the following visible supply:

Total stock of Europe and America, 3,181,488 tons, against 3,567,066 tons last year at the same uneven dates. The decrease of stock is 386,178 tons, against a decrease of 390,454 last week. Total stocks and afloats together show a visible supply of 3,262,488 tons, against 3,629,066 tons last year, or a decrease of 367,178 tons.

### PRICES.

Raws declined .03c. during the week ending January 20. Refined nominally advanced .10c. Net cash quotations on January 20 were: Centrifugals, 4.08c.; Muscovados, 3.58c.; Molasses, 3.33c.; Granulated, 4.90c.; the receipts were 32,922 tons. Meltings, 28,000 tons. Total Stock in Four Ports, 89,145 tons, against 84,233 tons the week before, and 66,599 tons last year. Beet sugar quotations, f. o. b. Hamburg, 12s. 9 1/2d. per wt. for 88° analysis, equal to 4.73c. for 96° test centrifugals at New York. First Marks German Granulated, f. o. b. Hamburg, 14s. 9 1/2d., equal to 5.26c. New York duty paid.

Estimated afloats to the United States from Cuba and West Indies were 40,000 tons; Hawaii, 25,000 tons; Peru, Louisiana, etc., 7,000 tons. Total, 72,000 tons, against 43,000 tons last year.

### Week of January 27.

Raws remained unchanged. Refined unchanged. Net cash quotations on January 27 date were: Centrifugals, 4.08c.; Muscovados, 3.58c.; Molasses, 3.33c.; Granulated, 4.90c. Receipts, 54,303 tons. Meltings, 38,000 tons. Total Stock in Four Ports, 105,488 tons, against 89,145 tons the week before, and 81,666 tons last year. Beet sugar quotations, f. o. b. Hamburg, 12s. 10 1/2d. per wt. for 88° analysis, equal to 4.73c. for 96° test centrifugals at New York. First Marks German Granulated, f. o. b. Hamburg, 15s. 0d., equal to 5.39c. New York duty paid.

Estimated afloats to the United States from Cuba and West Indies, 50,000 tons; Hawaii, 25,000 tons; Peru, etc., 1,000 tons. Total, 76,000 tons against 57,000 tons last year.

The lowest price named for refined at New York on January 27 was on the basis of granulated in barrels at 4.90c. net cash.

### FEW BOND SALES.

Olaa sixes and Hilo railway sixes issue for 1901 were the only securities, in which there was trading to speak of on the "Change" last week. The heaviest trading was done in the Hilo bonds, \$19,500 worth going at 100.25. The largest individual sale represented \$14,000 par value.

Nineteen thousand dollars worth of Olaa sixes went during the week at 95. These securities have not as yet found their level but it is pretty safe to hazard a forecast that no large amount will again be sold at the price.

One thousand dollars worth of Hilo

railway extension sixes went at 95.50. The closing quotations on these securities were 96 bid 99 asked. These securities are coming in great favor and the day when they will bring par is not far distant.

One thousand dollars' worth of Wailua five brought 100.75, \$1000 worth of O. R. & L. five brought 101.50, and \$1000 worth of Hawaiian Irrigation brought 101.

### Bond Sales.

The week's sales follow:

Hilo railway 6s, extension—\$1000 @ 95.50.

Olaa 6s—\$5000, \$2000 @ 95; \$1000, \$2000 @ 95; \$1000, \$3000, \$3000 @ 95.

Wailua 5s—\$1000 @ 100.75.

O. R. & L. 5s—\$1000 @ 101.50.

Hilo railway 6s, issue 1901—\$1000, \$500 @ 100; \$2000 @ 100.25; \$14,000, \$2000 @ 100.25.

Hawaiian Irrigation 6s—\$1000 @ 101.

### STOCKS RATHER QUIET.

Stocks were rather quiet last week, though prices continued strong. A good many sales were recorded, but all of the blocks were small.

Oahu was very strong and five hundred shares changed hands during the week, despite the fact that the quotations were higher than ever before in the history of the plantation. Thirty-five fifty was the lowest price at which sales were recorded and the later transactions were at 35.75.

Two hundred and eighty shares in blocks ranging from five to 100 shares each went at 35.50. Then the price went to 35.75 with a bound, the next sale of 100 shares being made at the higher figure.

The closing quotations reached high water mark, 35.87 1-2 being bid and 36 asked.

Oahu will harvest this year from 428.5 acres and the crop will probably approximate 35,000 tons. The capitalization of the plantation is but \$3,600,000. The rumor that the dividend will be restored to its old footing will not down, despite the fact that the agents have made no announcement of any increase.

### Olaa Advances.

Olaa advanced from 6.50, the figure at which the first sales of the week were made, to 6.75. Eleven hundred and fifty shares changed hands at the latter figure. The closing figures were 6.75 bid, 6.87 1-2 asked. This shows that Olaa is on the upward path and there is every reason why the stock should be. The plantation is in fine shape, the new land being tilled is proving highly productive and the finances of the corporation are in excellent shape. There is every indication that Olaa is on the upward path permanently and that dividends may be expected in the not so very distant future.

There was not as much trading in McBryde as there has been during some weeks of late, but the price was pretty firm at 7.50. The closing quotations were 7.37 1-2 bid, 7.50 asked.

There was considerable activity in Honokaa, the market being pretty thoroughly cleared up. The sales prices ranged from 23 to 23.50.

Brewery wobbled around somewhat, sales being made at prices ranging from 18 to 19.25. Just at present brewery is an unknown quantity for the uncertainty regarding the fate of the Curtis prohibition bill is making folk very loath to invest in a business which may be put out of commission any time. A good many of the sales gave evidence of laundry work.

Seven hundred and thirty-five shares of Onomea sold at the uniform price of 5. At closing time yesterday no bid was recorded, but 55.50 was being asked.

### STOCK SALES.

The following sales were recorded on the "Change" during the week:

Hawaiian Agricultural—10 @ 255.

Honokaa—210 @ 23.125; 90, 50, 260, 40 @ 23.25; 10 @ 23.125; 35, 5 @ 23.

Pioneer—7 @ 215; 30 @ 217.50; 5 @ 217.50.

Hutchinson—5, 25, 5, 5 @ 18.25; 10 @ 18.75.

Oahu—10 @ 35.50; 100 @ 35.25; 10 @ 35.25; 60, 40, 5 @ 35.25; 5 @ 35.50; 50 @ 35.50; 100, 20 @ 35.75; 100 @ 35.75.

Wailua—5 @ 129; 5, 5 @ 128.50.

Pepeekeo—18 @ 160.

McBryde—50, 20, @ 7.50; 8, 7 @ 7.25; 30 @ 7.50.

Ewa—20, 20, 5 @ 34.25; 5, 5 @ 34.25; 35 @ 34; 50, 50, 20 @ 34; 50, 50 @ 34.

Hawaiian Commercial—50, 25 @ 29.35; 45 @ 29.25; 40 @ 38.875.

Pauuhau—5, 20 @ 29.25.

Olaa—10 @ 6.50; 30, 30, 50 @ 6.50; 250, 100 @ 6.50; 50, 50, 50, 250, 150, 50, 250 @ 6.75; 250 @ 6.75.

Onomea—200, 30 @ 55; 200, 300 @ 55; 10, 20, 5 @ 55.

Brewery—5 @ 18.25; 5 @ 18.25; 50 @ 18; 50, 40, 60 @ 18; 10 @ 19; 20 @ 19; 10 @ 18.50; 120 @ 18.50; 30, 60 @ 19; 25, 20, 10 @ 19.25.

O. R. & L.—12 @ 142.50; 50, 10, 10 @ 142.50.

### BEFORE TAKING.

Teacher—Jimmy, I wish you would give me a sentence in which "internal" and "external" are properly used.

Jimmy—The kid stole a pie and his mother found it out.

### HIS PURSUIT.

Chicago Tribune—"What does Ardup follow for a living

# The Bystander



"Bob" Burdette's Little Joke.  
Hawaiian Singers and Tourists.  
Celestials and the Patrol Wagon.

"Bob" Burdette, who is at Waikiki, writing things about Hawaii that should earn him the eternal gratitude of the promotion committee, is both a preacher and a josh. I have never heard him preach, but if he can do that as well as he can josh and would settle down in one of the Honolulu pulpits, I would cut out Sunday baseball just to go and hear him. The reverend doctor has a wife, who, in her sphere, is quite as famous as he is in his. She also is a lecturer and has her name in headlines at frequent intervals, and the one great cross she has to bear is that the head writers will insist on calling her "Mrs. Bob Burdette."

One writer, in a Middle West city, went further, not long ago, and the account of Mrs. Burdette's lecture came out the next morning under the headline "Mrs. Bob Talks." This was too much and she carried her complaint and the paper to her talented husband.

"See what this paper says," she explained, pointing out the offending headline.

"That does appear to be rather an unnecessary statement," said Doctor Burdette. "Mrs. Bob Talks" reminds me of the old advertisement of Cast Iron Sinks. Whenever I read that advertisement, I used to say: 'Of course it does'."

And that was all the satisfaction Mrs. Burdette received.

Why a Hawaiian quintet club should greet a band of tourists with the transplanted air of "Yama-Yama Man," "Love Me, My Honey" and such, that are being ground out by a thousand street organs in a hundred mainland cities, seems to me, unless it is the desire of the singers to impress upon the malihinis the fact that they also have "traveled some." Does anyone of our singers suppose that any tourist prefers ragtime to something distinctly Hawaiian? If he does, someone should put him right.

Tourists come to Hawaii to see and hear something that differs from what they see and hear in their own town. They want Hawaiian music and when they hear it they never forget it. No country has produced popular airs more beautiful than those of Hawaii nei, the haunting memory of which lives among the impressions of the tourists long after the fact that Honolulu is "up-to-date and modern" are forgotten.

It is a mistake to serenade any malihini with any music other than our own. Honolulu may sometimes prefer to listen to the lament of some "coon" thrown down by his ladylove, or the words of lament of the aforesaid ladylove set to ragtime, but the tourist never. It would appear to be the duty of whoever employs the singing boys for an occasion such as the greeting of the Clevelanders yesterday to instruct them to confine their talent to the songs and music of the Islands.

Many a man will be trying to carry water on one shoulder and whisky on the other in the next campaign.

Honolulu's patrol wagon is worth noting for itself. It is a massive, well-constructed vehicle. You can not well help observing it, for in size and noise it about equals the prohibition movement. More interesting, however, is it to watch its occupants from time to time, and if you are of an observing frame of mind, it will be worth your while to keep your eyes open when you see and hear it approach and note the passengers entitled to and receiving a free ride. Male and female, convicted and committed, white and brown, young and old, will you see.

Perhaps you will see them, I should have said. Which brings me to a curious fact inspiring this particular effusion, and the significance of which I can not quite grasp. Of course the average white man, charged with any old thing from drunkenness to murder, and the average Hawaiian, being taken to the courthouse to ascertain what twelve good men and true, after listening to a mass of meaningless instructions, have to say as to his guilt or innocence, or perchance to listen to the presiding genius of the bulwark of our liberties hand out a lecture and a sentence, would each prefer to take his airing and exercise as an unattended, unaccompanied lonely pedestrian. But the invitation to ride having been accepted, neither of them ever thinks of insulting his host—the United States or the Territory of Hawaii, as the case may be—by appearing to be ashamed to be seen in his company. Straight up does he sit, and all around does he look, and acquaintances does he greet, and as far as his actions are concerned, rare enjoyment from the tour is his.

But with the man from over the seas; the man who lives on rice and hopes of a great future for his country; the man whose ancestors may be traced to a period antedating by centuries the pomp and splendor and glories of the Roman Empire; the man who kowtows to us, and becomes even as a servant unto us, and who cooks our food and who trims our lawns, and who provides our dividends, all the while knowing we are an inferior race—in short, the oriental—it is entirely different.

He may be charged with the awful, frightful, soul-devastating crime of gambling, or with having so carelessly handled a cane knife that the red corpses of some fellow countrymen came to the surface. The seventh commandment may have been particularly obnoxious to him, or his calendar so mixed up that the admonitions of the fourth concerning the proper observance of the first day of the week, commonly called the Sabbath, were overlooked, and business was attended to, and church and baseball neglected. But whatever the crime, misdemeanor or felony—malum prohibitum or malum in se—it is certain that the ride in the sight-seeing car is not enjoyed by him. Nearly every time does he bow his head, and refuse to be comforted by the panoramic views incident to his pilgrimage. Once Oahu prison is left behind his interest in life apparently has ceased. Trains may come and trains may go at the depot and he knows not. Fish fakirs at the market cry their wares in vain; he heeds not. Automobiles may honk—or fail to honk—and he lists not. The dust on the unpromising streets may fly; the holes made by the telephone company in its heroic effort to get rid of the hellogossib-line-busy-girl, may loom up appallingly; the chief attraction and home of the promotion committee, the Alexander Young Hotel, may present its magnificent proportions and roof garden; the gore lot may, as for years past, display the most attractive site for any old kind of public building. But ever is the head of that same oriental bowed, and ever does he stubbornly refuse to permit his face to be seen.

## Small Talks

**GEORGE W. SMITH**—When congress decides to allow us the final word on the Curtis bill, our right to home rule is firmly established.

**W. A. BOWEN**—Why should not the women vote in the proposed prohibition plebiscite? Their interest in the matter is the greatest of any.

**CHALLEY FRAZIER**—People in Honolulu get excited about so many things that it is difficult for a serious-minded man to continue along any one line of thought.

**G. J. WALLER**—Someone sent a wireless to Hilo that I had retired from the management of the Hawaii Meat Company, and I have been writing letters ever since, denying the report.

**CAPTAIN WALKER**—If the Thetis will lose no time in going after the bird catchers I know are on Johnson Island, she could probably be in time to head off any relief schooner from Japan.

**JOHN M. MARTIN**—Anyone who thinks the prohibitionists feel they have lost because the Curtis bill did not pass in congress, have another thick casing. The prohibitionists of Hawaii haven't lost until they quit.

**JAMES J. WILLIAMS**—The Bystander, last Sunday, gave the best language and prohibition argument I have ever read. If there were quite a lot of men of reasoning used by the temperance people and less of the trashy stuff, the cause would be advanced better.

**ANNE MARIE FRENCH**—Everything must pass through (stand) the test and crucible of "legality," at Washington, D. C., as all must know. However much we might wish to strengthen (and lengthen) the vote on prohibition, of this Territory, (wherever that vote shall come to be) in Japan, by the vote of the women, it (that vote) would be, but invalid, and (such) have a better rest.

# Why Is a Supervisor?

By Josher H. Bluffen.

The problem which I set myself to solve this week was this: Why is a supervisor, and if so, what for? And I may as well confess at the start as later on that I don't know. Nobody knows, not even the supervisors. That, by the way, is not the only thing the supervisors don't know, though they will not admit it.

From my investigations into the subject of supervisors, I have been able to deduce a few glittering generalities which, while they do not answer the question as to the whyness of a supervisor, yet throw some little light on the nature of the individual.

A supervisor, as I have learned from observation and careful investigation, is a loud noise surrounded by an entire absence of ideas. He is likewise crowned with much dignity and a great and abiding sense of his own importance, and is strangely addicted to luau and automobile rides.

It is an act of great discourtesy for one supervisor to address another by name without calling him the Honorable Supervisor. They do not always do this, however, for they are not always courteous. Indeed, sometimes they are the reverse.

Supervisors are elected by the people and are supposed to represent those who elect them. If they do, probably the people get what is coming to them. They ought to know better. If all the rest of the people of Honolulu are like the supervisors, I'm going to move; I don't think the climate will suit me. But I am credibly informed that the electorate is not as bad as those they elect. This is one of the mysteries which I have not yet solved, though probably when I set my mind to it, I shall find it as easy as interviewing Marshal Hendry or exploring the depths of the volcano.

There have been supervisors, I am told, who were not in office for fifty dollars a month, but because they believed that they could really benefit the community. They are dead now or have failed of reelection.

I always like to make personal observations before deducing generalities. It is more scientific and exciting, you know. I myself am always scientific, and frequently exciting. This may have been noticed by other people. I have often noticed it myself.

My earnest desire to get my information at first hand induced me to attend a meeting of the board of supervisors. I went alone and unattended, as usual, but I was not afraid, notwithstanding the stories I had heard. Fearlessness is one of my characteristics; I am ready at any time to board a supervisor in his den and listen to him growl.

I was greatly astonished when I entered the room to note the appearance of the mayor and supervisors. I had expected them to look different, but they appeared quite human, and one or two of them exhibited indications of intelligence at times. These indications, however, were frowned upon by the majority.

At the end of the table sat a pensive person, whom I took to be the mayor, from the fact that he held a gavel in his hand and occasionally thumped on the table with it, for no apparent reason. At his elbow sat his confidential adviser or prime minister or whatever he may be officially designated. His business seemed to be to tell the mayor what to say and how to put the motions.

The mayor wore a beautiful mustache and a fine set of teeth, part of which, I understand, he inherited from his grandmother. He wasn't allowed to speak often, and nobody paid any attention when he did.

Nobody heard me when I entered. In fact, nobody could hear anything for the noise being made by a supervisor who was speaking, in a voice like the bull of Bashan. Occasionally he removed his pipe from his face to expectorate. This, however, did not greatly improve his appearance.

"I move to refer the matter back to the committee for reconsideration," bellowed the speaker. He glared at me as he spoke, and I subsided into the nearest chair next the press table, wondering what I had done. I was afraid he might bite, but I am now informed that he is perfectly harmless and performs at times almost intelligently.

"We always used to refer matters back to committees when I was in the legislature," roared the speaker, waving his pipe in the general direction of the mayor. "That's parliamentary rule. We've got to do things parliamentary here. What would the people who elected us think if we didn't?" he asked, glaring at the mayor. The mayor dodged and showed symptoms of wanting to crawl under the table, but was restrained by his private secretary, who, with great presence of mind, bit the end off a cigar and handed it to the chief executive of the City and County of Honolulu. This appeared to calm Hizzoner.

"This thing is up to the supervisors," vociferated the speaker, and I thought of a dog fight in the back yard. "The people expect us to do something. What are we here for, anyway?"

"Nobody appeared to be quite sure and there was no answer."

"I don't see what this has to do with automobile roads in Kaimuki," said a red-headed supervisor on the other side of the table, jumping to his feet and shaking his fist at the mayor. The mayor turned pale and nearly swallowed his teeth, but his pipe his life by thumping the back. "The people make roads, and then, what's the public's money for going to do us any wasting time here by passing an ordinance of Kaimuki ten inches."

That would give us room for a fine automobile boulevard, and that's what we need. If you don't believe it, I'll take the supervisors out tomorrow to look over the ground. It won't cost anything except my auto charges."

"Sure, kela; we'll all go," chorused the supervisors.

"May I go, too?" inquired the mayor, plaintively.

"No, of course you can't go," snapped the red-headed supervisor, whose name, I was informed, was Quinn. "Do you think this is just a pleasure trip? It's not, I can tell you. I'm in business for my health. Automobile tires cost me a hundred and twenty-five dollars a pair. You can't go unless you pay your own way."

"Gentlemen," said a meek supervisor with whiskers, "I have here a milk ordinance which I wish to introduce."

"Sit down. You're out of order," growled Aylett, crumbling a two-bit cigar a reporter had just given him, and stuffing it into his pipe.

"Will you keep still, Aylett?" said Logan, bristling.

"This is not a managerie or the legislature, and you can not do all the talking. Now, Mr. Mayor, I ask you once, twice, three times, will you put the motion?"

"What is the motion?" asked the mayor.

"Nobody appeared to know."

"What'll I do?" asked the mayor, turning to his private secretary.

"Don't do anything and you are safe," replied the secretary. "That's not what you're here for."

"About this building ordinance," said a little man with the facial profile of a peanut, who had been trying hard to look bright.

"There ain't no building ordinance, and you ought to know. Supervisor McMillan, that there ain't going to be none," interrupted Aylett, dumping the dust of his pipe into Logan's lap.

"I know there ain't," said McMillan; "that's what I was going to say when you talked in. I just wanted to have the matter settled."

"Well, it's settled now," said Quinn. "I can't see where a building ordinance is going to get us any votes next election. What are we here for, anyway?"

"That's what I want to know, too," said a man hidden behind his mustache, at the lower end of the table. "A building ordinance wouldn't help us none in Waiialua. What we want is more money to spend on the roads. I know several voters in my district who need jobs."

"I move," said Quinn, "that we take a run up there in my automobile this week and see how things are. It won't cost but sixty dollars, and the city and county pays that."



Hizzoner.



"When I was in the Legislature—"



Honk!—Honk!



"I want my milk—"



Trying to look bright.

# Lone Observer and the Malihinis

Blessed be the Advent of the Nomadic Malihinis! May their World Wanderings never cease bringing them into Vales of Particular Beautitude and their ramadations swing them again to the crescent shores of Hawaii nei!

It will be observed that in emitting this peroration at the wrong end of his remarks, the Lone Observer has coined a new word. This is because he yesterday wiggled through the Waikiki throngs and imbibed the curiously worded language of a mixed America. He heard one young lady say, pointing to a cocoanut, "Oh! See the beautiful pineapple!" Pineapple used in this sense is strictly original. She comes from the shores of the Connecticut and was raised on corn and chestnuts. Pineapples were as delightfully new to her as her rhapsody was to the Lone Observer.

There is a sense of perspective to be gained from watching a horde of people enter a strange land, which was almost mythical to them in every way, and mingle with the people of that land. The newness which is upon them can not be erased. They are tourists.

A Tourist is an animal found in the nineteenth century and greatly improved through the efforts of people who thrive upon them and who have brought them into a high state of perfection. But in Hawaii, they are more than tourists, they are malihinis. They are not tourists in the sense as are those who gaze with pre-advertised rapture upon the falls of Niagara, but the tourist which is plumped unsuspectingly into a new world of pimply volcanoes and erratic foliage. Their surprise upon seeing something new outside of Broadway was so evident yesterday that the Lone Observer was immediately attracted to them by his desire for the psychologically strange.

Imagine a tourist pointing to a distorted fish painted in eleven colors and saying that it was artificially colored. One lady did that yesterday. The Lone Observer set her down at once as one who was well versed in the wiles of stunted amusementmakers and not used to the childlike and grotesque innuence of things Hawaiian.

It is the minutia of manifested psychology that is worth watching. These long words mean, to the best of the Lone Observer's belief, the crowd that was here yesterday differs from the previous Cleveland tourists by an increased capacity for surprise. The American tourist is unique in his class—that is, if he does not form a class by himself. He is frankly astonished by the things which he did not expect to see, not bored, as is his English brother, not self-composed, polite and blase, as is his French cousin.

Yesterday the crowd were surprised. They showed it, they spoke it. They had come from the midst of the complicated machinery of American commonplaces into the sunlight; real Hawaiian sunlight, unadulterated by the advertised liquid quality that looks better as an excuse than a reality.

They moved from the Seaside Hotel to the Moana Hotel, and they moved back again. During their miniature peregrinations the Lone Observer moved with them. He saw one tailored young lad press her gloved arm hard against a cocoanut to see if it would yield. He saw an elderly lady carefully collecting samples of leaves from kiawe and other trees; he saw an elderly white-headed gentleman rush up from the beach to his elderly, white-headed, but altogether charming wife with a piece of two-inch coral in his hand. Think of finding one piece of coral on the shores by which it grew after one had lived seventy years within sight of the Pilgrim's Rock "on that stern and rockbound coast" that gave Hawaii an excuse to celebrate Thanksgiving.

What kamaaina would think of pressing a cocoanut tree to see if it was hard musing his or her fingers with the sticky kiawe, or rhapsodizing over a two-inch arm of coral? None would, which proves that appearance is a matter of familiarity. There is nothing strange in a cocoanut except that to ninety per cent. of the Cleveland and other tourists it existed only as an ornament for fiction illustrations.

The tourists lined up about the luau preparations, watched the pig stuffed with fiery dressing and the taro pounded with primitive pounders. They were delighted with the way we cooked our food and were deliciously surprised we didn't use forks. That is, fifty per cent. of them were, and the other fifty per cent. of them were surprised that we wore clothes.

This sense of perspective can only be gained by watching a large crowd. A small crowd is timid about exposing its ignorance, and, therefore, does it awkwardly instead of with the ingenuousness a large crowd manifests. This remark is repeated because the Lone Observer wishes to impress upon the common people the fact that we are quite as strange as the stranger sees us.

Mixed with the tourists were the German sailors who helped convey them hither. These sailors were pleased with what they saw, but took pains to suppress it when it showed signs of unwarranted risibility. They just stood around and became part of the landscape.

The tourists congregated in little groups and spoke of the Pal, which some of them had visited. They gave Honolulu and Hawaii genuine praise on the score of its natural beauties and did not find the little warranted faults found by those who reside longer. They met people whom they had met but once before in their lives for an instant on the Cleveland's decks and greeted them with the civility of a life acquaintance. They met persons whom they had never seen before, but who bore the button and lei that denoted them as Cleveland passengers, and were greeted, therefore, as friends of long standing found in a distant land.

This was the difference between the present Clevelanders and the other group. The others were sated with the circumambient and listless in answering to the appeal of new sights. They knew everybody and had formed their dislikes and favors. The present group hardly knew each other and have come to us in budding, childlike innocence, rosy pleased because they have seen a new thing.

For the sake of effect, the peroration must be understood to be duplicated here. The Lone Observer is satisfied with the impressions he gained. He hopes the Malihinis are the same!

## ALL READY FOR PUSS.

Mr. Youngbird (on the train)—Did you leave anything for the cat, dearest?  
Mrs. Youngbird—Oh, how can you ask? You know I wouldn't forget him. I left a whole can of salmon, with a can-opener right beside it.

**JAMES L. McLEAN**—I hope the time will soon come when Honolulu's annual fete will be for a week instead of a day, with Floral Parade, masque balls, dog show, poultry show and such things, or a day. Then visitors from the other islands could be brought here for a week of real good time.

nance is going to get us any votes next election. What are we here for, anyway?"

"That's what I want to know, too," said a man hidden behind his mustache, at the lower end of the table. "A building ordinance wouldn't help us none in Waiialua. What we want is more money to spend on the roads. I know several voters in my district who need jobs."

"I move," said Quinn, "that we take a run up there in my automobile this week and see how things are. It won't cost but sixty dollars, and the city and county pays that."

"May I go, too?" asked the mayor, rattling his grandfather's knuckles on his watchchain.

"No, of course you can't go," said Quinn. "There ain't room for you in the machine, and, besides, what good would it do? You're a Democrat."

A little chap with a mustache and a somnolent expression woke up long enough to ask what all the row was about.

"Don't speak until you're spoken to, Kane," said Logan. "You wouldn't understand anyway." Kane yawned and went back to sleep.

"I have here," broke in the clerk of the board, "a communication from the superintendent of public works, asking when we're going to widen Bethel street."

"I don't see why we should waste the public funds widening streets," said Cox. "We'd better spend the money on country roads. Some of the voters want jobs on the road, and if they don't get them, they'll have to go to work."

"Move it be referred to the committee on roads, bridges and public works," said Quinn. "It'll be safe there for a while. We can't afford to widen any streets in town until we get automobile roads all about the county."

"I want my milk—" began Logan, plaintively.

"Mr. Mayor and Honorable Supervisors," roared Aylett, taking his pipe from his face and waving it in the air, "I'm sick and tired of hearing about this milk ordinance. What do we want a milk ordinance for? We never passed no milk ordinance when I was in the legislature. The people elected us to represent them, not to waste our time passing milk ordinances. I understand from the auditor that we have some money left in the treasury. We ought to make some use of it. The people expect us to spend it."

"I move we adjourn," said Ahia, sleepily.

"I move the honorable supervisors take an automobile ride around the island," said Quinn. "We ought to acquaint ourselves with what the voters want. If they don't want anything, maybe we'll give it to them."



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TAFT DEMANDS REFORM OF BUSINESS

President Delivers Scorching Address Before New York Club.

LAWS MUST BE RESPECTED

Administration Will Redeem All Campaign Promises Says Speaker.

NEW YORK, February 13.—“If the enforcement of the law be inconsistent with present methods of business, then it does not speak well for present business methods. If such be actually the case, business methods must be changed so as to conform to the law.” This is the answer which President Taft made last night to the cry of panic raised by the Wall Street interests. The speech was delivered at the Lincoln dinner, given by the Republican Club. In his speech the President strongly defended the administration. He insisted that pledges made during the last campaign will be carried out as rapidly as possible and that before the end of his term all of the promises will be redeemed.

FIFTY DIE WHEN STEAMER FOUNDERS IN MAGELLAN

SANTIAGO, Chile, February 13.—The British steamer Lima, Capt. Jacobs commander, foundered in the Strait of Magellan yesterday, fifty passengers losing their lives. Two hundred and five of the passengers and crew were rescued. The Lima, which was of 3115 tons burden, was bound from Liverpool for Callao.

NAVAL TUG MISSING.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—Eight government vessels are now out searching for the naval tug Nana which is missing en route from here to Boston. It is feared that the Nana may have become disabled in a storm.

HERMANN JURY LOCKED UP

PORTLAND, Oregon, February 13.—The Hermann jury, after being out for twelve hours, was last night locked up for the night.

PRESIDENT IS SPEAKER AT LINCOLN DAY BANQUET

NEW YORK, February 12.—President Taft arrived in the city today to attend the Lincoln banquet to be held this evening, at which the President will deliver an address. The President spent the day in conference with the Republican leaders of the city and State.

CHARCOT FINDS LAND IN ANTARCTIC OCEAN

VALPARAISO, February 12.—The French expedition, in command of Captain Charcot, who has made extensive explorations toward the South Pole, arrived here today. The Charcot party went as far south as seventy degrees. New land was discovered west of South Alexander Island.

BANDIT RAISULI IS REPORTED TO BE DEAD

TANGIER, February 12.—It is reported here that Raisuli, the famous bandit chief and man who kidnapped Perdicaris, is dead. It is claimed that he has been poisoned by his followers.

EX-GOVERNOR WOLFLEY OF ARIZONA IS KILLED

LOS ANGELES, February 12.—Former Governor Wolfley of Arizona was killed here today by being struck by an electric car. Mr. Wolfley died a short time after the accident.

FORBES REVIEWS TROOPS.

MANILA, February 12.—Governor General Forbes today reviewed the 8000 troops at Camp McKinley while being put through preliminary maneuvers.

MISSED THEIR BOAT.

Three members of the Cleveland party were so enamored of Honolulu and her people that they dabbled over long, and as a consequence are still here, although their fellow passengers are merrily on their way. The trio intend taking the Manehua, which sails this afternoon, and will—should further mishap not befall them—join the Cleveland party in the Orient.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—Brigadier-General Chittenden was today retired. Colonel Ward is promoted to the vacancy.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded.—Made by PARIS MEDICINE CO., 301 St. Louis, U. S. A.

WOMEN OF HAWAII WANT TO VOTE IN THE PROHIBITION PLEBISCITE

United Request Will Be Cabled to Congress.

Twenty-Four Societies Hold Meetings Today.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

The women of Hawaii intend to be heard in the setting of the prohibition question. Already a number of them have cabled to Washington, asking to be allowed to vote on equal terms with the men in the plebiscite to be taken. Today, at meetings of twenty-four women's organizations, a vote will be taken on the question of memorializing congress to grant to Hawaiian women the same right to cast a vote for or against prohibition as is to be granted their husbands and their brothers.

The leading women of the Territory are at the head of this movement. Mrs. Walter F. Frear, wife of the Governor of Hawaii, has thrown herself into the work earnestly and with her are the presidents of practically every women's society of Honolulu.

Will Vote Anyhow.

If it is learned that congress will not give to the women of Hawaii any word as to the preservation of her home and her children, the women will vote nevertheless, on the same day and during the same hours as the men. Their vote may be a "straw" vote, but in effect it will probably be as potent as that of the regular results of the regular polls.

Congress Has Power to Agree.

The leading lawyers of the Territory agree that congress has full power to grant the right of the ballot to the women of Hawaii at the plebiscite, should it see fit. The plebiscite is to test public opinion and what is the majority opinion of the women in this question is quite as important, if not even more important, than the majority opinion of the men.

Not Suffragettes.

The women of Hawaii are not suffragettes. They are not demanding any political equality with men, nor are they desirous of taking any part in any election. They do want, however, to be allowed to register their votes on the prohibition question, a question in which they have a direct and vital interest.

Representatives of some twenty organizations met yesterday and mapped out a plan of campaign. Yesterday some organizations met and took immediate action. Today there will be meetings in scores of places of organizations whose membership includes thousands of women. Tonight, the result of these meetings will be cabled on to Washington.

All Women Interested.

The women of Hawaii are lining up on this matter without distinction of caste, social condition, color, wealth or creed. The College Club, the women's athletic clubs, the Hawaiian women's societies, the church organizations, the teachers in the schools, are all in line. The meetings yesterday were those of the Ladies' Aid of the Christian Church, the Epworth League of that church, the Woman's Board of Missions of the Christian Church, the Epworth League of the Methodist Church and the Ladies' Aid Society of that church, and the Christian Endeavor Society of Kawaiahae.

Meetings Today.

At the meeting of the representatives of the twenty or more secular societies yesterday, upon the question as to what part the women of Hawaii may take with reference to the proposed vote on prohibition, it was decided that meetings of the several organizations should be held and that the action taken at such meetings should be reported by their respective officers at a meeting to be held at half-past five this afternoon at the parish house of Central Union church.

What Is Wanted.

The question and the only question to be decided by each organization is: SHALL WE AS AN ORGANIZATION JOIN WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS IN CABLEING TO CONGRESS A REQUEST THAT THE WOMEN OF HAWAII BE ALLOWED TO VOTE ON THE QUESTION OF PROHIBITION?

The question is not whether the respective organizations or their members are for or against prohibition or whether they believe that the legislation on this subject should be by congress or by the territorial legislature, but only whether or not to ask congress to permit women to share in the plebiscite.

Some of the organizations met last evening, some are holding regular meetings today, and others are hereby notified to meet today as follows:

The Morning Music Club, at the Young Hotel, at 10:30.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union, at the Central Union church parlors, at 10:30.

The Women's Board of Missions, at the Central Union church parlors, at 10:40.

The Women's Society of the Central Union Church, at the church parlors, at 10:50.

The Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association, on the land of the Hawaiian Hotel, at 11.

The Daughters of Hawaii, in the parlor of the Hawaiian Hotel, at 11.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Outrigger Club, on the land of the Hawaiian Hotel, at 11:15.

The Young Women's Christian Association, at their rooms, at 12:30.

The Portuguese Missionary Society, at the Portuguese church on Miller street, at 2:30.

The Hawaiian Women's Club, at the

DO YOU, AS A WOMAN, WANT TO VOTE ON THE QUESTION OF PROHIBITION?

Today, several hundred of the representative women of Honolulu will meet to ask themselves the question:

Shall we, as an organization, join with other organizations in cabling to congress a request that the women of Hawaii be allowed to vote on the question of prohibition?

Twenty-four women's organizations will vote on this. The list of these organizations is given in this issue, and it is urged that every member attend the meeting of her particular organization and vote one way or the other in the matter.

Nothing of more importance to the women of Hawaii has ever been brought forward than the question of prohibition. There is a possibility that the women will be allowed a vote in the settlement of the question, and this may be decided today. The greater the aggregate attendance at the various meetings this morning and this afternoon, the greater the effect will be upon congress.

Kamehameha Girls' School, at 2:30.

The Kamehameha Alumnae, at the Kamehameha Girls' School, at 2:40.

St. Andrew's Women's Guild, at the guild room, at 3.

St. Clement's Women's Guild, at the rectory, at 3:30.

The Catholic Ladies' Aid Society, at the residence of Mrs. A. E. Murphy, 1428 Victoria street, at 3:30.

The Women's National Rivers and Harbors Congress, at the Central Union church parish house, at 3:30.

The College Club, at the Central Union church parish house, at 3:40.

The Kumuwela Club, at the Central Union church parish house, at 3:50.

The Territorial Teachers' Association, at the Central Union church parish house, at 4.

The Kaula Boat Club, at the Hawaiian Hotel, on the lanai, at 4:15.

The large Hawaiian societies, including the Kaahumanu, the Kauikouali, the Hui O'iwi and the Hooulu associations, will hold meetings either this morning or early this afternoon, at hours to be announced this morning by their officers.

All other women's societies are also requested to call meetings and take action on the question of the desire of the women of Hawaii to be heard in the prohibition matter.

Power of Congress.

"Has congress the power by joint resolution to authorize the right of women to vote in this matter?" was asked of Governor Frear last night.

"Undoubtedly," said the Governor. "We are as yet in doubt as to the exact situation, but it seems probable that the vote will be taken at a special election, to be authorized by congress. The procedure will probably be that congress will order either the Governor or the secretary of the Territory to call the election, with the election laws of Hawaii to be applied as closely as possible under the conditions. The question to be voted on will probably be 'Are you in favor of prohibition by act of congress?' although this may be coupled with another question: 'Are you in favor of prohibition by act of the legislature?'"

"So far as the women voting, it may be ordered that the right to vote shall be extended to all women who can qualify under the election laws in everything except as regards sex. Thus, a woman would have to be twenty-one years old, a citizen, able to read and write either English or Hawaiian, and so forth, just as in the case of men."

"In regard to the question to be submitted at the plebiscite, it is likely that Mr. Woolley, the Delegate, Mr. McClellan and some of the members of the senate committee will meet and draft it."

One Cable Saturday.

Already Washington has been apprised of the fact that the women of Hawaii are in the prohibition fight. On Saturday a lengthy message, addressed to Kuhio, went on the wires, signed by twenty representative women of the city.

Those who wired were acting independently of the general women's movement, which was just gathering headway on Saturday. At the time the twenty did not know of the larger movement, to include all the leading women of the city. Now all are united on the one request that the plebiscite ballot box be open to them as well as to the men.

QUEEN IS VISITING FRIENDS IN BOSTON

Writing under date of January 31, the Washington correspondent of The Advertiser states that Queen Liliuokalani and party had gone to Boston, to visit there for two weeks.

Col. Sam Parker and his party had just left for New York, the Colonel on his way back to the Islands.

HEARD THE WILHELMINA.

The wireless operator at Kahuku "heard" the new Matsun steamship "Wilhelmina" attempting to "talk" to him on Saturday night, but the Pacific fleet was doing a lot of talking about that time and the message could not be made out.

The Wilhelmina is due on Wednesday morning from San Francisco.

DO YOU WANT RELIEF?

Are you frequently hoarse? Do you have that annoying tickling in your throat? Does your cough annoy you at night, and do you utter moans in the morning? Do you want relief? If so, take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and you will be pleased. For sale at all druggists. Beware, health & Co., agents for Hawaii.

FINDS HUSBAND WHO WAS SUPPOSED DEAD

WABASH, Indiana, February 2.—In a woodchopper at work near her home Mrs. A. Holly today recognized her husband whom she had not seen since he marched away to the Civil War forty-seven years ago. She believed he was killed in battle and sold her home and moved away. He could not find her when he returned from the South and became a wandering carpenter.

Mrs. Holly was married to James Stull a few years after the war. For forty years they lived happily. Stull was a motorman here, and ten months ago he was thrown from his car and killed. Holly and his wife are to be remarried, just as an evidence of good faith.

CENTRAL FOUNDRY FAILS.

NEW YORK, February 12.—The Central Foundry Company with a capital of fourteen millions of dollars, has failed.

Max von Jung, bogus baron with jail record, since Maria, California, capital and lands in jail.

MOVING PICTURES CENSOR CUT OUT

How Chicago Police Deal With the Question of Immoral and Objectionable Films.

The attention of the police departments of the various cities of America is called to the fact that the national board of censorship of New York has been abandoned, and that there is danger of objectionable moving pictures being exhibited in that class of theater.

Owing to the fact that the manufacturers of picture films were turning out highly sensational subjects, many of them depicting crime and immorality, a wave of protest swept across the country, resulting in the censorship of the pictures. In order to prevent a diversity of censorship a movement was inaugurated in New York to present to a board all picture films, and this board was arbitrarily called the national board of censorship.

Chicago Permit Good.

This board was never recognized by the larger cities, and even in New York the city officials paid no attention to it. In Chicago a department was arranged by the chief of police, and Sergt. Charles O'Donnell, in charge of a picked force of twelve men, has been watching the films and theaters. All films to be exhibited in the city limits must be accompanied by a police permit. Some 400 towns in the middle west are following the Chicago rulings and demanding that a Chicago permit accompany the pictures to be shown.

The Show World, a national paper devoted to amusements, states that the national board of censorship has practically been abandoned, and for the guidance of smaller towns prints the rulings of the Chicago police board in condemning objectionable pictures. A list of those rejected for one week are:

List of Rejections.

"Robert Macaire," by Actophone company. Two holdups and murders.

"Wages of Sin," by Centaur company. Shows highway robbery, elopement with another man's wife and abuse of woman.

"Bad Guest," by Gaumont company. Shows attempt at burglary and murder, and attempt at poisoning.

"A Little Heroine," by Powers company. Shows holdup and attempted robbery.

"Forester's Sweetheart," by Bison company. Striking with ax ordered cut out.

"Tide of Fortune," by I. M. P. company. Assault and robbery ordered cut out.

"The Usurper," by Lubin company. Assault and robbery ordered cut out.

"Paul," by Ambrosio company. Killing of girl ordered cut out.

"Honor of His Family," by Biograph company. Father shooting son ordered cut out.

It is significant that the Show World, which is the recognized medium for the moving picture industry, in an editorial sounds a caustic warning, and says:

"There are so many beautiful things in life, which can be pictorially depicted that an obscene, immoral or objectionable subject must be accounted for by a degenerate mind."

The majority of patrons of picture theaters are women and children. To keep from their eyes objectionable subjects should be the duty of every police officer in the country.

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PLANNING BIG TIME FOR TEDDY

President of France Announces That Former President Will Be Royally Greeted.

CHAMPS ELYSEES EN FETE

Military Turnout, Illuminations and Decorations for the Lion Killer.

PARIS, February 14.—President Fallieres has announced that a national fete will be given in honor of Theodore Roosevelt when the former President of the United States visits Paris on his way back to the United States from Africa.

The fete plans include the decoration and illumination of the Champs-Elysees, a great military parade and other features.

It is not definitely announced on what date Mr. Roosevelt will arrive in Paris, but the plans for his reception in the French capital are to be laid at once and the preparations put under way.

COOK FLEES FROM ALL PUBLICITY

Faker Arrives at Chilean Port With His Wife—Will Not Talk.

VALVIDIA, Chile, February 14.—Doctor Cook, the exposed North Pole faker, and his wife, arrived here yesterday as passengers on the steamer Ordis, which arrived from the north.

Cook would give out no statement to the press and showed every desire to avoid publicity. He appears to be in bad health.

SIX STEAMERS GO TO THE RESCUE

VALPARAISO, February 14.—The Chilean cruiser Ministro Zenteno and five other steamers have been sent to the rescue of the eighty-eight passengers as yet unrescued of the British steamer Lima, which foundered on Saturday in the Strait of Magellan. The fate of these passengers is unknown, but it is hoped that some of them have been able to make land somewhere along the coast.

FRANCO-CANADIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY

PARIS, February 15.—A new trade treaty, which will bring about reciprocity between France and Canada, has been promulgated.

EXCURSION RATES FOR THE ELKS' CARNIVAL

The interest in the Elks' carnival which is to be given on Washington's birthday in connection with the Floral Parade, is spreading. The good people on the other islands have contracted a desire to come and look on, and perhaps take part, for it is to be the greatest show of the kind ever given here. It is the first time the Elks have shown particular interest in the affairs on that anniversary and they are to do big things in real Elk style in consequence.

The Inter-Island steamship company has decided to make an excursion rate between Hilo, Mahukona and Kawaihae and Honolulu as well as from Maui and Kauai ports. The Hilo excursion will cost \$16.00, and from Mahukona and Kauai the rate has been set at \$12. From Maui and Kauai ports the fare will be \$7.50 and the price includes round trips. The steamer from Maui and Hawaii will arrive as usual on Saturday morning and will return at ten o'clock Wednesday morning, the 23d, instead of Tuesday, so the excursionists will have an opportunity to see the high links and parade which will take place on the night of the 21st, the parade on the 22d, and the supplementary Elks links on the night of the 23d. The Kilauea will return to Kauai on the night of the 23d, at ten o'clock.

As the Hilo masonic lodge is to have a dedication and banquet on the 24th, there will be a number of persons who go up to attend, the steamer Mauna Kea leaving on Wednesday, giving them a splendid opportunity to kill two birds with one stone. Persons intending to take advantage of the low price should book now.

"For over 50 years I have always kept Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house. My father often told me that it saved my life when I was very young."



In thousands of homes Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a household word. It has been used first by the grand- parents, then by the parents, and now by the children. For colds and coughs, croup, bronchitis, la grippe, inflammation in the throat or in the bronchial tubes,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the standard remedy the world over. It contains no narcotic or poison. Accept no substitute. Put up in large and small bottles.

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

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SHERIDAN LOSES ALL HER BAKERS

Bread Artists Desert Transport, Leaving That Vessel in Need of Dough.

All the bakers on the Sheridan have gone away. Maybe they have merely overstayed their leave of absence and maybe they have not. Maybe the S. S. Cleveland has walked off with all four, and this is what the police think is possible and even probable. If this is so the passengers and men on the Sheridan will have no love for the big tourist steamer.

All the bakers are Germans. Paul Kellee is the chief baker, age 35. Joe Marks is the second baker, 48 years old. William Swall is the third baker, 54 years old, and Charles Huber is the fourth baker, 40 years old.

All being Germans, all have light hair. This is about all the information that the police have received, and so if four light-haired Teutons are found in conjunction, as the astronomers say, they will arrest them and book them on suspicion.

Their characteristics and peculiarities are extremely commonplace. Paul has hazel eyes, Joe's head is slightly bald, William is very near-sighted and Charles has blue eyes.

The crew of the Cleveland all being of the same nationality, the first supposition was that the attraction was too much for the bakers and that their fellows of the other steamer consented to stow them away. On the other hand the Sheridan will arrive in Manila a few days ahead of the Cleveland and therefore catch them again. Meanwhile, the army quartermaster in charge of the transport will have to either zig up some bakers in an awful hurry or else lay in a stock of time-proof bread. Or else the passengers and the men will have to go hungry, which will be unfortunate.

WILL INVESTIGATE FRIAR LAND SALE

WASHINGTON, February 14.—Congressman John A. Martin of Colorado has introduced a resolution calling for investigation of the alleged illegal sale of 55,000 acres of the Friar lands in the Philippines to Havemeyer. The resolution denounces the department of justice for upholding the sale.

HENEY AGAIN LOSES. PORTLAND, February 14.—The jury in the land fraud cases which Francis J. Heney has been prosecuting here disagreed, and have been discharged.

ITO AVENGED. PORT ARTHUR, February 14.—The assassin of Prince Ito has been sentenced to death.

TOUCHES THE SPOT. Who suffer from pain in the stomach, Rheumatism, Gout, Cholera and Diarrhoea. Remedy gets to the right spot immediately. For chronic, acute or diarrhoeal it works like magic. For sale at all druggists. HANSON, SMITH & CO., Agents for Hawaii.

MARINE REPORT. By Merchants' Exchange

Friday, February 11. San Francisco—Sailed, Feb. 10, S. S. Wilhelmina, for Honolulu; Feb. 11, S. S. Arizona, for Seattle. Arrived—Feb. 11, S. S. Asia, hence Feb. 5. Yokohama—Arrived, Feb. 11, S. S. Siberia, hence Jan. 31.

Saturday, February 12, 1910. Mokuileto—Arrived, bktns. Makaweli, from Kahului, Jan. 19. Leith—Sailed Feb. 10, Fr. bk. Jean Baptiste, for Honolulu. San Francisco—Sailed Feb. 12, noon, S. S. Alameda, for Honolulu. San Francisco—Arrived Feb. 12, U. S. A. T. Logan, hence Feb. 4. Honolulu—Sailed Feb. 12, ship E. M. Phelps, for Philadelphia.

Sunday, February 13. San Francisco—Arrived, Feb. 13, Am. bk. S. G. Wilder, from Mahukona, Jan. 25. San Francisco—Sailed, Feb. 13, Am. S. S. Enterprise, for Hilo.

Monday, February 14. San Francisco—Arrived, Feb. 13, bktns. S. G. Wilder, from Mahukona, Jan. 25. San Francisco—Arrived Feb. 14, U. S. S. Galveston, hence Feb. 4. San Francisco—Arrived Feb. 14, U. S. S. Denver, hence Feb. 4. San Francisco—Arrived Feb. 14, U. S. S. tug Ironquois, hence Feb. 4. San Francisco—Arrived Feb. 14, U. S. S. Pacific fleet, hence Feb. 8. San Francisco—Arrived, Feb. 14, U. S. S. Glacier, from Honolulu. Seattle—Arrived, Feb. 14, S. S. Arizona, from San Francisco. San Francisco—Arrived, Feb. 14, S. S. Virginian, from Salina Cruz. Seattle—Sailed, Feb. 14, S. S. Hilonian, for Honolulu. South American Port—Arrived, Feb. 14, Jap. S. S. Manshu Maru, from Honolulu, hence Jan. 28.

PORT OF HONOLULU. ARRIVED.

Hamburg-Am. S. S. Cleveland from San Francisco, 6 a. m. Str. Mauna Kea from Hilo and way ports, a. m. Str. Kinau, from Kauai ports, a. m. Str. Helene, from Hawaii, 8 a. m. Sunday, February 13. Str. Mikahala, from Molokai and Maui ports, 3:45 a. m. Str. Ke Au Hou, from Kealia, 5:30 a. m. Str. W. G. Hall, from Nawiliwili, 5 a. m. Str. Noeau, from Kilauea, 8:20 a. m. U. S. A. T. Sheridan from San Francisco, 9 a. m. Monday, February 14. P. M. S. S. Manchuria, Dixon, from San Francisco, 8 a. m. M. N. S. S. Lurline, from Kahului, p. m.

DEPARTED.

Friday, February 11. Str. Claudine, Bennett, for Maui and Hilo, 5:10 p. m. M. N. S. S. Lurline for Kahului, p. m. H. A. S. S. Cleveland, for Yokohama and New York, 5 p. m. U. S. A. T. Sheridan, for Guam and Manila, 12 noon. Str. Nihaan, for Mahukona and Kawahae, 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS. Arrived.

Per S. S. Mauna Kea, from Hilo and way ports, Feb. 12.—Misses Erechtman (2), Miss C. Dandolph, Mrs. R. Ankeny, Miss R. Langham, O. H. Hickey and wife, H. W. Hickey, Miss L. McPline, E. Carroll and wife, Miss B. Kincaid, Miss E. Anderson, Miss V. A. Tolla, Theo. Wolfe and wife, Misses Johnson (2), L. Taubman and wife, J. Sicomini and wife, P. L. Wiley, T. H. Blythe and wife, Miss W. H. Rice, Mrs. J. E. Miller and wife, Miss M. Graham, A. H. Manning and wife, E. M. Barlow, wife and child, H. Coely and wife, W. Black and wife, F. Schumer and wife, Miss Karcher, Miss Bussey, R. D. Anderson, B. S. Bryant and wife, Dr. McNeill, E. Talmage, Mrs. C. J. Carter and two children, Chock Hoy, R. C. Brown, A. Humburg and wife, J. B. Adams and wife, M. Vickor, Eda Silva and wife, H. Sawaychik, T. Ho, C. Countyman, C. Furnace, Miss N. Eaton, F. W. Thrum, Ted Guard and wife, L. R. Muzzy, J. Lennox, Mrs. E. Husbands, A. B. Salvo, A. Salem, Mrs. H. Beese, Dr. A. M. Meade, Rev. T. Keda, Miss R. S. Brown, Mrs. A. Horner, R. B. Macaonachie, T. A. Birmingham, Miss H. Brown, John Hind and wife, Geo. Milne, R. McWayne, J. F. Smith, Mrs. Livingston and child, J. H. Wood and wife, M. Greenburgh, C. F. Clements, A. Louissou, Miss A. Morse, A. C. Dowsett, J. H. Bonell and bride, Miss Biggart, W. A. Sparks, W. W. Westcott, J. S. Walker, V. L. Boeck, R. B. Murdoch, Miss Yates, Miss Keluone, J. Kennu, J. J. Page, Dr. K. Maginia, M. Currie, F. F. Baldwin.

DEPARTED.

Per str. Noeau, from Kilauea, Feb. 12.—Mr. Painter. Per str. W. G. Hall, from Nawiliwili, February 13.—Mrs. De Lacey, Mrs. De Bretteville, C. H. Jennings, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Chauan, J. K. Coekett, W. A. Kinney, Chas. Aki, Misses Aki (2), E. Conrode, S. Thomas, Hee Fat.

Per str. Mikahala, from Molokai and Maui ports, February 13.—E. P. Low, L. Hemmings, Mrs. W. Kaahani, C. H. Cooke, Mrs. J. Waterhouse, Miss A. Alexander, Miss Mary Kao, K. Tashiro.

Per P. M. S. S. Manchuria, from San Francisco, Feb. 14.—For Honolulu: Miss Helen Armstrong, W. D. Baldwin, Mrs. W. D. Baldwin, Master Asa Baldwin, Master Edward Baldwin, Mrs. F. P. Baldwin, infant and maids, F. W. Barnes, Mrs. F. W. Barnes, B. Bosworth, Miss H. Brandes, T. S. Buglies, E. Burch, Miss E. Burch, Miss G. Burch, C. S. Card, Mrs. C. S. Card, Mrs. T. W. Carroll and infant, C. E. Chapin, Mrs. C. E. Chapin, E. T. Cole, Mrs. E. T. Cole, E. F. Cooke, Mrs. G. T. Cook, Maurice J. Curran, Miss Margaret Curran, Mrs. Josephine Curran, C. H. Crosette, Mrs. C. H. Crosette, G. R. Davis, H. Dow, Dr. C. P. Darney, Mrs. D. D. Fagan, A. C. Egan, Mrs. A. C. Egan, C. W. Felt, Mrs. C. W. Felt, Master C. W. Felt, Jr., J. C. Fries, I. Hastings, D. H. Hayward, Miss Edith M. Hodges, H. F. Hudson, W. E. Hughes, Mrs. W. E. Hughes, J. C. Hummel, Miss Ada Drake Jenkins, John Jones, Mrs. John Jones, Mrs. W. Kinnu and infant, W. A. Leith, Mr. H. D. Lombard, Mrs. Drury Moore, Miss

Ethel Melone, G. H. P. Meyer, Geo. N. McMurray, Mrs. Geo. N. McMurray, Max Neuburger, Mrs. Max Neuburger, Mrs. J. B. Neville, Miss Minerva Nyman, C. L. Peters, Mrs. C. L. Peters, Mrs. L. P. Ramsey, E. E. Rickerson, J. S. Riley, Mrs. J. S. Riley, W. L. Searies, Mrs. W. L. Searies, L. L. Sexton, C. E. Shalley, Mrs. M. Shipley, Miss S. G. Shipley, Mrs. R. E. Smith, C. E. Stone, Mrs. G. Smith, Mrs. M. Smith, Master W. Smith, Mrs. R. H. Strong, L. H. Tomkins, Mrs. L. H. Tomkins, C. H. Waterman, Miss E. C. Winn, Mrs. Katherine M. Yates. Lawyer at Honolulu: J. H. Adams, Mrs. J. H. Adams, Sidney T. Clark Jr., Mrs. S. T. Clark, Mrs. C. E. Dewey, Miss H. W. Knight, Miss I. Lewishin, T. Nakano, Geo. Sherman, Mrs. Geo. Sherman and maid, Miss Lillian D. Waid, Miss Isabelle Waters, Miss E. F. Wheeler, B. Dominick Sr., Mrs. B. Dominick Sr., Mervyn Magill, Miss H. G. Magill, Mrs. C. A. Reed, Miss Mary Reed, Mrs. E. W. Tinkham, Miss Miriam E. Tinkham, Mrs. Sarah M. Utt, Mrs. Emma F. Way, Mrs. W. G. Webb, Miss Grace A. Young.

DEPARTED.

Per str. Claudine, for Maui and Hawaii ports, February 11.—Major Dunning, Theo. Richards, A. Hansberg, Mrs. Hansberg, C. D. Lufkin. Per P. M. S. S. Manchuria, for Japan ports and Hongkong, Feb. 14.—J. Bredell, Mrs. J. Bredell, D. Carlton, W. C. Mayer, Mrs. W. C. Mayer, Mrs. J. K. Ohl, Miss J. Ohl, Wm. Platte, Mrs. Wm. Platte, Geo. Sage.

OUTLOOK FEARS SALE OF HAWAII

(Continued from Page One.) There may be some doubt, perhaps, whether congress can constitutionally return to the inhabitants of Hawaii "for expenditure in the islands all moneys raised therein by federal taxation." A clause in the Constitution provides that "all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." We do not believe that a Territory of the United States is a part of the United States within the meaning of this clause, though we are not aware that this specific question has ever been decided by the Supreme Court. But even if the congress can not by a general law return all money raised by federal taxation in the islands to the islands to be expended therein, as it does in Porto Rico, it could from time to time, if it chose to do so, make special appropriations out of such moneys, or beyond their amount, for the special benefit of the islands, as for schools and good roads. This has been proposed, and the Outlook advocates now such appropriations to a reasonable extent. With this possible exception, if it is an exception, all the principles laid down in our article on the Insular Possessions are as applicable to Hawaii as they are to Porto Rico or the Philippines.

The Constitution of the United States provides that "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other property belonging to the United States. A long line of decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States makes it indisputable that this clause is as applicable to an organized Territory as to any other dependencies or colonies, or as it is to the District of Columbia. The following quotations from decisions of that court, and from the Commentary of Chancellor Kent, stating the doctrine involved in these decisions, make this proposition sufficiently clear:

"This provision applies to territory acquired by treaty from a foreign nation. The congress "possesses the power of governing it [such Territory] when acquired, not by resorting to suppositions powers, nowhere found described in the Constitution, but expressly granted in the authority to make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the territory of the United States" (p. 356) \* \* \* "This involves "power to pass all needful laws respecting it," and (p. 356) \* \* \* "to govern the inhabitants of the Territory, by such laws as congress deems needful, until they obtain admission as States. This power of congress over the Territories of the United States "is general and plenary, arising from and incidental to the right to acquire the Territory itself, and from the power given by the Constitution to make all needful rules and regulations regarding the Territory or other property belonging to the United States." It is "the inevitable consequence of the right to acquire and to hold territory" \* \* \* Accordingly, we find congress passing and executing the absolute and undisputed power of governing and legislating for the Territory Orleans."

"Doubtless congress, in legislating for the Territories, would be subject to those fundamental limitations in favor of personal rights which are formulated in the Constitution and its amendments; but these limitations would exist rather by inference and the general spirit of the Constitution from which congress derives all its powers, than by any express and direct application of its provisions." "The territorial governments owe all their powers to the statutes of the United States conferring on them the powers which they exercise, and which are liable to be withdrawn, modified, or repealed at any time by congress."

Hawaii is not a State, has none of the prerogatives of a State, may never become a State. The political power which congress has bestowed upon it congress may take away from it. Congress may repeal any act which the territorial legislature enacts; may repeal the act creating the legislature; may substitute for the present form of government a form of government like that of Porto Rico or the Philippines; or it may abolish all self-government and substitute government by commission, like that of the District of Columbia or that of Alaska. It may sell Hawaii to a foreign Power, or might conceivably sell it to its own inhabitants and make it an independent national entity. It probably can not take away the American citizenship already possessed by Hawaiians, but it can determine whether Hawaiians not now citizens can become citizens, and if so, on what terms and conditions.

It is not suggested, even remotely, that congress should do any of these things; we only assert that it has the constitutional power to do them. In brief, the fact that Hawaii is an organized Territory of the United States gives it no right, either constitutional or moral, to become at any time a State, nor is there anything in its present status to make insupportable our contention that the eventual issue for all our island possessions, including Hawaii, should be to make them self-governing communities, under the protection and subject to the sovereignty of the United States, but not States in any part of the Union. Their moral right to self-government does not carry with it any right, either legal or moral, to take part in governing the United States.

Whatever the "Pacific Commercial Advertiser" may think of this law, it has only to examine the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States from some of which we have quoted to assure itself that this is the law under which Hawaii now exists as an organized Territory of the United States.

MEN'S CLUB STARTS FIGHT

(Continued from Page One.) for the employment of a friendly visitor for the tuberculosis class, and to provide facilities required for the treatment of such class. That this committee hold office for one year and be authorized to proceed at once to engage a competent nurse and to start the class." The following directors were then elected: T. Clive Davies, James Wakefield, Doctor Brinekerhoff, W. A. Soper, George Potter, L. W. Vetlesen, Rev. Mr. Bliss.

The club has a membership of seventy-five on its rolls. The following address was delivered by Doctor Burdette: "This dinner being set by a club of men on St. Valentine's Day, and this being a land where every day is spring time, and the year of spring being the time when, Mr. Tangson says, a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of valentines and all the appurtenances thereto appertaining, the subject of this address naturally suggested itself. But I see around me some men who could give me aces and spades on this subject and then whip-saw me; and I see some men who are just investigating the topic, and are rejoicing in that sweet omniscience which possesses one when he suddenly discovers that two and two make four and tries to get a copyright on it. And still others there are whose hearts are as yet locked in armor plating of proof, and disdain St. Valentine as a little tin god with naught but make-believe pretensions to omnipotence. These are the ones who will have it the worst when they do get it. The longer a man puts it off, the higher the fever runs, the more erratic the pulse, and the more capricious the appetite."

"It was said ages ago, by one wiser and greater than St. Valentine that it was not good for man to be alone. Which is another way of saying that a man is hauling mighty close to the rocks when his wife goes to the country. For man is not, and never was, a wise creature when it came to taking care of himself. When you hold human nature, especially masculine human nature, up to the light it is full of threadbare places and moth eaten patches. "Man is born young, with many ready-made troubles and no teeth. And sometimes it would be money in his pocket if he had less of both and none of either."

"For the troubles, he could, as he does, make them for himself as he grows older. "As for teeth, when he has none, he is happy, his food assimilates, his digestion is perfect. But when he cuts the first one, he has convulsions, as fast as he gets another one it begins to ache. As the last one comes in, the dentist is pulling the first one out. And when he has become accustomed to them, and they have grown to be a vital necessity to his happiness and comfort, he loses them all. And the dentist fixes up his month with a porcelain grin, and a roof-plate built to hold raspberry seeds, so that the last state of that man is worse than the first. This also is vanity. "In the midst of life he is in debt; the assessor is a burden to him and the tax collector pursueth him with ever he goeth. Wherefore, by undervaluing his property to the one, and overvaluing it to the other, his conscience becometh cross-eyed and he forgetteth what the truth tastes like. "The baluster of life is full of slivers and he slideth down it with considerable rapidity. "In the morning he goeth forth with hope in his heart and confidence in his trainer, and is knocked out in two rounds. "He walketh forth in the bright sunshine of a May morning to absorb the happiness of life into his soul, and the bank messenger meeteth him with a sight draft for \$427.13. And his balance is thirty-two cents. "He cometh home late in the evening when it is two o'clock in the morning and dark as a cave, and lo, the wheelbarrow lieth in wait for him in the garden path, and riseth up and smiteth him between all the ribs with both handles, and falleth to the earth with him with one handle in his ear. This also is vexation of spirit. "In the balmy springtime he goeth to New England to see the old folk, wearing his Honolulu clothes. And half way there he runneth into a blizzard that filth his system with woe and quinine. "One day he putteth on a yachting jacket he hath not worn in six weeks, and the wisp, who has found a place between the armbolts thereof where she may rear her young, maketh the climate tropical for him. "He arrayeth himself in a golf jacket of blazing red and lieth him forth to the country club. And a gentleman sow with a thorough-bass voice, had manners, a curl on his forehead, and horns like a dilemma showeth him the short cut across the links and the quickest way over the bunkers. "His boots are tight, his hat is loose, somebody dally sticks his red ink pen into the black ink, and his head cometh into the marriage. "His daughter, who is the child of the morning, whose beauty is the smile of the starlight, who is the star of her home and her mother's hope, stiteth a quilt for the Mission Band with not much less than four hundred thousand

LOCAL BREVITIES. (From Saturday's Advertiser.) The many friends of Miss Thora Oss, who was operated on for appendicitis Thursday, will be glad to know that she is getting along nicely at Miss Johnson's sanatorium. Lorrin Andrews, formerly first deputy attorney-general, has sent out cards announcing that he has opened law offices for general practice in rooms 302 and 303 Judd building. Argonaut.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Biddle, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., chief engineer of the Department of California, returned last week from a tour of inspection of the Hawaiian Islands. S. L. Rumsey, formerly with Benson, Smith & Co., here, later resident at Colorado Springs, and Mrs. Rumsey, are "at home" this winter, at Los Angeles. They write regretting inability to attend the Floral Parade. Superintendent Marston Campbell states that work on the new Kaimuki reservoir will be commenced by the contractor about the end of this month. The reservoir will probably be completed some time in June. It has been suggested that if the Cleveland tourists would buy a newspaper in each of the cities they visit on their round-the-world cruise, they would have unique collections and ones they would prize highly after reaching their homes.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Monday's Advertiser.) George Isenberg writes from Munich that he will sail from Liverpool by the Mauretania on the 19th instant, and will arrive here about the middle of March. Those who were present at the luau given by Mr. H. Aheon in honor of his daughter's birthday at his residence on Emma street on Saturday evening were: Mrs. Wm. Heen, Mrs. J. K. Notley, Misses Matilda Lai Hipp, Miriam Maudon, Annabelle Maudon, Mabel Taylor, Daisy Akana, Ella Akana, Violet Kamoiipili, Phoebe Heen and Lulu Heen; Messrs. Samuel L. Wong, Philip C. Wong, Chei Bai Farm, David Kamoiipili and Mon Fah Chung.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. Frank Andrade leaves for the Coast on the Mongolia to remain for some time. She will visit with her sister. Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Dominick of New York are guests at the Young Hotel, arrivals on yesterday's boat. Mr. Dominick is a New York banker. Ernest R. Willard, a Detroit newspaper man, is a guest at the Young Hotel. He is accompanied by his wife, both having arrived on the Manchuria. Mrs. Fred Knight and Miss Thelma Parker will arrive here on the Wilhelmina to remain several months. They will visit the Parker ranch on Hawaii during their stay. T. S. Bugbe, cattle man from Texas, arrived on the Manchuria yesterday accompanied by his daughters, Mrs. Knorp and Mrs. Carroll. They plan to go to the volcano next week. John J. Curry, buyer for the Houghton & Dutton Company, of Boston, a through passenger on the Manchuria, was the guest yesterday of Jack Doyle, to whom he had letters of introduction.

C. E. Chapin, manager of the New York World and one of the prominent newspaper men of the country, is a guest at the Young Hotel, having arrived yesterday on the Manchuria. His wife accompanies him. Mrs. Houghton C. Bickerton of Portland, Oregon, formerly of Honolulu, is a member of the Clark's cruise around the world party. While in Honolulu she was the guest of Mrs. W. H. Wilkinson and Mrs. Captain Miller.

Mrs. Mortimer Smith, prominent in San Francisco social circles arrived on the Manchuria to visit here awhile. She returned to San Francisco from Boston only a short time ago and almost before congratulations were over on her return she left for Honolulu. Robert Dollar, the steamship man, owner of a fleet of Dollar vessels, as they are called, passed through Honolulu yesterday on his way to China. He is arranging for the tour of members of Coast chambers of commerce to China. The Coast delegates will sail from San Francisco on the Korea August 23, 1910. Hawaii is included in the invitation from China to send a delegate.

INJURY TO WALTER G. SMITH SERIOUS

C. L. Rhodes, formerly of Honolulu, in a letter received yesterday, gives an account of the recent accident of which Walter G. Smith was the victim. He writes: "I don't know whether you have heard of the serious accident Walter G. Smith met with a week ago last Sunday. He was walking along Laguna street, at a point where the street has a very steep incline. There had been some rain, and he stepped on a lily which had been thrown or dropped on the street. This proved as treacherous as a banana peel, and while he was not instantly thrown off his feet, in attempting to maintain his balance and footing on the incline, he was obliged to hasten his footsteps and eventually did slip down. The momentum, added to his weight, as he tried to catch himself with his outstretched hand, wrenched the arm out of its socket at the shoulder, slightly splitting the socket of the shoulder bone and tearing ligaments and muscles in a terrible way. He was taken to St. Winifred's Hospital, on Sutter street, and is there yet and probably will be there for another week. He has been able to do some of his chronic work, though still in the hospital. An X-ray photograph was taken of the injured shoulder. We are all hoping that he will fully recover without permanent injury or stiffness remaining."

Stitches and five hundred thousand patches. And her old father groneth as he fasteneth his suspenders with a wire nail, a piece of twine, a safety pin and one regularly ordained button, which, of course, was on his overcoat. "Small wonder, then, that sometimes he loatheth heart and loyeth a one-way ticket for Adulau station, and waiteth himself to the disconnected, runs for office on the platform of 'Down with Everything, and Away with Everything!'"

GREENE—In Honolulu, February 14, George H. Greene, a native of Maine, aged sixty-four years. Passed away at his residence at 575 North Kalia street, Saturday at 10:45 a. m. Cause of death, heart failure.

WOMEN ASK FOR VOTE

(Continued from Page One.) The Y. W. C. A. met at their headquarters at half-past twelve this afternoon, and passed the motion by unanimous vote. The Portuguese Missionary Society, at the Portuguese church on Miller street, at half-past two. The Hawaiian Women's Club, at the Kamehameha Girls' School, at half-past two. St. Andrew's Women's Guild, at the guild room, at three. The Catholic Ladies' Aid Society, at the residence of Mrs. A. E. Murphy, 1428 Victoria street, at half-past three. The Woman's National Rivers and Harbors Congress, at the Central Union church parish house, at half-past three. The Colere Club, at the Central Union church parish house, at three-forty. The Kumuwala Club, at the Central Union church parish house, at three-fifty. The Territorial Teachers' Association, at the Central Union church parish house, at four. The Kumuwa Boat Club, at the Hawaiian Hotel on the lanai, at four-fifteen.

The Humane Society of which Mrs. Sanford B. Dols is president. The Hawaiian Woman's Club of Hawaii of which Keoloha Hookano is president. The Maunakeie Christian Endeavor Society. The Woman's Club of the College of Hawaii.

TWO LIVES PRICE OF A BOILER EXPLOSION

SAN DIEGO, February 14.—An explosion occurred today on board the torpedo destroyer Hopkins and will cost at least two lives. A boiler tube blew up. Seven men were seriously injured, two of them fatally.

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