

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, July 15.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .08.
Temperature, Max. 81; Min. 72. Weather, variable.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.92c. Per Ton, \$78.40.
88 Analysis Beets, 10c. 6d. Per Ton, \$84.20.

VOL. LII. NO. 57

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1909.

SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 3079

SIGNS OF DISCORD BETWEEN TAFT AND CONFEREES OVER TARIFF BILL

President Refuses to Countenance Elimination of Corporation Tax—Heavy Bond Issue Asked for Panama Canal.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Friction between the President and the conferees over the tariff is becoming apparent. Mr. Taft has refused to consent to the striking out of the corporation tax amendment.

FORTY MILLIONS ASKED

WASHINGTON, July 16.—President Taft will ask Congress to authorize bonds to the amount of \$40,000,000 to carry on work on the Panama Canal during the next fiscal year.

COUPON TICKETS FOR MAUI TRIP

Promotion Committee Talks Over Plans With Aiken.

Coupon tickets, allowing tourists to make all arrangements for the Maui trip right here in Honolulu before boarding the steamer for the southern island will soon be issued. The matter was discussed at length by the Promotion Committee at its meeting yesterday afternoon and a tentative itinerary was drawn up.

Tickets will be provided covering everything from meals to automobile fares. The Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company will advertise the tour in its folders and an effort will be made to induce tourists to include the island of Maui when making up their itineraries.

There will be three classes of tickets. One will be for single visitors and the cost of meals, automobile and carriage fares, hotel bills and all other fixed expenses while on the island will probably be \$45. Another form of ticket, sold at a slightly lower rate, will be provided where two persons make the trip together, while a rate of \$25 will be made for parties of three or more.

Visitors will disembark at Kahului on Saturday and, after breakfast there, will be taken by automobile and on horseback, up the Iao Valley. Saturday night and Sunday will be spent at Kahului, the tourist being left to himself.

On Monday, the Haleakala journey will be made. Tuesday noon the visitor will reach Kahului in time for noon luncheon. After luncheon the trip to (Continued on Page Eight.)

BLOODY DUEL IS FOUGHT AT AIEA

Porto Ricans Hack Each Other With Razor-Edged Machetes.

With all of the enthusiasm, if not the punctiliousness, that used to mark the feats of arms among the gallants of the olden days, Pedro Capa and Ramon Martinez cut and slashed at each other last night until Martinez fell, suffering from dire wounds.

The two men are laborers, employed in the cane fields of Aiea plantation, and machetes of razor keenness were the weapons used. The quarrel arose over the quality of the cooking and, without going through the formality of giving and accepting a challenge, the two set to.

When Martinez fell, Capa made a getaway as fast as ever he could. But Chief Leal had been notified and shortly afterward he arrived on the scene, per motorcycle, and soon Capa was in duress vile. Martinez is in the hospital, in serious condition, and Capa is in jail.

Leal says that both men are inclined to be troublesome at times and that both have police records.

GRATEFUL FOR MAPS.

J. C. Pratt, recorder of the Teachers' College of Columbia University, writes to the Promotion Committee as follows: "Let me thank you for the two maps which reached us this time in good shape. We are hoping to send two of our graduates to Honolulu next fall. Sincerely yours, (Signed) J. C. PRATT, Recorder."

JACK ATKINSON FAVORS SMITH

Believes President of Senate Should Be Successor of Kuhio.

W. O. Smith is the choice of Chairman A. L. C. Atkinson, of the Republican Territorial Central Committee, for Delegate to Congress, should Kalaniano'ole finally decline to stand for reelection. Atkinson expressed himself very plainly yesterday afternoon in conversation with an Advertiser reporter, and Senator Smith's name was the only one suggested by him as a possible successor to Kuhio.

"I think that Delegate Kalaniano'ole's retirement would be a distinct loss to the Republican party," said Atkinson. "I hope that he may conclude not to retire from public life at this time, for the Republican party in Hawaii is not as firmly established as it should be."

"We may find that we are to have a hard time supporting our Republican Governor's veto, and an even harder time maintaining our Republican majority in the Senate. We must not lose track of any of these matters when considering the present political status."

"That Kuhio's personality has lent strength to the Republican party in Hawaii no one can deny. His success as Delegate to Congress has been phenomenal. He has secured a remarkable number of appropriations for this Territory and, altogether, he has proved a public servant of whom the Republican party can well be proud."

"If Kuhio wants the nomination again, he should have. But if he should decline to accept it, we must look about for some one to succeed him. It would be worse than folly to nominate a man who could not be elected. Some one must be chosen who can command as great a following as Kuhio, who has the ability, the honesty and the inclination to work for the interests of the Territory, and not toward selfish ends."

"There is just one man who fulfills those requirements to my way of thinking, and that is the Honorable W. O. Smith, president of the last Territorial Senate. Should Kuhio decline to stand for reelection, Senator Smith would be the man to nominate in his stead."

"W. O. Smith is a man of known ability, a skilled lawyer, an able diplomat, knows Hawaii as few other men do, and has a strong following. His services to this Territory have been of the greatest value, and I believe that we should show our appreciation by sending him to represent us in Congress."

"I repeat that I hope that Kuhio will not step down and out, either because of a minor disagreement or on account of private business."

POSTAL CLERK IS CHARGED WITH THEFT

Harry Hanakahi, a night clerk at the Honolulu postoffice, has been arrested on a charge of stealing stamps to the value of \$25 from the postoffice.

Hanakahi was caught in the act of the theft last night by Postal Inspector Hare, having broken into the cage of the stamp clerk, forcing the door open with a screw driver.

Mr. Hare had reason to suspect the youth of violating the trust attached to his position in the postoffice department and last night the inspector concealed himself and from a point of vantage saw Hanakahi force an entrance to the stamp clerk's cage and commit the theft. (Continued on Page Five.)

PERELSTROUS IS PLEASED AT EWA

Enjoys Visit to Plantation and Praises Homes of Workmen.

Delighted with what he had seen, and very enthusiastic over Hawaii and its opportunities, A. W. Perelstros, the Vladivostok contractor, who may arrange to bring several thousand Russian immigrants into this Territory, returned from Ewa plantation last evening. Assistant Secretary Savidge of the Board of Immigration and Chief Clerk Matheson of the Executive Department acted as guides to Mr. Perelstros on his trip.

The visit to Ewa was planned for the purpose of giving Mr. Perelstros an opportunity to make up his mind whether or not it might be wise to arrange for the bringing in of colonists from the agricultural districts of Russia. Though he did not say last night just what decision he had reached with regard to immigration, he seemed very enthusiastic over what he had seen.

When Perelstros and his guides reached Ewa yesterday morning, they were met by Manager Renton, who placed a locomotive and coach at their disposal, and instructed an official of the plantation to show them about the estate. Visits were paid to the cane fields, to the homesteaders' colonies, and to the other points of interest. Mr. Perelstros was given an opportunity to see all of the operations in connection with the growing and harvesting of cane, and was provided with every facility for securing correct data.

The homes of the Portuguese colonists particularly pleased the visitor, and he stated that they are better than the general run of homes occupied by the workmen of the agricultural classes in Siberia.

In the fields, Mr. Perelstros found much to interest him. He asked to be shown the lightest as well as the heaviest work about a plantation, and made many inquiries with regard to pay for the different kinds of work.

He expressed the belief that the Russian peasants would be able to make a good showing at any of the work. He seemed to think that in the heavier labors they would be the most useful, however, explaining that they are large and powerfully built.

After watching the Japanese loading cane cars, and ascertaining how they are paid, Perelstros expressed the belief that Russian laborers would be able to make at least \$40 a month at the work, owing to the rapidity with which they would be able to load.

Some day next week Mr. Perelstros will visit Waialua in order to see how work is carried on there. He may visit some of the other plantations on this island before starting for Kona, where he expects to make some investments. (Continued on Page Eight.)

ATCHERLEY TO BE EXAMINED

Was Released Yesterday and Again Placed Under Arrest.

Dr. John Atcherley, who was arrested in the editorial rooms of the Advertiser Wednesday night by Deputy High Sheriff Chester Doyle and held over night for investigation, the idea being that a charge of insanity would be preferred against him, was released from the police station at 12:30 yesterday afternoon, and was immediately rearrested as soon as he stepped out of the station, by Deputy Sheriff Charles Rose on a warrant charging him with being an insane person. The warrant was sworn to by Sheriff Jarrett.

Dr. Atcherley protested vigorously against the second arrest, but made no other demonstration. He insisted, however, on seeing the warrant, and read it through carefully, pronouncing it in proper form. Mrs. Atcherley had been waiting on the corner for the doctor to come out of the station house, and she objected more vigorously than did he to the second arrest, stating that he was rearrested because his asking into custody the night before had been illegal. Deputy Sheriff Rose disabused her mind of this idea, however, and she made no trouble. She was informed that as a charge had been placed against her husband, she would be allowed to see him when she pleased. She availed herself of the privilege by remaining with him nearly all day.

As on the occasion of his arrest the night before, Dr. Atcherley's principal (Continued on Page Five.)

TESTING OF GUNS FINISHED

Service Charges Show That the Mortars Are Reliable.

The testing of the big guns of the Diamond Head mortar battery was completed yesterday morning, the last shot being fired shortly before noon. Service charges were used and the guns were subjected to as severe tests as they would be called upon to stand in case they are used in actual warfare.

The test was made under the direction of Captain W. P. Platt, of the Ordnance Department, who came down from the Coast on the transport Thomas for the purpose. Captain Platt reports unofficially that the tests were satisfactory in every way. The guns and carriages stood the severe strain put upon them in a way to justify confidence in them that in case they are ever needed to defend Honolulu and American supremacy in these islands, they will not fail.

The guns were fired with a muzzle elevation of sixty-five degrees. With the full charge of powder and shell this gave a range of approximately ten thousand yards, the projectiles falling far off in the waters of Waialae bay.

Even with the full charge the concussion, except within a few feet from the guns, was negligible and the residents who live near Leahi have nothing to fear for their windows or glassware. Only a comparatively few people in town even knew that the big mortars were being fired. Major Winslow, who was in his office in the McCandless block, states that although he listened intently for the sound of firing, he did not hear it. The discharges could be heard easily enough in the higher parts of the city, but they did not seem loud and there was no jar accompanying them such as is felt when the big blasts are set off at Kamuku and in the coral along the waterfront. Captain Platt states that a woman and a little boy of only about two years were out at the fort within a short distance of the guns when they were fired, and the child did not appear at all disturbed at the shooting.

Within the pit itself in which the guns are mounted, the concussion was, of course, severe, and an immense cloud of dust was created by the discharge of four of the mortars together. Later on it is the intention of Major Winslow to have the ground about the gun pit sodded, and when the guns are to be discharged, it will be well wet down. But the water connections are not yet made, so it was impossible to take the precaution yesterday of wetting down the loose earth.

Some of the people living along the beach near Diamond Head report that they did not even hear the shooting, the sound evidently being cut off by the old volcano behind which the mortars are located. Others, farther out beyond the lighthouse, could hear the scream of the shell more distinctly than the discharge of the guns.

Captain Platt, having finished his work here, expects to leave for the Coast on the Korea, July 20. He will be back again about Christmas time to test the Pearl Harbor guns, and says he hopes that next time he can stay longer in Honolulu.

NEWELL BELIEVES IN CANNED PINES

That canned pineapples, rather than fresh ones, are destined to bring fame to Hawaii, is the belief of Director F. H. Newell of the United States Reclamation service. In a letter to Secretary H. P. Wood of the Promotion Committee, Director Newell says:

"Your letter of April 10 came in due time and a short time ago I received the pineapples, for which I wish to express my hearty thanks. They have been pronounced remarkably fine. At the same time I believe that the success of this fruit lies more in the canned product than in the fresh, as my own experience with different Hawaiian fruits leads me to prefer the properly canned pines, this being about the only fruit which I think is improved by canning."

"The reason of this lies probably in the fact that it is very difficult to get a perfectly ripe pine. Persons who are unaccustomed to handling them do not readily acquire the art of cutting or opening a ripe pine in the best manner."

"I am greatly pleased to know that you could use my report. It was intended as a somewhat formal document. Very truly yours, F. H. NEWELL, Director."

EARTHQUAKE BRINGS DEATH TO MANY IN GRECIAN PROVINCE

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

ATHENS, July 16.—Several villages were destroyed and many persons killed and wounded by an earthquake which shook the Province of Elis yesterday.

BOGOTA, July 13.—General Artiz, the leader of the rebels in the region of the Magdalena river, has surrendered with the steamers he had seized which carried material of war.

VIENNA, July 13.—Baron Oscar Rothschild's youngest son, Albert, has committed suicide because of unrequited love.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—President Taft will spend three days in the Yosemite valley.

LONDON, July 14.—A dispatch from Teheran states that the Nationalists attacked the barracks of the Cossacks, facing a severe fire of shrapnel but failed to dislodge the Russian force. There was a fierce fight. A Royalist relief force is marching from Shehabad.

TEHERAN, July 13.—A thousand Nationalists entered this city today and at once proceeded to occupy that portion of the city which includes the buildings of Parliament.

The Shah is expected to seek refuge with a foreign legation, for his body guard has deserted him. Cossacks are resisting the Nationalists as far as possible and there is fighting in the streets, though no foreigners have as yet been harmed.

TOKIO, July 14.—A new agreement has been framed for the transfer of Korean judicial autonomy by Japan. The Korean war office is to be abolished. The Powers will be notified in a day or two of this new agreement.

AMOY, China, July 14.—One hundred and seventy-four deaths from plague and thirty-six from cholera have occurred here within the past fortnight.

LA PAZ, July 14.—The situation here is quieter today. The wife of the Argentine minister has taken refuge in the barracks.

LONDON, July 14.—The House of Lords has defeated the bill for compulsory service in the Territorial army.

LOS ANGELES, July 14.—J. E. Sammis, of Iowa, has been chosen exalted ruler of the Elks.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—There were five deaths here yesterday from heat.

MELILLA, June 14.—A Spanish gunboat has bombarded the Moorish camp in retaliation for the murder of four Spanish workmen.

TEHERAN, July 14.—Severe fighting in the streets of this city is continuing, while troops loyal to the government are striving to force an entrance to the city and are shelling that portion which is occupied by the Nationalist forces.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Major Charles J. T. Clark has been dismissed from the army as the result of being found guilty by a courtmartial of passing logus checks in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The House of Representatives conference committee has agreed to accept the customs court provision of the tariff bill.

TOKIO, July 15.—It is confidently whispered in well-informed circles that Ambassador Takahira will not return to Washington, but will be succeeded by Uchida, now Ambassador to Austria. Uchida, says rumor, will be succeeded by former Minister of Education Makino.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—Five thousand workmen have gone on strike at the pressed steel car plant. Rioting is in progress and a fierce fight was waged yesterday, revolvers and brickbats being freely used. A score of persons were injured, several of them fatally.

BERLIN, July 15.—Chancellor Buelow retired yesterday and was succeeded by Bethman Hollweg. It was a touching scene as the retiring minister took leave of the Emperor.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—Edward Payson Weston arrived here yesterday, having completed his walking tour of 3925 miles in 105 days.

LOS ANGELES, July 15.—Billy Papke and Jimmie Flynn fought ten rounds here last night. No decision was rendered but Flynn had the best of it all the way through.

FORT RUSSELL, July 15.—An explosion of powder in the barracks here yesterday fatally injured three men. Four more were badly hurt. The men were preparing blank ammunition.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Wheat advanced seven points on the board of trade yesterday, closing at 127. The session was a stormy one.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Both Houses of Congress have passed the bill creating the court of customs appeal.

PEKING, July 15.—An imperial edict issued today appoints the Emperor the supreme commander of both the army and the navy and delegates military powers to Prince Yulang.

SAN DIEGO, July 15.—J. D. Spreckels has purchased the Cuyamaca railroad.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—There are over twenty-five thousand strikers in this section today.

CROMER, England July 15.—A British submarine was today sunk in collision with a freight steamship. Thirteen men were drowned.

TEHERAN, Persia, July 15.—The surrender of the Cossacks is likely to occur at any moment. Russian officers are in great peril.

WHITE PLAINS, New York, July 16.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw testified yesterday, during the proceedings to secure the release of Harry K. Thaw from the insane asylum, that her husband has threatened to kill her as soon as he is released.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 16.—Great enthusiasm is being evidenced here over the coming conference between President Diaz and President Taft.

PARIS, July 16.—The Princess de Sagan, formerly Miss Anna Gould, has given birth to a son.

TEHERAN, Persia, July 16.—Fighting continues here in the streets. The Shah has taken refuge in the Russian legation.

BUHACH FLOWERS MAY GROW HERE

Dr. A. Marques has just placed in the hands of the Promotion Committee a package of seeds of the pyrethrum cinerascens, the variety of chrysanthemum from which the best grade of buhach is made. Dr. Marques says that in Balmainia, the present center of production of the plant, the crops yield from \$600 to \$1000 an acre each year. This plant has been successfully raised in California, and Dr. Marques believes that it could be advantageously cultivated here. It is claimed that there is always a market for the seeds of the plant, as it is used in the manufacture of many kinds of disinfectants and insect powders. Some of the seeds furnished by Dr. Marques have been placed in the hands of Dr. Wilson of the Experiment station.

WARRANT OUT FOR TOLLEFSON

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

A Federal warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of F. Tollefson, owner and captain of the gasoline schooner Rainbow, which was capsized in the Molokai channel on July 4, all the passengers except a Hawaiian woman having a marvelous escape from death. Tollefson is still on Molokai, where the survivors of the party succeeded in reaching land, and an officer will be sent for him today.

The warrant upon which Tollefson will be arrested is issued under the same United States statute which was put in operation in connection with the arrest and conviction of Captain Schaeck of the German Slocum, which was burned in New York harbor with the loss of many lives.

Several days ago formal complaint was lodged against Tollefson with the Federal authorities on the ground that he was criminally negligent in loading the Rainbow down with a number of passengers when he knew that the boat was unseaworthy and that he was taking big chances in attempting to use it as an excursion boat.

It was a disaster to a Fourth of July pleasure party that results in the criminal proceedings being instituted against Tollefson. During a heavy squall off Pukou, Molokai, the schooner turned turtle and men, women and children were thrown into the sea. The schooner did not sink and as all the members of the party could swim they managed to reach the upturned vessel until a small boat was baled out and made seaworthy. In this they were carried to the shore of Molokai, the only fatality being that of an elderly Hawaiian woman who succumbed to the shock.

Forty Passengers.

The Rainbow carried about forty persons when it left the harbor, the majority being from the Halawa Sunday school, the trip being planned so the children could attend the hoike of the Molokai Sunday schools at Kaunakakai, Molokai.

The Rainbow was about a quarter of a mile from the shore at Honolulu when an unusually large swell was encountered, causing a list to the boat and the forcing of the passengers to one side. The upset followed.

The same United States statute that was used in the case against Captain Schaeck is applied in this case," said United States Attorney Breckons yesterday. "It covers charges of criminal negligence in going to sea in an overloaded or an unseaworthy boat through which the lives of passengers are endangered. It was used successfully by the government in the New York case."

In addition to their narrow escape from death in the waters of the Molokai channel the passengers of the Rainbow suffered considerable hardship from their failure to obtain sufficient clothing and subsistence on Molokai.

It is understood that the prosecution of Mr. Tollefson will be pressed vigorously.

Japanese Charged.

Five of the Waimanalo plantation disturbers, Doi, Asami, Komori, Fukui, and Tamura have been charged with assault and battery on Hiroshimi, on a warrant issued by Sheriff Jarrett. The balance will be charged with attempting to pervert justice by interfering with an officer while in the execution of his duty.

Yesterday's arrests included Billy Wilkinson, an intoxicated son of Mrs. and George McVey, Frank Brown and Pua, also drunk. The latter trio set a new record, being arrested between the hours of 12:30 p. m. and 12:35 p. m.

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 as 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 erics 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. G. 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

WAIMANALO IS NOW QUIET

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Latest advices from Waimanalo state that everything there is quiet. The gap leading to the valley is patrolled by two officers who have orders to prevent any suspicious looking Japanese from passing either way and already two, who could not properly explain their reasons for wanting to go to Waimanalo, have been turned back to Honolulu.

There were rumors yesterday of coming troubles between the supporters of Ito, the cane contractor, and those of the Japanese lunas whose nondismissal by the plantation management was the original cause of the riot there on Monday.

For this reason Sheriff Jarrett with Interpreter Townsend and an Advertiser representative left Honolulu for Waimanalo in an automobile yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. When they arrived there everything was quiet. But the quietness was due to the firm hand which the ten armed guards held on the situation and there was a strong opinion expressed on all sides to the effect that Makino would try and communicate with the Japanese laborers on the plantation with orders to go out on strike.

Fail to Go to Work.

Yesterday morning, after the Japanese laborers had spent the night in meetings and talking, they failed to show up at work at 6 o'clock. Manager Chalmers of the plantation sent them word that he wanted to know what they were going to do. They sent a delegation to wait on him and ask for leave to wait until 8 o'clock. Mr. Chalmers granted this permission but stated that, if they did not turn up by that time to go to work, they would be ordered off the plantation.

Promptly at 8 o'clock the laborers, with the exception of sixty water men, went to work and everything was quiet from that time on. There were a few others who did not appear, but they had left for Honolulu on Monday night, supposedly to confer with the leaders of the Higher Wage Association, although the Japanese laborers stated that they had gone to see about getting bail for the men who had been arrested and taken to Honolulu.

Ten Men on Guard.

Ten officers, four of whom are mounted, are patrolling the plantation. Two of them are guarding the gap to prevent, if possible, any communication between the agitators in Honolulu and those in Waimanalo.

As already stated, this outpost patrol at the gap stopped two Japanese on their way from Honolulu to Waimanalo. They stated that they were on their way to visit friends in Waimanalo, but Officer Jones thought otherwise and promptly ordered them to return, which they did without further argument. Officers Wright and Jones stayed at the gap until 9 o'clock last night, when they were relieved by two others. Guards will be on duty at that point until after the laborers have gone to work this morning.

Contractors Want Peace.

There was a meeting last night of fifty cane contractors and they arrived at the conclusion that it would be better not to take any notice of the commands and demands of the agitators but to go right ahead with their business and make certain of getting the money for their contracts by fulfilling them. It is expected that the entire force will go to work this morning. The discussions are with regard to the demanded dismissal of three Japanese lunas, Muriaka, Shiraki, and Jimbo. Should the entire force not return to work it will be only that they may wait until they have heard from the rulers of the Higher Wage Association. But manager Chalmers will not stand for this and has issued another order that all hands must return to work at the regular time or be turned off the plantation.

No Objections to Other Men.

The Japanese at Waimanalo are raising no objections to the Chinese and Hawaiian laborers continuing at work. The whole trouble seems to be due to internal dissensions. Contractor Ito is reported to have been one of the main instigators as he was jealous of the other men and thought that, by working in conjunction with the Higher Wage Association, he could have them discharged and thus make the profit which they had made with successful cane contracts.

Food-Wrapper Messages.

Food was taken to the prisoners, arrested at Waimanalo on Monday, by their friends in Honolulu to the jail yesterday afternoon. This food was wrapped in Japanese newspapers and Sheriff Jarrett, after conferring with an interpreter, ordered the wrappings taken off and destroyed before the food was distributed to the prisoners. The reason of this was that the newspapers in question carried perverted accounts of the affair and incendiary advice to the prisoners.

EDITOR OF CHRONICLE PLAGED UNDER ARREST

On a charge of publishing obscene articles concerning the editor of the Nippu Jiji, Y. Soga, the editor of the Japanese Chronicle, Y. Kimura, was taken into custody yesterday on a Federal warrant and later released on a bond of \$2500.

It is stated that Soga did not have any particular desire to see the rival editor prosecuted, but that the case was worked up and brought to its preliminary conclusion yesterday through the efforts of United States District Attorney Breckons.

The warrant that was issued yesterday covers a number of publications in which it is alleged that Soga was held up to contempt in language which is not permitted to be used in publications within the Territory of the United States. As a consequence Kimura will have to make the necessary explanations in court.

HAWAII'S INTERESTS AND PEOPLE AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—Mr. A. J. Campbell has as good as completed his work here in preparation for the bringing of immigrants from Europe. A few details remain to be arranged. This morning he has been consulting with Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, about trying to obtain a surgeon of the Marine Hospital Corps to examine the immigrants at the port of embarkation for the purpose of eliminating any possible undesirable. He has yet to arrange for the proper letters of identification and for like papers at the State Department, but those are largely formalities.

The Department of Commerce and Labor has been cooperating to the extent of its authority in furthering Mr. Campbell's plans. The Secretary and the Assistant Secretary, Mr. McHarg, have been proceeding cautiously. As the enterprise in hand is entirely new to them they have preferred to go over the entire question from the very beginning. While that attitude may have delayed Mr. Campbell here somewhat, it has nevertheless been quite satisfactory, because there is likelihood of embarrassing questions being raised hereafter. Secretary Nagel has taken a personal interest in the work, has talked with the President about it, and is personally seeing to it that Mr. Campbell is afforded every possible facility. He is also raising every question possible, as is Mr. Campbell, that the details may be arranged completely, and any future obstacles anticipated.

One question raised was whether the Territory of Hawaii could stand before the law as a state and not as a municipality or corporation, both of which are forbidden by the terms of the law from bringing in immigrants. That was referred to the solicitor of the department, who decided that the Territory, as far as the immigration law is concerned, must be considered as a state and its representatives could do anything in obtaining immigrants that a state could do. As a matter of fact the solicitor has thus far decided every question referred to him favorably to the Territory. While much of these precautionary efforts might seem unnecessary, they are undoubtedly important, not only with reference to Mr. Campbell's present trip but to any future undertakings of a similar kind that the Territory of Hawaii may enter upon.

The Treasury Department will have to decide whether a surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service can examine the immigrants before their departure. The completion of such details as these will probably detain Mr. Campbell here a few days longer, after which he will proceed to New York. Mr. George B. McClellan and Judge F. M. Hatch have aided him as much as they could in his errands at the various departments. The Interior Department, through whose Territorial bureau Hawaiian business is handled, has shown a willingness to facilitate Mr. Campbell's mission in every particular.

The Territorial bureau is now in charge of Mr. W. Bertram Acker, Assistant Attorney of the Department of the Interior. This change is pleasing to many people who have to do with Hawaiian affairs here, because of Mr. Acker's familiarity with Hawaiian official business. He was many years chief of the Miscellaneous Division of the department and considerable Hawaiian business was handled there. Under the reorganization of the department a couple of years ago, the Territorial bureau was enlarged and placed in charge of the private secretary to the Secretary of the Interior. That arrangement has now been discontinued.

Judge George W. Woodruff is concluding his affairs here in Washington and expects to sail on the Mongolia from San Francisco, July 22. All the formalities have now been completed. His commission has been issued and signed and with him it is now simply a matter of getting his household and personal affairs arranged for a four years residence at Honolulu.

The plans are for the Congressional party to leave San Francisco, August 24, but the continued session of Congress is damaging the prospects somewhat, in that it is a hindrance to many men, who hoped to accept the invitation to go on the trip. It looks now as though Congress could not adjourn much before the last day of July, but much depends upon the length of the debate over the excise tax.

Supervising Architect of the Treasury James Knox Taylor said today it would be fully a year before work could be begun on the Honolulu public building. The architects, who have been named to prepare competitive designs for the building will have till September 15 next, as has already been stated, in which to present their work, but whoever is given the award will expect several months more to make ready for the advertisements for bids and for the award of the contract.

While it has been a considerable time since the money for beginning work on the Honolulu building became available, the delay in getting around to the work has not been unusual. The Treasury Department has many projects in charge and it takes a deal of time to reach all of them. The policy of the Department is to dispose first of projects for repairs, extensions and improvements and it will probably be quite two years before the last of the new public buildings is under way. But considerably before that time the new building at Honolulu should be rapidly rising.

At the office of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the Navy Department today, it was stated that the work on the dredging of the Pearl Harbor channel is progressing well. The latest reports received here indicate that the progress in excavating material is a little beyond what the Department expected. Probably there will be no steps toward constructing buildings at Pearl Harbor before next year. The

present idea is to have the buildings completed about the time the dredging of the channel is completed and the new drydock is ready to receive ships. The contract for the drydock calls for its completion in thirty-two months, but the chances are that it will be nearer three years. Almost invariably there are delays in putting the finishing touches upon such public works.

The last word on the schedules in the tariff bill has been spoken by the Senate for the present. There will be something more, after the excise tax question has been disposed of and the administrative features have been agreed to, but those proceedings are not likely to affect any items in which Hawaii is particularly interested. The sugar schedules are now virtually out of controversy. The same is true of sulphate of ammonia, which the Senate has placed upon the free list, at least temporarily, at the request of users of fertilizer the country over. Senator Aldrich has intimated that he might ask the Senate to reconsider that item. Senator Burrows, a member of the Finance Committee, is very insistent upon there being a duty upon sulphate of ammonia for the benefit of the great coke makers in Detroit. He has been given a little encouragement, but apparently the present disposition is to leave sulphate of ammonia on the free list.

The pineapple rates are to be settled by the conference of the Senate and the House. The rates on the fresh fruit and also the rates on canned pineapples remain as indicated in previous letters to the Advertiser. Mr. McClellan was unable to persuade the Finance Committee to make any further changes in the rates on the canned fruit, but is still hopeful of securing some changes in conference that will be slightly more advantageous to the Hawaiian raisers and producers.

The Treasury Department has issued a bulletin regarding the care of sick and disabled seamen in the various ports of the United States for the coming fiscal year. The bulletin contains the announcement that at Honolulu the medical attendance will be furnished by a medical officer of Public Health and Marine Hospital Service; patients suffering from tuberculosis and incurable diseases, excepting leprosy, to be furnished quarters, subsistence, nursing, and necessary medicines by the Leahi Home, at \$1.50 a day; others, excepting contagious diseases, by the Queen's Hospital, at \$1.50 a day; H. H. Williams to provide for the burial of deceased patients, at \$20 each. Patients requiring extended hospital treatment will, if able to bear transportation, be transferred to the United States Marine Hospital at San Francisco, Cal.

WEAKNESS OF DEFENSE SHOWN

The oft-repeated version of the Japanese defendants in the riot trial as to the occurrences at Waipahu on June 10 was again heard in Judge Robinson's department of the Circuit Court yesterday. Tokiyama's idea of the "orderly gathering" was about the same as the other defendants who have preceded him upon the stand. He testified to hearing the warning shot from Seoville's pistol and after walking leisurely to the spot he found that the Japanese were rapidly taking themselves to their homes or other places in the vicinity.

Tokiyama stated that Mianchi repeatedly urged the Japanese to "go to the theater" and break up the gathering, and that they listened to his advice in nearly all cases. According to the defendant's version, the portion of the crowd that still lingered about the Higher Wage offices was mainly composed of Portuguese and Hawaiians and even these, he asserted, were made the objects of the warning from the peace loving Mianchi.

Attorney Lightfoot, for the defense, is not making so many objections to the cross-examination of his clients at the hands of Attorney W. A. Kinney for the prosecution as distinguished his policy during the first portion of the trial. On direct examination the defendants are asked a few questions that generally tend to indicate that nothing riotous occurred at the gathering of laborers at Waipahu, while under the cross-examination by Mr. Kinney the defendants have a difficult time in maintaining their story.

PLAN FOR CITY HALL MEETS WITH FAVOR

The proposition to build a \$100,000 City Hall is finding much favor with the County officials and with many of the business men. Mayor Fern is particularly pleased with the idea, and, in fact, is credited with being the initiator of the movement for a new municipal building.

There is considerable difference of opinion expressed, however, as to where a City Hall should properly be located. Governor Frazar's opinion that the "gore" is the right place for it is not enthusiastically received in some quarters. The lot next the postoffice is favored by some of the politicians and business men. The prospects now are that the proposed building, if it shall be erected at all, will cause as much spirited discussion as the proposed Federal building did.

Fire destroyed the buildings of the Edgewater Tannery at Seattle on July 4th.

CUPID REPLIES TO O'ROURKE

O'Rourke's statements that appeared in the Advertiser on Monday morning, caused some smiles, but no denials.

There was so much said round town on this subject that Prince Cupid, the man principally concerned, as having acted as the Honolulu judge and having been accused by O'Rourke of admitting that he knew nothing of racing, was looked up and asked what he thought about the matter.

The Prince gave out the following statement for publication: "With regard to Mr. O'Rourke's statement in the Advertiser I have no hesitation in saying that the races at Hilo were the rawest and rankest that I have ever seen run, no matter what Mr. O'Rourke and others may say to the contrary."

O'Rourke states that he is prepared to furnish an affidavit that I stated before the races that I knew nothing about the rules of racing. The only person who spoke to me before the races was Frank Woods, and that was to ask me if I would consent to be one of the judges, adding that O'Rourke had also recommended me. I declined there and then.

"Later, however, Frank Woods saw me again and stated that he believed, from rumors, that there was going to be crooked work. In reply I said 'if you believe there is going to be crooked work, I will certainly help you and Mr. Moir to stop any such crookedness and, as was proven later, the races turned out to be the crookedest ever."

"No mention was ever made as to the rules under which the races were to be run. The only rules that the judges had to go by were that the public should have square racing and this the public got so far as it was in our power to give it to them."

"Mr. O'Rourke may consider himself an authority on racing rules and to have had a world of experience of racing on San Francisco and other California tracks, where the game still flourishes (?), but let me assure him that, in countries where racing really flourishes, the judges have the power to order any race run when they believe there is a question of doubt as to the squareness with which that race was run, and their decision is always backed up by the proper officials of a jockey club."

"Let me also state for Mr. O'Rourke's benefit, that no decent jockey club would ever tolerate such raw entries of horses as were made under the ownership of Messrs. McClellan and Brughelli, Mr. O'Rourke knowing at the time that he had full charge of the horses and was practically the owner of those horses."

"This was proven later when Brughelli stated to the judges that he was willing for a rerun of the Merchants' Stakes, but that O'Rourke absolutely refused to have the horses taken out. The public here can judge for itself who was the owner and what sort of racing they were getting."

"As to O'Rourke's explanation as to the why and wherefore of the horses not running their best, I would rather leave the public to judge for itself between his version and that of such men as Messrs. Moir and Frank Woods."

HONOLULU GIRL IS MURDERED ON COAST

The Miss Caroline Brasch, who as lately briefly reported in an Associated Press cable message, was shot and killed in the office of Gray Brothers at San Francisco, was a Honolulu girl who left this place not long ago to go to the Bay City. She was well known here, where her father, O. D. Brasch, was the local representative of several Eastern manufacturing firms. At the time of his daughter's murder he was on a visit to Bavaria with Mrs. Brasch.

The murder of the girl appears from press accounts to have been entirely unprovoked and the work of an insane man. Miss Brasch was the bookkeeper of Gray Brothers. Her slayer, James E. Cunningham, was an employe of the same firm. The murder occurred over the refusal of Miss Brasch to cash a check. An altercation had arisen, at the end of which the girl turned away. The man drew a revolver and shot her in the back of the head, killing her instantly.

Miss Brasch was twenty-four years of age and a native of San Jose. At the time of her death she resided with her brothers and sisters, at 1059 Broderick street, San Francisco.

Cunningham, the murderer, has confessed his guilt. He appears to be demoralized.

PRISON LABOR IS TO BUILD ROUNDTOP ROAD

Through the use of prison labor to assist in the financial solution of the project, the territorial government is planning to proceed with the work of building the Roundtop road to connect with the Tantalus road, providing a scenic highway which will add materially to the attractions of Honolulu and which will incidentally result in the opening of desirable home sites on the ridge near the J. P. Cooke residence.

The road which it is planned to carry to completion through prison labor was the original project of the late Samuel T. Alexander, but when the cost was estimated it was discovered that it would come to a higher figure than was first anticipated.

The road as now planned will deviate materially from the original survey. From the head of Makiki street it will meet the Tantalus road back of the Sugarloaf. It is believed that a six per cent. grade will be necessary with the accompaniment of numerous turns.

DR. ATCHERLEY UNDER ARREST

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Insane Dr. John Atcherley was arrested last night in the editorial room of the Advertiser where he had come to make a new statement about the Man in the Garret. He had told but little when Chester Doyle entered and, putting his hand on the Doctor's shoulder, said: "You are under arrest!" Dr. Atcherley, who was sitting beside the Editor, jumped to his feet and demanded a warrant and threatened to have Doyle arrested for assault. At Mr. Smith's request the officer let the matter drop for a few minutes until the interview could be concluded.

What Atcherley said was this: "The man who telephones from my garret has been busy all day and I am nearly distracted. Mr. Magoon came up last night and said I was crazy to put such a story in the Advertiser, but he did not understand. The man was quiet then but listening. Yesterday he made himself known again. I heard him telephoning to Wayson, saying 'I have been here all the time.' The fellow called up Brinkerhoff as well as Wayson and grieved me. This is the kind of thing I have had to endure for nine months. The most dreadful language is used."

"Does your wife hear the man also?" was asked.

"No. One must be ready to hear—must be an rapport. She hears nothing. I have moved from Emma street to Kalihi but the man has followed me."

"Did he take his telephone over?"

"Yes. He knew where I was going and rigged it up beforehand. It is a portable telephone. How they work it, goodness knows. I think Overend is the electrician."

Officer Doyle entered again and said that Mr. Magoon was waiting for Dr. Atcherley at the police station. "I don't care if he is," replied the Doctor in a high key, "where is your warrant? I demand it. You put your hand on my shoulder roughly and said I was arrested. Who are you? What right have you to arrest me?"

Doyle would not budge so Doyle went to the foot of the Advertiser's stairway where two other officers were in waiting. Dr. Atcherley then went to the telephone, calling up the police station and wanting to know why he had been interfered with. While he was talking, Doyle returned with the other officers and the insane man was carried, struggling and protesting, out into the hall. He appealed to Editor Smith for help but was advised to go quietly with the officers and make his protest in court.

At the Station.

On the street Dr. Atcherley continued to protest and struggle and it was necessary to half drag, half shove him along for about half a block when he concluded that it was useless for him to pit his feeble strength against the muscles of the three men who had him in charge, and he went peacefully but volubly to the station.

Arrived there, the doctor again demanded to see the warrant under which he was arrested. Doyle had not come in but was waiting outside. The desk sergeant apparently did not know just what his authority was, and he, at Atcherley's request, called up Sheriff Jarrett and asked what he should do. The Sheriff told him to have Atcherley locked up over night for investigation. "Has all the world gone crazy?" demanded the doctor. "I don't understand this. Where is your warrant? By what right do you arrest me? What have I done?"

The officers were unable to answer the doctor's questions but told him that a charge would be preferred against him in the morning.

When an attempt was made to search him, Atcherley insisted on removing the contents of his pockets himself. But he failed to take out his bottle of "dope" and the syringe. These articles were taken from him by one of the officers. "Please put that bottle where Chester Doyle can't get at it," "poison it," pleaded the prisoner. The desk sergeant promised that he would do so. A few minutes later Atcherley requested that the dope and syringe be given back to him. "I want to use it before being locked up," he explained. "When I was here before the Sheriff allowed me to have it." The officers put him off with the promise that he should have his "medicine" when he needed it.

Atcherley then wanted to telephone to Attorney Magoon, but was not allowed to do so. He was taken upstairs to be locked up in the solitary cell away from the other prisoners.

WAIMANALO JAPANESE DIG DOWN DEEPLY

While the Japanese laborers at Waimanalo have so far resisted the overtures of the Higher Wage Association to go on strike, the little community is nevertheless contributing its quota regularly to the strike fund.

It is stated on excellent authority that \$700 a month are being collected at Waimanalo for the benefit of the destitute strikers in Honolulu, this being paid without demur and, according to reliable reports, will be forthcoming until the strike is over.

TAKE A VACATION.

Now is the time to take a vacation, get out into the woods and mountains and visit the seashore, but do not forget to take a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy along with you. It is almost certain to be needed, and cannot be obtained on railroad trains or steamships. It is too much of a risk for anyone to leave home on a journey without it. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

THE MORTARS WERE LET GO

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The first test of the big twelve-inch guns of the Diamond Head mortar battery was made yesterday afternoon, when all of the huge coast defenders were discharged in the direction of Waialae. Full service charges were not used, but the guns will be fully charged today for the conclusion of the tests.

Half and three-quarter charges were used yesterday, the angles of elevation being sixty and forty-five degrees. Major Winslow expresses himself as being fully satisfied with the results obtained.

Some people in the city knew that the guns were to be fired and made preparations accordingly, opening their windows and removing choice glassware and bric-a-brac from shelves from which it might be thrown by the concussion. But many others were taken entirely by surprise. It made no particular difference in any case. The discharge of the big guns caused little more commotion than does the blasting that goes on daily along the waterfront and at Kaimuki. No damage of any kind was done and comparatively few people who heard the shooting knew that the Diamond Head mortars were being discharged. They attributed the noise to the usual blasting and thought no more of it.

Considerable apprehension had been felt by residents of Waikiki and Kaimuki that when the guns were fired, cut glass and window panes would suffer. They were agreeably disappointed; nothing out of the way happened.

Down town the shots were heard only by those who happened to be out-of-doors or who were in quiet places. And even they, except those who had been forewarned, had no idea what was going on. They supposed that more blasts in the coral were being set off. There was only a comparatively faint noise and no shock whatever.

The test of the guns was made under the direction of Captain W. P. Platt of the Ordnance Department of the Army, who arrived Tuesday afternoon on the transport Thomas. Each of the eight guns of the mortar battery was fired. Four of them were fired singly, the other four simultaneously. In the latter case the four shots were seen to strike the water almost at one time, about one minute after the discharge, and at approximately the same distance, a huge volume of water being thrown up by the bursting shells.

Governor Frear and Secretary Mott-Smith had been invited to be present at the test and both were on hand to see how Oahu's coast defenders would act when loaded with powder and shell. Each was greatly surprised at the small degree of shock experienced, even when four of the guns were fired at one time. In case of war it might be considered advisable to discharge the entire battery of eight guns at one time, but this is hardly probable, and the officers in charge do not figure on more than four of their monstrous pets being let go simultaneously.

When four of the guns were let go at one time, a big cloud of dust arose about the fort.

Governor Frear states that there was a surprising absence of concussion when the mortars were fired. He said that the full service charge was not used, but that even if it had been there was small possibility of any of the houses nearby being affected by the discharge.

"Four of the mortars were discharged at one time when we were in the conning tower," said the Governor, "and the most noticeable effect was the cloud of dust that followed the discharge of the guns. A vacuum was created and because of the unfinished condition of the works the dust was drawn up in clouds. When the four mortars were fired together the shots struck the water at about the same time and a splash of large dimensions followed."

Governor Frear stated that there seemed to be little ground for the fears of some residents in the vicinity that their houses would be seriously shaken when the big guns were discharged.

Houses situated between the base of Diamond Head and the racetrack suffered no loss of glass. As a general thing the fact that the guns were to be fired yesterday had leaked out and residents had taken the precaution, so frequently advocated in the Advertiser, of keeping their windows open, and by so doing had minimized the danger of shock to their glassware.

At the Moana Hotel no untoward results were experienced. The hotel people stated last night that the shock of the firing of the guns appeared to them to be but little more severe than the shocks occasioned by the recent blasting at Kaimuki.

At Kaimuki there were no complaints of damage or even inconvenience experienced when the heavy charges were fired from Oahu's coast defenders. Some folks knew that the guns were going to be fired yesterday and prepared accordingly. The many, however, when they heard the reports and felt the concussion, attributed them to some heavier blast than usual in the neighborhood.

Paul Isenberg's place was called up but no reply could be had on telephone.

A few people watched the firing from the roof garden of the Young Hotel.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR BOWEL COMPLAINT.

When attacked with diarrhoea or bowel complaint you want a medicine that acts quickly. The attack is always sudden, generally severe and with increasing pain. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has never been known to fail. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

BANK OF HAWAII TO TAKE BONDS

There is not going to be any unnecessary delay in preparing for the construction of the Kula pipe line and the improvements to the harbor of Honolulu, authorized by the last Legislature. The \$200,000 worth of bonds to be issued by the Territory to defray the cost of the two improvements will be taken in their entirety by the Bank of Hawaii, which has made an offer to the Territorial Government of 98.25, a materially better price than was obtained at the last sale of Territorial bonds, which were disposed of at 98.15.

The bid of the Bank of Hawaii has been accepted by the Territory subject to the approval of the bond issue by President Taft, required by the provisions of the Organic Act and purely a matter of form. The request for the necessary authorization will go forward to Washington on the Korea Tuesday.

As an additional incentive for promptness in concluding the necessary preliminaries incident to the sale of the bonds, is the fact that the conditions of the pipe market at the present time are particularly good from the viewpoint of an intending purchaser, and the Territory naturally wishes to take advantage of the comparatively low prices that now prevail. As a consequence, Marston Campbell, the "Secretary of the Interior for short," will advertise for bids on the pipe for the Kula line, with the proviso as to the approval of the bond issue by President Taft.

Harbor Improvements.

Marston Campbell yesterday stated for the first time the nature of the improvements to the harbor that will be undertaken with the \$100,000 of the bond issue to be allotted for that purpose. A new wharf will be constructed next to Navy No. 1, and a needed extension will be made to the wharf now given over to the uses of the Matson Navigation Company. The shed on the Hackfeld wharf will be extended and a seawall constructed from the foot of Nuuanu avenue. The other work to be done will be in dredging about the slips, and any minor improvements considered necessary in the judgment of Mr. Campbell.

Acts 110 and 111 of the last Legislature cover the financial problems involved in the construction of the Kula pipe line and the improvement to Honolulu harbor.

Act 110 provides that the sum of \$200,000 be appropriated out of the available money "now in the Treasury or received by the treasurer before June 30, 1911, for or on account of loan fund."

Act 111 provides "for the reimbursement of the Territory for the cost of the Kula pipe line" and it provides that the county of Maui shall pay to the Territory, on the interest dates of any bonds that may be issued by the Territory, the proceeds of which shall have been expended for the construction of the pipe line, interest upon an amount equal to the par value of the bonds at the rate specified, and also a sum annually on the second interest date so that the aggregate of the sums annually paid will, when compounded annually at the stipulated rate of interest, be equal to the par value at the expiration of the bonds term.

It is also provided that the county of Maui may take over the pipe line on its completion and receive the revenues provided that it makes no default in its obligations created by the Act and provides for the proper maintenance of the pipe line at its own expense.

NO MORE BILLBOARD ADS FOR HACKFELDS

Billboard advertising in Honolulu seems destined to take a slump in the near future if the discontinuance by H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., the largest patrons of that style of advertising in the Territory, is to be accepted as a straw indicating the direction of the wind. Georg Rodiek, a director in the company and manager of the merchandise department of that large establishment, said yesterday:

"We have been considering for some time the idea of discontinuing advertising on billboards and confining the publicity of the firm to the newspapers. There are several reasons for this departure, one of which is our satisfaction with the results attained through the newspapers. I realize, too, that there is a growing opposition to out-of-doors publicity, such as billboards, in a locality where nature has done so much to make everything beautiful. The dissatisfaction has gone so far as to partake of the flavor of a boycott of the goods advertised on dead walls and in every nook and cranny of the town. I cannot say that it has assumed serious proportions and, as far as it concerns our business, we do not mean that it shall. We believe, however, that if a style of advertising is objectionable to any portion of the residents, its wishes should have serious consideration."

"A species of civic pride has awakened in many of the cities on the mainland and it is being felt here. I believe it has grown with the inroads the billboards have been making in the residence section. Mr. Humburg, for instance, takes a purely aesthetic view of the matter. He opposes any form of advertising which tends to hide a spot that has been made beautiful by nature or at the hands of man. He has had a fear for some time that he may come down to breakfast any morning and find staring him in the face a billboard inquiry as to whether he has used Pear's soap, or advice to try Nestle's Food. We will discontinue the use of billboards as advertising mediums on August first, and may use the money that has been spent in that kind of publicity in newspaper advertising."

The German government has estimated that the new mines in Africa are worth \$250,000,000.

THE COMPLAINING SPANISH LABORERS ON THE COAST

Chronicle.—Forty destitute Spanish families now being cared for by the Associated Charities in this city have been given the choice of being deported to Spain or of returning to work on the sugar plantations of the Hawaiian Islands. This was the ultimatum conveyed to them by United States Immigration Commissioner Hart H. North yesterday. The returned Spaniards say that they were worked fourteen hours a day on the plantations, and that they were obliged to purchase the necessities of life from the company stores at an exorbitant price.

M. A. de Silva, an agent of the planters, is in this city, herding the fugitives back to the Islands.

There were 700 families in all who arrived at Honolulu from Spain on April 26, 1907, on the steamers Luvier, Heliopolis and Rumerie. They were brought to the Islands by the Territorial Immigration Bureau, a commercial organization, composed of sugar planters, who desired cheap labor and who had sent agents to Spain and the Azores to drum up immigrants. There were no written contracts, but it was understood before starting, so the Spaniards say, that they were to receive for ten hours' work a day \$20 a month during the first year, \$21 during the second year, and \$22 during the third year. At the end of the third year they were to be given free of cost the house and the little patch of land on which they lived.

Come to San Francisco.

Seven hundred families, amounting to about 3000 men, women and children, composed the first batch of immigrants to the Islands. During the past six months 200 of these families have left the Islands and come to California. They came without proper clothing for the cooler climate of San Francisco, and most of them without bedding.

They soon became a burden upon the Associated Charities, that organization having expended more than \$700 upon them during the month of May. At the beginning of the fruit gathering season all but forty families found employment in the interior and on the coast of this state. The forty still remain as an incubus and it is upon these that Agent de Silva is using his persuasive powers, assisted by the United States government, to induce them to return to the islands. Mr. de Silva arrived from New York and Washington a day or two ago and reported the facts to Commissioner North, who has been advised by the Immigration Bureau at Washington to assist in herding the Spaniards back to the islands.

Complain of Hardships.

The immigrants told Secretary Harry R. Rogart of the Associated Charities that they were obliged to work at 4 in the morning, and kept at work until half-past 6 in the evening, and that they were taken great distances in flat cars to the plantations without any guard rail on the cars. Mr. de Silva denied yesterday that the men were required to work more than ten hours per day and said that their living expenses were not high, inasmuch as house rent was free and each house had half an acre or so of land on which they could raise much food, did they so desire. He says that the Spaniards became discontented because friends and countrymen wrote them from California that they could do much better in this State. When they arrived here they found that they could not get employment at all. Mr. de Silva pointed out the fact that two hundred families had managed to save sufficient in two years to pay their fares at the rate of \$30 per head to this city and that since their arrival the depositors in the savings bank at Honolulu increased 300.

He is offering the forty families free transportation to Honolulu on the steamship Alameda, which will sail on July 17. If they decline the offer they will be deported to Spain.

RUSSIAN IMMIGRANTS MAY BE BROUGHT HERE

after going over the ground.

Mr. Perelstrous comes provided with credentials and letters of introduction from the highest government officials of Russia, and the general impression of those who have talked with him is that he will be able to bring a large colony of desirable settlers into this Territory.

Members of the Board of Immigration are particularly anxious to hear from persons who can offer work to able immigrants, skilled in agriculture, that they may be able to talk more intelligently with Mr. Perelstrous.

Today Mr. Perelstrous, with Chief Clerk Matheson of the executive department as his guide, will pay a visit to Ewa and the other plantations of this island, to get an idea as to how the sugar industry is handled in Hawaii. After he returns from his tour of inspection, Mr. Perelstrous will probably hold another consultation with the Board of Immigration and some agreement may be reached.

According to Mr. Perelstrous, the Russians whom he contemplated bringing to Hawaii, are all from agricultural communities and are accustomed to tilling the soil. They are said to be industrious people, and it is believed that their advent might be extremely advantageous to the Territory.

At that time the law was in force

allowing the planters, and others in search of labor, to supply money to the Board of Immigration for the purpose of bringing immigrants into the Territory. It was thought that possibly an arrangement might be made with J. B. Castle to have some Russian settlers sent to South Kona.

Low died shortly after, and all negotiations were dropped. Prior to his death, Low had written about Perelstrous, saying that he was one of the most substantial business men and wealthiest citizens of Vladivostok, and giving an excellent account of him.

Shortly after this, Congress repealed the old immigration law and passed the new one, placing the burden of the expense of bringing in immigrants upon the government, and changing the negotiations from private into public business.

When the Chiyo Maru reached here last week, among her passengers were Perelstrous and family. Perelstrous had concluded to set on advice given him by Low some two years ago before he came to Hawaii, a visit, having become satiated with the cold weather of Vladivostok. He was surprised to learn that the old immigration law had been repealed, but called upon members of the Board of Immigration to discuss the matter with them.

As a result of the conversation between Perelstrous and the Board, an appointment was made with Governor Frear. Yesterday the conference was held. As Mr. Perelstrous talks English but brokenly, the service of Jacob Kotinsky of the Forestry service were secured as interpreter.

In the presence of the Governor and Secretary Mott-Smith, Mr. Perelstrous went over the project thoroughly, asking many questions in regard to the opportunities for Russian immigrants here, and explaining what he was ready to do, should conditions prove such that the bringing in of a large colony of Russians should seem advisable.

Mr. Perelstrous' high standing in his own country, as vouched for by Mr. Low in his correspondence of two years ago, lends weight to his statements, and those who talked with him yesterday seemed very favorably impressed. Perelstrous is very anxious to ascertain what openings there are for immigrants, and what the chances would be for lucrative employment should the Russians conclude to come. When asked how many immigrants he could bring here, he stated that they could be without number, as he is right in touch with Russian peasantry and able to bring any number here, should he feel able to make a favorable report

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There were 700 families in all who arrived at Honolulu from Spain on April 26, 1907, on the steamers Luvier, Heliopolis and Rumerie. They were brought to the Islands by the Territorial Immigration Bureau, a commercial organization, composed of sugar planters, who desired cheap labor and who had sent agents to Spain and the Azores to drum up immigrants. There were no written contracts, but it was understood before starting, so the Spaniards say, that they were to receive for ten hours' work a day \$20 a month during the first year, \$21 during the second year, and \$22 during the third year. At the end of the third year they were to be given free of cost the house and the little patch of land on which they lived.

Come to San Francisco.

Seven hundred families, amounting to about 3000 men, women and children, composed the first batch of immigrants to the Islands. During the past six months 200 of these families have left the Islands and come to California. They came without proper clothing for the cooler climate of San Francisco, and most of them without bedding.

They soon became a burden upon the Associated Charities, that organization having expended more than \$700 upon them during the month of May. At the beginning of the fruit gathering season all but forty families found employment in the interior and on the coast of this state. The forty still remain as an incubus and it is upon these that Agent de Silva is using his persuasive powers, assisted by the United States government, to induce them to return to the islands. Mr. de Silva arrived from New York and Washington a day or two ago and reported the facts to Commissioner North, who has been advised by the Immigration Bureau at Washington to assist in herding the Spaniards back to the islands.

Complain of Hardships.

The immigrants told Secretary Harry R. Rogart of the Associated Charities that they were obliged to work at 4 in the morning, and kept at work until half-past 6 in the evening, and that they were taken great distances in flat cars to the plantations without any guard rail on the cars. Mr. de Silva denied yesterday that the men were required to work more than ten hours per day and said that their living expenses were not high, inasmuch as house rent was free and each house had half an acre or so of land on which they could raise much food, did they so desire. He says that the Spaniards became discontented because friends and countrymen wrote them from California that they could do much better in this State. When they arrived here they found that they could not get employment at all. Mr. de Silva pointed out the fact that two hundred families had managed to save sufficient in two years to pay their fares at the rate of \$30 per head to this city and that since their arrival the depositors in the savings bank at Honolulu increased 300.

He is offering the forty families free transportation to Honolulu on the steamship Alameda, which will sail on July 17. If they decline the offer they will be deported to Spain.

MAKES RAPID HEADWAY

Add This Fact to Your Store of Knowledge.

Kidney disease advances so rapidly that many a person is firmly in its grasp before aware of its progress. Prompt attention should be given the slightest symptom of kidney disorder. If there is a dull pain in the back, headaches, dizzy spells or a tired, worn-out feeling, or if the urine is dark, foul-smelling, irregular and attended with pain, procure a good kidney remedy at once.

Your townspeople recommend Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Read the statement of this Honolulu citizen.

James E. Howard of Honolulu, Hawaii, says: "I consider it no more than my duty to inform the public of the great benefit I obtained from Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I suffered from kidney trouble and backache for years, brought on, no doubt, by the hardships I endured in the Civil War. A few boxes of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, procured from the Hollister Drug Co., brought me wonderful relief after I had tried other remedies without success. You are at liberty to publish this statement."

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.

Lucky Smith.

Captain Harry Smith, formerly master of the Occidental and Oriental Line Doric, has just completed his first voyage from Liverpool to Montreal on the new White Star liner Megantic. The Megantic is the latest addition to the magnificent White Star fleet and is said to be the finest vessel ever built for the big company. She was built by Holland & Wolf of Belfast, Ireland, and is a twin screw steamer of 14,878 tons register. She is a sister to the triple-screw, 14,892-ton steamer Laurentic of the same line. These two steamers are by far the largest vessels that have ever gone up to Montreal, and Captain Smith is considered a fortunate man to have secured command of such a fine vessel.

GORE AND HALE BOTH ARE LIKED

With regard to a suitable location for the proposed municipal building, sentiment seems to be pretty evenly divided between the Gore and the site on Merchant street now occupied by Honolulu Hale. While there are many persons who believe that all of the public buildings of Honolulu should be grouped in a civic center near the Capitol, there are many others who think that the City Hall should be further downtown. On one thing most people seem agreed. That is that wherever the City Hall may be located, the magistrate's court should be within its confines. There seems to be a general feeling also, that the police station and receiving hospital might very properly and advantageously become an integral part of the new municipal building.

With the view to ascertaining the popular feeling with regard to the most suitable site for the building, an Advertiser reporter made a round of the downtown business section yesterday afternoon. In response to his query of "Where shall the City Hall be located?" he received the following answers:

Territorial Forester R. S. Hosmer—"I am in favor of the Gore lot by all means. I am distinctly a believer in a civic center and I think that there is everything to be said in favor of the Gore. I wanted to see the Federal building located there, but I understand that there was some technical snag in the way. If we can have that property for the City Hall, let us have it by all means."

President Gilmore of the College of Hawaii—"I should like to see the City Hall located right downtown. The proposed site of the Federal building is excellent and I should like to see the municipal building in the same locality."

Supervisor James Quinn—"Down in the Gore is the proper place for the City Hall. Let us have all of our public buildings bunched together there."

Hon. George R. Carter—"I have not given the matter any thought and I do not feel like expressing any preference of hand."

Zeno K. Myers—"I am inclined to favor Honolulu Hale. The plan of having all of the public buildings located in one part of the city is an excellent one, but the general convenience of the public should be taken into consideration. The Honolulu Hale site is very central and I should like to see the City Hall located there."

President James F. Morgan of the Chamber of Commerce—"I am so busy with plans for a new Chamber of Commerce building that I have had opportunity to think of but little else. I am really not prepared to say where I believe the City Hall should be located."

City and County Auditor Bicknell—"I am inclined to favor the Gore lot as a City Hall site. Many people who visit the municipal offices also have business in the Territorial offices; and for general convenience I should say the nearer together the buildings are the better. There are many things, however, to be said in favor of the Honolulu Hale site."

Hon. W. O. Smith—"I think that the ideal site for the City Hall would be the lots now occupied by Honolulu Hale and the postoffice. When the Federal building has been completed, it should be possible to secure the postoffice site, and the two pieces of property, thrown in together, would furnish an ideal location for a convenient and imposing City Hall. If the postoffice property should not be available, I fear that the Honolulu Hale land alone would not give sufficient room."

A. F. Judd—"I should like to see the City Hall located on the Gore. I believe in building to a civic center every time. Of course, I do not know that the Gore site is suitable to requirements of such a building, but should it be I should like to see the City Hall located there."

County Clerk Kalaokalani—"I believe that the Gore would be the most suitable place for the City Hall. From my observation I should say that it would be the most convenient to the greatest number of people."

Hon. Joel Cohen—"A man gets into the habit of going to one place and he soon comes to the conclusion that that is the only place to go to. I have heard lots of people say that the Gore is too far away, but I'll wager that if any of them measured the distance he would find the Gore just as near his place of business as is the Honolulu Hale. I favor the Gore every time. The district in the neighborhood of Honolulu Hale is going to be immensely valuable as the center of the wholesale trade one of these days. Let us put the City Hall some where else."

William Savidge—"Honolulu Hale by all means. That is the only right and proper place for the City Hall. The Gore is too far away."

A. L. Castle—"Put the City Hall alongside the Federal building. I think Honolulu Hale an excellent site, but it is too small. This city is going to grow. The City Hall should be centrally located. Have it downtown by all means. The Gore is entirely too far out. I like the Honolulu Hale site, but, as I said, I'm afraid that it is too small."

A. L. C. Atkinson—"The Gore is the only spot for the City Hall. I'm for a civic center. I should like to see the Federal building down there also. I believe in having all of the public buildings bunched. But I don't believe in trading off Honolulu Hale to get the site. I believe that the property should be purchased outright. Under no consideration should we dispose of Honolulu Hale."

William E. Brown—"I believe that the City Hall should be nearer the center of the city than Palace Square."

PINEAPPLE TRADE BOOMING.

Will J. Cooper writes from Seattle that the pineapple business is booming in the Hawaiian Islands. Two hundred and seventy-five cans of fruit are being used daily, on an average, to supply the demand. In addition, a large number of fresh pineapples are being served, and many cans of the preserved article are being sold, unbroken, over the counter.

CHAMBER SOON WILL HAVE HOME

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Unless present plans miscarry, the proposed new home for the Chamber of Commerce will cost \$125,000. Shares in the enterprise, valued at \$100 each, will be offered for sale to members of the Chamber at par. In this way it is believed that a large part of the money necessary can be raised. The balance will probably be secured by issuing bonds. The \$125,000 will be used to purchase the suggested site at King and Bishop streets, and to erect a suitable building.

The matter was broached at a meeting of the trustees yesterday afternoon and was discussed at length. At the close of the meeting, President Morgan felt very sanguine over the outlook.

The site at King and Bishop streets, which President Morgan hopes to secure, can be purchased for about \$50,000. The estimated cost of the building is placed at \$75,000. It will be on this basis that the undertaking will be financed, though quite a bit of leeway has been allowed for such expenses as can not be figured on in advance.

With a reasonable amount of the capital stock subscribed, and the success of the undertaking assured, it is believed that the concern can be bonded for at least \$65,000 and thus the necessary money secured with which to commence building operations. As the enterprise is of a public nature, it is hoped that money can be secured at five per cent.

The plan is to erect a reinforced concrete structure, a combined store and office building. The ground floor would be available for high-class mercantile enterprises, while the second story would be fitted up as offices. The plan is to have these offices the finest and most attractive in the city.

The third floor is intended as the home of the Chamber of Commerce. Here would be a large assembly hall, capable of seating fully 500 people, exhibition hall, directors' room, president's office, secretary's office, and such other administration offices as would be necessary. Thus the Chamber of Commerce would have a plant, admirably suited to all of its requirements, and at the same time a paying investment for those who purchased shares of the capital stock.

The final figuring as to the probable income from stores and offices has not yet been completed, but the result will probably be announced before the end of the week.

President Morgan and Secretary Wood expect to spend all day today in consultation. The submitted plans which seem the most suitable will be gone over carefully, rental prices for stores and offices in this city will be secured, and such data will be compiled as will be necessary to put the project before the public in concrete form.

Not only will the new building prove a profitable source of income, but it is believed that it will enable the Chamber of Commerce to expand its work in many directions. Much of this expansion has long since been indicated but, owing to the lack of a suitable home, it has been impossible for the Chamber to consider it seriously.

For one thing, the Promotion Committee will probably become an integral part of the Chamber of Commerce. Thus Secretary Wood will be enabled to take up his office in the new building and devote all of his time to the affairs of the Chamber, without being at the beck and call of two institutions. This is the plan that has been worked successfully in the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the promotion work of that organization being famed far and wide for its unqualified success.

Though the Chamber of Commerce and the Promotion Committee have always worked in harmony, it is believed that, were the two organizations amalgamated, their scope of usefulness would be greatly expanded and that both as regards promotion work and local civic advancement the result of the amalgamation would be beneficial.

With the proposed assembly hall an accomplished fact, such public meetings and addresses as are held under the supervision of the Chamber of Commerce would be held right in the building, and not at some outside place.

The idea is to make the permanent exhibition a feature that will attract all tourists, and, at the same time, will be valuable to residents of the Territory seeking information in regard to some of the diversified industries of Hawaii. The exhibit would be such as would furnish the visitor with a very complete idea of the industrial activities of these islands.

On Wednesday, August 18, the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held. In compliance with the charter, the trustees yesterday afternoon fixed the date of the meeting. By that time the building project will be ready to spring.

The secretary was yesterday authorized to get out the annual report of the Chamber in time for the meeting. The work of the organization during the past year will be reviewed at length, and the general progress of the Chamber will be shown. One thousand copies will be issued this year, the trustees having appropriated \$450 to pay the expenses of printing and publication. Last year's edition consisted of only 500 copies.

W. G. Hall In.

The Inter-Island steamer W. G. Hall arrived in early yesterday morning from the Garden Island. She brought 5000 bags of sugar, 242 bags of rice, 20 bags of coconuts, 23 crates of alligator pears and 23 packages of sundries. She reported the steamer Noeau discharging freight at Haunani when she left.

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : JULY 16

ORGANIZED LIKE AN ARMY.

It appears from late developments that the organization of the strikers is military. The whole body, several thousand strong, is divided into squads of twenty, each captained by an intelligent man who is responsible for his charges to the Higher Wage Association.

The commissariat also shows the influence of Japanese army training. Supplies are purchased through bidders, the mess is well furnished, the meals are regularly served, housing is carefully looked after.

A system of court-martial is in vogue by which offenders against the rules of the Higher Wage Association are arrested and tried. The Territorial courts have dealt with these to some extent, but it is doubtful if their power has really reached the system.

It is worthy of note, in this connection, that bodies of strikers have been strategically placed in camps all over the city. This may simply have happened so; or it may be the natural acceptance of a plan made long ago by others.

This, we need hardly remark, is a serious state of things. It is against public policy to have an organization of the kind described acting within the limits of any American state or territory; yet it is possible that, so long as it commits no overt acts as a body and avoids responsibility for the unlawful acts of individual members, it can not be legally broken up.

JARRETT MAKING GOOD.

Criticism of Sheriff Jarrett because he did not make a fight for his prisoners when the mob closed in on him at Waimanalo is being worked up by the hui which wants to run A. M. Brown for Sheriff next year on the Republican ticket.

As an antidote for this kind of politics we invite the sort of men who vote for the good of the community rather than the success of any party machine, to observe Sheriff Jarrett on this own account.

A spectacular, swashbuckling sheriff in these times or a sheriff the strikers could own if they paid the price, would be a public calamity. Jarrett belongs to neither class. He is simply a cool, honest, level-headed and sagacious peace officer—the man for the job.

EDUCATION AND THE RACES.

It is interesting to speculate whether the dependent races, instancing the Hawaiians as did Charles Bartlett Dyke at the convention of the National Education Association, can take in the higher forms of knowledge.

We were all barbarians and aborigines once. Some advanced; others were stationary or nearly so. Probably those living in cold climates where the problems of subsistence aroused all the energy and stimulated the wit, got ahead the faster on that account; though there are plenty of northern races like the Indians, the Tartars, the Eskimo and the Laplanders who have never predominated intellectually.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Official figures of the import and export trade of the United States, giving in detail the eleven months ending with May, 1909, indicate that the imports of the fiscal year ending with June, 1909, will exceed those of last year by about \$100,000,000, and that the exports will fall about \$200,000,000 below those of last year.

The increase in imports occurs chiefly in manufacturers' materials, but in no inconsiderable degree also in foodstuffs; while manufactures ready for consumption show a marked falling off. The decrease in exports occurs in all the great groups—foodstuffs, crude, showing a fall of about \$50,000,000; foodstuffs, manufactured, a fall of about \$30,000,000; crude material for manufacturing, a fall of about \$35,000,000; manufactures for use in manufacturing, a fall of about \$36,000,000; and manufactures ready for consumption a fall of \$50,000,000.

The principal articles in which the increase in importations occurs are: Hides and skins \$20,000,000, wool \$17,000,000, raw silk \$15,000,000, india rubber \$22,000,000, coffee about \$14,000,000, sugar \$15,500,000, and diamonds and other precious stones about \$10,000,000.

While "ignorance of the law excuses no one," if any exception can be made, the Japanese who never sees anything in his paper about injunctions, never hears of them and doesn't know what they mean, should have the benefit of it. Deception by the strike press as to what is actually going on is part of the tactics of the Higher Wage Association.

THE CASE AGAINST ALCOHOL.

Some grains of comfort there may be for those whose Sunday tippie, and perhaps a Monday headache, has been shut off by the recent action of the Board of Liquor License Commissioners. Prof. M. A. Rosanoff and Dr. S. J. Rosanoff, of Clark University (Mass.), and Kings Park State Hospital (Long Island), respectively, after an interesting examination of the experimental study of leading physiologists and psychologists in Europe for the past twenty years, consider, as firmly established, that:

- 1. Unlike ordinary food, alcohol, taken in moderate quantity on an empty stomach, has two distinct effects on the muscular system. During the first brief stage after it is taken, a strengthening effect predominates. No sooner is the first stage over than a weakening effect becomes more prominent. 2. Moderate amounts of alcohol taken with a meal effect a very considerable lowering of the capacity for doing muscular work. The widespread notion that moderate drinking with meals helps a laborer do his work is false. 3. Moderate drinking retards to a considerable extent the activities of life, intermediate in complexity between purely muscular and psychical work. The notion that a drink "braces one up" and makes one do such work faster is false. 4. Moderate drinking reduces an artisan's efficiency. Its effect is cumulative and the losses caused by it increase as time goes on. 5. Moderate daily drinking reduces the rapidity with which habitual associations of ideas are formed in the mind. This effect increases rapidly as time goes on. The notion that alcohol "stimulates" a person to his mental work is not borne out by facts. 6. Free associations of ideas are affected by moderate daily drinking even more than the simpler habitual associations. 7. Ordinary memorizing is greatly retarded under the influence of moderate daily drinking.

There are 160,000 epileptics in the United States, 32,000 of whom are said to owe their affliction to the intemperance of parents. Throughout the western world it is said that one out of four men admitted to an insane asylum is brought there by alcohol.

Out of 7000 inquiries addressed to concerns employing labor, the U. S. Commissioner of Labor received 5363 replies, saying that they took the drink question very much into account in hiring men, because the law held them liable for injuries caused by accident.

M. Prevost, speaking through Le Figaro (Paris), says: "Were the consumption of alcohol suppressed today, humanity would not have one pleasure the less."

And Charles Darwin bears this testimony: "Through the long experience of my father and my grandfather, extending over a period of more than one hundred years, I have reached the conviction that no other cause has brought about so much suffering, so much disease and misery, as the use of intoxicating beverages."

In the words of Shakespeare's Casca, "O thou invisible spirit of wine, if thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee—devil! * * * O that men should put an enemy in their mouths, to steal away their brains! that we should, with joy, revel, pleasure, and applause, transform ourselves into beasts!"

STANDING IN THEIR OWN LIGHT.

The Japanese who are letting somebody else earn the money which otherwise would go to them, should take a day for serious reflection. It ought to be clear to them then that the strike is an economic blunder akin to killing the goose that laid golden eggs. At the start, it rested on a mistaken theory, which was, that no strikebreakers could be had and that, without them, the planters must either surrender or go out of business.

What the Japanese strikers should especially consider is the fact that, as time passes, the planters are growing more and more prepared to get on without them. That is to say, the available labor supply is getting better instead of worse. Porto Ricans are arriving; Filipinos are coming, and Commissioner Campbell, aided by the United States government, will soon begin shipping Portuguese. There is more than a fair prospect of recruiting Russians. Every man who lands and shows capacity to work, will displace a Japanese permanently; for it can not be the policy to give a striker preference over a strike-breaker, unless there is a wide difference in the wage-scale which, as soon as things settle down, will not be the case.

Situated as they are, the planters hold the key to the situation. While they wait, ships are coming with new men. But every day the Japanese strikers wait the chance of their ever getting back is lessened. Today there is still an open door. Before a great while the door will be shut and the sign hung out, "No Standing Room." What have the strikers to gain by waiting for that?

It is obvious that many people here hope they will stand out until there are no jobs left for them. Distrust of a large Japanese population has been growing for years, and there are those who do not fancy a Japanese party in the Territorial electorate. From the interest the people at Washington are showing in the Campbell mission, we judge that the Federal government itself is mindful of the political advantage of reducing the Japanese population and filling the vacancies with people eligible to citizenship. If so, it must be pleasing news at Washington that the strike is still on. Makino and Negoro may well be favorites there. But meanwhile, how do the strikers enjoy contributing to such an end? If they are eager to maintain Japanese influence here, the course they are taking is precisely the one which tends to destroy it. They are inviting the day of doom; and with an obstinacy worthy of a better cause they are holding out against their one remaining chance of employment in the United States and in a labor market which, for them, is the best paid in the world. People capable of that blunder do not deserve the title of "the Yankees of the East." Yankees would know better.

It is not fashionable to speak well of Mr. Thwing any more than it used to be in New York of Dr. Parkhurst; and yet he has done some things in Honolulu which, despite methods of procedure which even The Friend says that it has not been able to approve, are for the general good. Their identity is partly revealed in this comment of our religious contemporary:

The writer of an article in the Honolulu press attacking him during his pursuit of Breckons contemptuously asked why Mr. Thwing did not attend to the special work which is supposed to be the care of clergymen, such for instance as the relief of orphans and the like. As a matter of fact at the very time this inquiry was put forth Mr. and Mrs. Thwing were with great generosity and unwearied self-denial taking care of no less than nine little orphaned Chinese children in their own home. It was characteristic of him to make no reply to this personal attack. Through all those unpleasant days not a sign of anger or of personal complaint escaped him. All that he did was for the benefit of the Asiatic community here and some day his faithfulness to duty will be fully honored in this city.

A reformer is rarely popular even among those he serves and Mr. Thwing was not smothered in bouquets when he left for the Orient; but nevertheless, Honolulu was the better for his long crusade.

With their immense gain during the past few years in the means of rapid transit the widely separated Asiatic peoples are getting into sympathetic touch and are swayed by each other's vicissitudes. Thus the people of India were stirred to the uttermost by Japan's victory over Russia—the power that England had most dreaded—and the "Great Unrest" followed, the consequences of which no man can foresee. Now, the fall of the Sultan, who was distinctively an Asiatic prince holding captured soil in Europe, has heated rebellious blood among the Persians, with consequences which may be as fatal to the power of the present Shah as the movement of the Young Turks was to the sovereignty of Abdul Hamid.

Kaimuki property-owners were relieved of a nightmare when the mortars were fired. No glass was broken and no harm done, not even to the nerves of the inhabitants. It will be some time before Waikiki has its experience with more resonant guns, but it is given out that there will be no practice there after the first tests, all that sort of thing being done with similar guns at Pearl Harbor. Hence if any windows are broken they will not have to be replaced more than once.

It appears from the statement made by H. Hackfeld & Co., about billboard advertising, that there has been a tacit boycott on goods the virtues of which are thus displayed. The method taken, if this was the method, is about the only one available, as the law seems to be on the side of the billboards, nuisance though they are. But we emphasize "tacit," as an organized boycott is against the law, and the one of which the Hackfelds spoke seems to have been spontaneous. Doubtless it was all the more effective for that; and the fact of its existence is an evidence of civic pride worth noting. As such pride grows in any community the billboard declines in vogue; it is where a population has underbred tastes that the thing flourishes. Indeed, in some squalid places, the glaring billboard is everywhere and seems to fit in naturally, but it has no place in a self-respecting town or amid the beauties of nature and art.

Whether or not von Buelow's retirement is due to the incidents connected with the publication of the Kaiser's famous interview, is a question which awaits more light. It fell to von Buelow in the Reichstag, as Chancellor of the Empire, to make certain apologies and promises for the Emperor which added in some degree to the latter's humiliation. He wanted to resign then, so the dispatches say, but was not permitted to do so. Now he retires in the prime of his powers and usefulness from the most exalted administrative post in continental Europe, marking, possibly, the end of a painful interlude, but for which he would have remained in power.

It has been known for a year or more that Delegate Kuhio would like to retire from Congress on account of his health, which is affected by the northern winters; and the rumor that he will not accept a renomination gains credit from that fact. Kuhio has been gaining ground in Congress of late, though, if obliged to break in a new secretary in Mr. McClellan's place, he might lose some of it; and there are many Republicans who would like to send him back again. As a possible successor, George R. Carter is mentioned; and Mr. McClellan, whose experience is great in the ways of Washington, might be induced to run.

It is hardly probable that Bolivia will fight Argentina but if she undertakes it, the probability is still less that the two powers will be permitted to fight long. It is becoming a pan-American policy to preserve the peace as was shown when the United States and Mexico intervened between Guatemala and Honduras. Both the Monroe and Drago doctrines are endangered by war, at least they are safer without it, and, in consciousness of this, the day of perennial and bloody feuds in Latin America is passed.

The Alameda won the race with the Mongolia by an hour plus, which means that she kept her lead after leaving port. It is not so very certain that an actual race was on, but the Alameda's comparative showing of speed makes a good advertisement for the boat and throws light on one of the several reasons why so many kamaainas like to travel on her.

The military situation at Teheran duplicates that at Constantinople just before the surrender except that the troops holding the city are nationalists and the advancing army, which seeks to raise the siege of the Shah, are royalists.

The Mauretania has lately crossed the Atlantic in four days, eighteen hours and eleven minutes. She averaged 25.88 knots. Such a vessel would cut the time of passage between Honolulu and San Francisco squarely in two.

The presence of so many Cossacks in Teheran is supposed to be due to a request of the Czar's minister, made when the present troubles began, for a large legion guard.

The first gun fired from the Honolulu defences was discharged yesterday, July 14. The date may be worth remembering.

A road to Roundtop and another to Tantalus via the Pauoa valley, would open up some ideal home sites.

If a City Hall is built it should have quarters for the police and the district court.

It appears to be the open season for Japanese editors.

KINNEY BEGINS HIS ARGUMENT

In language that marshaled the facts in a conclusive way Attorney W. A. Kinney for the prosecution began his argument before the jury in the riot case in Judge Robinson's department of the Circuit Court yesterday afternoon. The exact nature of the riotous gathering at Waipahu on June 8 is dwelt upon at length by Mr. Kinney, and he declared that the issue involved in the case was whether the law of the Territory was to be upheld and enforced to the ends of justice or be trampled under foot with impunity by alien laborers.

Mr. Kinney interpreted riot as defined by the statute and he pointed to the famous Gordon riots in London as an instance of what lengths a mob may go even though they first gather for a lawful purpose.

"Does any sensible man believe that there was not a riot at Waipahu on June 8," asked Mr. Kinney and he proceeded to show that even in the course of their examination in court the ten defendant Japanese had shown a contempt for the law by refusing to throw any light on the identity of the other laborers who were with them at the time of the trouble.

Mr. Kinney showed that the attack upon Police Officers Wills and Scoville was in the nature of an assault and showed with finality that the laborers in the gathering had absolutely no regard for the supremacy of the law as represented by the officers. He declared that the officers were penned up like sheep in the offices of the Waipahu branch of the Higher Wage Association and that they were forced there by the superior numbers and belligerent attitude of the mob.

Boys Come to Grief.

A bunch of bad boys, charged with having stolen coconuts from a Chinese up Pauoa valley last Sunday and with having thrown stones at the owner of the nuts, appeared before Judge Andrade yesterday morning, and all came to grief. Among them was John Fragas, of unsavory notoriety, who escaped some time ago from the Reform School. The charge against him was dismissed and he was recommitted to the institution to serve out his sentence. Three others, Frank Souza, Joe Botelho, and Joe Olivera, were turned over to the Juvenile Court. Manuel Deregó and Antonio Souza, older boys, who threw stones at Kong Chong, the owner of the coconuts, and escaped the climax by hitting him with a barrel, were found guilty of assault and were fined \$5 and costs each.

IS MYSTERIOUS BAKER CRAZY?

The latest theory of the police regarding the mysterious individual who, under the name of John T. Baker, Jr., wined and dined himself and his friends at the Young Hotel and purchased extravagantly and on credit at various Oriental stores about town, is that he is an insane man. This view of the case is supported by papers found among the effects of the man at the Young Hotel. Among other papers was an unfinished letter which reads as follows:

"Honolulu Insane Asylum, June 26, '09. "Mr. J. T. Baker, Hilo.

"Here I am writing you this few note, hoping you will receive it in your hands. Say, dear uncle, how is your condition of health? I suppose your condition is getting along pretty well."

The letter breaks off short and is unsigned, but it would appear that Baker, or Bright, as his right name is supposed to be, imagined he was already in the asylum. The letter certainly sounds like the ramblings of a man out of his head. Baker's madness, however, appears to be of the kind that is profitable to the victim.

The mysterious man seems to have had a mania for signing receipts and drawing checks. One receipt found is made out for Wah Chong, one of the merchants from whom he ordered goods, and is for \$350 "for bottling beer." Another credits Mr. Weedon with having paid John Baker, Jr., \$1.25; a third states that Mr. Hamman has paid him \$200.

One of the checks is made out in favor of the Young Hotel, signed by Mr. Wilson, and is for \$650. One illuminating receipt reads, "Received from Mr. Frank Kauaui, \$25 for the good of the store." It is signed "Mr. Baker." Kauaui is what the police for a time thought to be the name of the still unknown man, but Kauaui is now known to be someone else, a chance acquaintance of Baker, or Bright or whatever his real name is.

In the suitcase left at the hotel are the clothes the man wore when he first registered there. They are not as good as the working clothes of a working man, and how an unknown man dressed as he was could go to a place like the hotel and order the best in the house and get it is what puzzles the police. The man still remains out of sight. Chief Leal believes that he has gone out into the country somewhere, but is sure of getting him sooner or later.

Officials on Hall.

The steamer W. G. Hall sailed at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Kaula. Among her passengers were United States District Attorney R. W. Breckons and United States Marshal E. H. Hendry, who went to Kaula on a secret official mission about which they were very chary of talking.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS OF LABOR

The Territorial Board of Immigration is prepared to receive applications from all those offering employment to European Immigrants.

Applications should be accompanied by statements of the number and class of people needed, wages and inducements offered, and whether any homestead agreement will be tendered the immigrant. Address communications to William Savidge, Assistant Secretary, Room 403 Stangenwald Building, Honolulu.

RICHARD IVERS, President
A. L. C. ATKINSON, Secretary

RACING FUTURE NOW DISCUSSED

The suggestion to form a Hawaiian Racing Association, which, by the way, emanated from a Honolulu sporting writer, staying in Hilo, has occasioned much favorable comment in Honolulu, and it looks as if it would not be long before some definite move was made in the matter.

It is quite possible that the island of Oahu will invite Maui and Hawaii to send representatives here to discuss the matter, said representatives to form an association, draw up rules to govern the races, and elect officers.

While nothing can yet be said with certainty as to their acceptance, popular sentiment here favors Prince Kuhio and S. M. Damon as the representatives of this island in the meeting suggested.

ATCHERLEY TO BE EXAMINED

(Continued from Page One.) request was that he be allowed to retain his bottle of "dope" and the syringe for administering it. This was refused, however, he being told that he could not use it except when a doctor was present, and he would be given what was prescribed for him. It appears impossible now for Dr. Atcherley to exist without the drugs which have made him what he now is. Probably to deprive him of them entirely would make him worse.

Dr. Atcherley will appear before Judge Andrade this morning, but his examination will, it is thought, not take place until Saturday morning. A committee of physicians, consisting of doctors Collins, Emerson and Mackall will be called upon to testify as to Dr. Atcherley's mental condition. If he is committed to the Insane Asylum by Judge Andrade, he has the right of appeal, under the new lunacy law, to the Lunacy Commission. Dr. Herbert is a member of this commission but he is absent from the city at present and some other doctor will probably be called upon to serve in his place, if the Atcherley case comes up before he returns.

Dr. Atcherley was arrested on account of his own statements, made both to the Advertiser and to people on the street and elsewhere. His statements that he has been sitting up nights with a shotgun and that if he gets a chance, he will shoot the Man in the Garret, have persuaded the authorities that he is a dangerous man to be allowed at large. His examination will be conducted by the County Attorney.

Stole Miles' Diamonds.
Pedro Rodriguez, who some years ago achieved notoriety if not fame by stealing the jewelry of General Miles when the General was in Honolulu, appeared before Judge Andrade yesterday morning charged with vagrancy, and got the severe sentence of nine months in jail. Rodriguez is a bad character, who has given the police a good deal of trouble. He served three years for the jewelry theft, and has been in jail on vagrancy charges once or twice since. Chief Lead laid him by the heels this time.

Letters From the People

Honolulu, July 13, 1909.
Editor Advertiser: After reading many a treatise on wireless interference on the part of the amateurs, especially the editorials in last night's Star, I have seen very little in the defense of the amateurs.

To begin with, and as has been stated by government operators, their apparatus is three years behind time. The amateur, taking advantage of scientific discoveries, either makes or buys his apparatus, with the aid of which he may tune out stations, not wanted. The United Wireless Co. uses a five-slide tuner capable of tuning out and in any station desired if it happens to be a few working at the same time. The government has been offered time and time again up-to-date apparatus, which the wireless company proved would eliminate interference from one to three per cent. Still these offers have been refused, and of course government stations, with their old style apparatus, continue to be interfered with by the amateurs. Most all experienced amateurs or commercial companies generally respect the army or navy stations, the same way we do here, when they receive important messages and we are told to keep out. Sometimes interference is caused by carelessness of government operators or by inexperienced amateurs. Sometimes the amateurs keep out when told to do so but the average one after waiting half an hour gets impatient and starts again. The navy or army operators press down their keys for several minutes and down all sending and receiving which is being done in that range. Here the amateur steps in and says that if the government operators can not overcome the amateur interference what will become of them in time of war when high powered stations of the enemy put the naval apparatus out of commission by simply holding down their (the enemy's) keys?

Besides doing mischief the amateurs have been many times of benefit to the large stations when the apparatus was out of working order and have received and sent messages for them. I'm not talking of Honolulu but of the whole area where the good old U. S. A. flag flies. In Honolulu we have two or three stations where there is the most up-to-date apparatus used. Some of those have been only invented in recent months. It is only a credit to the operators of the naval station, that that station is not out of commission yet. They only have a one-slide tuner, two loop, aerial no potentiometer and using a wavemeter for a variable condenser, a home-made caborandum detector. Their sending capacity is low, about two condensers instead of seven; their spark so ragged that I sometimes believe a new amateur is trying to do some simple wireless work with a gasoline engine (wire spark coil).

Our W. A. O. A., or Wireless Association of America has already a membership of over 2000 members, the largest in the world. When the time for action arrives we will exert a powerful pressure to oppose the "Wireless license bill."

There will be a time not far off when we will no more use antenna, and the spark can be muffled so that a person in the next room couldn't hear a sound, where the authorities would have a hard time to find whence the sparks (good and fat ones), come from. So, we don't worry and lose sleep over a may-be or not-be law against the amateurs. Thanking you for space in your paper, I remain, yours truly,
CHAS. T. L. LUDIN,
Electrical Constructor.

N. B.—Wait till we introduce our new telefunken singing spark system.

question or two: What did he go to school for? Does his yearly tuition of fifty dollars and an hour and half work every morning really pay for what he really gets from the school? These are the questions I should like my fellow schoolmate to think about.

The question of "edibles" is one and has been one of the great things for many, many years among the Hawaiian people. They love to eat and they eat freely. They love to treat. Hardly a month or a week passes without a celebrating feast kept in honor of some great event done during the time. This custom is yet common among the natives and for this reason the Hawaiian youths of nowadays have tried to follow the footsteps of their parents which puts them into pilikia when they go to places where food are prepared economically for the benefit of their health and future life. Now is the best and proper time for every young Hawaiian to be wise. To learn to eat healthy foods and to save some for the stormy days, for those old customs of excessive eating are dying out which is the best thing.

I believe, to the best of my knowledge, that the matron of the school do not really want to starve any boy. She knows what is best for the boy to eat, and every boy should take his meal cheerfully without murmuring over it. Again I would ask my fellow schoolmate to read the Life of Abraham Lincoln, one of the greatest man the world has ever known. Read over his boyhood days. Splitting rails to earn a living. A morsel of dry bread for day. Studying under the light of a candle stick (no electric lights or gas lights like now), and we never found him sleeping during his study hour. Later we find him in the White House, a ruler of a great nation. This is only one incident out of hundreds of many others, and if thousands of other boys have succeeded in life when compelled to live a life like Abraham Lincoln did, why could not a Hawaiian boy with wholesome food for breakfast and first-class training, be able to go ahead and do the most he can with less kicking? If a boy thinks that the Kamehameha School does not suit him I would advise him to vacate the place. It is not a place for kickers. If a boy thinks that the Academic studies at Kamehameha are too simple for him I would again advise him to go to some other school; for Kamehameha is no place for boys who are too smart. If a boy thinks that the punishment for his wrong doings in school is too severe, I would advise him again to stop wrong doings or leave the school. Kamehameha is no place for such boys, and it is my intention that my fellow-schoolmate should understand that school regulations are not made for good boys, but for bad boys. If a boy thinks that eight hours' sleep is not enough for him I would advise him a hundred more times to go somewhere else where he can sleep as long as he likes. Remember some of the sayings in Poor Richards Almanac which says, "Early to sleep early to rise makes the man healthy, wealthy and wise"; "A sleeping fox catches no poultry."

I think I have said enough and in conclusion I am asking the parents and guardians of many children to join me in this and am also asking my fellow schoolmates to keep on going to school. Do not be discouraged by what others may say about our school. I am,
A KAMEHAMEHA STUDENT.

SCOTT HAS NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH

M. F. Scott had a narrow escape from death in the City Hall Wednesday afternoon, coming within an inch or less of being crushed by a safe weighing about a ton and a half, that got loose on the stairs and fell.

The safe belongs to the road department and was being moved into the building. It was being taken up to the second floor when Scott started down. He tried to pass between the safe and the railing, and had just gotten by when the rope, by which the big piece of steel and iron was being hauled up, slipped. The safe immediately started down, crashing into the side wall. Scott saw just in time that the huge weight was descending onto him, and jumped. He was quick enough to get out of the way, but so narrow was the margin that his coat was caught between the safe and the iron rail.

ALL IS QUIET AT WAIMANALO

But for the presence of nine officers from Honolulu police station, there is nothing at Waimanalo to show that any trouble has been experienced there. When the whistle blew yesterday morning, the men went into the fields as usual, and though the police are still on guard as a precaution, everything is moving along quietly.

Sheriff Jarrett returned yesterday morning, there being no further need of his services at Waimanalo. He left three mounted and six foot policemen there, however, in case some of the malcontents should start fresh trouble.

Reports from the plantation indicate that the rioting which occurred there Monday was the work of a few troublemakers, and that the majority of the workmen were led into the row without realizing what they were doing. As soon as the ringleaders had been gotten out of the way, they quieted down and on Tuesday many of them returned to work.

All day Tuesday there were a few Japanese loafing around, who apparently could not make up their minds to return to the fields, but yesterday they joined the majority.

The authorities do not expect any more trouble at Waimanalo, and Deputy Attorney General Kinney stated yesterday afternoon that, as far as he knew, everything was quiet.

Late last night a telephone call was put in for Waimanalo and a reply was received that everything was quiet. How long the extra police will be kept on the plantation is not settled, but they will probably stay there until the workmen have gotten over their nervousness, so that there may be no danger of fresh trouble arising from the interference of riot leaders.

The Riot Trial.
The trial of the Japanese rioters accused of having participated in the disturbance at Waipahu on June 8, is in its final stages, and it is probable that a verdict will be returned by the jury by the end of the week. The last witness for the defense was placed upon the stand yesterday afternoon and the rebuttal will be begun by Attorney Kinney for the prosecution this morning.

The proceedings yesterday were prolonged through discussions as to the propriety of certain questions propounded by Attorney Kinney, Lightfoot raising objection that the prosecution was descending to the trivial in its manner of cross-examination.

One of the witnesses testified that he was busily engaged in "singing and smoking" on a bridge far from the scene of the riot. Mr. Kinney wanted to know about the singing—whether it was a good old fashioned dust—a Japanese version of a "Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight" or something really artistic like altissimo trills in harmonies.

Judge Robinson did not seem to think that the musical program of the accused strikers had a very important bearing on the case and partially sustained Lightfoot in his objections.

HARBOR REPORT AT WASHINGTON

Referring to Major Winslow's report on the reestablishing of the lines of Honolulu harbor, George B. McClellan writes from Washington as follows:

A few days ago the Chief of Engineers asked me to visit the War Department to examine the report on the lines of Honolulu harbor as made by Major Winslow. The report as submitted establishes the lines on approximately their present location including the Youmans slip, but more definitely fixes the lines by reference to land marks.

Should this report be in any way unsatisfactory to you I ask that you cable me to that effect at once as otherwise the report is likely to be approved at an early day.

I yesterday presented Mr. A. J. Campbell to the President to discuss the proposed immigration work of the Territory and we are now engaged in presenting the matter to the various departments for their approval.

Oahu railroad bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000 have been exchanged or encashed in up to date.

CELGHORN IS THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF HOSPITAL

Hon. A. S. Cleghorn was Wednesday afternoon unanimously elected first president of the Queen's Hospital, at the annual meeting of the corporation. Former Governor George R. Carter placed Governor Cleghorn's name in nomination, and then moved that the nominations be closed and that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot.

In nominating Mr. Cleghorn, Carter said, "I wish to nominate as president of the Queen's Hospital, a man who has, at all times, stood by the institution with unwavering fidelity, a man who has always worked for the best interests of the hospital. I refer to the Honorable Mr. Cleghorn."

Carter's motion that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot, and therefore make the election unanimous, met with general approval. Secretary George W. Smith then announced that Mr. Cleghorn had been duly elected president.

"I appreciate this honor highly," said Mr. Cleghorn when the result of the election had been announced. "To be chosen first president of such an institution as the Queen's Hospital is something not to be despised."

Under the terms of the old charter, adopted when the Queen's Hospital was organized, the sovereignty of the kingdom was the ex-officio president of the corporation. When changed political conditions made a change in arrangements necessary, by common consent the Governor of the Territory acted as president.

A short time ago the charter was amended, cutting the number of trustees down to seven, and making the presidency an elective office, to be filled by the members of the corporation. Governor Cleghorn is the first man to be elected under the revised charter.

A nominating committee of three, consisting of William G. Irwin, chairman; F. J. Lowrey and E. D. Tenney was then appointed by the chair. The committee retired to prepare a list of six names to make up, with the president, the seven members of the board of trustees, as provided for in the amended charter.

After a brief consultation, the committee returned and announced that George R. Carter, W. W. North, Clive Davies, Willard E. Brown, George W. Smith and Alonzo Garteley had been nominated as members of the board of trustees. On motion the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot and the six gentlemen in question were declared duly elected.

George R. Carter expressed the belief that steps should be taken to secure more life members for the corporation. "I would suggest that a committee of three be appointed to solicit life memberships. There are many men in Honolulu who would, I am certain, take out life memberships were the suggestion made to them," said he.

Carter asked that the usual course of procedure, which prescribes that a man moving for the appointment of a special committee shall be named as chairman of that committee, be broken, as he would prefer that someone else serve. The chairman expressed the belief that Carter was just the man, however, and named as the committee: George R. Carter, H. F. Wickham and James F. Morgan.

The suggestion was made that, as life memberships cost only \$50, it should be an easy matter to induce persons to take them out, and the section of the charter referring thereto was read for the guidance of the members.

The treasurer presented the following report of receipts and disbursements during the year just passed:

RECEIPTS.	
Legislative appropriations	\$ 24,000.00
Pay patients	44,759.80
Interest	5,748.82
Rents	10,450.55
Life membership fees	100.00
Income from Queen Emma estate paid in by B. Cartwright for year 1907	\$3,710.06
for year 1908	\$5,255.41
part year 1909	\$4,000.00
	12,965.47
Loans paid in	26,850.00
Sales Land—Kilohana property, \$5,500.00; less cost, survey, attorney's fee, etc.	\$130.00
	5,370.00
Total receipts	\$130,244.64
Add balance from former period	10,409.23
Grand total	\$140,653.87
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Payroll	\$ 95,911.04

General expenses	2,524.07
Insurance	1,831.65
Investments—Dowssett Co. bonds, par \$10,000, \$9,825.	
Note—S. Parker, \$20,000	29,825.00
Partition, Panahi Wing	180.00
New closets, servants' quarters, etc.	2,458.22
New sterilizer	744.22
Repairs on main building	249.58

Total disbursements \$133,723.73
Balance now on hand 6,930.09
Grand total \$140,653.87

This apparently large balance is due to the recent payment of \$4000.00 by the Queen Emma Estate. A large portion of the balance on hand will shortly be invested on the capital account.

At the close of the members' meeting, the newly-elected board of trustees met and organized. George R. Carter was elected vice president, George W. Smith was elected secretary, W. W. North, treasurer, and John Waterhouse, auditor.

Within the next few days, the trustees will meet and elect the staff of hospital physicians and surgeons to serve through the ensuing year, and to transact such routine business as may come before them.

United States Marshal Harry Holt returned yesterday morning from Maui where he went to serve summons in the Pauwela Point lighthouse condemnation suit. He found that many of the defendants in the suit either are dead or have moved from the district.

ACUTE DISEASES LEAVE THE BLOOD THIN AND WEAK

The Tonic Treatment Which Cured This Hartford Man Is Showing Remarkable Results in Such Cases.

When the body becomes run down, either as a result of overwork, worry or a severe illness, an examination of the blood would show it to be weak and watery. This condition is called anaemia, which is the medical term for "bloodless." The common symptoms are paleness of the lips, gums and cheeks, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart after the slightest exertion, dull eyes and loss of appetite. Anaemia itself is a dangerous disease and it may gradually pass into consumption. It must be cured by treating its cause, which is the poor condition of the blood. The vital fluid must be made strong and healthy thereby enabling it to carry the necessary nourishment to every tissue of the body.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest builder of rich, new blood and they have been curing anaemia and other blood diseases for nearly a generation, during which time they have come to be recognized as an invaluable household remedy. The statement of Mr. F. L. Pricett, of No. 71 Asylum street, Hartford, Conn., shows how these pills cure cases that stubbornly resist ordinary methods of treatment. He says:

"A few years ago after an attack of pneumonia, I was greatly run down and did not regain my strength with the help of the doctor's medicine. I was short of breath and my heart pained me upon any exertion. I had constant, throbbing headaches and was so nervous that I could not sleep well. What little sleep I did get did not refresh me. I had no life or energy. "I had read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to try them. A few boxes helped me and in a short time I was entirely restored to health. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a good tonic and I can heartily recommend them."

A booklet, "Diseases of the Blood," showing what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have accomplished in many severe disorders will be sent free on request. These pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

THE QUEEN A SUBJECT OF PERENNIAL INTEREST

The New York Evening Post, under the heading of Liliuokalani at Seventy, publishes the following story which is interesting if not wholly new:

One is apt to hear more of Liliuokalani, when she is in Washington, than of her cousin, J. Kubio Kalaniana'ole (Prince Cupid) who, as Hawaiian delegate in Congress, ranks higher than the dethroned queen in the councils of her native land. That is because the "Lily of Heaven," intentionally or otherwise, manages to keep herself in the spotlight of publicity.

When Liliuokalani arrived at San Francisco in the latter part of 1908, it was announced that she was preparing her personal memoirs for publication, and that she intended to make a tour of several American and foreign cities. In the course of time she reached

the fact that the Hawaiian people had no national air. Each nation but ours, he said, had its expression of patriotism and love of country in its own music; but we were using for that purpose on state occasions the time-honored British anthem, "God Save the Queen." This he desired me to supply by one of my own compositions.

Wrote the National Anthem.

"In one week's time I notified the King that I had completed my task. The Princess Victoria had been leader of the choir of the Kawaiahae church, but upon her death, May 29, 1866, I assumed the leadership. It was in this building and by that choir that I first introduced the 'Hawaiian National Anthem.' The King was present for

Condensed News From Latest Coast Files

Cockfighting has been legalized by Cuban Congressmen.

Preliminary work on the locks of the Panama Canal has already begun.

E. Campbell, a sailor from the cruiser Maryland, attempted suicide at Vallejo, July 4th.

Charges of immorality in the Pasadena High School have started a movement to segregate the sexes.

A five million dollar contract for steel cars for the Harriman lines has been placed with Pittsburgh companies.

Marie Bakhtadské, a Russian woman who was a police spy, was assassinated by a bomb concealed in a gift of cherries.

Failure to declare all his goods cost Solomon Blumauer, of Portland, Oregon, \$3200, on his return from his honeymoon trip.

The cruiser South Dakota has returned to San Francisco after ten months of police duty among Central American Republics.

Mrs. Holbrook Blinn, wife of the Deputy Surveyor of the Port of San Francisco and mother of the noted actor, died on July 4th.

France has signified her intention, through the Minister of Marine, of sending two warships to the Portola Festival at San Francisco.

The Bullfrog Bank and Trust Company at Rhyolite, Nev., has been closed by the State Bank Examiners, because it is short of funds.

Vienna plans to put a new transportation system into effect by using an underground electric railway for the transmission of postal matter.

The daughter of Thomas W. Lawson became the bride of James Gullies Lord of Chicago at her father's home at Scituate, Mass., on June 30th.

Rafael Reyes, the president of Colombia, has reached Paris and will tour the Continent before returning to Colombia to resume the presidency.

The helicopter, a heavier-than-air type of flying machine which depends on aerial screws for its lifting power, has successfully lifted itself with an operator.

E. E. Calvin, vice-President and General Manager of the Southern Pacific Company, underwent an operation for appendicitis from which he is recovering rapidly.

Few casualties resulted in San Francisco from Independence Day, owing to the precautions taken by the police to enforce strict ordinances passed for a same celebration of the 4th.

Affidavits have been filed to disqualify Judge Lawlor, by Patrick Calhoun, in support of a motion for a change of venue in his case, on the ground of the alleged prejudice of Judge Lawlor.

The State of Mississippi would prohibit the Oil Trust from doing business there by a perpetual injunction and is seeking to collect \$11,000,000 for alleged violation of the anti-trust law.

Daniel J. Keefe, Commissioner General of Immigration, will compel the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to build a new detention shed, according to his orders prior to his departure from San Francisco.

A reorganization of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad is contemplated and F. A. Delano, formerly president of the Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, will probably succeed E. J. Jeffrey who is soon to retire.

William Bradbury, an eccentric California millionaire, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary at San Quentin for perjury in a civil action in the Supreme Courts of Marin county in October, 1904.

Spencer F. Edge, a well known British motorist, on his return to England from America, warned the British manufacturers that unless they wake up to the importance of a cheap car, the market of Europe will be flooded with American made autos.

Lord Charles Beresford has again criticized the Naval administration before the London Chamber of Commerce and advised the expenditure of \$300,000,000 in the next five years in the construction of war vessels and docks.

A small and harmless looking British steamer lying on the South Brooklyn waterfront was seized by the United States Customs officers on suspicion that she was about to engage in a filibustering expedition against San Domingo.

In order to protect her subjects in Teheran and to keep open the highway between Enzeli and the capital Russia is preparing to send troops to Persia. It is believed that Great Britain will make by the House of Representatives.

His successor, President Cleveland, took the opposite view and withdrew the United States protectorate after sending a commissioner to study the situation in the islands. Some of the Imperialistic American newspapers made a great outcry, the President was abused, and Queen, "Lil," as she was called, was held up to ridicule.

Liliuokalani was tried on charges of treason, convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$5,000 and to serve five years in prison. She declared the sole purpose of the trial was to terrorize the people and to humiliate her. At all events, the sentence was not carried out, for it was apparent that Liliuokalani's cause was lost. On July 4, 1894, a republic was proclaimed, with Sanford B. Dole as President, and on July 7, 1898, the islands were annexed to the United States.

Mrs. Dominis has paid several visits to the country since that event, always having in view her claims against the government. She has apparently taken her lot with good grace, if one may judge by her first authorized interview, published in a Honolulu paper in 1906. These were her sentiments:

"The past and the monarchy are only a memory with us. We are satisfied that the country and the people will be properly cared for by the officers of that government whose keynote is 'liberty and equality.' The Hawaiians of the Islands of Hawaii are faithful to me without weakening the allegiance they and I have for the flag that has taken us all under its protection."

The Queen's Downfall.

The queen, in the hands of poor advisers, proved to be a reactionary. She and her friends drafted a new Constitution, which was intended to disfranchise all foreigners, who were disliked by the more ignorant class of Hawaiians. The majority of the foreigners were American planters and merchants, and they made haste to protect their interests. They formed a "committee of public safety," deposed Liliuokalani, established a provisional government, with the Stars and Stripes as its flag, and sent a commission to Washington to ask President Harrison to annex the group.

Harrison favored the plan, but went out of office before the matter had been thoroughly thrashed out in the Senate.

DR. ATCHERLEY GOES OFF ON ANOTHER GHOST TRAIL

"I have come to tell you the secret of those Punchbowl ghosts," said Dr. Atcherley affably as he entered the editorial room of the Advertiser Monday afternoon. "You remember that the girl up there reported voices at first, but that the people who came in afterward could not hear them. Then things began to fly about the room. I find that men in the storm-sewers who persecute people were then practising; and being heard they went into the attic of the Punchbowl house and performed their polt-geist tricks—'Polt-geist!' Yes, that is German for ghostly manifestations—so as to divert attention from their sewer scheme. That being done they were satisfied; but they are in the sewers again."

"Do you know how the polt-geist tricks were performed?" was asked of the Doctor?

"Oh, yes, it's very simple. A little hole is bored in the ceiling and a weighted black thread with a hook on it is swung about so that it catches hold of things and makes them move. If the string is seen it is simply dropped."

"Why should anybody take this trouble?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, you see the sewer gang, which is organized to bedevil people, thinks such things throw detectives off the track. Some time ago I heard the voices of these people and later they put a man in the attic of my house on Emma street. He is there now and uses a telephone. I often talk with the people he is talking to and make them laugh," said the Doctor with the utmost seriousness.

"Why don't you rout the man out?"

"Oh, I went up there one night but returned to get a lantern. Then he escaped. The people who saw him go through the place where the telephone wires enter thought he had been there to repair them. He is still there. He came back."

Merely as an off-hand incident, the Doctor said he was sitting up with a loaded shotgun every night from 10 o'clock until three or four in the morning. When asked why he did not shoot through the ceiling and at least scare the enemy away, he said if he did that he would be sent to the asylum. "You know what juries are here," he added.

"Of course, I shall shoot the man if he comes down," went on the Doctor, "but I think he won't. He is too busy telephoning to the men in the sewer. The shotgun keeps him away from me; it has a good moral effect; but he is watching me all the while."

"Why does this man persecute you?"

"He wants to shanghai me?"

"Why?"

"So he can force me to tell my secret for curing lepers. That's what they are all after, Wayson and the rest."

As he left, Dr. Atcherley requested that the following manuscript be added to the report of the interview. It appears precisely as written:

Dr. W had been defaming & persecuting & ruining the writer when he fired at his (Dr W) verandah.

This is the Story of a Persecution so carried on that any complaint needs assume the semblance of an insane delusion. It has worked for 9 months Hence any Victim must long hesitate before daring to say a word about it lest it be so received—that is, received as a delusion.

The reader will find evidence enough of Reality if he will proceed far enough; for it is hard to believe how such Persecution could be almost impossible to detect.

The Persecution is the work of a Criminal Organisation headed by these four Drs Wayson & Brinkerhoff, Chester Doyle & Attorney Cathcart, & well provided with Confederates & Agents who do the watching & following & repeating & telephoning. I have been the first Victim of the Conspiracy & the methods are so silent & secret & hidden that none but the Victim is aware of it & if others hear the Organisations Agents they attribute it to the Victim who is soon regarded as insane.

The shooting of Dr Wayson verandah was in retaliation or to make good a threat against a feature of this Persecution

was making offensive noises & using worse language on my verandah, I could endure this no longer & threatened

When I had been arrested, tried, found & left the Insane Asylum & entered not guilty of Insanity by a Jury, the Press & the majority hold the following view in spite of contrary evidence as to Dr Wayson's libels, slander, & defamations—

I had committed an outrage against Dr W. & endangered his family—I had ruined my own family when all was otherwise well.

Form of Attack All utterances whether spoken aloud or whispered, in house or street are overheard. Every act is both seen & heard. Every movement followed. Continued mockery, gazing, impersonating, insulting & abusing in obscene & blasphemous language has accompanied the spying. If any but the Victim hear the sounds they attribute them to the Victim.

In return the Victim can only hear what he is intended to hear but can get information by talking back when the Gang's agents may betray themselves.

He can know nothing of the Organisations movements Explained by Report of Punchbowl Ghost mystery in Advertiser of Sept. 28 1908—Perpetrated by some Organization when practising.

If you refer to the P. C. Advertiser of this date the report tells how a house occupied by Mr & Mrs Peckrick & their 12 yr old ward & situated on Luso St. Punchbowl was the center of interested curiosity by reason of mysterious noises accompanying the antics of some invisible ghost that threw small articles about a room in that house.

Reporters, Police, Clergy & Visitors all failed to discover the causes & they ceased in a few days. The child Es-

peranza Gonsalves was pointed out as a "Medium" & epithets such as "Moving Picture" applied to her, but no solution was really found.

The noises were made by members of the Organisation concealed in the Storm Sewer whence the sound will diffuse itself so widely that to locate it is very difficult. They were overheard by others than the intended Victim which was contrary to the expectation of the Gang. Detection threatened, so the trick of causing the moving of objects by invisible means was adopted to divert attention from the Sewer as the origin of the noise at all costs, because this refuge once detected the whole proceedings & nature of the gang would have been detected.

How the Ghost Worked. A member of the Gang was concealed between the roof & the ceiling whence he could manipulate a black thread with a weighted hook at the end.

No one examined the Sewer or the Space between the Roof & the ceiling.

How the Persecution is Now Carried on The Criminal Organisation has taken possession of the Storm Sewer which is a repetition of the Honolulu streets that lie above it. The town Sewer has always been a famous thieves hiding place but for some reason has been seldom disclosed. The reason has been that robberies conducted by those aware of the means of making use of the manholes for entry, & the Sewer for concealment, & hidden flight, & deposit of the stolen property, have always been successful. For a long time there were entries where Punchbowl St. joins Beretania St. One opening in either direction—if these were not for this purpose it is hard to discover their use—they are near Dr Wayson's Office where the everlasting Sewer noises can be traced to a definite change.

Agents are put in the Sewer at intervals near enough to hear one another so that they can shout a communication. A private wire runs thru the tunnel which can be tapped at any point by a portable transmitter so that the agent can reach either end of the telephone wire. One end is in possession of the head Ruler of the Gang & the other is in the house of the Victim quite unknown to himself & is generally attached to a Repeating Transmitter fitted in some nook of the space above the ceiling when another agent lies concealed, of whose presence the Victim is of course unaware.

This party sees & hears all that goes on in the V's house & repeats every speech & whisper of the Victim into the telephone so that it is heard in the Sewer at any point & at the other end of the wire of course—that is heard in the Rulers office.

This agent can hear the lowest whisper by using a Phonoscope.

The parties in the Sewer can with the same instrument hear every speech & whisper of the Victim in Street & Store.

That is roughly the outline of the complicated & costly arrangements set up to incapacitate the Victim within a certain time. In all ordinary cases the Victim has no chance of escape for he can not know how or by whom the attack is carried on.

As to proof with help I can catch the agent concealed under the roof in my house

I tried alone in Emma Street & missed him. If with help I fail to catch him (for in the former place they escaped on the opposite side while I was ascending on the other) I shall at least have got rid of the annoyance of the constant supervision & can proceed with Dispensing Remedies for Leprosy which I had to lay aside last November when the Organisation began its work.

There are many more details but this brief monograph gives the outline of a procedure that is so unique as to render the Victim distastefully P.T.O. prominent, a fact that the said Organisation count on. They say that all will protect them rather than acknowledge the unintentional tribute that the Gang have paid to the Victim.

On this they have even committed murder & that it has come to this is the one fact that impels me to speak out even at the risk of being called a Lunatic.

Where are Mrs Wayson & Harry Overand? Did Dr Waterhouse & Judd see Mrs Brinkerhoff's body before death or even after?

The writer has suffered inconceivable torture for 9 months & must speak out at all costs.

JOHN ATCHERLEY, M.R.C.S. Kalibi, Honolulu, July 12, 1909.

TAKAHASHI THANKS COMMERCE CHAMBER

President Morgan of the Chamber of Commerce has received the following letter of thanks from T. Takahashi of the Mitsui company, who was entertained here on his way to the mainland:

"Permit me to express my sincere thanks for your courtesy extended to me during my stay in your beautiful town of Honolulu. I also thank you for the four copies of The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce Annual, which I have duly forwarded to our directors in Tokio and London, and to the manager of the San Francisco office."

"With the hope that your city may continue to enjoy prosperity, I beg to remain, Yours respectfully, T. TAKAHASHI, "For Mitsui & Co."

REMEMBER THE NAME.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is just what its name implies. For pains in the stomach, cramps, colic or diarrhoea, it has no equal. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

Americans in Berlin commemorated the Fourth of July at a reception and garden party given by Ambassador and Mrs. Hill to five hundred guests.



QUEEN LILIUOKALANI.

ed Washington, with the determination, it was said, of prosecuting her claim for \$250,000 against the government for the seizure of so-called crown lands. Then came the suit of Dr. Charles L. English, who maintained that the ex-Queen broke her contract with him, after he had given up his practice in Washington to accompany her to Hawaii as private physician.

Dr. English obtained a judgment of \$11,600 by default, but last week this verdict was set aside apparently because the summons had blown away after it had been tossed into Liliuokalani's motor car by a deputy marshal. The most imaginative press agent could hardly have conceived a more ingenious accident, and probably in future, the device will be used by persons who have no desire to appear in court. At least, they should remember it.

At the age of seventy Liliuokalani lives in an atmosphere of contradiction. One report says she is in bad health, another affirms she has found the secret of perpetual youth, and is thinking of a second venture into matrimony. Various, too, are the tales told of her wealth or lack of it. Upon her arrival at San Francisco her secretary was quoted as saying that she possessed a sugar plantation of 6000 acres in addition to smaller parcels aggregating 1000 acres and the famous Washington Place residence in Honolulu. Washington dispatches, however, declared that she had mortgaged her house to procure funds for the trip, and that her only income was an annuity of \$4000 voted by the Hawaiian Legislature. Whatever her fortune the ex-Queen, it is said, still manages to maintain the fiction of royalty.

Credited With Many Accomplishments.

Mrs. Lydia Dominis, as she is known to prosaic Americans, is credited with many accomplishments, and her writings show no illusions in that respect. In her book, "Hawaii's Story, by Hawaii's Queen," she observes: "I was a studious girl, and the acquisition of knowledge has been a passion with me during my whole life, one which has not lost its charm to the present day." That was written ten years ago. Her musical talent she describes in this manner:

"The Hawaiian people have been from time immemorial lovers of poetry and music, and have been apt in improvising historic poems, songs of love, and chants of worship, so that praises of the living or walls over the dead were with them but the natural expression of their feelings. My ancestors were peculiarly gifted in this respect, and yet it is remarkable that there are few if any written compositions of the music of Hawaii excepting those published by me.

"To compose was as natural to me as to breathe; and this gift of nature, never having been suffered to fall in to disuse, remains a source of the greatest consolation to this day. I have never yet numbered my compositions, but am sure that they must run well up to the hundreds. Of these not more than a quarter have been printed, but the most popular have been in such demand that several editions have been exhausted. Hours of which it is not yet in place to speak, which I might have found long and lonely, passed quickly and cheerfully by, occupied and soothed by the expression of my thoughts in music, and even when I was denied the aid of an instrument I could transcribe to paper the tones of my voice.

"In the early years of the reign of Kamehameha V. he brought to my



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General Insurance Agents representing New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston. Aetna Fire Insurance Co. -ATTENTION- We have just accepted the Agency for the Citizens Insurance Co. (Hartford Fire.) and The Protector Underwriters of the Phoenix of Hartford. These were also among the Roll of Honor in San Francisco.

Hilo's 4th of July Celebration



JOHN T. MOIR AND GUESTS IN AUTO—HYDRANGIA DECORATIONS.



TERRY'S DRUMMER BOYS.



P. C. BEAMER AND E. H. MOSES—FLOATS.

—Photos by Chock Chong and Shimata.

CAN DEPENDENT RACES TAKE IN HIGHER EDUCATION?

(Associated Press Advance Sheets.) DENVER, Col., July 6.—The school life of white children is less adapted to fit them to meet the conditions of the white man's world than is the best type of school life enjoyed by the so-called "child race," because schools for white children aim mainly to develop scholars; while schools for colored children, aim to develop useful manhood and womanhood through essential training for the white man's world. This was the declaration of Charles Bartlett Dyke, head master in the State Preparatory School, Boulder, Col., in his address at the convention of the National Education Association today. Mr. Dyke said that today Americans are attempting to educate every race under the sun, with extremely limited knowledge of race differences and race possibilities. "One school of theorists," he said, "demands identical education for all, in conformity with that equality postulated by the Declaration of Independence. Another school pleads for the development of the best in the Indian, the negro, Filipino, the Hawaiian, instead of his conversion into a poor white man. "Such a sociological laboratory as Hawaii, with its variety of race types, affords opportunity to discover what racial traits are inborn, and how they may be inhibited or fostered by education. Our Kamehameha Schools in Honolulu showed youths with like environ-

ment and privileges ruled largely by the impulses of their Hawaiian or Caucasian or Mongolian blood. "A fundamental race difference is in the point at which intellectual development is arrested. The mass of the 'child race' cease to grow intellectually much earlier than the mass of Caucasians. It is absurd to theorize about the propriety of college education for the mass of negroes, or Indians, or Filipinos, or Hawaiians. They lack the intellect to acquire it. "This is true to a smaller extent of the mass of Caucasians. The scholar is the flower of civilization, born, rather than made. When we get a scholar, we do not know what to do with him. And yet the curricula of our schools provide mainly for the development of scholars. "Much more wisdom is shown in the best schools for other races which are being fitted to exist in the white man's world. The rearing of children of any race, while demanding improvement of conditions, demands also preparation to meet existing conditions. The white man's world is dominated by knowledge of natural law, obedience to social control, deliverance from malevolent deities, and the ideals of democracy. Essentials in the education of any child, therefore, are: nature study in its broadest sense; home arts and industries, culminating in vocational training; moral regulation of personal and social life, and such aesthetics as make for personal happiness and self-respect."

Retirements Cause Surprise. The presence of several names on the list of naval officers specified by the Retiring Board of the Navy for compulsory retirement has occasioned considerable surprise among naval officers. It is the general policy of the authorities to weed out those officers who, for one reason or another, are not likely to prove of the greatest value to the naval service. At least one of the officers chosen for compulsory retirement has always been considered one of the most efficient officers of the Navy. In order to prevent a congestion in any grade, and a consequent stoppage of promotion, Congress a few years ago passed a law providing that a certain number of officers in each grade should be retired each year. Officers of the grade specified are allowed to apply for retirement. Should there not be a sufficient number of voluntary retirements, the Retiring Board picks

out certain officers for compulsory retirement. Officers compulsorily retired receive three-quarters pay during their lives, but, to all intents and purposes, are out of the service. They are not eligible for the details that go to other retired officers, and the compulsory retirement is looked upon almost as black listing. That an officer is chosen for compulsory retirement does not always mean that he is inefficient. Frequently he is an officer who, having entered the Navy late in life, will be too advanced in years before he reaches flag rank. It is the policy of the authorities to keep, as far as possible, only those men on the active list who will be qualified to ascend through the various grades to command rank. As a general thing, however, it is the officer not suited to command, or against whose record there is some black mark, that the Retiring Board sees fit to shelve, and send into civil life, in all but name.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered of Record July 7, 1909. Territory of Hawaii by Supri Pub Inst to Cecil Brown. D H Culman to W B McCormick. Rel W B McCormick to First Am Sav & Tr Co of Haw Ltd. M Keli Kino et al to John Machado Puna-Sugar Co Ltd by Recv et al to Hawa Mahogany Lumber Co Ltd. L Wm R Castle tr by atty to Manuel Espinda. Rel Western & Hawa Invest Co Ltd to Ida Patterson. Rel Kong Yin Tet and wf to Pung Ea Yee. D Estate of Elias Bond by trs to Hawaiian Securities Co Ltd. D Allen & Robinson Ltd to Real Est Exchange Ltd. P R Real Est Exchange Ltd to Harriet Paty. D Walter H O Hoffmann and wf to Mary A L Fleming. D Entered of Record July 8, 1909. Olaf Tollefsen to Lahaina National Bank. BS Bishop Trust Co Ltd to Donald McLennan. Rel Donald McLennan and wf to Mildred L Norris. D Thomas W Lindsey and wf to Frances M Swanzey. D Henry C Adams et al to Y Ah Lin et al. BS Percy M Pond to E Faxon Bishop tr. AM E Faxon Bishop tr and wf to Bernice A W Ross. D Bernice A W Ross and hsb to Bank of Hawaii Ltd. M L Pipoko and wf to Wuliam Patterson. D Menai Kekuewa to William Savidge tr. AM William C Achi tr to Mrs Hoa Inaina. AM Hoa Inaina to William Savidge tr. AM A F Judd tr to Edward B Mikalemi and wf. Rel Edward B Mikalemi and wf to William Savidge tr. M Dowsett Co Ltd to L G Kellogg. L Wainuia Agrielt Co Ltd to Wahiawa Con Pineapple Co Ltd. L A N Kepoikai and wf to United States of America. D C Bolte and wf to A Lewis Jr. D A Lewis Jr and wf to Territory of Hawaii. D Entered of Record July 9, 1909. W L Decoto to Henry K Poepee. Rel W Nekomoto to S Takahashi. CM Mary Keala to Mary K Kahalepuna. D Lucy Kauhane and hsb et al to Emmeline M Magoon. D Bishop & Co to Alexander Young. AM Benny & Co Ltd to Frederick J Benny. Rev PA George H Holt to T Sumida. L Luiza G Pimental and hsb to Alexander D Larnach. D Alexander D Larnach and wf to Manuel M Pimental. D Entered of Record July 10, 1909. Honolulu Plantn Co by attys to Trs Est Bernice P Bishop. S L A S Cleghorn to Walter G Smith. L H Bischoff to H T Walker et al. Rel Samuel Kauhane and wf to First Bank of Hilo Ltd. M Jacintho Garcia to Ellena Garcia. D Jose Garcia and wf et al to Ellena Garcia. D Antoina Garcia and wf to Ellena Garcia. D Guilhermina Cypriano and hsb et al. D William O Smith tr to W M Minton. P R Entered of Record July 12, 1909. Hookano (w) to Haili Keahi (k). D Kaikina Lovell and hsb to Mrs Julia Bowers. D Walter H Bradley to H Gordich. D J J Drummond to J P Rodrigues. Rel St C Sayers and wf to Charles J McCarthy. D Samuel Apoliona to Henrietta Amoehiona. M Kapiolani Estate Ltd to Abigail W Kawananakoa. BS Arthur M Brown by atty of mtgee to Thomas May. FC E Langehein to Kuan Hin Yin. L Clara Mosser to William O Smith. PA Toyono Negomoto to Yoichi Nakamura. CM John Kapono and wf to Wong Chee D John Kapono and wf to Wong Chee D Henry Smith tr to Kaimioli N Gray. Rel Henry P Bush et al by comr to Ernst Langehein. CD Recorded June 21, 1909. J Vivichaves to Yim Ung et al; L; por kuls 1362 and 8250, water rights, etc, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu, 6 yrs at \$110 per an. B 320, p 131. Dated Dec 22, 1908. Anita Focke to William L Stanley, P A; special powers. B 321, p 355. Dated Feb 18, 1909. Au In Kwai to Lau Wing Hon, B King; 2 1-2 shares of Leun Chong Co, 838 St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$496.50. B 321, p 356. Dated May 12, 1909. Lusitana Ben Soc of Hawaii to Andrew E Cox and wf, Rel; R P 2901, kul 8809 per land, bldgs, etc, Waimea, etc, Waiialua, Oahu, \$500. B 312, p 418. Dated June 18, 1909. Antone Kaoo et al to Andrew E Cox, L; 4 aer in hui land of Kekapuna, Kamooloa, Waiialua, Oahu, 20 yrs at \$40 per an. B 320, p 134. Dated April 15, 1909. Henry Waterhouse Trust Co Ltd to Mutual Telephone Co, D; 901 sq ft land, Bishop St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$5125. B 319, p 111. Dated June 4, 1909. Bank of Hawaii Ltd to Arthur B Ingalls, Rel; lots 1, 2 and 3, blk 34, Kaimuki tract; lots 2, 4 and 6, blk 64, Waiiala tract, Honolulu, Oahu, \$1200. B 312, p 419. Dated June 21, 1909. Charles M Cooke Ltd to Central Union Church of Honolulu, D; int in por kul 807, Beretania avenue, Honolulu, Oahu, \$1. B 319, p 114. Dated June 8, 1909. W O Aiken and wf to John de Santos, D; lot 25, Kaonoulu lots, Kula, Maui, \$460. B 319, p 112. Dated June 15, 1909. Bank of Hawaii Ltd to W O Aiken, Par Rel; int in lot 35, Kaonoulu lots, Kula, Maui, \$300. B 319, p 113. Dated June 19, 1909. Recorded June 23, 1909. J Keokukui and wf et al to John Emmeluth tr, D; 3 1/2 int in 13-100 aer land, Queen St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$450. B 319, p 115. Dated June 12, 1909. John Emmeluth to John Schutte, D; lot 2 of ap 1, R P 4423, kul 605, Robello lane, Honolulu, Oahu, \$1250. B 319, p 117. Dated June 31, 1909. John Schutte and wf to Mutual Bldg & Loan Soc of Hawaii, Ltd, M; lot 2 of ap 1, R P 4423, kul 605, Robello lane, Honolulu, Oahu, \$975. B 312, p 420. Dated June 21, 1909. James Armstrong to L L McCandless, D; 1-2 int in R P 208, kul 9377, aps 1 and 2, Waiawa, Ewa, Oahu, \$60. B 319, p 119. Dated June 2, 1908. James Armstrong to L L McCandless, D; 1-4 int in real and personal property of est of Manuel Barete, decd, \$370 and mtg \$830. B 319, p 120. Dated June 25, 1908. Deborah K Paele and hsb (J K) et al to Lincoln L McCandless, D; int in aps 1, 2, 3 and 4, R P 188, kul 5658, Waikane, Koolanpoko, Oahu, \$1. B 319, p 122. Dated Mar 31, 1908. Francisca Guerrero and hsb (B) to Lincoln L McCandless, D; 1-8 int in real and personal property of est of Manuel A Barete, decd, \$650. B 319, p 123. Dated June 21, 1909. John Kaiminanao to Rebecca Nicholas, D; int in est of Melissa M Davis, decd, \$1, etc. B 319, p 124. Dated June 18, 1909. Est of Abigail K C Parker by exor and extrix to trustee of Chas S Davis, Rel; lot 10, blk 14 and bldgs, Kaimuki tract, Honolulu, Oahu, \$1000. B 312 p 424. Dated June 22, 1909. Charles S Davis by tr to Sarah E Davis, D; lot 10, blk 14, Kaimuki tract, Honolulu, Oahu, \$400. B 319, p 125. Dated June 22, 1909. Albert Trask to Honolulu Brewing & Malting Co Ltd, L; por R P 2679, kul 3455, bldgs, etc, Honolulu, Oahu, 3 1-2 yrs at \$50 per mo. B 320, p 135. Dated June 30, 1909. A F Cooke tr to Edward W Thwing, Rel; west por of lot 19, blk 107, Palolo valley, Honolulu, Oahu, \$500. B 312, p 425. Dated June 22, 1909. Camille Sterling (widow) by atty to Henry Holmes, D; int in 15331 sq ft of gr 2245, Wilder and Thurston avenues and Pensacola St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$250. B 319, p 127. Dated June 22, 1909. Rebecca K Kipi to Elizabeth K Victor, D; int in kuls 2663 and 2664, Pohakunui, etc, Hilo, Hawaii, \$10. B 319, p 127. Dated June 17, 1909. Theo T Meyer to D McCarriston, L; 1 29-100 aer land, Kamalo, Malokai, 10 yrs at \$1 pd. B 320, p 139. Dated June 16, 1908. Recorded June 23, 1909. Kahalaunui and wf to Keliikipi Ana-kales, D; 1-2 int in 3300 sq ft land, Liliha St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$50, etc. B 319, p 129. Dated Jan 2, 1909. Kahuku Plantation Co Ltd Bishop of Brandt, D; 3300 sq ft land, Liliha St, Honolulu, Oahu, \$285. B 319, p 130. Dated June 19, 1909. Wilson Fagler to Elizabeth D Davis, D; lots 4 and 6, blk 16, Kaimuki tract, Honolulu, Oahu, \$600. B 319, p 132. Dated June 21, 1909. Kahuku Plantation Co Ltd Bishop of Zeugma, L; 34,875 sq ft land, Kahuku, Koolauloa, Oahu, 30 yrs at \$1 per an. B 320, p 140. Dated Feb 4, 1909. Oahu Railway & Land Co to Kahuku Plantation Co, Consent; to A L, etc, of 34,875 sq ft land, Kahuku, Koolauloa, Oahu, \$1. B 320, p 143. Dated April 28, 1909. K Kahue (k) to W Aukai (w), D; R P 2282, 2084, 2377, 2276, 2607 and bldgs, Waiialaiki, Honolulu, Oahu, \$1, etc. B 319, p 133. Dated May 21, 1909. John Kenala and wf to Mose Naehu, M; R P 1779, kul 1137, Pauoa, Honolulu, Oahu, \$100. B 312, p 425. Dated June 22, 1909. Mary J Bush (widow) to Jose F Durao, D; por kul 998, Paukoa, Honolulu, Oahu, \$1 and mtg \$200. B 319, p 135. Dated June 17, 1909. William R Castle tr by atty to Mary J Bush, Rel; por kul 998, Paukoa, Honolulu, Oahu, \$200. B 312, p 426. Dated June 18, 1909. Edward W Thwing and wf to Anna Wilcox, D; west por of lot 19, blk 107, Palolo valley, Honolulu, Oahu, \$950. B 319, p 139. Dated June 21, 1909. Hallie Temple and hsb (A E) to On-hu Pineapple Co Ltd, D; land patent gr 5181, Papekua, Paumotu, Koolauloa, Oahu, 300 shares of O P Co Ltd. B 316, p 457. Dated June 23, 1909. Anton P Martines to Laupahoehoe Sugar Co, L; right of way for flume across land patent gr 4829, Waipuna- lei, N Hilo, Hawaii, 20 yrs at \$1 pd. B 320, p 148. Dated June 8, 1909. Manoel P Adrian to Laupahoehoe Sugar Co, L; right of way for flume across land patent gr 4999, Waipuna- lei, N Hilo, Hawaii, 20 yrs at \$1 pd. B 320, p 150. Dated June 8, 1909. Juan M Theodore to Laupahoehoe Sugar Co, L; right of way for flume across land patent gr 4899, Waipuna- lei, N Hilo, Hawaii, 20 yrs at \$1 pd. B 320, p 152. Dated June 8, 1909. Jose F Durao and wf to Board of Hawn Evangelical Assn, D; por kul 998, Paukoa, Honolulu, Oahu, \$325. B 319, p 136. Dated June 23, 1909. Kapahi and hsb to Frank Pahia tr, D; R P 2034, kul 6967 and 1-3 int in gr 312, Kailua, Koolauloa, Oahu, \$300. B 319, p 137. Dated May 4, 1909. Frank Pahia tr to J Mauiloa (k), D; 1-3 int in gr 312 and R P 2034, kul 6967, rents, etc, Kailua, Koolauloa, Oahu, \$300. B 319, p 138. Dated June 22, 1909. Laukia by tr to Martin J Condon, Rel; lots 9 and 20, blk 7A, Kapahulu tract, Honolulu, Oahu, \$300. B 312, p 427. Dated June 22, 1909. Martin J Condon and wf to San Antonio Fort Ben Soc of Hawaii, M; lots 9 and 20, blk 7A, Kapahulu tract, Honolulu, Oahu, \$250. B 312, p 427. Dated June 22, 1909. Kaala Land Co Ltd to Yuen Luke, L; 4-30 aer in kul 7713, Manana, Ewa, Oahu, 10 yrs at \$150 per an. B 320, p 145. Dated Mar 26, 1909. D Rooney to Charles G Bartlett, C M; Packard touring car (style 18), Factory No 9155, Oahu, \$2100. B 312, p 429. Dated June 17, 1909. Recorded June 24, 1909. John K Prendergast to Cordelia C Allen, D; int in por ap 1, R P 49, por ap 2, kul 203, por ap 5, kul 7681 and 1 1/2 int in aps 2 and 3, R P 3579 and 2-100 aer land, Kaunakapili, etc, Honolulu, int in R P 7305, kul 5867, Kailua, Koolauloa, Oahu, \$1, etc. B 318, p 194. Dated June 19, 1909. E O Winston to Hallie Temple and hsb, M; land, bldgs, etc, Beretania ave, Honolulu, Oahu, \$5000. B 312, p 439. Dated June 23, 1909. Est of Beatrice M G Luen by gdn to Alice M G Soper, Parin D; int in por ap 1, R P 7364, kul 1168, bldgs, etc, Wylie St, Honolulu, Oahu, B 318, p 198. Dated June 23, 1909. Mary J Forster and hsb (G M Y) to Trs of Oahu College, M; lot 15, blk 13,

CURED ITCHING PAINFUL HUMOR

Which had Spread Over Face, Body and Arms—Swellings were as Large as a Dollar—When they Broke, Sores would Not Heal—Suffered 3 Years.

MADE SOUND AND WELL BY 3 SETS OF CUTICURA

"My trouble began about three years ago with little black swellings scattered over my face and neck. They would disappear but they would leave little black scars that would itch at times so I couldn't keep from scratching them. Larger swellings would appear in the same place and they were so painful I could hardly bear it and my clothes would stick to the sores. The first doctor I went to said the disease was scrofula, but the trouble only got worse and spread. By this time it was all over my arms and the upper part of my body in big swellings as large as a dollar. It was so painful that I could not bear to lie on my back at night. The second doctor pronounced my disease inflammation of the lymphatic glands. He stopped the swellings, but when they would break the places would not heal. He tried everything that he could but to no effect. He said I might be cured but it would take a long time. I bought a set of the Cuticura Remedies and used them according to directions and in less than a week some of the places were nearly well. I continued with the Cuticura Remedies until I had used three sets, and now I am sound and well. The disease lasted three years from the time it commenced until I was cured. Before Christmas something broke out on my seven year old brother's hands in the form of large sores. I tried everything I could think of but to no effect until I happened to think of Cuticura. I used one application cured him, not long ago, my sister got a bad burn on her ankle. I have been using Cuticura on that and it gave her scarcely any trouble. O. L. Wilson, Puryear, Tenn., Feb. 8, 1908."

Warm baths with Cuticura Soap, gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment and mild doses of Cuticura Pills, afford immediate relief and point to a speedy cure of torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin, scalp and blood of infants, children and adults, when all else fails. Cuticura Soap (25c) to cleanse the skin and Cuticura Ointment (50c), for in the form of Chocolate Cuticura Pills, 25c per box of 50, Purify the Blood. Sold throughout the world by Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass. Mailed Free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

College Hills, Honolulu, Oahu, \$3000. B 312, p 442. Dated June 24, 1909. T Kurorala to H A Gerlach, C M; cane crops on 9 6-10 aer land, Keauau tract, Puna, Hawaii, \$500. B 312, p 432. Dated June 19, 1909. R Kajita to H A Gerlach, C M; cane crops on 12 45-100 aer of lot 34 of Olan, homestead tract, Puna, Hawaii, \$600. B 312, p 434. Dated June 19, 1909. Mrs Mary K Brown to George N Day, L; pe land, Bridge, Richardson and Volcano Sts, Hilo, Hawaii, 10 yrs at \$180 pr yr. B 320, p 155. Dated June 18, 1909. Peter Kahakanila to A N Hayselden, M; ap 3, R P 2709, kul 4878, Makila, Lahaina, Maui, \$50. B 12, p 436. Dated June 15, 1909. Philip Espinda and wf to A N Hayselden, M; 1-8 int in lands, Espinda estate, 1-8 int in sbs in hui land, Kaanapali, Lahaina, Maui, \$250. B 312, p 437. Dated June 21, 1909. Louis von Tempky and wf to R Saids, D; lot 17, 2 90-100 aer land of Pulehuiki lots, Kula, Maui, \$200. B 318, p 92. Dated Oct 11, 1907. J W Keamin and wf et al to Antone M Caldeira, D; int in 3 1-3 aer in hui land, Ulumalu, Hamakualoa, Maui, \$33.25. B 318, p 93. Dated Dec 10, 1908. W S Nicoll and wf to Antone M Caldeira, D; int in 11 1-2 aer in hui land, Ulumalu, Hamakualoa, Maui, \$186. B 318, p 94. Dated Dec 10, 1908. D K Kapihilo to Hop Fat, A L; premises, Pulehuiki, Kula, Maui, \$220. B 320, p 154. Dated April 12, 1909. J V Maciel to Manoel da Costa, Rel; 3 aer land, Makawao, Maui, \$250. B 312, p 439. Tam Sing Kong and wf to Jose F Phillip, D; 20 aer land, Omaopio, Kula, Maui, \$300. B 318, p 95. Dated May 15, 1909. Antonio Gonsalves to Frank F Jardim, D; por grs 68 and 323 and kuls 44 and 246, Makawao, Maui, \$700. B 318, p 96. Dated May 22, 1909. Jose B Pereira to Antone B Pereira, D; lot 9, blk A of Puomaloa lots, Makawao, Maui, \$330. B 318, p 97. Dated May 24, 1909. Waihee Rice Plantn Co Ltd by Co sher to Antone F Tavares, Sher D; int in ap 4, R P 3675, kul 4284 and 6 leaseholds, livestock, fowls, rice mill, bldgs, wagons, gasoline engine, implements, etc, Kapoho, Waiehe, Maui, \$150. B 318, p 98. Dated June 1, 1909. Antonio C de Silva and wf to John E Tavares, D; patent 4289, Waialoa, Kula, Maui, \$350. B 318, p 101. Dated June 3, 1909. George Swift to Makakoa Sniffin, D; int in R P 3141, kul 3523, Waikapu, Waialua, Maui, \$50. B 318, p 102. Dated June 14, 1909. Alfred Willis and wf by attys to D T Fleming, D; aps 1 and 3, R P 2175, kul 3905C, Pauwela, Hamakualoa, Maui, \$65. B 318, p 103. Dated April 15, 1909. M Herotta et al to E C Mellor, A L; int in por gr 121, Haiku, Makawao, Maui, \$900. B 320, p 156. Dated June 18, 1909. OVER THIRTY-FIVE YEARS. In 1872 there was a great deal of diarrhoea, dysentery and infantile cholera. It was at this time that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was first brought into use. It proved more successful than any other remedy or treatment, and has for thirty-six years maintained that record. Nine Chemists out of ten will recommend it when their opinion is asked, although they have other medicines that pay them a greater profit. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii. When a street car conductor was convicted of pilfering from the company it was shown by his own diary that his profits had been from three dollars to eleven dollars a day.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Makes Good Blood

Prick your skin with a needle. You will see that it is full of blood. But what kind of blood? Rich and pure? Or thin and impure? Impure blood covers the skin with eczema, rashes, pimples, pustules, salt-rheum, boils, carbuncles, and other sores. These simply tell of something bad down deep in the blood itself. Ointments, washes, powders and cosmetics will not reach the evil. You must take out all impurities from the system with



AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and then see how quickly the skin troubles will disappear. As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol. There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get 'Ayer's.'

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

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS & C. Scientific American. A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year, four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & Co., 36 Broadway, New York. Branch Office, 65 F St., Washington, D. C.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

LIGHT A PERIL, SAYS SURGEON

Light, not heat, is the cause to which Major Charles Edward Woodruff, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, ascribes the comparatively heavy death rate among Caucasians from the temperate zones resident in the tropics. Major Woodruff is now on his way to the Philippines where he has been ordered for duty. He has spent considerable time in the Orient and his theories are the result of careful observation and compilation of data. Yesterday afternoon he explained to an Advertiser reporter something of his theory regarding the effect of tropical light on the white man. "Nature is brutal about this sort of thing," said Major Woodruff. "Any type of plant or animal which does not seem suited to its environment, she kills off without hesitancy. This is equally true with regard to the human race.

"The glare of the tropic light seems much more injurious to blondes than to brunettes. The only part of the earth where the blonde has survived is in Northern Europe, where it is foggy and where, in consequence, the light is far less intense than in a part of the world where the atmosphere is clearer. "Take in the tropic zones. There you find dark complexioned people. The same is equally true of the Arctic regions, where the light reflected from the snow is intense. The blonde has not survived.

"I have found in the United States that blondes suffer more generally from tuberculosis than do brunettes. I am trying to combat the tendency of the medical profession to give their patients too much light. In cloudy countries a blonde has just as good a chance of recovering as a brunette. In a climate like Southern California the chances are all in favor of the brunettes. "It is my belief that there is entirely too much light in buildings here for the best interests, hygienically, of the people. I have found stores flooded with light. My experience in the Philippines has taught me that I can not stand it. I was in a store today, the proprietor of which suffers from headache. From the flood of light entering the store I am not surprised at his headaches. "I believe that there is grave danger of having too much light in the school rooms in this country. There is a wide field here and I should like to see the members of the medical profession take up the work."

ANDRADE—In Honolulu, July 15, 1909, to the wife of William G. Andrade, a son. BOTELHO—In Honolulu, July 13, 1909, to Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Botelho, a daughter. BOCKUS—In Honolulu, July 12, 1909, to the wife of C. G. Bockus, a son. DIED. MARY—Charles J. Hart, second lieutenant, Company B, N. G. H., aged 24 years. Funeral Sunday, July 18, at 3 p. m., from the Christian church, Alaka street.

MARINE REPORT.

(From San Francisco Merchants Exchange.) Tuesday, July 13, 1909. San Francisco—Sailed July 13, S. S. Texan, for Honolulu. San Francisco—Sailed July 13, S. S. Columbian, for Honolulu. San Francisco—Sailed July 13, S. S. Enterprise, for Hilo. San Francisco—Arrived July 13, 3 p. m., S. S. Alameda, hence July 7. San Francisco—Arrived July 13, 4 p. m., S. S. Mongolia, hence July 7. Nitrate Port—Sailed July 13, bktné Olympic, for Honolulu. Wednesday, July 14. San Francisco—Arrived, July 13, S. S. Texan, from Salina Cruz. San Francisco—Sailed, July 14, U. S. A. T. Sheridan, for Honolulu. Thursday, July 15, 1909. Midway Island—Sailed July 13, schr. Florence Ward, for Honolulu. San Francisco—Arrived July 14, U. S. A. T. Sheridan, hence July 6. Kahului—Sailed July 14, S. S. Misourian, for Hilo.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED Tuesday, July 12. U. S. A. T. Thomas, from San Francisco, 4:10 p. m. S. S. Roma, from Port Harford, 1 p. m. Wednesday, July 14. Am. bk. Fullerton, Grant, from Gaviota, 9 a. m. Str. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, 5:30 a. m. Str. Mokoli, from Pearl Harbor, towing the Melanethon, p. m. Thursday, July 15. Str. Claudine, Bennett, from Hawaii and Maui ports, 4:53 a. m. Str. Likelike, from Hawaii, 6:30 p. m. Str. Noeau, Piltz, from Kauai, 5:30 a. m.

DEPARTED. M. N. S. S. Hilonian, Frederickson, for San Francisco, 10 a. m. Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Kona and Kau ports, 12 noon. Str. Mauna Kea, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, 12 noon. Str. Kinau, Gregory, for Kauai ports, 5 p. m. Str. Mikahala, for Molokai and Maui ports, 5 p. m. Str. Kauai, for Kauai ports, 5:10 p. m. U. S. A. T. Thomas, for Manila, 3:15 p. m. Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai, 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived. Per U. S. A. T. Thomas, from San Francisco, July 13.—For Honolulu: Captain W. P. Platt, Ordnance Department, U.S.A.; Lieut. W. F. Wheatley, 5th Cavalry, wife and 2 children; Lieut. Jos. A. Rogers, 20th Infantry, U.S.A.; Second Lieut. Albert K. B. Lyman, unassigned; First Sergeant George A. Davisworth, 5th Cavalry, U.S.A., and fifty-eight enlisted men, 5th Cavalry and 20th Infantry. For Manila: Col. Wm. H. C. Bowen, Commanding 12th Infantry, wife and 2 daughters; Lieut. Col. Robert F. Ames, Capt. James W. Clinton, wife, son and mother; Capt. Alfred T. Smith and wife, Capt. Jacques de L. Lafitte and 4 children, Capt. Frank J. Morrow, Capt. Alvan C. Reed and wife, Capt. Frank D. Wickham, wife and son; Capt. Wm. H. Jordan Jr., Capt. Frederick G. Knabenschue, wife and son; Capt. Walter B. McCaskey and wife, Lieut. Albert W. Foreman and wife, Lieut. Elverson E. Fuller, wife and daughter; Lieut. Wallace McNamara, wife and son; Chaplain John E. Dallam, Lieut. Rhee Jackson and wife, Lieut. Andrew C. Wright, wife and 2 children; Lieut. Frank B. Davis, Lieut. William W. Taylor, wife, son and sister; Lieut. Frank H. Adams and wife, Lieut. Guy E. Manning, Lieut. John J. Madgett, wife and infant; Lieut. Louis Solelia and wife, Lieut. Edward L. Hooper, Lieut. Oscar W. Hoop and wife, Lieut. Clarence McP. Janney and wife, Lieut. Walter S. Greacen, Lieut. Chas. H. Bonesteel, Lieut. Frederick C. Phelps, Lieut. Robert Coker and wife, Lieut. William F. Hoey Jr., Lieut. James D. Rivet, Major H. G. Siekel, 12th Cavalry and wife; Capt. R. E. L. Michie, Lieut. H. N. Coates, Lieut. Levi G. Brown, Lieut. Wm. A. Dallam and wife, Vet'r'n Robert J. Foster and wife, Lieut. Col. P. G. Hodgson and wife, Lieut. Col. R. N. Getty, 7th Infantry, wife and 4 children; Major Chas. E. Woodruff, Medical Corps, wife and son; Major T. J. Kirkpatrick, Medical Corps, wife and 2 children; Major Ernest Hinds, Adjutant General, wife, 2 children and sister-in-law (Miss Miller); Capt. Henry G. Lyons and wife, Capt. J. B. Allison, Capt. Thos. L. Brewer and wife, Capt. S. M. Neiser, Lieut. C. B. Crusan, Lieut. John S. Lambie, Medical Corps, wife and child; Lieut. Edward H. Jordan, Medical Reserve Corps; Lieut. A. D. Tuttle, Medical Reserve Corps; Lieut. John J. Kingman, Geo. L. Tripp, E. C. Campbell and wife, Wm. M. Chubb, A. M. Taylor, Mrs. Emily B. Gregory, Mrs. Titus and child, Lawrence H. Thomas, Regt. Sgt. Major, 12th Infantry; Patrick C. Harper, Regt. Q. M. Sgt.; Michael Birkel, Regt. Com. Sgt.; Ole H. Dahl, Color Sgt.; Charles Hunter, Color Sgt.; Will H. Germer, Batta. Sgt. Major; John M. Dickerson, Batta. Sgt. Major; Joseph Cullinan, Batta. Sgt. Major; Adolphus Klein, Chief Musician; Frederick G. Butler, Prim. Musician; James C. Eldridge, Drum Major; John E. Oberg, 1st Sgt.; Robert W. Chadwick, 1st Sgt. and wife; Carl M. Bergmark, 1st Sgt.; Michael Mulhall, 1st Sgt.; James W. Malin, 1st Sgt.; Mark A. Kelly, 1st Sgt.; Stephen Miller, 1st Sgt., wife and daughter; Fred Mandler, 1st Sgt.; Oren F. Envert, 1st Sgt. and wife; Charles B. Wagner, 1st Sgt.; John F. Hansen, 1st Sgt.; Harrison S. Horn, 1st Sgt.; Mrs. Minnie Brodeur, wife, pvt.; Mrs. Emil Medinus, wife, sgt.; Mrs. Tarel, wife, corporal; Mrs. Frank Keenan, wife, pvt.; Mrs. Lloyd King, wife, corporal; Mrs. John C. Dunn, wife, pvt.; Mrs. George Feldcamp, wife, corporal; Mrs. John Hogan, wife, pvt.; Mrs. H. F. Clark, wife, corporal; Mrs. Mary Gehlke, wife, sgt., 18th Infantry; James M. Grey, Com. Sgt., wife and infant; Charles M. Howland, Color Sgt., and wife; Eugene M. Smith, 1st Sgt.; Angus Clifford, 1st Sgt.; Patrick E. O'Brien, Post Commissioner Sgt.; John Farelita, Sgt. First-class, H. C. Robert R.

NO TROUBLE AT WAIMANALO COUPON TICKETS FOR MAUI TRIP

(Continued From Page One.) McGregor's landing where the travelers will board the Mauna Kea, will be made. W. O. Aiken of Maui was present and discussed the matter at length with the committee, making suggestions as to the most desirable course to take in conducting visitors over the island, and also furnishing the data regarding the probable cost of the different side trips. James L. McLean represented the Inter-Island company. The Secretary's Address. Honolulu, July 15, 1909. Chairman and Members of the Hawaii Promotion Committee. Gentlemen: The continued large arrivals by every steamer is most encouraging. Our hotels and boarding houses have never before been so well filled during the months of June and July. The large number of strangers in the city is also shown by the unprecedented travel to the Volcano which continues to be the center of attraction. Among others, who are now visiting the islands, are a large number of school teachers from the Central and Eastern States, some of whom have stated that their interest in Hawaii was roused by the special circular to teachers sent out by the committee early in January to some ten thousand selected addresses. All of those we have been able to interview express themselves as being delighted with the trip and surprised at our summer weather which affords such a pleasing contrast to the July days they have previously experienced. The thirty or forty teachers who are now here say that they are but the advance agents of a large future summer travel to Hawaii. "Spend your long vacation in Hawaii" will be their advice to their friends and acquaintances upon their return home. A note from the eloquent Father Stark states that his lecture on Hawaii is being well received wherever given. Our good friend John Barrroughs continues to talk about Hawaii. Under the headlines "John Barrroughs finds Hawaii delightful", a recent number of the New York Herald contains quite an interview with the celebrated naturalist. Among other statements were the following: "It was the most wonderful and most interesting trip I ever experienced. I was very sorry to leave the beautiful Hawaiian country. The trip has been a revelation to me. I enjoyed every moment of my visit."

The Hanford Daily Journal of Hanford, California, has a subscription contest on at the present time, the principal prize being a trip to Hawaii. By this mail, the proprietor of the paper sent us a number of clippings showing that Hawaii was receiving some excellent advertising at his hands. The following letter from the Secretary and Treasurer of the Star Drilling and Machine Company of Akron, Ohio, is of interest: "I have your favor of the 19th and have noted the same with considerable interest. I would say further that I have just returned from a visit to the Alaska-Yukon Exposition and while there visited your building and spent considerable time in looking over your exhibit there and from it obtained considerable information regarding your interests, all of which was extremely interesting to me, and was very glad of the opportunity of seeing the exhibit. The fact of the matter is that I became so much interested in the exhibit that I hope, upon my next visit to the Coast to be able to find time to visit Hawaii."

Mr. E. W. Dawson, agent for Thomas Cook & Son at Bombay, writes, acknowledging receipt of a package of advertising matter and states that he finds the Fish Book of such general interest that he has arranged to display the same in the Bombay Natural History Museum which is being continually visited by a large number of people. Mr. D. MacKenzie, of Patten, MacKenzie & Co., Yokohama, writes under date of June 20: "Your enlarged photographs with two exceptions are well placed. I refer to the two for Kyoto and Miyanosita which are yet to be packed and forwarded. It was only yesterday we received definite word that they would give them a good position. We shall lose no time, however, in getting these pictures placed."

Respectfully submitted, H. P. WOOD, Secretary.

PERELSTROUS PLEASD.

(Continued From Page One.) Mr. Perelstros' visit here is purely a vacation trip, and not until after he landed did he think of taking up the immigration problem. Some two years ago he discussed Hawaii with James Low, and he has come here with the intention of purchasing a home, which he expects to occupy during a part of each year. Perelstros is one of the largest contractors in Asiatic Russia, his headquarters being at Vladivostok. He has stated that, should conditions seem to warrant it, he can bring thousands of Russian immigrants, skilled in agricultural pursuits, into this Territory. After he returns from Hawaii, the matter will probably be taken up with him by the Board of Immigration.

WILL BE ENGINEER OF KULA PIPE LINE

Marston Campbell, executive head of the consolidated departments of Public Lands, Works and Survey, has decided upon Fred Harvey as a successor to C. H. Kluegel, as the engineer in charge of the construction of the Kula pipe line on Maui. Mr. Campbell decided upon Mr. Kluegel for the place several weeks ago but Mr. Kluegel decided to accept an opportunity offered him to return to the employ of the Hilo Railway Company as the supervising engineer on the fifteen-mile extension from Hilo to Habalua. Mr. Harvey has been in the employ of the Survey Department and at the present time is engaged in hydrographic work at the Kapaia lands on Maui. He has had an extensive experience in this line of work and it is believed that he will fulfill the duties of his new position in an able manner.

PERSONALS.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) C. K. Wilcox and wife left on the Kinau yesterday afternoon for Kauai. George Lyeurgus reached San Francisco on the third and may be here on the next Alameda. United States Deputy Marshal Ray Irwin left on the Mauna Kea yesterday for Hawaii on official business. J. T. Moir, manager of Honokaa plantation, was among the outgoing passengers yesterday on the Mauna Kea. Captain Callen, U. S. A., who has been on the island on business, sailed yesterday for the States on the Hilonian. Deputy United States Marshal Holt went to Maui yesterday to serve condemnation papers in the lighthouse proceedings at Pauwela Point. R. C. Lydecker is at Sacketts Harbor, New York, yachting and autoing. He writes that Hawaii was boomed in great shape at Louisville. Rev. J. T. Jones, pastor of the Methodist church, sailed yesterday on the Mauna Kea for the other islands. He was accompanied by Mrs. Jones. George Allen, the adopted son of the late Samuel Allen, is in town. He owns a small island in Alaskan waters and is in the salt salmon business. Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Whitney will leave on the Marama next week for a two months' vacation on the Coast. They will visit Seattle and take in the Fair. W. F. Reynolds, founder of the old Golden Rule Bazar, next to the Chamber's drugstore, died at two o'clock yesterday morning and was buried yesterday afternoon. Brigadier General Murray, who sailed for the Coast yesterday on the Hilonian, made the statement before he went that when the defenses now being constructed by the United States Army men are completed, Oahu will be practically impregnable. The pallbearers at the funeral of the late Mrs. Maria Beckley Kahea were all of chiefly rank. They were William Abia, W. M. Taylor, Solomon Mahelona, Jesse Makena, David Hoopili, E. K. Likikalani, T. P. Cummins, Oliver Stillman, H. C. Pinnani, Isaac Simonson.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, Thursday, July 15, 1909. Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Paid Up, Val, Bid, Ask. Includes sections for MERCANTILE, MISCELLANEOUS, BONDS, and SHARES.

Los Angeles Times—A judgment for \$1736.95 against Marion M. Luding, secured in the First Judicial Circuit of Hawaii, January 11, last, was filed in the Superior Court yesterday.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure The only baking powder made with Royal Grape Cream of Tartar No Alum, No Lime Phosphate

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Honolulu, Thursday, July 15, 1909. Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, Capital, Paid Up, Val, Bid, Ask. Includes sections for MERCANTILE, MISCELLANEOUS, BONDS, and SHARES.

Los Angeles Times—A judgment for \$1736.95 against Marion M. Luding, secured in the First Judicial Circuit of Hawaii, January 11, last, was filed in the Superior Court yesterday.

Mr. E. W. Dawson, agent for Thomas Cook & Son at Bombay, writes, acknowledging receipt of a package of advertising matter and states that he finds the Fish Book of such general interest that he has arranged to display the same in the Bombay Natural History Museum which is being continually visited by a large number of people.

Mr. D. MacKenzie, of Patten, MacKenzie & Co., Yokohama, writes under date of June 20: "Your enlarged photographs with two exceptions are well placed. I refer to the two for Kyoto and Miyanosita which are yet to be packed and forwarded. It was only yesterday we received definite word that they would give them a good position. We shall lose no time, however, in getting these pictures placed."

Respectfully submitted, H. P. WOOD, Secretary.

PERELSTROUS PLEASD.

(Continued From Page One.) Mr. Perelstros' visit here is purely a vacation trip, and not until after he landed did he think of taking up the immigration problem. Some two years ago he discussed Hawaii with James Low, and he has come here with the intention of purchasing a home, which he expects to occupy during a part of each year. Perelstros is one of the largest contractors in Asiatic Russia, his headquarters being at Vladivostok. He has stated that, should conditions seem to warrant it, he can bring thousands of Russian immigrants, skilled in agricultural pursuits, into this Territory. After he returns from Hawaii, the matter will probably be taken up with him by the Board of Immigration.

WILL BE ENGINEER OF KULA PIPE LINE

Marston Campbell, executive head of the consolidated departments of Public Lands, Works and Survey, has decided upon Fred Harvey as a successor to C. H. Kluegel, as the engineer in charge of the construction of the Kula pipe line on Maui. Mr. Campbell decided upon Mr. Kluegel for the place several weeks ago but Mr. Kluegel decided to accept an opportunity offered him to return to the employ of the Hilo Railway Company as the supervising engineer on the fifteen-mile extension from Hilo to Habalua. Mr. Harvey has been in the employ of the Survey Department and at the present time is engaged in hydrographic work at the Kapaia lands on Maui. He has had an extensive experience in this line of work and it is believed that he will fulfill the duties of his new position in an able manner.

THE ALAMEDA WINS. (Special Cablegram to Advertiser.) O SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—O Advertiser, Honolulu: Magnificent O race between Alameda and Mon. O golia. Alameda wins by one hour O and a half. W. L. CASTLE.