

Hawaiian Gazette.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, May 24.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .00.
Temperature, Max. 82; Min. 67. Weather, fair.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.92c. Per Ton, \$78.40.
88 Analysis Beets, 10c 7/8d. Per Ton, \$84.80.

VOL. LII. NO. 42

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1909.

SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 3064

PLANTATIONS CONTINUE AT WORK WITH SEVEN THOUSAND MEN OUT

No Rioting at Kahuku—Japanese Merchants Association Opposed to Strikes Spreading —South American Schemes Sprung.

Seven thousand Japanese plantation laborers are now involved in the labor strike brought about by the agitators of the Higher Wage Association. Wai-anae's laborers returned to their work after a brief walkout, and Waimanalo is threatened.

All the plantations are able to keep up their work in both mills and fields and the strike is so far not materially affecting the planters except that the cost of taking off the present crop has been increased. At Aiea and Waipahu the field and mill work is being done by strikebreakers. Kahuku does not need any outside help at present and if Ewa and Waiānua need help strikebreakers can be procured.

The strikers are gradually coming in to town and are being quartered mainly in the Chinatown section.

Merchants Against Strikes.

At a special meeting of the Japanese Merchants' Association held yesterday for the purpose of discussing the pending labor situation, the following resolution was passed and adopted, viz.:

(1) Resolved, That we, the members of this association, consider the present situation, according to our observation, such as to make the solution of the question more difficult, if allowed to take its present course; therefore be it
(2) Resolved, That this association shall endeavor to prevent the spreading of strikes and cultivate a better understanding between capital and labor for the furtherance of general peace and prosperity, always maintaining an unbiased position between capital and labor.

Coming From Maui (?)

A rumor reached town yesterday from Maui that 600 Japanese strikers would arrive here on the steamer Claudine. The rumor was current among Japanese, but could not be confirmed by any of the plantation agencies.

Feeding, 25 Cents per Day.

The agitators claim they have a strike fund amounting to about \$20,000, and more contributions are expected as additional plantations are affected by the walkout. It is claimed that the strikers in town can be fed at the rate of twenty-five cents per day each. Makino claims there are between 2000 and 2500 strikers in town from Waipahu and Aiea. A large delegation arrived yesterday both by rail and by the county road. The latter arrived with banners flying.

Managers Called In.

A conference of managers of all the plantations in the group has been called.

While no trouble is anticipated on the other islands, it is thought advisable to have the managers meet and discuss the situation.

The Japanese Merchants' Association will do its part in preventing the spread of the strike fever to the other islands, and yesterday wirelessly its resolutions against the strike to the Hilo Japanese Association of Merchants.

Ewa and Waiānua on Strike.

The entire aggregation of Japanese laborers on Ewa and Waiānua plantations concluded to strike yesterday morning, and not only the men actually engaged in the sugar work were called out, but the house servants as well. This is in line with the action on the Waipahu and Aiea plantations, causing considerable personal discomfort to the managers and leading field and office employees. At Waipahu the manager and the lunas and office men began taking their meals at the boardinghouse.

Kawailoa Men Forced Out.

When the Japanese laborers on the Waiānua side of the Waiānua plantation walked out yesterday morning, they found that the Kawailoa men had gone to their work. A few hundred marched over to the Kawailoa section and forced the others to quit, thus stripping the entire plantation of its Japanese laborers.

Sheriff to Kahuku.

The sheriff went down to Kahuku (Continued on Page 8.)

H. P. BALDWIN PAYS FARE FROM FIJI TO GO ON THE MAKURA

Mr. Leeds, the young Indiana millionaire who paid his fare from Yokohama in order to get away from here on the Siberia, is not the only one who has found the coastwise shipping laws hard on the purse as well as on the temper. This is my third trip through Honolulu, but I can't say that I've really seen much of the place yet. Of course, I went out to the sugar plantations and up to the Pali. Those are the stereotyped show-places, I presume. But I would like to come here for a while and let the Honolulu climate soak in. I don't know whether I ever will get back this way, but I certainly would like to.

George Ade, who started out by being a newspaperman, wrote the "Fables in Slang" that made him famous, and turned out a number of the cleverest plays ever seen on the stage, said as above last evening shortly before the Siberia sailed for the mainland. He has been on a trip around the world "to escape cold," he said—and is now on his way home. He is going back to his farm in Indiana.

Yesterday morning he called on Charles L. Rhodes, the local ex-newspaperman and Secretary of the Mayor, and talked over old times. Ade and Rhodes are friends of long-standing.

have in their employ. And there wasn't a man who did not immediately say that he was willing to give up his Sunday holiday, and work all day in order that Mrs. Elvin could have a home for herself and her toddlers.

Twenty-two men showed up bright and early Sunday morning in Kaimuki. They had their working clothes on, and they plunged into the task before them with a will. Some of the twenty-two found it impossible to stay at work all day, but every one put in a good lick before leaving. Ned Hingley of Lucas Bros., acted as foreman on the job, and those who stuck with him through the long, hot, hours of Sunday were Tommy Stroup, George Sanderson, Tom Beck, Antonio Gomes, Fred Church, Frank Foster, Happy New Year, E. V. Dunn, Henry Freitas, John Silva, and Manuel Goncalves.

Tom Mullen, who lives near the spot where the house was built, agreed to attend to the material wants of the workers, and he brought ice water and crackers and cheese for them at different times during the day.

And the house was built. It isn't a pretentious dwelling, but is constructed after a neat model, and furnishes a splendid home for Mrs. Elvin. The boys worked all day Sunday, worked hard and steadily, but yesterday they were on tap at their regular jobs.

In the meantime, Mrs. Elvin is getting settled in her house "built in a day."

FEARFUL PANIC IN MESSINA FOLLOWS A SEVERE EARTHQUAKE SHOCK

MUST OBSERVE HEALTH RULES

Japanese Laborers Thronging City Will Have to Obey Regulations.

President Mott-Smith of the Board of Health is determined that there shall be a strict enforcement of all sanitary rules and regulations by the large numbers of Japanese that have gathered in Honolulu since the beginning of the labor difficulties on the plantations.

The Japanese laborers are being crowded into small quarters set aside for them by sympathizers, and there have been indications that it will take particularly determined efforts on the part of the Board of Health agents to see that the sanitary regulations are not disregarded, thus jeopardizing the health of the entire community.

"It is a new question that has arisen," said President Mott-Smith yesterday, "and it is certainly important that the influx of Japanese laborers shall be controlled as far as the enforcement of the health regulations are concerned. It is a matter that affects the entire community and as such will be dealt with according to its importance and necessities."

Districts Inspected.

It is not improbable that some special regulations will be drawn up to meet the demands of the occasion, which has arisen through the throngs of Japanese laborers coming into the city without proper accommodations to provide for them for any length of time.

Recognizing the possible dangers that were presented, President Mott-Smith has made a tour of the Japanese and Chinese quarters of the city and made a personal inspection of the conditions that now prevail.

The number of workless laborers in the city is increasing daily, and there is a disposition upon the part of many of them to do about as they please.

GEORGE ADE SAYS HE'D LIKE TO VISIT

"I like it here. I'd like to come back and spend a month or more in the Islands and I may do so in the future. This is my third trip through Honolulu, but I can't say that I've really seen much of the place yet. Of course, I went out to the sugar plantations and up to the Pali. Those are the stereotyped show-places, I presume. But I would like to come here for a while and let the Honolulu climate soak in. I don't know whether I ever will get back this way, but I certainly would like to."

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WIRELESS ABSORBED BY THE MUTUAL 'PHONE FOR \$100,000

A meeting of the stockholders of the Wireless Telegraph company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company with approximately four thousand nine hundred shares out of five thousand represented. These stockholders voted unanimously to accept the recommendations of the joint committee of the Wireless Telegraph and the Mutual Telephone Company.

This deal involves the selling of all the assets and property of the wireless company to the Mutual for \$100,000, the Mutual to increase its stock by that amount for the purpose of absorbing the wireless. The Mutual also takes over all the lands, options and franchises held by C. J. Hutchins, from the Automatic Telephone Company. The directors of the wireless were authorized to sign the papers of transfer and carry out all the recommendations of the joint committee.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Mutual has been called by its president, J. F. Backfield, to take action on the same subject. The by-laws require ten

BAKER SPENDS NIGHT IN CELL

Bigamy Charge Aftermath of His Marriage to Eva Wallace.

Raymond M. Baker, the young man so prolific in promised "explanations" of the numerous accusations against him, spent the night in a cell at the territorial prison, a formal charge of bigamy having been lodged against him yesterday by United States District Attorney Breckons.

Upon the receipt of a cablegram from the United States Marshal at Chicago, stating that Baker had a wife and child in that city, District Attorney Breckons had Baker brought before him and gave the man an opportunity to "explain," but the statement was not satisfactory and as a result Baker was taken into custody and his bonds fixed at \$2500 by the United States Commissioner.

Mrs. Eva Wallace Baker still believes in the innocence of the man who is charged with a felony by reason of his marriage to her. Baker's statement that he is the son of an official of the Union Stockyards Company of Chicago has been verified by the cablegrams that have been received, but it is also stated that his father has disowned him by reason of escapades in other parts of the United States where Baker's travels had led him.

Refuses to Talk.

Baker was a disconsolate looking young man after his arrest and seemed to feel his position keenly. He did not care to talk about his predicament and would say nothing beyond a promise to make a statement at the "proper time."

Mrs. Baker was still a guest at the Honolulu Seaside Hotel last night, although it was intimated by the management that there was pressing need for a financial settlement, but that action had been postponed on the request of a friend of the lady who said to "do nothing" until he was heard from. Baker was not visited at the territorial prison by the woman he married as a result of the courtship on the Alameda, and according to the attaches of the prison, did not expect to see her until today.

STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A MASONIC CHARM

"I don't know what's the matter with me, but there's something, and I want to be locked up, because everybody is looking at me," was the strange plea of a sailorman in the receiving station last night. He was Charles Lamberg, who arrived as a member of the crew of the ship Dirigo last week. He was accommodated and is booked for investigation, but behind all this a story was brought to light which clears up another police mystery of more than a year.

Lamberg mentioned to the police that he had given a Masonic charm to Terry Keaven of Tom McTighe's saloon, and had been credited with a dollar for the same. He said the charm had an inscription on the back. The police started out to investigate (Continued on page 8.)

THREE DOCTORS RACE FOR POSITION

Dr. Raymond of Maui, Dr. A. N. Sinclair, and Dr. Bruce Mackall are in the race for city physician, or at least for physician for the city station house and county jail. It seems likely that the one who receives the billet will have to look after the sick prisoners in both jails, besides looking after the dispensary and acting as city physician.

As to the jailer of the county prison, which is to come into being on July 1, there seems to be a disposition on the part of some of the supervisors to devolve that duty upon High Sheriff Henry, the warden of the Territorial prison.

In Reggio Refugees Attack the Barracks and are Fired On by the Troops With Fatal Results.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

MESSINA, May 25.—The severest seismic shock since the big earthquake was felt here yesterday. There was a fearful panic, but no casualties are reported.

REGGIO, May 25.—The earthquake refugees attacked the barracks on account of the failure of the authorities to distribute relief. The soldiers opened fire on the mob, killing six and wounding others.

PARIS, May 21.—France is to have thirty-eight battleships.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—Vice-Admiral Baron Uriu was warmly welcomed in this city today.

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland, May 21.—The Allan liner Mongolian, which stuck in the ice off this harbor with 500 passengers aboard, has been freed.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Charles Elliott of the Minnesota Supreme Bench has been nominated to the Supreme Court in the Philippines.

LONDON, May 21.—The cabinet has reached a decision to the effect that four new war vessels of the Dreadnought type shall be provided for during the fiscal year.

TOKIO, May 21.—Twenty members of Parliament and six sugar company directors have been arrested in connection with an attempt to induce the Japanese government to take over the concern from the stockholders. It is alleged that \$60,000 have been spent in bribery.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, May 22.—A representative of the Hawaiian planters is here offering \$35 per month to laborers who will emigrate to Hawaii, passage paid. Sixty Porto Ricans sailed yesterday for Honolulu via New York.

TOKIO, May 22.—Prince Ito's resignation as Resident General of Korea is expected in a few days. Sone will succeed him at Seoul and Ito will become president of the Privy Council on the retirement of Marshal Yamagata.

PARIS, May 22.—The strike has been called off. There is bitter recrimination among the labor leaders who are shifting the blame upon each other.

TOMSK, West Siberia, May 22.—Father Ignatius, a monarchist priest, was assassinated here today.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Reports received here are to the effect that Nicaragua has negotiated a large loan in Europe.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Navy Department will have under construction two battleships of the Dreadnought type and seven torpedo destroyers during the fiscal year.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—The captain of the liner Nippon Maru has become involved in a curious tangle as a result of the courtesies shown Admiral Uriu, who was a passenger for this port. The captain is charged with having landed Admiral Uriu illegally, as the Admiral left the ship on one of the naval tugs provided by the naval officers without the consent of the Customs authorities being first obtained.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—C. M. Leach of Boston was the lowest bidder for the construction of the drydock, to be constructed at Pearl Harbor, the tenders for which were opened at the Navy Department today. The figure of the Boston company was \$1,295,321. The San Francisco Bridge Company came next with a bid of \$1,760,000.

Leach was the lowest bidder under the specifications on which tenders were called last February.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—A Union Pacific train near Omaha was held up by bandits last night and robbed of its registered mail.

AUGUSTA, Georgia, May 23.—The engineers and firemen of the Georgia Central railroad struck yesterday to enforce the discharge of all colored firemen.

NEW YORK, May 23.—It is reported that John Hays Hammond, the celebrated mining engineer, will be offered the post of Minister to China Monday.

LISBON, May 24.—China has made a demand upon Portugal to renounce her Macaoan dependencies. British intervention is threatened.

AUGUSTA, Georgia, May 24.—The Georgia Central railway is tied up by the strike and has suspended operation. The management asks for the protection of the militia.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Secretary Meyer announces the naval program to be two Dreadnoughts, seven destroyers and one repair ship.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—The matter of the landing at this port of Admiral Uriu of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Navy, has been settled in a friendly manner and the Admiral has proceeded East. The master of the T. K. S. S. Nippon Maru was charged with having illegally landed Uriu as the latter had left the steamship on one of the U. S. Naval tugs provided by officers of the U. S. Navy, as a matter of courtesy to the distinguished foreign visitor, without first having obtained the sanction of the customs authorities.

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 24.—The House has passed the Philippine tariff bill.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Supreme Court has found a Tennessee deputy sheriff and four others guilty of contempt of court for not preventing the lynching of a negro who had been granted an appeal of his case after conviction last Tuesday. This is the first time that the Supreme Court has taken such action, and it is intended as a warning to compel respect for the law among Southern officials.

LONDON, May 25.—Sam Langford, of Boston, negro pugilist, knocked out Ian Hague, the new British heavyweight champion, in the fourth round of a scheduled twenty-round bout before the National Sporting Club, last night.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—President Taft returned the military estimates to the Secretary of War yesterday, asking that they be cut to thirty-six millions.

ATLANTA, Georgia, May 25.—The striking employes of the Georgia Central want all negroes ousted from the employ of the railroad. The strike may spread to other roads. Arbitration has been refused by the railroad.

WAIANAE LABORERS ARE OUT, BUT HAVE MADE NO DEMANDS AS YET

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Waianae plantation's Japanese field laborers struck yesterday at noon, involving a walkout of about 275. They have since been meeting at the chief camp, but have made no demands.

Kahuku's strikers threatened not only the Chinese but the Portuguese laborers, with the result that Sheriff Jarrett and Interpreter Townsend went there yesterday morning to counsel the Japanese to keep the peace.

At noon today the strikers on Oahu and Honolulu plantations will be paid off, and according to the program arranged by the agitators of the Higher Wage Association they will march into Honolulu from the two plantations behind a brass band.

According to the best information, both Honolulu and Waipahu plantations are being well taken care of by the strikebreakers, of whom there is a sufficiency; Waianae will be in no trouble, as that estate employs a large number of Hawaiians and Europeans regularly; Kahuku can keep going with its laborers of other nationalities and some strikebreakers, while Ewa and Waialua, both Castle & Cooke plantations, have retained all their Japanese laborers, and are in no trouble.

A rumor reached town yesterday afternoon that Waiuku, Maui, Japanese laborers had struck, but this was not confirmed.

Consul Advises Less Haste.

Of particular interest yesterday was the personal visit of Consul-General Uyeno to Oahu and Honolulu plantations. The Consul returned last evening, and to an Advertiser reporter stated that he merely went to make personal observations, and that his official functions would not permit him to take any active part in what is going on. He stated, however, that he had advised the Japanese laborers on these two estates to go slow; to remain in their quarters, and not break up their homes hastily.

This is understood among the planters merely to have been wise advice, and not in any way to be construed as counsel of resistance. The Consul feels that the laborers would be better off in their quarters and perhaps an earlier adjustment of the differences might be effected. He probably realizes that sooner or later he may be called upon in his official capacity to succor Japanese subjects led into town by the agitators and stranded here.

Just prior to the visit of the Advertiser representative to the Consul's residence in Nuuanu avenue, Messrs. Makino, Negoro and two others had a long consultation with the Consul, and the significance of this visit was the Consul would not say.

Wireless for Sheriff.

Early yesterday morning a wireless message reached Alexander & Baldwin, agents for Kahuku plantation, from Manager Andrew Adams, asking for the presence of the Sheriff, as the Japanese strikers had commenced intimidating the Chinese laborers, and he wanted them protected from any overt act. The Sheriff and Interpreter Townsend went down on the morning train. They were expected in town last evening, but came back only as far as Waialua plantation, from which place the Sheriff phoned in for facts as to the situation at Aiea and Waipahu, and also requested that Deputy Sheriff Fernandez of Ewa district communicate with him about the Waipahu situation.

Threatened the Portuguese.

Manager Adams' letter to J. P. Cooke, of Alexander & Baldwin, which arrived on the 5:30 train last evening, said that after threatening the Chinese

THE TRUTH ALWAYS.

"When you are in doubt tell the truth." It was an experienced old diplomat who said this to a beginner in the work. It may pass in some things, but not in business. Fraud and deception are often profitable so long as concealed; yet detection is certain sooner or later; then comes the smash-up and the punishment. The best and safest way is to tell the truth all the time. Thus you make friends that stick by you, and a reputation that is always worth twenty shillings to the pound everywhere your goods are offered for sale. We are able modestly to affirm, that it is on this basis that the world-wide popularity of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION rests. The people have discovered that this medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and that it does what we have always declared it will do. Its nature also has been frankly made known. It is palatable as honey and contains all the curative properties of pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. A combination of supreme excellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has been so successful in Anemia, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Influenza, Loss of Flesh, Wasting Diseases, and Coughs and Colds. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It cannot deceive or disappoint you, is effective from the first dose and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It represents the dawn of progress. Sold by all chemists everywhere.

MAGAZINE TO BOOST HAWAII

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Hawaii will receive a vast amount of advertising shortly through the columns of one of the Coast magazines, the Overland Monthly devoting, according to a letter received here yesterday by H. P. Wood of the Promotion Committee, both the front and back covers, as well as a great deal of reading matter on the inside, to the Islands. The letter is from C. E. Ferguson, who was down here a short while ago as the representative of the Overland Monthly. His letter follows:

"San Francisco, May 14, 1909. "Dear Mr. Wood: Am sending you just a few lines to say that we reached San Francisco safely. We are awfully homesick. I know you will be pleased when I tell you that the entire July number of the Overland will be devoted to the Islands. We will also devote to the front and back cover, I fully appreciate the splendid treatment which I received in Honolulu, and we are going to give you such a write-up as you deserve. I only wish that I could spend the balance of my lifetime in Honolulu."

DON'T PUT IT OFF.

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

of Japanese from Honolulu will meet them and give them a royal welcome. The strikers are to be provided with flags and banners and at Aala Park will hold a big meeting.

Strike Headquarters.

The strikers' headquarters are expected to be in the Yamashiro Hotel, on Beretania avenue, opposite Aala Park. A large quantity of rice and soy was on hand there yesterday to provide for the arrival of hungry men.

Strikers have been coming into town in large numbers during the past three days. At the plantations they have been packing up. It had been hoped by many that when the planters saw that they were in real earnest about leaving that they would call the strike off by acceding to the demands.

The Strikebreakers.

There is no end to the supply of strikebreakers. Yesterday's special train to Waipahu and Aiea carried about 1100 men. The system of taking on men has been systematized, and the men are ticketed as they arrive at the station long before the train is ready to start. It is a case of first come, first served. By this means there is no half-measure as on the first few days. The method of paying off the laborers has also been reduced to a science, and in about fifteen minutes the entire body of men has received its daily cash, an aggregate of about \$1600, and moves into town with it.

Money for the Strikers.

Makino and his crowd are making a desperate effort to work up a big fund to keep the strikers and has practically made a levy on all house servants and merchants. The merchants are not all contributing to the fund, and the house servants are not so cheerful about it as they were expected to be. The Japanese merchants feel that they stand to lose considerable money while the strike lasts, as the country stores which obtain goods from them will now have no patrons.

Waialua Demands.

The demands of the Waialua Japanese were presented to Manager Goodale yesterday. They are couched in somewhat the same terms as the demands made of the managers of Aiea, Waipahu and Ewa. The men, however, remain at work.

Richard Ivers of W. G. Irwin & Co., agents for Aiea plantation, stated that the Honolulu plantation was not suffering to any extent from the strike. The mill had been shut down for ten days for repairs, and other work was going ahead satisfactorily.

Cooks and Waiters Meet.

The Japanese cooks and waiters had a meeting last night to discuss their attitude towards the strike. No resolution was passed, but sentiment was with the strikers. The cooks and waiters had not been asked to assist.

The Nippu's Incendiaries.

The Nippu Jiji, organ of the agitators, Higher Wage Association and strikers, has worked up a campaign of vilification, not only against Japanese who do not side with their cause, but against white residents as well. Translations from yesterday's Jiji give the following results from their "It is Said" column:

It is said that the Shippo has a definition of true patriotism.

That we have no ears to hear from the dogs.

That laborers are sorry that they were reading the dogs' papers.

That the Shippo is a betrayer's paper supported by the planters.

That it is too bad that the community read such paper widely.

That we must exterminate these traitors for they may do worse things.

That the Shippo wants the Nippu Jiji to shut up and the Higher Wage Association dissolved.

That there is not a single Japanese with true spirit of Japan who listens to their entreaties.

That Fujii is a pariah.

That he went to work for the sake of a dollar and a half.

That there are some patriots who are mad at Fujii and want to put some restrictions on a fellow like him.

That if he does not look out he shall meet a dreadful fate.

That 4000 Japanese are coming here tomorrow from Aiea and Waipahu.

That they are coming with their band.

THE FACE WAS A BIT FAMILIAR

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

A well-built young man strode into the office of the Shipping Commissioner yesterday morning, stepped behind the counter, and slapped the Yankee Consul on the back. Almy, who is not accustomed to such familiarity from sailors, whirled around.

"How do you do, sir," said the young man. Almy believes in being civil, and he replied with a non-committal "Good morning." When the young fellow, who appeared to be perfectly at home, said nothing more, simply staring at the Commissioner, Almy began to wonder.

"Well?" he said. "Do you know me?" asked the young fellow.

"Why, I don't know," replied the Commissioner. "Your face seems sort of familiar."

"It ought to," was the startling answer of the young fellow. "I'm your son."

And so he was. Geoffrey Almy, son of "Admiral" Almy, arrived here yesterday on the Oceanic liner Alameda on a visit to his father, whom he has not seen since he was ten years of age. "I haven't seen this boy in seventeen years," said the arbitrator of seamen's disputes later, "so I can hardly be blamed for not recognizing him at first sight. He was ten years of age when I had but a glimpse of him. I had not the slightest idea in the world that he was coming down here, hadn't even dreamed that he was within ten thousand miles of Honolulu. So it was a great surprise to me when the boy walked in here this morning."

Geoffrey Almy expects to remain in the Islands for some time.

That the planters have not paid all laborers. That they are surprised at the determination of the strikers. That they are sorry to see the Japanese go.

That the strikers shall never go back.

That Aiea and Waipahu will be covered with lanterns soon.

That Sheba dog made translations from our paper and put them in the Advertiser.

That Sheba, the planters' dog, is an obstinate and shameless fellow beyond description.

The Nippu in its yesterday's editorial says that it would like to see the importation of European immigrants who would not be satisfied even if they get \$40 or \$50 a month besides their houses and land, and who would go to strike often than the Japanese.

The paper states there is discontent among the strikebreakers and says that "when European laborers come, the planters shall have to ask help from the police, militia and troops," and that "they will show the Japanese how to conduct the strikes far more effectively."

The Nippu covers its pages with the following articles: "A Letter of Thanks From Waipahu Japanese to the Hiroshima and Yamaguchi Men's Association," "The Demand of the Kahuku Japanese," "The Japanese Strikers Help Waipahu in a Dignified Manner Becoming to Samurai's," "Tears of Righteous Men—Japanese Hackmen Contribute \$50 Towards the Strikers' Help Fund," "Makino's Japanese Stand Up in Indignation," "Fujii, the Japanese Strikebreaker, Fired Out," "A Manager Cautious of Japanese Movement—Manager Ross Has Night Watch," "Theo. Davies & Co.'s Scheme Exposed," "Confusions at Aiea and Waipahu."

The Advertiser Tries to Defend the Shippo.

Under this headline the Nippu says the Shippo is the Advertiser among the Japanese. Both of these papers are boastful and try to speak with authority. The Advertiser's fallacy is always the laughingstock, even of children. It tries to scare the laborers in different ways. It tries to place the laborers in distress. The Shippo treats the same. But heaven sides with the righteous cause. They are of "no account."

Get Rid of the Sycophants.

There are some Japanese in the plantations who act as the planters' "dogs" and "pigs." They are the traitors who betray the true interests of the Japanese. We must get rid of them; it is urgent at this moment. They are the pariahs who obstruct our cause. Whether or not the strikers accomplish their object depends upon their success or otherwise in getting rid of these dogs and pigs. Get rid of them first; then strike out. Just cause of strike has no use for unjust sycophants and traitors.

The Demands of the Kahuku Japanese—Sycophants are all the Subscribers of the Shippo.

All sycophants read the Shippo and the Shippo's subscribers are all sycophants. For Sheba is their field-marshal. The seventy thousand righteous men ought to despise them. But we need not explain why all English papers try to defend him.

Planter's dog, Yokosaki, begs for pardon.

An open letter to Aiea Japanese says that as they were the first to stand up they must carry out their object, for they are responsible to all other plantation Japanese for their success or failure.

KOREAN RUN OVER BY AUTO.

Shortly after eight o'clock last night a Korean jumped from a King street car as it was leaving the Palama switch on its way to Kalihi. An automobile going in the same direction on the makai (wrong) side of the street ran over the man and he was taken to the Queen's Hospital in another automobile that came along about that time.

Louis Toussaint, the driver of the other machine, stated that his speedometer showed a speed of fifteen miles an hour. It is said that the man fell over before the auto ran over him. The number of the auto that did the damage is not known nor the name of its owner.

PART OF THE WAIALUA FORCE WILL BEGIN A STRIKE THIS MORNING

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

THE VERY LATEST.

Late last night Manager Renton telephoned in that the men of the section of the Waialua plantation near the mill had decided to strike and would go out this morning. This decision was the result of a meeting lasting for hours. Mr. Renton had not heard from the Kawalloa meeting and could not say what course the men in that part of the plantation would take. He had heard, during the day, that they did not want to strike.

There are new signs of weakening among the Japanese striking laborers of the various plantations. If the Waianae laborers return to work this morning as they have already intimated they would do, there is a likelihood that this move will have much influence on others. However, the Nippu Jiji and Makino and his subordinates are trying to involve Waimanalo plantation in the strike and to that end are vilifying the Japanese head luna there.

But back of all the strike there is the commercial feature which is just now disturbing the business element in the Japanese colony. The Japanese Merchants' Association, composed of the wholesale dealers of Honolulu, held a secret meeting yesterday afternoon to discuss the situation, in which the merchants are heavily involved financially.

As a result of the strikes at Waipahu and Aiea, all the small retail stores in these places are threatened with ruin, and the storekeepers are unable or unwilling to pay the wholesale merchants. This throws the financial burden of the strike upon the wholesalers who, in turn, may have obligations of their own to meet.

May Form Labor Union.

A Japanese merchant who is a close observer, said yesterday:

"Yes, we are beginning to realize what these strikes mean to us, though the realization comes too late. There is no denying it that many of us thought that better times would come when better wages were paid to the Japanese laborers, and we showed sympathy with the agitation in its first stages, but we realize that we have to take about \$40,000 or \$50,000 risks as the result of the Waipahu and Aiea strikes. This is intolerable to us and we are really in earnest now to make peace."

"One of the Japanese newspapers advocated moderation and the display of a conciliatory spirit on the part of the laborers, and we now realize that this advice was good. There is no question, to my mind, but that nearly all Japanese will come to the same conclusion when they cool down. I feel sorry that we permitted a student and a politician to lead the Japanese community and direct all affairs vitally affecting our interests. However, there is no use crying and we are doing all that we can to adjust things."

"One thing the laborers think they have gained already, and this outside of the meddling of Makino and Negoro, is money enough to form a strong labor union. Some say that the fund will amount to between \$30,000 and \$40,000 but I doubt this very much. The laborers may be contributing to the fund, but you must understand that if the agitators are straight about it, this is to be used mainly for maintenance of the idle strikers and their families. If a proper accounting of this money can be made and an adjustment of affairs effected in a short time, there may be a fund to start the labor union. We don't know if the Hawaii Shippo is for or against the labor union proposition, and I am not in a position to discuss the pros and cons of such a step."

"The sooner the strike comes to an end the better it will be for every one concerned and for the general community. We businessmen cannot long stand for such a state of affairs as now exists."

After Waimanalo Now.

The Nippu's incendiary writing continues from day to day. Its attacks are mainly upon the Hawaii Shippo's editor, but it is also roasting decent Japanese employes of the plantations. It seems now that the Nippu's tactics are first to roast these Japanese who hold conservative ideas, bar them out from among the laborers, and then deluge the locality with incendiary literature. Such methods were used at Aiea and Waipahu and practically in all other places these brewed up discontent. The Nippu is trying to work up Waimanalo plantation as its next ground of attack. A Japanese head luna, Mr. Murakami, is being roasted now. The article in the Nippu is considered by many as strong enough to be libelous.

Came to Town With Horns.

Headed by a band of five or six horns and endeavoring to make a big show, about 300 Japanese arrived in town yesterday afternoon from Waipahu. They were strikers and were met at the railroad station by a deputation of agitators, strikers and sympathizers. As soon as the band struck up the big crowd surrounding the Aala baseball field melted away and crowded around the station. A local Japanese swelled with pride when he saw the big mob around and could not be persuaded that it was a baseball crowd just over to take in any new excitement. The strikers were marched to King street and then up Aala street where they had a look into the headquarters and the bags of rice labeled for their use.

Prayer-Like Meal Time.

In Aala Lane just above Beretania avenue there is an open lot with an old house in one end. Over the open space an awning has been stretched and beneath it long tables have been rigged and here a portion of the strikers will be fed. It is the strikers' "soup-kitchen." A couple of agitators occupy positions before a small table at the entrance to the grounds and a striker before entering the enclosure must produce his certificate which shows that he has contributed to the strike-fund and is therefore entitled to "kau-kau." Yesterday afternoon two long tables were occupied with eaters. Before each was a small bowl filled with macaroni, another with rice and there was tea. It was a most solemn looking gathering. Not a word was spoken by these supposedly enthusiastic strikers. They ate in silence and their faces were indicative of funeral thoughts rather than of higher wages.

Chinese Have a Meeting.

A large meeting of Chinese was held at the Chinese Theater on Hotel street last evening, in which men from Lung Doo province seemed to have much to say, chiefly about the preference shown to other strikebreakers.

It seems that early on Saturday morning when the crowds of Hawaiians, Portuguese, Chinese and many other nationalities were surging about the gate leading into the train shed to be taken to Aiea and Waipahu plantations, a large number of the Chinese found themselves crowded back of the Hawaiians and when the thousand or eleven hundred men had been finally picked, most of the Chinese were left behind. While they were endeavoring to crowd to the gates they had some trouble with the police officer who was attempting to keep the throng in order. Finally the cry of "Takalail Takalail (Fight 'em; Fight 'em)" was heard by Police Captain Charles Baker who was inside the building. He rushed out and found the officer in tight quarters with a gang of Chinese facing him and with their coffee bottles upraised. He rushed to the scene and picking out the ring-leader, pushed out an open hand and caught him on the jaw. The man went down and the crowd became silent.

Chinese Want Recognition.

The Chinese claim, however, that they are forced by the police and the crowd in general to the rear and as a result, although they are on hand hours before train time, they are not being employed.

One version of the meeting last night is that the Chinese were intending to organize a strike of the strikebreakers, that is, the Chinese strikebreakers, and to endeavor to prevent the Chinese employes of the plantations from continuing their work. In other words, to join the Japanese strikers. This is denied, however, and Chinese say the meeting was to complain about the way they are handled at the depot, and to collect a small fund to pay for a man outside the police force to line up the strikebreakers. For this purpose they opened a contribution fund. A settee was brought out into the alley leading to the entrance to the theater and a candle placed at each end. In the center a hat was placed and contributions to the fund were called for. The fund, while not large, is said to be sufficient for the purpose for which it is intended. A committee will wait upon Mr. Mead of the Planters' Association to present their complaint and ask for a compliance with their request.

On the Plantations.

Manager Bull of Waipahu plantation stated yesterday that he had 350 men at work. Cane grinding was going on as usual and much new cut cane was coming to the mill. Otherwise there was nothing new.

Waianae Men Back Today.

Manager Meyer of Waianae plantation stated that he had heard yesterday that the striking Japanese on his plantation might return to work this morning.

Waialua Men Held Meeting.

Yesterday morning nearly all the Japanese laborers on the plantation went to work, but about 9 a. m. the agitators on the Waialua side came into camp and began holding meetings. They sent out for other men on the big plantation to attend, but the Kawalloa men stayed with their work all day. Another big meeting was held last night and Manager Goodale expected to get the results late. As to whether the men would return to work today, he did not know.

Makino at Kahuku.

As stated in yesterday's Advertiser the Makino crowd visited Kahuku plantation Saturday afternoon and night to arouse more enthusiasm for the strike. A meeting was held and resolutions were passed, practically the same as those passed at Waialua, but no time-limit was set for the manager to reply to the demands, which are similar to those presented the Waialua management. Makino had a time limit set in the Waialua demands, but the Kahuku men ruled this out.

JAP STRIKERS APPEAR TO BE WEAKENING

Agitators Hurry Down to the Plantations to Brace Them Up.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

LATEST FROM THE STRIKE.

From what could be gathered of the results of yesterday's developments in the strike situation, it is believed that the strikers are weakening and that they did not move toward Honolulu, especially from Waipahu and Aiea, with the alacrity hoped for by the agitators. For this reason, it is said that Makino, Negoro, the editor of the Nippu, and other subordinates, made a special trip in an auto not only to Aiea and Waipahu, but to Waiulua and Kahuku as well, in order to stir up more enthusiasm and to cause the leaders on the plantations to force the strikers into a firmer attitude toward the planters. A report reached this office late last night that only two hundred men came to town yesterday. Around the plantation offices yesterday it was understood that a very large number of the Japanese preferred not only to remain on the plantation, but to actually go back to their work, but some peculiar influence of the leaders held them back.

Although strikes have been called and responded to on all of the Oahu island plantations, save one, yet every plantation is working right ahead as under normal conditions, but, of course, at greater expense. The strikers on both the Waipahu and Aiea plantations were paid off yesterday, the laborers left their quarters taking all their effects, and the majority came to town by rail, and are now being quartered about Chinatown by the agitators of the Higher Wage Association. The much-vaunted parade with bands and banner and a great hurrahing which was to have started from Waipahu and ended at Aiea Park, failed to materialize. The strikers were too much engrossed with stowing away their baggage and household effects in the villages to put themselves in a line of march. Those who came to town did so over the Oahu railroad line.

The strikers have now transferred their battling ground to Honolulu and the entire matter will have to be thrashed out here. The agitators say they have collected a very large sum. Just how much it is they do not tell, nor will the rank and file have much opportunity to ascertain. This fund, so it is claimed by the agitators, will be used to maintain the strikers in the Japanese hotels and to keep them supplied with food. It is argued that in the maintenance the expense of administration will be found to be very large when the final accounting takes place. When the strikers were paid off yesterday each put up \$1.50 for the "strike fund."

Last Day at Waipahu.

Yesterday was a busy day in Waipahu village, as far as the Japanese strikers were concerned, for from early morning until afternoon there was a general exodus from the quarters. Past the office and down the dusty roads into the village scores and hundreds passed and repassed. First came a few men with their entire belongings gathered into two sacks and suspended from either ends of shoulder poles. They trotted along under the weight of their visible assets and were glad to stop at a Japanese shop in the village street. Then came carts laden with high-piled baggage. One of them had a couple of trunks, a telescope valise, discolored wooden shoes hanging by a string, a small broom, and a wee Japanese baby. The father pulled the load and the mother trotted along behind with a steady hand on the luggage. The load was typical.

Now came a broad-shouldered Japanese, old and seamy-faced, carrying a heavy trunk on his back. He was impelled by one thought—to get away from his quarters and drop his load at a convenient store. There he bickered with the proprietor for storage under the floor or in a shed.

Here was a wife and husband and two children. Their belongings were tied up in sheets and two telescope valises, but in spite of the weight, a sake-tub, in which a flowering pink was conspicuous, was carried along. There was a red-dust-covered wagon bedded high with trunks, valises and a pillow set showing the owners to be above the ordinary laborer as to the possession of world's goods. In the back of the wagon was a crate and inside it a huge sow, grunting her disapproval. A row of sake tubs filled with flowers was just under the nose of the beast, who sniffed contemptuously at the fragrant blossoms. Here was a baby-carriage piled up with household goods, the baby being strapped to the mother's back to make room for them.

Most of the strikers carried lamps, and so they straggled on and on until Waipahu village was filled with the unemployed. The sides of the streets were strewn with baggage, although here were gaps in the line, and it was easy to discover the reason. Behind those gaps were Chinese shops, and the Japanese were boycotting them.

Makino Gets Their Money.
All forenoon the Japanese seemed to be just waiting, and finally they became listless. Up around the plantation office they swarmed, but only to raw their pay, as notices had been set up by Manager Bull notifying them that they must get their pay and vacate the quarters at 12 o'clock, so the ones could be occupied by other la-



THE STRIKERS' HEADQUARTERS.

—Advertiser Photo.

borers. Men and women brought in their "bangles" of brass, received their time checks, pocketed their money and walked away.
Nearby at two tables were representatives of the Makino agitator crowd, and each man who received his pay was expected to stop at one of the tables and pay over \$1.50, for which a receipt was given. This was each man's enforced contribution to the "strike fund." They were told that by so contributing they could depend upon lodging and food in Honolulu. They were not a cheerful-looking crowd. There was a feeling among the plantation men that the Japanese did not expect the plantation to carry out their eviction order, but that at the eleventh hour they would be told to return to work. But they were mistaken if they had such an idea in their heads. The plantation management was never so firmly resolved to carry out an order as then.

Strike Among Strikers.

Then it was learned that the contractors did not want to accept their pay, but that the strikers in general demanded that they draw down their money. The contractors, more than anyone else, knew that this would involve considerable loss to them, for they had broken their contracts, and when paid off their fields of cane would yield no profits to them. One of the contractors, Watanabe, had to be sent for. He, however, may not have wished to collect, for various reasons, and one was that he had been garnished during the forenoon for about \$500, the suit being brought by a Japanese merchant of Honolulu.

Think They Will Return.

Many of the head men of this plantation apparently expected that they would be taken back, for some of them asked Portuguese laborers to care for some potted plants "until they came back." This was considered "nerve" on their part.

Crocodile Tears.

On Friday Manager Bull and all the white employes received invitations from the Waipahu Higher Wage Association, as follows:

"Waipahu, Oahu, May 21, 1909.
"Mr. Edward K. Bull, Manager.
"Dear Sir: All Waipahu Japanese are very glad your attendance at the meeting which will be held in Japanese school tomorrow before the withdrawal to say goodbye. Yours very truly,
"WAIPAHU HIGHER WAGE ASSOCIATION."

Neither Manager Bull nor his assistants attended the meeting. Their connection with the Japanese ended at 12 o'clock noon, when the last pay went over the counter. A visit to the schoolhouse at 12:30 was not inspiring. A number of Japanese lay asleep in the main room of the temple and in the school room. A Japanese banged away on the sonorous copper gong to call the strikers in, but few answered the metal summons, and those who did came slowly. At 1 o'clock about eighty were present. They were a sullen-looking lot of men.

Scene of Activity.

In and around the mill there was activity. The strikebreakers were bringing fresh-looking yellow cane to the mill, where it was sent up the chute into the rollers and reduced to juice in the usual way. Attendants were all along its route. The centrifugals were manned by strikebreakers, with expert Chinese workmen in general charge. The saccharine product, yellow and glistening, was raked down and funneled into sacks by strikebreakers, placed in rows and seen by Portuguese women. Over in the warehouse the big sacks were neatly piled by strikebreakers. There was not a break anywhere in the line of cane from field to the sack, and Manager Bull was satisfied. It was more expensive, but that was the principal thing. Today many skilled carpenters will arrive from Honolulu and take up quarters in the buildings vacated by the Japanese. The buildings were scoured out yesterday.

Where Was Marching Host?

But the much-talked-of procession from Waipahu to town was not much in evidence. The Waipahu brass band composed of Japanese was not conspicuous. Only one member wearing the uniform trousers was found. Those who came to Honolulu came by train. And so it was all along the line.

Lightfoot Mixes In.

Down at Honolulu plantation, Attorney Lightfoot, accompanied by Makino, Negoro and others, held a meeting, and the contractors were advised not to accept the amount tendered them by the plantation, Mr. Lightfoot pointing to a clause in the contract as if to sustain his contention that the contractors were not bound to accept the \$18 offered them in settlement. This caused a halt in the proceedings of getting the Japanese strikers off the plantation. Manager Rose came

to town and had a conference with the agents and others, and then returned to the scene of action.

Strike Headquarters.

There are two sets of strike headquarters in town, one in the Yamashiro Hotel, the proprietor being one of the principal agitators, and the other on Aiea street, where sacks of rice are piled high and labeled as rice for strikers. It was to the latter place that a delegation of strikers from Aiea went on the arrival of the 1:30 p. m. train yesterday. They came to town with their light luggage. At the Aiea street headquarters they were lined up, excited headquarters clerks went over lists and finally the bunch was set in motion again and this time up Beretania avenue, across the river, into Chinatown. And so they will be taken care of until the agitators tire of the matter and the strikers fall apart, and then the Consul may expect his hands full.

On Aiea lane a large tent was erected yesterday and long tables set up. Here a large number of strikers will be fed. While the tables were being placed, strikers sat about eagerly waiting for the arrival of food. The strike commissary man says that there are about 2500 bags of rice and hundreds of tubs of soy ready for the strikers. They claim to have \$30,000 subscribed.

The Waiulua Demands.

In his statement to the press yesterday President Tenney of Waiulua plantation stated that the labor situation on the plantation is the same as heretofore reported, all the Japanese laborers being at work. They have presented a written request for increased wages, along the lines of the requests made on the other striking plantations. The requests of the Japanese laborers were presented in the following letter to the manager:

W. W. Goodale, Manager Waiulua Agricultural Co.

Dear Sir: We beg to respectfully request the following raise of wages:

1. That the wages of the common field hands, teamsters, the mill-hands, the lunas, and of all other kinds of laborers, be increased by eight dollars (\$8) per month of twenty-six working days. Provided, however, that the wages for one Sunday's work be paid at the rate of two days' work of the secular week days; and provided further that the overtime work be paid at fifteen cents per hour.
2. That the hour of labor per day of the mill-hands be limited to ten hours a day; and that the hours worked beyond that be considered as overtime, and be paid at fifteen cents per hour.
3. That the wages of the cane carriers and cane cutters be increased ten cents per ton.
4. That the price of cane raised on contract be increased to \$1.35.
5. That sugar room wages be increased by ten cents per ton.
6. That the scatter cane contract be increased to \$1.30 per ton.

Equal to Other Labor.

1. The efficiency of Japanese labor is equal to labor of other nationalities, who are being paid \$24 and a cottage on good ground besides, and to those strikebreakers now employed in the Aiea and Waipahu plantations, who are being paid \$1.25 in addition to the railroad fare both from and back to Honolulu.

Food is Higher.

2. The prices of daily necessities have increased by twenty-five per cent, since the present wage schedule has been adopted.

Home in Hawaii.

3. We have decided to make Hawaii our home, in consequence of which the number of dependents, the women and children, have increased, and there is a tendency to still further increase.

4. The present wages are insufficient to support our wives and children in decent, respectable condition.

5. The number of temples built and to be built and supported by the laborers have increased, adding to the laborers' expenditures.

6. The expenditures for social intercourse have increased in consequence of formation of family by us, the laborers.

7. The laborers with family to support cannot provide for old age, the ordinary daily expenditures absorbing all the laborers' earnings.

Such being our request and grounds therefore, we have the pleasure to thank you in advance for your kind and favorable consideration.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed): Oguro Rizo, Chu Tatsuro, Fujikawa Magohachi, Yeto Kiyoshi, Ishii Ushio, Hayashi Tsunejiro, Seki Shonosuke, Sata Chokichi, representatives Japanese laborers.

Manager's Answer.

Goodale's reply is as follows: "Your letter of May 21, is at hand, in which you ask that the wages of the

laborers on this plantation be increased.

"In reply I would say, the requests will receive my most careful consideration, and I will give you an answer as soon as it is possible for me to do so. Yours truly,
"W. W. GOODALE."

JAPANESE CONSUL IS MISREPRESENTED

Various wild rumors are rife on the streets in the Japanese sections of the city. Higher wage leaders have told the strikers, for example, that the Consul is in sympathy with the agitation and is aiding it. In point of fact, the Consul is taking no part beyond giving wholesome advice against acting hastily. The laborers, however, have been made to believe the story, and they say that the Consul has contributed, or is going to contribute, \$5000 towards the relief fund, and that in case no concession is made by the planters, he will order Japanese transports to come to Hawaii to take them away en masse.

Under such misrepresentations of the higher wage agitators, the laborers left their plantation homes. The wily leaders of the strikes seem to have taken advantage of the Consul's silence and misrepresented him in various conceivable ways. It is said that quite a number of town Japanese, mostly servants in white families, were induced to "dig up" from their scanty savings to conform with the supposed wishes of the Consul.

MAKINO COMES OF AGITATOR FAMILY

Fred Makino seems to be of a family of agitators. A few years ago, about the time George Hewitt left Hutchinson plantation, Makino, a brother of the local man of the same name, began bucking the new manager of the place. He published a little mimeograph news sheet, to which all of the disgruntled employes of the place contributed their grievance accounts. Makino did all he could to make the men on the place dissatisfied, and Manager Wolter retaliated by closing off his trade with the men. It is said Makino had leases on land which the plantation did not renew when they expired, and he was finally forced to give up. As the plantations seem to be winning out now, so Hutchinson won out against the other Makino at that time.

Who Knows Dowling?

If anybody in town knows anything about "J. Hamilton Dowling, M. D.," Chief of Detectives Leal would like to hear it. The gentleman is supposed to have come to Honolulu recently, and his wife, whom he deserted on the Coast, taking \$2000 in cash belonging to her, would be under obligations if his whereabouts could be ascertained. He is a young New York doctor, and his wife, who was his bride last November, is much older than her recreant husband. He deserted her in San Francisco on April 7. C. L. Parker, writing from Berkeley, states that it is presumed Dowling is in Honolulu because of a letter to Dowling opened by Mrs. Dowling from a friend in Los Angeles, in which the friend says: "Wishing you and Mrs. a pleasant trip to Honolulu, and a safe voyage, etc." The couple had no intention of coming to Honolulu. In fact, they were on their way to Portland, where they intended to settle. Mr. Dowling had all the money the couple possessed, approximately \$2000. The money belongs to Mrs. Dowling, representing all her savings before they were married last November. If Dowling is located here, Chief Leal will communicate with the police of San Francisco and arrangements will be made for sending him back. He is described as smooth shaven and weighing about 170 pounds.

ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

Uncle Sam's army, navy and marine corps were honored last evening by the Honolulu Commercial Club at a dinner at which the most cordial relations between the services and the commercial interests of the Hawaiian Islands were expressed. The banquet hall was not only attractive with its garnishment of flowers and palms, but a dash of the picturesque was added by the uniforms of the officers present. The utmost of cordiality reigned and as the evening passed along the guests were entertained with a musical program of rare excellence. In addition to the orchestral selections of Sonny Cunha and musicians, solos were rendered by Messrs. Henry Clark, R. J. Buehly, James Dougherty and A. Caseres. Encores were demanded from all. Mr. Dougherty sang some topical songs with local hits which convulsed the guests.

Mr. James Wakefield was toastmaster, and in calling for toasts, said:

"Gentlemen: We have the honor and privilege of entertaining as our guests this evening the commandants and officers of the navy and army who are stationed in our Islands. Gentlemen of the navy and army, on behalf of the governors and members of the Commercial Club of Honolulu, I bid you a very hearty welcome, not only as men whose presence with the ones under your command add to the safety and prosperity of our Island Territory, but, as men with whom we desire a closer acquaintance and comradeship in our club and social life generally.

"Gentlemen, as members of the Commercial Club, we are naturally watching with great interest the development of the naval and army establishments here, because it means locally a continuance of safety to life and property, and a prosperous community as a whole, but better still the development of the naval and army depots here will bring us into closer touch with the wider issues of national life. This means much to a community isolated as we are, for no national life in the world has the breadth and possibilities and prospects that the United States possess today.

"We are most fortunate in having at the nation's helm, William Howard Taft, a man whose experience of life and great capabilities, is matched only by his breadth of sympathy with all classes. Yale men the world over naturally point to him with great pride and claim for Yale all the honors of last November, but the most ardent of Yale's followers must fall in line and admit that it was the magnificent interference of Harvard that rolled up the grand score that placed Mr. Taft in the presidential chair. But gentlemen, Mr. Taft is not merely a high-grade college man and diplomat, he is essentially a statesman for the people and as such I ask you to join me in drinking to the health of President William Howard Taft."

Rising toasts were proposed to the Navy and the Army, Captain Rees, U. S. N., commandant of the naval station, and Colonel Walter S. Schuyler, Fifth Cavalry, U. S. A., responding. Captain Rees said a welcome was scarcely needed, for the Army and Navy had had a thousand welcomes, and if they all lived a thousand years they could never repay them. The glad hand was extended always to the services by Honolulu. The Navy had been with Hawaii ever since the Islands became known to the United States, and had formed a part of the history of the Islands and helped them in difficulties. The captain concluded by reading some verses of his own composition, entitled "Oahu," written when he was here in 1876, which were applauded.

Colonel Schuyler, responding for the Army, spoke in a humorous vein and told of his first visit here ten years ago as colonel of a volunteer regiment, when he and his men created a sensation. He asked his 1400 troops on arrival what they wanted to do here. They wanted to go swimming. The colonel consulted the chief of police, and that official said he could take them to a nice place. On the way the colonel confessed that the department did not furnish his regiment with bathing suits. The chief, however, took them to Waikiki, where the bottom was nice and coral, and the regiment bathed. The next day there was a comment in the newspaper by some one who objected very strongly to naked men bathing in the open. The chief confessed to him that he had forgotten to state that all the cottages along the beach were provided with opera glasses. (Laughter.) Speaking seriously, he said if his good fairy godmother asked him what he wished for most he would ask for a silver tongue to express on behalf of the Army its appreciation for the hospitality which Honolulu had shown the service, and he concluded by saying "Aloha and to Hawaii nei."

The banquet comprised one of the finest menus the Commercial Club has ever attempted, under the direction of Steward Hamilton.

The guests of honor and the members of the club were as follows:
Fifth Cavalry—Col. W. S. Schuyler, Lieut.-Col. T. K. Hunter, Major F. W. Foster, Capt. J. W. Jenkins, Capt. H. O. Willard, Capt. C. S. Haight.
Twentieth Infantry—Major S. W. Dunning, Lieut. A. W. Chilton, Capt. W. H. H. Chapman, Major B. B. Ray, Paymaster; Major E. Eveleth Winslow, Engineer Corps; Capt. M. N. Falls, Q. M. Department.
Navy—Capt. C. P. Rees, Lieut.-Comdr. S. E. Moses, Surgeon Cary D. Langhorne, P. A. Paymaster John R. Hornberger.
Marine Corps—Major Chas. G. Long, First Lieut. E. P. Moses, Capt. W. W. Low, Capt. Chandler Campbell, Capt. F. A. Ramsey, Capt. A. T. Marx.
Detached service—Capt. W. H. Waldron, Capt. W. H. Winter.
National Guard—Col. J. W. Jones, Col. C. W. Ziegler, Lieut.-Col. C. B. Cooper, Major W. L. Moore, Capt. A. W. Neely, Lieut.-Col. J. W. Short, Lieut. J. D. Dougherty, Lieut. Whitehead, Chaplain Simpson.
A. P. Wall, Jas. P. Morgan, W. Thompson, J. A. McCandless, B. H. Trent, R. J. Buehly, W. R. Farrington, J. D. Tucker, Jas. L. McLean, Jas. Wakefield, E. W. Peterson, J. H. Drew, W. H. Petrie, John Guld, T. M. Church, A. G. M. Robertson, C. H. Atherton, G.

JUVENILE COURT NOW IN ACTION

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

The Juvenile Court is now in full swing, with Circuit Judge Whitney acting as interpreter of the law that was drawn up by himself while he was serving as chief deputy to Attorney General Hemenway.

Judge Whitney judges the youth of the land in his chambers, and has already indicated that he believes leniency and advice go farther than summary punishment. Samuel Smith, however, did not yield to the gentle and persuasive influence, and as a result Samuel is bound for the Boys' Industrial School, to there remain until he is qualified to become a voter.

The boy was brought before Judge Whitney last week and was allowed to go at liberty upon his promise to secure a position and report back to the judge of the Juvenile Court on Wednesday. He did not return, however, but did secure a position and made use of the opportunity to sell a bicycle that did not belong to him and spend the proceeds in a general jollification. Judge Whitney does not like to send youthful offenders to the reform school, but he was reluctantly forced to decide that it was the best place for Samuel in view of his apparent frailties.

The Question of Straus.

Attorney Leon Straus must make explanations, Attorney General Hemenway having been asked by Judge De Bolt to investigate the conduct of Straus in connection with two divorce cases in which Attorney Clem K. Quinn appeared.

It seems that Quinn did all of the work in connection with drawing the divorce papers and appearing in court, and that Straus secured the fees and costs, neither of which got farther than his own pocket. To this Quinn has naturally objected, and his statement of the circumstances to Judge De Bolt convinced the latter that Straus' conduct was well worthy the attention of the Attorney General.

The charges against Straus arise mainly in connection with the divorce action instituted by Mrs. Nellie Thomas against her husband, King C. Thomas. Mrs. Thomas is a victim of consumption and can live but a few weeks at the most. Her husband, an able-bodied man, was summoned to appear in court yesterday and explain why he had not obeyed a court order to pay the costs of the divorce action. It was then that Attorney Quinn made explanations, and his references to Straus' conduct convinced Judge De Bolt that the charges should be investigated.

HOME FOR AGED BALDWIN'S PLAN

Through the public-spirited philanthropy of Mr. H. P. Baldwin, the Territory of Hawaii will soon have a home for the aged, in memory of Fred C. Baldwin, to be located at Makawao, Maui. Plans for the home are being prepared by Architect Kerr, and active construction work will be undertaken in about two months' time, when Mr. Baldwin will have returned from a trip to the mainland.

The first buildings of the home will accommodate about forty people, and provision will be made for the extension and enlargement of the home to meet the requirements of the future. Home-like accommodations and privacy are the two essentials that Architect Kerr has obtained in the preliminary plan for the home that he has drawn up.

The buildings that will be first constructed will consist of four cottages, two to consist of eight rooms each and two to have six rooms. There will be a general sitting-room in each cottage. The cottages will be connected with the main building by verandas, the general plan of the buildings calling for the adaptation of the quadrangle system.

In the main building will be located the quarters for the help, offices, dining-room, hospital and auxiliary departments. In the center of the grounds there will be a sun bath, a swimming pool and a pergola.

The site for the home has been set aside by the Maui Agricultural Company and is an excellent one for the purpose in view. Particular attention has been made so as to allow for the enlargement of the home in the future if it be found necessary.

It is estimated that the cost of the buildings now planned will amount to \$30,000, all of which has been contributed by Mr. Baldwin.

A BARGAIN.

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

At the session of the National Grain Growers and Cattle Raisers' Association at Springfield, Mo., it was decided to construct a chain of warehouses in grain producing territory in which to hold wheat for high prices.

OBITUARIES.
Schuman, C. M. V. Forster, W. W. Kirkland, D. H. Lewis, J. H. Mackenzie, W. L. Howard, C. B. Crane, C. H. Merriam, W. T. Lucas, J. T. Warren, J. D. Melnery, G. C. Beckley, R. L. Amerbach, Geo. W. Smith, J. F. Child, Gen. H. Angus, J. E. Jager, B. L. Booth, Chas. Bon. H. Karr, P. L. Weaver, W. H. Hoops, E. W. Quinn, John Edinger, R. A. Jordan, Daniel Logan, A. P. Taylor, G. A. Martia, E. H. Paris, J. T. Taylor, A. T. Wakefield.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : MAY 25.

A THIRTY BILLION COMMERCE.

The international commerce of the world established a new record in 1907. A statement showing the value of the imports and exports of every country of the world, which will be given to the public in a few days as a part of the Statistical Abstract of the United States, prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, puts the total exports of the various countries and colonies of the world at \$14,000,000,000, and the imports at \$16,000,000,000, making the international commerce of the world in 1907 \$30,000,000,000.

These are very round figures. To be more exact, the exports of all the countries and colonies for which commercial statistics can be had total \$14,340,629,000, and the imports \$15,988,180,000; and in some cases the figures are for a year earlier or later than 1907, being in each case the latest figures available; but as round terms are much more convenient for general purposes, the summarization above given, of \$14,000,000,000 of exports and \$16,000,000,000 of imports, may be accepted as the commercial record of the year 1907.

Sixty countries and colonies are specifically named in the table, and beside these there are probably a score of colonies and protectorates included in the group "Other British Colonies and Protectorates," "Other French Colonies," "Other German Colonies," etc., so that it may be assumed that the statement in question gives the total exports and imports of every country, colony, protectorate, and island of the world, which makes any statistical report of its commerce, and that the world's international commerce aggregated in round terms slightly more than \$14,000,000,000 of exports and nearly \$16,000,000,000 of imports—a grand total of \$30,000,000,000. Whether the total for the year 1908 will prove to be as great is doubtful, since the figures of the Bureau of Statistics show that practically all countries report smaller totals in value of both imports and exports in 1908 than in 1907, this being due apparently in part to lower prices for most commodities entering international commerce, and in some degree to an actual reduction in the quantities of materials imported and exported.

The somewhat curious fact that imports aggregate nearly \$2,000,000,000 more than exports, when, in fact, every export becomes somewhere an import and every import must have been at some time and place an export, is, according to the opinion of the Bureau of Statistics, due in part to the fact that all countries exporting merchandise state its value at the place of importation, thus including cost of freights, insurance, etc.; while the further fact that imports are usually subjected to taxation on entering a country causes much greater care on the part of customs authorities in recording every article imported and in stating its full valuation than is the case with exports, which are seldom subjected to taxation on leaving a country. The exact difference between the stated value of all exports—\$14,340,629,000—and that of the stated imports—\$15,988,180,000—is \$1,647,551,000, making the stated value of the imports about 11 1/2 per cent. greater than the stated value of the exports.

The fact already referred to, that every export becomes in turn an import, and every import has been presumably recorded as an export, suggests that the actual value of the merchandise forming this grand total of \$30,000,000,000 is but about half that sum, or approximately \$15,000,000,000, since its value is counted twice—first as an export from the country of origin, and second as an import into the country of consumption.

Practically two-thirds of this vast total of \$30,000,000,000 of international trade is accredited to Europe. Of the \$14,000,000,000 of exports, over \$8,000,000,000 passes out of the various countries of Europe; and of the \$16,000,000,000 of imports practically \$11,000,000,000 enters the various countries of Europe, though some portions of this of course are merely inter-European traffic between the various European countries, and do not leave the continent of Europe. North America, including in this term the West Indian Islands and Central American States, exports nearly \$2,500,000,000, and imports a little less than \$2,000,000,000. Asia supplies about \$1,500,000,000 of the exports and takes about \$1,500,000,000 of imports. South America supplies about \$750,000,000 of the exports and takes slightly less of imports.

The share of the United States in this grand total of \$30,000,000,000 worth of international commerce is shown country by country and in the grand total. Of the \$16,000,000,000 worth of imports, \$14,750,000,000 were those of countries other than the United States, and the value of their imports which they accredited to the United States was \$2,133,000,000, or 14.4 per cent. of their total imports; while the exports of all countries other than the United States were valued at \$12,500,000,000, of which \$1,155,000,000, or 9.2 per cent. of the total, was sent to the United States. The countries drawing the largest share of their imports from the United States are those lying adjacent or easily reached by direct transportation lines. Canada, for example, took 58 per cent. of her imports from the United States in the year under consideration; Mexico, 53 per cent.; the Central American States a little over 50 per cent.; Cuba, 49 per cent.; San Domingo, 53 per cent.; and Hayti 71 per cent.; while the United Kingdom took 21 per cent.; Germany, 15 per cent.; France, 11 per cent.; Argentina, 13.6 per cent.; Brazil, 12.8 per cent.; Chile, 10.8 per cent.; Japan, 17.8 per cent.; China, 8.6 per cent., and British India, 2.4 per cent. Of the exports of the leading countries the share sent to the United States was as follows: United Kingdom, 7.3 per cent.; Germany, 9.5 per cent.; France, 7.1 per cent.; China, 10.1 per cent.; Japan, 32 per cent.; Brazil, 32.2 per cent.; Canada, 31.6 per cent.; Mexico, 70 per cent.; and Cuba, 87.2 per cent.

Ten countries contributed more than two-thirds of this grand total of \$30,000,000,000 worth of international commerce. These ten countries are the United Kingdom, United States, Germany, France, Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, Austria-Hungary, India, and Russia, in the order named. The exports in 1907 of these ten countries exceeded \$10,000,000,000, and the imports exceeded \$11,000,000,000, making something more than two-thirds of the grand total of \$20,000,000,000 worth of international commerce in the year 1907. On the export side the United Kingdom headed the list, with \$2,073,000,000; United States, \$1,835,000,000; Germany, \$1,629,000,000; France, \$1,080,000,000; the remainder of the list falling below the billion-dollar line. On the import side the United Kingdom again headed the list, with imports of \$3,143,000,000; Germany, \$2,082,000,000; France, \$1,201,000,000; United States, \$1,194,000,000—these figures being in all cases for the latest available year and therefore in the case of the United States for the fiscal year 1908.

It is proper to add that the figures of exports above quoted represent, in most cases, the value of domestic products exported from the countries in question, and therefore omit the values of foreign merchandise brought into a country and reexported therefrom.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

The spirit of the strike is weaker. There is no more enthusiasm among the men and not much hope among the leaders; though the Makinos will hold out so long as money can be drawn in for them to handle without bonds. With four thousand laborers made to yield up \$1.50 apiece, they probably have now a fund of \$6000 from that quarter; and it is possible that house-servants have given enough to make \$10,000 in all. This sum is not to be accounted for by Makino, Negro and company, and the bigger it grows, the better for them. There is still a chance, despite the underlying hopelessness of the strike, to get money from house-servants and yardboys; and while the chance lasts, the Higher Wage Association may be depended on to talk loudly and look pleasant. Nevertheless, they know their cause is lost. The planters can not afford to yield to dictation, and the community can not afford to have them yield. The strike development at Waiialua is said to be a half-hearted affair at best.

Judge Hart, in his interesting letter elsewhere printed, states causes of friction between England and Germany which would account for German rivalry but not for English flight. It may, indeed, be true that Germany is jealous of England's vast trade, but that is no reason why the Mistress of the Seas should get scared every day after sundown. Even if Germany were likely to attack England for commercial reasons, taking the coincident risks of French invasion, there is the British navy and the British fighting man to reckon with. And more than one can play the game of airships. We admire Judge Hart's sturdy defense of his compatriots, but really the English character does not shine during a national attack of fever and ague.

THE MORE STRIKERS THE LESS FOOD.

While the spirit of the strike is weakening in town, where the evicted laborers begin to see the hopelessness of their cause, and where the Japanese merchants are up in arms, the strike itself is spreading on this island. Ewa and Waiialua and the rest of Kahuku went out yesterday and their quota will swell the numbers that have to be fed here. This feature of the case is not pleasing to the strike leaders, who wanted some of the laboring force to work so as to pay the cost of keeping others idle; they would much rather have had Ewa and Waiialua men stay on a wage-earning basis. But these laborers themselves preferred to be fed in idleness and now the guests of the Higher Wage Association are mousting to the proportions of an army—an army with a vigorous appetite for three meals a day and the common, human, predilection for shelter.

It is useless for the Makino hui to undertake the care of all the Japanese field hands on Oahu, families included. The municipality could not do it without creating a big deficit; and, certainly, the house servants and yardboys can not be depended on for the sacrifice of their little savings. Besides, the strike is losing popularity here in town, not only among the earlier incomers from the plantations, but among the Japanese merchants who first supported it. There is a disconsolate spirit abroad. The strikers are not comfortable, herded in town; they miss their little homes and the variety of food they had on the plantations and they know that, each day, they are losing money. If they stay out long, they will have to get work in town for anything offered them, and this will tend to reduce the wage-rate of those house and yard servants to whom the Higher Wage Association is looking for a strike fund. Obviously the outlook is not cheerful for the strikers and it is less so with the arrival of every trainload of new recruits. The more of these the more crowded the quarters, the more difficulty in getting food. It ought not to be long, at this rate, before the strikers will see the error of their ways.

Seven thousand idle Japanese cost not less than \$2000 a day to support. The Higher Wage Association claims to have \$20,000 in hand, which is only a ten days' supply. The boast that the strikers can be cared for a year, means a fund of \$730,000 for food and shelter alone, using Makino's lowest figures as a basis of computation. It only needs a little arithmetic to turn the agitators' financing into a farce.

THE NEXT STEPS TO TAKE.

Ewa laborers are at work waiting to have their requests considered. They want some things which they may not be able to get and some other things which might wisely be conceded to them; and they seem to be in a reasonable mood. In dealing with them it might be well to settle upon a policy of remuneration which will be general throughout the Territory—perhaps the extension to all who have not struck of the cane-contract system at the price which the present cane-contractors generally look upon as reasonable. This would give contracts to 100 per cent. rather than 70, as now. A course like that might settle the labor question, so far as the working Japanese are concerned, without in any degree yielding to the strikers or to the men who lead them.

Would it not be good policy to fix a date for negotiating with all working laborers, Japanese, native and European, ignoring and eliminating, if not blacklisting, those who have struck? The planters can not afford to yield to the agitators or the men whom they have taken out. The Territory can not afford to have them yield, nor to take a course which would have the appearance of yielding. Nor do the planters intend to yield. It is vital to the sugar industry that the Japanese should know that any man who follows or has followed Makino and Negro is no longer wanted in the sugar business; but, on the other hand, that every man who stays with the planters may be sure of as good treatment in the matter of contract profits as the condition of the industry will permit. Thus, in one stroke, the labor-union propaganda would get its death-blow and the loyal laborers would have any just cause of discontent removed.

This plan would count out between three and four thousand Japanese who have shown rebellious blood and leave the Makinos and Negoros to make peace with them as best they could; and the places thus made vacant could be supplied with imported Portuguese labor, staked to the soil in the small homestead fashion, and constituting a reliable force to fall back upon in the improbable result of further trouble.

FREE LUMBER A BOON.

Free lumber, as proposed by the tariff revisionists, would have been a dual godsend, first to people who want to build homes at a fair price, and second to the American forests, which ought to have a long period of recuperation. Indeed, there is a triple aspect to the case, because anything that promotes the building of houses aids all the arts and trades which serve construction. Here the personal equation becomes large. Carpenters, molders, architects, stoneworkers, bricklayers, painters, glaziers, hardware men, decorators and furnishers would find free lumber an economic boon. It would mean more to do and more to sell. The only sufferers would be the loggers, the pesty capitalists of the lumber trusts and the middlemen who sell for them. But the greatest number would get the greatest good, which is the rational end and object of all legislation.

In this example we find compressed the new Republican argument against high protection, an argument which may not win now but which appeals so strongly to the good sense of the people that it will yet have its opportunity. Not that high protection for commodities that need it is in any peril. Industries that are trying to gather strength will require it still. Agricultural pursuits have the right to demand it. Most manufactures depend upon it, though Mr. Carnegie is authority for saying that iron and steel are now in a position to hold their own without protection. But the lumber interest is in another class. Its protection is sweeping away vast and necessary forests; using up the natural heritage of posterity; depriving thousands of people of homes they would like to build; withholding fine opportunities to American labor. The argument of economic protection, sound as it is in a hundred other ways, fails lamentably here; and the time ought to have come to safeguard our own forests and promote our own trades, by putting lumber on the free list. But, unfortunately, the country must wait until the Senate gets enough new blood in it to save that body from mere fetish-worship.

A LAW THAT DOESN'T WORK.

If the coastwise law promotes the net increase of American shipping service, why is there not more evidence of it? Excepting on the Great Lakes the tonnage of American passenger vessels in commission is growing less. Despite the alleged blessings of the coastwise law, there are not as many passenger-carrying Pacific Mail craft available for public use on the San Francisco-Honolulu route as there were eight years ago. The Pacific Mail Company has put on the Manchuria, Mongolia, Korea and Siberia and taken off the City of Peking, the Peru, and lost the Rio; while the three Maru boats which then worked in conjunction with the Pacific Mail vessels, and the Gaelic and the Persia besides, were forced out by the absurd extension of the coastwise laws, 2000 miles from the mainland, to include these islands. This totals four boats on and eight boats off. As for the Oceanic line of five vessels, three, and these the best ones, have been tied up for years. Counting out the mere freight boats that have gone on the routes, and what advantages have we had from the law which was going to blacken the horizon with the smoke of American steamships? We are worse off than before; and under the present system we are likely to stay worse off. As for American shipbuilders, the only way to get them a show is to let foreign boats in until the carrying trust, in sheer self-defence, orders enough competing ships laid down to serve the traffic, thus and only thus removing the exemptions called for in the Relief bill.

Editor Advertiser:—Kindly inform a tourist whether the streets are watered by the county or by a private corporation. If by the P. C., could it not be possible to water its stock so as to extend its operations. The dust is terrible. Just think of the germs of all your special diseases blown all over the city! Yours for more watered stock.

JOHN SMITH.

Honolulu, as a municipality, does the street-sprinkling under the eye of the road supervisor and the road committee of the board of supervisors. According to two supervisors and the county clerk the wagons belong to the city and county, and this in spite of the fact that they advertise a brand of beer. The county clerk thinks there is a public realization from the advertising, possibly in the shape of street-sprinkling service for those who buy the beer. But he is not sure. Neither are the present supervisors. That the sprinkling is good in some places and bad in others is true enough; but to find out the reason why, it may be necessary to ask a policeman.

The man who brought about Aala Park was a public benefactor. While there are prettier parks in Honolulu, it would be hard to name any which have had so good an influence on public morals.

GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

A mass of information regarding conditions in the United States, drawn in part from official publications and official records of the various departments and bureaus of the government, in part compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, and other parts obtained from authoritative sources—State and in a few cases individual—presents a picture of conditions in the United States, past and present, extremely interesting, not merely to the economist and student, but to those interested in the conditions in and growth of the country and its industries.

It is interesting to observe, for example, from the figures of the areas of the various States and Territories with which the volume opens, that the total continental area, including Alaska, is about equal to that of all Europe; that while the area ceded to the thirteen original States by the peace treaty of 1783 was 828,000 square miles, their present area is but 326,000 square miles, the other 502,000 square miles forming in whole or in part thirteen other States, while the remaining twenty-four States and Territories were created from territory added by purchase or annexation. Of the eighty-eight millions of population occupying this area, practically one-third, speaking in round terms, are found in the thirteen original States, another third in the States created from the territory ceded to the common Union by those States, and the remaining third in the area added by purchase or annexation.

The figures of the population of the United States at the decennial censuses as supplied by the Census Bureau show the total number of negroes in the year 1800 as 1,000,000, speaking in round terms, and in 1900, 8,841,000. The negroes formed in 1800, 18.88 per cent. of the population; in 1810, 19.03 per cent.; in 1850, 15.68 per cent.; in 1860, 14.12 per cent.; in 1880, 13.11 per cent.; in 1890, 11.92 per cent., and in 1900, 11.59 per cent.

While a large share of the territory of the United States has come under cultivation or individual ownership, the figures quoted in this volume show the amount of land areas still unappropriated and unreserved in 1908 as 754,895,000 acres, of which 368,022,000 acres were in Alaska, 61,177,000 in Nevada, 46,532,000 in Montana, 44,778,000 in New Mexico, and 42,769,000 in Arizona. Swamp and overflow lands are shown to aggregate in round terms 75,000,000 acres, of which 18,500,000 are in Florida, 9,500,000 in Louisiana, 6,000,000 in Mississippi, and 5,750,000 in Arkansas.

Figures of population and immigration, supplied, respectively, by the Census Bureau, the Immigration Bureau, and the Treasury Department records of immigration prior to the establishment of the Bureau of Immigration, show that the total number of immigrants coming into the United States since 1820, the year of earliest record exceeds 26,000,000; during the fiscal years 1905, 1906, and 1907 the number averaged more than 1,000,000 per annum. The total number of persons of foreign birth living in the United States at the last census, 1900, was 10,460,000, forming 13.7 per cent. of the total population, while in 1890 the persons of foreign birth formed 14.8 per cent. of the total population; in 1880, 13.3 per cent.; in 1870, 14.4 per cent.; in 1860, 13.2 per cent., and in 1850, 9.7 per cent.

The business activities of the busy people of the United States are illustrated by the figures of the Postoffice Department, which show a growth in receipts, chiefly, of course, from the sale of postage stamps, from practically \$1,000,000 in 1820, and \$5,500,000 in 1850, to \$20,000,000 in 1870, \$33,000,000 in 1880, \$61,000,000 in 1890, \$102,000,000 in 1900, and \$191,500,000 in 1908. The number of letters and postcards sent through the postal system of the United States is given at 6,466,000,000 in 1907, as against 3,263,000,000 handled by the postal service of the German Empire, 3,359,000,000 by the postal service of the United Kingdom, 1,119,000,000 in France, and 1,067,000,000 in Austria-Hungary. The telegraph messages sent in the United States numbered 9,000,000 in 1870, 29,000,000 in 1880, 63,000,000 in 1890, 88,000,000 in 1900, and 98,000,000 in 1907.

The wealth of the United States in 1850, according to the figures of the Census Office, was \$7,000,000,000, speaking in round terms; in 1860, \$16,000,000,000; in 1870, \$30,000,000,000; in 1880, \$43,500,000,000; in 1890, \$65,000,000,000; in 1900, \$88,500,000,000; and in 1904, \$107,000,000,000; the average wealth per capita being, according to the same authority, in 1850, \$308; in 1860, \$514; in 1870, \$780; in 1880, \$850; in 1890, \$1039; in 1900, \$1165, and in 1904, \$1310. The wealth production on farms, according to the estimate of the Department of Agriculture, was in 1897 \$4,250,000,000, and in 1907 \$7,412,000,000. Among the valuable articles produced on the farm are included wheat, of which the farm value in 1908 was set down at \$617,000,000, a larger sum than in any previous year in the history of our production; cotton, of which the value in 1906, the year of largest valuation, was \$722,000,000; hay, in 1907, \$744,000,000; and corn, in 1908, \$1,616,000,000—these being in all cases on the farm.

The health problem is going to have the close attention of the powers that be. Several thousand Japanese, who know little of sanitation and care less have camped in town; and the danger to public health thus occasioned is serious. One of the first things to do is to show these people the need, for their own sakes as well as ours, of a strict obedience to orders of the Health board. This is a service that, for the public peace, might be properly rendered by the Consul and the Japanese merchants. Meanwhile the regulations of the sanitary authorities will be put in force.

If the planters had a reliable cane-cutter, they could get along with several thousand fewer men. An offer of \$50,000 for such a device would set the sharpest inventive wits in the country at work, and we have no doubt that the problem, which, on the surface, presents no insuperable difficulties, would be solved. Cane fields, like wheat fields, should be reaped by machinery. The present method of cutting away forests is more modern than that of cutting cane.

The use of aeroplanes in invading a country by sea would be auxiliary to that of ships. Their part would be to attack land defences and land garrisons, while the work of debarkation proceeds. The natural defence against them is more airships rather than guns of vertical fire, though the latter would be useful in clear weather, with the targets near enough. But the real contest would be in "the central blue," where Tennyson foresaw the "airy navies" grappling.

People will be glad to buy airships here so they can get away from the moving picture shows.

PAID FARE FROM JAPAN TO GET AWAY FROM HERE

The coastwise passenger regulations with their restrictions to passenger traffic on domestic boats, or those flying the American flag between here and San Francisco are hitting the tourists just as hard as ever, and many who came to Honolulu to enjoy the climate and attractions and who have become ardent admirers of the Hawaiian Islands, are face to face with the proposition of paying the fine of \$200 imposed by the government against foreign steamships which carry passengers to the Coast.

Mr. Leeds, a prominent young man of Richmond, Indiana, and his wife, have been guests at the Moana Hotel for several weeks. They are charmed with Honolulu and its people, and have planned to revisit the Islands, but they want to return on the next steamer to the Coast, that is, on one of the Pacific Mail boats, having come here by that line. They find there is no room for them from here, the bookings being so far in advance of their own that they are way down on the list. The steamer has accommodations for about twenty passengers out of Honolulu.

Result: Mr. Leeds, who happens to be wealthy, has called to Yokohama reserving accommodations out of that port for himself and Mrs. Leeds to San Francisco. In other words, he is paying for a stateroom from Yokohama to Honolulu in order to get a room from here to the Coast. Otherwise he could not get away.

A gentleman came to Honolulu from

Los Angeles a short time ago for his health. He has benefited by the change of climate and now wants to return. But there is no room for him, although, of course, he has round trip tickets. If he pays a steamship officer for the use of his room, he may get to the Coast. And he has got to go.

Mrs. Milo Potter of Los Angeles and her daughter, Miss Jones, society people, wish to return home, also having return tickets. The best the steamship people can do is to put Mrs. Potter in a stateroom on one side of the ship and her daughter must perforce be given accommodations in the room of some through passengers from the Orient. Yet they came to Honolulu for the pleasure of the trip and much of that pleasure, especially at sea, is being in each other's company and not in that of strangers.

A year ago a party of Minneapolis people, quite wealthy, after stopping here several months, booked for return to the Coast. Much to their chagrin they had to be separated and some of the ladies had to accept spare accommodations in the staterooms of strangers who had boarded the steamer at Shanghai. During the voyage one of the ladies had occasion to demand a change of rooms, for the other women in her room, who hailed from Shanghai, were well known characters all over the Orient.

That same party which intended returning to Honolulu this year went to the West Indies and were able to secure the best of accommodations going and coming.

AMATEUR SPORTS PROFESSIONAL

WHITEWASH FOR HIGH SCHOOL

(From Sunday's Advertiser.) Interscholastic League Standing. P. W. Pct. Punahou 8 6 .750 Kamehameha 8 4 .500 St. Louis 9 4 .444 High School 9 3 .333

St. Louis, 11; High School, 0. (This game counts for two games, by agreement.)

Both the regular scheduled game and the postponed game between the High School and Saints were played off in one game at Alexander field, by special agreement, yesterday afternoon, and the Saints whitewashed the McKinleyites by 11 to 0.

It was not a very interesting game on account of being too one-sided and the championship having been already won by Punahou. There is one more game to be played, and that will be tomorrow at Kamehameha between the Puns and Kams. Should the latter win, they will take an easy second place in the series, with a difference of only one game between them and the Puns; should they lose, they will be tied with the Saints for second place.

The feature of the afternoon was the excellent pitching of Pedro and the swatting done by the winners in the early part of the game. The High School tried three pitchers, but they put the best one in last, and it was not a case of making a success of the feat by reserving the best wine until the end.

Try Three Pitchers. Rice went in first and was found at every curve. Then Henry Chillingworth took his place. But Chilly was not in good form, and Elisha Andrews entered the box in the seventh. He was in excellent trim and soon had the Saints guessing. But it was too late. The Thomas Square kids had eleven runs to make to tie, and they could not find that big Pedro at any stage, so though the Saints were sent away in jig time, the same thing happened to their opponents, and the game was only shortened by Elisha's excellent work.

First Run in Second. The winners made their first in the second inning. Quil walked, but died at second with Pedro safe. Chinnito, the base-stealing kid, ran for Pedro, and at once showed how well he has been trained in the burgling business by swiping two bags. Then one Augustus Heitmuller Danzig Dreier swatted out a bingle, and Chinnito fled home.

The first signs of a balloon ascension came in the fourth. The High School was put away easily enough, and Asam lingered at the plate long enough to get to first on a bad fizzle by Rice. Quil walked the genial Asam to second, and the two of them were sent on a bag each when a loud grin belonging to Pedro halted at first on a walk.

The bases were full and none down. Then the famous Augustus, etc., doubled. It was a peach of a swat. It made a big hole in the air round center field where there was nobody to stop it, and Asam, Quil and Pedro all romped before the ball was anywhere near the infield. That was three runs in a bunch.

One More Run. Three runs, a man on second, and none dead. Robinson binged Dreier to third and then a funny thing happened. Robinson started to steal, and Norton, with a man on third, threw to second to get him out. Of course, Augle easily romped, and the throw turned out to be a bad one. This prompted Robinson to try for third, but he was not quick enough and was put out. Then Yeichi fanned and Markham died. Four runs. Score 5 to 0 for the Saints.

Chilly took the box in the fifth and met a catastrophe. They made six off him. Chinnito made himself liked by his team once again by tripping. Alona skied, but Asam walked and stole one. Then Quil did the right thing with a bingle and brought Chinnito and Asam home.

The Balloon Ascends. Pedro was safe on Rice's error, while Quil went to second. Then Dreier hit a short one and Chilly sent to Franco at third. The latter had his foot on the bag when he caught the ball, but failed to touch Quil. The umpire called the latter safe, although the runner was being forced, so that the bases were full again. Then Robinson binged Quil and Chinnito, for Pedro, in this was followed by a double by Yeichi which scored Dreier and sent Robinson to third.

The last run was made by Robinson, who romped, while Markham was safe on fielder's choice that sent Yeichi to third. Markham then stole second, but Yeichi was out at the plate and Chinnito died on a very pretty double play, Chillingworth to White to Norton.

After that Andrews went into the box for the High School and there was no more scoring. Yeichi played another very successful game in the outfield and handled some hot ones; he also batted well. Franco made a remarkable one-handed catch, and the High fielding was not bad by any means if they had only had some pitching to live up to.

The official score was: SAINTS—ABR BHSBPO A E Markham, 3b 5 0 1 2 1 1 0 Chinnito, cf 4 1 1 0 0 0 0 Alona, ss 5 1 1 0 0 1 0 Asam, 2b 4 2 1 2 6 4 1 Quil, c 2 2 1 1 5 2 0 Pedro, p 3 0 1 2 4 1 Dreier, 1b 4 2 2 1 11 3 0 Robinson, rf 4 1 2 2 2 0 0

GUARDS ARE NOW THE CHAMPIONS

(From Monday's Advertiser.) Military League Standing. P. W. Pct. N. G. H. 5 5 1.000 Marines 5 3 .600 Fifth Cavalry 5 2 .400 Fort Shafter 5 0 .000

At Lileleha. N. G. H., 8; Fifth Cavalry, 7; 11 innings. At Ala Park. Marines, 5; Fort Shafter, 4. The National Guard team is now the champion of the Military League series. With one game left for each of the team to play, they have won all five games they have played so far, and even should they lose against Fort Shafter, which does not seem likely, there is no chance for anybody to get near them.

Should the Cavalry succeed in defeating the Marines next Sunday at Lileleha these two will tie for second place. If, however, the Marines win they will be an easy second. Good old Fort Shafter game to the very end, cannot do better than last.

It was an exciting game at Lileleha yesterday all right. It took eleven innings for the Guards to do the trick but they won out in the same way that they did a week ago by staying by the game and not getting rattled in a pinch.

Oom Paul Burns pitched nine innings when his place was taken by Lota who held the Cavalry down until his own side could score. Paul was not quite in as good form as a week ago but he twirled very nicely until the ninth inning when, feeling that he was not up to snuff he gave way to Lota.

There were several costly errors made by both sides, in fact nearly every error made resulted in a run before the inning was over. Lemon and Sumner both played fine fielding games for the Guards without any errors. Dudie not only fielded well but made four hits out of six times at bat, which is going some.

Lieutenant Groninger played a star fielding game for the Cavalry. He made no errors and sent in some peachy throws to first. Guyon, the Cavalry catcher, did well. This was his first appearance in the regimental team and he made a good impression on his own players and visitors alike.

Kama is another new one in the box and he twirled a mighty heady game for the losers. The Cavalry played the best game they have yet put up, and the meeting between them and the Marines next Sunday ought to be a hummer.

The lineups were: Cavalry—Guyon, c; Kama, p; Shepard, 1b; Bates, 2b; Groninger, 3b; Walters, ss; Butler, lf; Hanson, cf; Dines, rf. N. G. H.—Soares, c; Burns and Lota, p; Marcellino, 1b; Bushnell, 2b; Smith, 3b; Lemon (capt.), ss; Lota and Burns, lf; Kaai, cf; Sumner, rf.

Burns pitched 9 innings and Lota 2. Base hits, N. G. H., 10; Cavalry, 8. Struck out, by Burns, 2; Lota, 3; M. Kama, 5. Bases on balls, Burns, 4; Lota, 0; Kama, 3. Hit by pitched ball, Sumner. Home run, Hanson. Time of game, 2 hours 2 minutes.

The weather was hot and dusty but was ideal for baseball. Several of the N. G. H. officers accompanied the team, among them Colonel Ziegler and Major Camara.

SPORT NOTES. The minor baseball situation is still in statu quo, which means that nothing was decided at the meeting of the Riverside League yesterday afternoon. A courteous request came from the C. A. C. committee that the meeting be postponed, as one of their number was out of town on business and could not be present. A resolution was therefore passed postponing the meeting until Thursday afternoon at the same place and hour, Mr. Atkinson's office at 12:15 p. m.

There will be a meeting of owners or skippers of yachts eligible for the Cooper cup race on June 6, at the Commercial Club at 8 o'clock tonight. All those interested are requested to attend as the object of the meeting is to decide on handicaps for the yachts.

George Hernandez has another good one that he sprung yesterday. If you can get enough suckers to take you up, wager that the winning team in a baseball game will make as many runs in one inning as the losing team does in all their innings and see if you don't come out ahead eighty per cent. A glance at the scores of the Coast games will show that George is right.

Totals.....35 11 10 9 27 14 2 HIGHS—ABR BHSBPO A E Rice, cf-ss 3 0 1 0 3 2 2 Hoe, rf-cf 3 0 0 0 1 1 0 Chillingworth, p-ss 4 0 1 0 3 3 0 Franco, 2b 4 0 0 0 4 0 1 Andrews, p-rf 4 0 0 0 0 1 0 Marks, 2b 4 0 0 1 3 2 0 Norton, c 3 0 0 0 6 1 3 White, 1b 3 0 0 0 4 1 0 Kaulukou, lf 2 0 2 0 0 0 0

Totals.....30 9 4 1 24 11 6 Saints: Runs .91046000*-11 B. H. .01124200*-10 Highs: Runs .00000000*-0 B. H. .100020100*-4 Two-base hits, Dreier, Yeichi; three-base hit, Chinnito; bases on balls, off Rice 4, Chillingworth 1, Pedro 1; struck out, by Rice 2, Chillingworth 1, Andrews 2, Pedro 3; passed ball, Norton; sacrifice hits, Rice, Hoe; double play, Chillingworth to White to Norton. Time of game, 1 hour 25 minutes; umpire, Williams; scorer, C. F. Schmutzler.

KAMEHAMEHA, ONLY YACHT TO FINISH, WINS THE RACE

(From Monday's Advertiser.) Kamehameha covered the course in seven hours forty-one minutes. None of the other yachts finished. It could not by any possible stretch of the imagination be called an exciting yacht race for the Irwin cup yesterday. The only wind there was, was openly and blatantly, yet unblushingly, favorable to the Kam. This is not to detract from the credit coming to Captain Scott for the clever and seamanship-like way in which he handled his boat, but there is no getting round it, when the Kam rounded a stake boat, would come a little breeze from dead aft, while the other yachts were all in the doldrums.

The most glaring exhibition of favoritism on the part of the wind god was near the finish of the race. Those on the judges boat were just about to make up a pool on whether the Kam would make it in the time limit or not, when the breeze began to freshen and the gallant yacht, with all her kites set, swooped down on the bell buoy.

She doused her spinnaker and jibed mainsail and balloon for the run to the spar buoy. Then the wind dropped altogether and it looked as though it were all off. But not so. That lull was a mere interim. A nice fresh breeze came out of the south and the Kam easily ran over the line with nineteen minutes to spare.

Two Collisions. Although the race was not exciting, everybody seems to have had a good time. There were two collisions, in which the Hawaii I, and Gladys both had their mainsails badly torn, but kept in the race just the same. Both were accidental and were due to lack of proper steering way on account of the light breeze.

The first mishap was just before the second gun was fired. The Hawaii I, was approaching the line on the starboard tack, with the right of way, and the Kam was falling back from the line on account of being too near, on the port tack. The two yachts drifted close together and Captain Scott put his helm hard a-lee, but the Kam would not luff in time and her bowsprit punctured the Hawaii's mainsail, tearing a long slit near the leach.

This bothered Alec Lyle little, if at all. "That's all right," he shouted. "You couldn't help it, and we can sail just as well. It's mighty convenient to have a hole in the sail to jump through when she goes about." And so, what might have led to words and had feeling, was turned off with a neat jest.

The second collision took place off Diamond Head. The Gladys was on the port tack and thought she could clear the Helen's bows. Too late Captain King saw that he could not make it and put about. He shot up to windward of the Helen and the latter's bowsprit went through his sail before Captain Whitney had a chance to do anything. Had there been any kind of breeze at the time, this would never have happened.

Apau, p 4 0 1 0 0 5 0 Totals 32 2 4 2 24 14 2 AALA—ABR BHSBPO A E Flizer, lf 4 1 1 1 1 0 0 Deponte, ss 5 1 2 0 2 0 2 Akana, 3b 4 0 0 0 0 1 0 Johnson, 1b 3 0 0 0 1 1 1 Souza, 2b 2 1 2 0 1 3 1 Pedro, p 2 1 0 0 2 3 0 Luning, c 1 1 0 0 9 3 0 Leandro, cf 4 0 0 0 1 0 0 Leslie, rf 4 1 1 0 0 0 0

Totals 29 6 6 1 27 11 4 C. A. C.: Runs .0000010100-2 B. H. .000001201-4 Aalaa: Runs .00000033*-6 B. H. .20000112*-6 Two-base hits, Souza, Leslie; home run, Deponte; bases on balls, off Apau 7, off Pedro 4; struck out, by Apau 4, by Pedro 8; wild pitches, Pedro 2; hit by pitched ball, Johnson; sacrifice hits, Che Bai, Souza; double play, Pedro to Luning to Johnson. Time of game, 1 hour 40 minutes. Umpire, E. Fernandez. Scorer, W. Tin Chong.

F. SHAFTER—ABR BHSBPO A E McCall, 2b 3 2 2 0 4 1 0 Moran, rf 5 1 2 0 0 0 0 Lowe, 3b 4 1 1 1 3 0 0 Rowe, ss 4 0 1 1 0 2 0 Ellis, lf 4 0 1 1 0 0 0 Gongol, cf 4 0 2 0 1 0 0 Oakley, c 4 0 0 0 4 4 0 Boloun, p 4 0 0 2 4 5 0 Ramsey, 1b 3 0 0 0 10 1 1

Totals 34 4 9 5 24 13 2 U. S. M. C.—ABR BHSBPO A E Hayes, cf 4 1 2 0 2 0 0 Williams, c 3 0 1 0 4 2 1 Gaw, ss 3 2 0 0 1 1 0 Call, 3b 2 0 0 0 3 1 0 Hines, p 2 0 0 0 1 3 0 Knight, rf 3 1 3 2 3 0 1 Thompson, lf 3 0 1 0 2 0 0 Makin, 2b 3 1 2 0 2 1 0 Kilgore, 1b 2 0 0 0 5 0 1 Winters, 1b 1 1 1 0 4 0 0

Totals 27 5 12 2 27 10 4 Shafter: Runs .2000200000-4 B. H. .200020111-9 Marines: Runs .01000202*-5 B. H. .02101215*-12

DEER SCARCE ON MOLOKAI. Dr. C. Camp returned from a hunting trip to Molokai yesterday morning, after two weeks spent on the island hunting deer and studying conditions. He states that, in spite of the game protection laws, deer seem to be very much on the decrease and that one has to hunt long and over much ground to get as much as a shot at one.

Dr. Camp also looked very carefully into the matter of the food that the deer eat. There seems to be a popular impression that they eat bark and thus destroy the trees, but he inspected the contents of the stomachs of several of the animals and found no trace of bark, only of grass and herbs, principally deer grass. This, added to four years of careful study of the habits of the deer in these latitudes, convinces him that they do no harm to the trees at all.

He discovered that the bronze turkeys which were recently introduced on the island are thriving wonderfully well and the valleys are lively with young broods. The pheasants, on the other hand, seem to be dying out, due principally to the murgose which is rampant on Molokai.

The higher forest lands are lush with ferns and green shrubs. There has been a plentiful rainfall there recently and the country on the higher ranges is very green and thickly wooded. Dr. Camp made the trip alone and covered a large area of the island during his stay there.

The Mutual Telephone company will hold a meeting Friday morning to consider, among other things, a proposition to increase the capital stock of the corporation.

DISPOSES OF A NEW QUESTION

The Supreme Court of the Territory holds that there is no statutory or valid objection to the employment of private counsel in the prosecution of a person charged with crime, the attorney being associated with the regular recognized government official possessing the right of prosecution.

The question arose for the first time in the Territory in connection with the case of the Territory against Chong Chak Lai. When the defendant was arraigned in court A. S. Humphreys stated that he was the associate counsel for the prosecution, and Attorney Lightfoot for the defense objected to Humphreys appearing in the case on the ground that he was employed by the Chinese Consul.

The question reserved for the Supreme Court was "can an attorney employed by the complaining witness be permitted in this jurisdiction to take part in the prosecution of a defendant under indictment for the alleged violation of a territorial statute."

The decision of the Supreme Court holds that the practise in Hawaii has always been to allow the public prosecutor to engage or permit the appearance of private counsel in the prosecution of a case.

"The cases cited by the defendant," the decision states, "set forth reasons of public policy for requiring prosecutions to be conducted solely by attorneys officially authorized least the dispassionate course suited to an official prosecution may degenerate into attempts to harass and annoy from motives of revenge or ill-will rather than such as are supposed to actuate the course of a law officer whose official responsibility is measured solely by a desire to vindicate the majesty of the law."

This contention the decision disposes of in the following language: "But we do not consider that the statute presents any question for construction as to its meaning. The attorney general and his deputies are required to appear for the Territory in all public prosecutions and are responsible on their oaths of office for the performance of their duties without fee or reward. They cannot delegate the performance to private persons nor is this done by permitting an attorney employed by private persons to assist in trials. The attorney general does not thus relinquish his control over a case. It would be the duty of the court to restrain any exhibition of spite or an attempt at persecution on the part of the counsel so engaged. The public conscience would quickly be aroused by any appearance of administering the criminal law for merely private ends. Juries would be prompt to show by their verdicts their sense of such misuse of public functions. Indeed, astute counsel would avoid the impression of trying to wreck private vengeance under the pretense of assisting in a fair and honorable prosecution of crime."

Claims Not Valid. Judge De Bolt rendered an interesting decision yesterday in connection with the estate of W. Brash, on a motion for the distribution of the property to the heirs. Judge De Bolt holds that Mrs. Robson is entitled to the entire fire claims of \$800, one of the assets of the estate, and in the course of his judgment on the rival claims set up by Chinese he says:

"This matter comes before the court on motion of Mrs. Robson for a distribution of the said estate. The particular property for distribution is an award of the Fire Claims Commissioners of \$800, Pang King Chee, for Yee Sing Stables, also makes a claim to this sum of \$800, or such portion thereof as his interest may appear to be.

"Section 7, Act 15, of the laws of 1901, creating the Board of Fire Commissioners to pass upon the claims of parties who suffered loss of property in the great fire of 1900, reads as follows: 'No claim for speculative or consequential damage or for loss of profits during the interruption of business, nor any loss except for the destruction of or direct damage to property by fire or removal will be considered by the Commissioners.' It would seem to be the purpose of this statute, not to make awards for the compensation of all losses that might have been incurred by persons by reason of that fire, but to a limited extent; namely, for the destruction of tangible, physical property only. Hence it follows that no person had a standing before that court, unless he was able to establish by competent and satisfactory evidence that he was the loser of some tangible, physical property, as contrasted with some interest in the property or some use thereof.

"It appears in evidence that the Chinese claimants at one time prior to the fire held a lease which provided that all buildings then upon the premises or any buildings thereafter erected by them on the premises were to remain and become the property of the landlord at the termination of the lease. This lease having expired and a new lease thereafter executed, somewhat different in its term but practically the same so far as the questions involved in this matter is concerned, provided also that the buildings erected upon the premises, either by the lessor or by the tenants, should become the property of the landlord. This lease contained no provision allowing the tenants to remove any buildings, and of course they could not have sold or otherwise disposed of them; nor could said buildings have been levied upon or sold under execution on a judgment against the tenants apart from the leasehold interest.

Loss Not Tangible. "By the well known rule of law, premises thus erected upon the land of the landlord, become his property and it is not unreasonable to infer that the landlord contemplated or looked upon the retaining of the buildings at the end of the lease as part of his rent. Surely the lessor would have charged more cash rent for the premises if a tenant had been allowed the right to terminate the buildings during or at the termination of the tenancy than if he were to receive back at the termination of the lease the bare land; but the landlord took the precaution in this case to exact a certain amount of cash rent and also that at the termination

It's a Stayer

Comes Quickly, But it Comes to Stay. How a Honolulu Citizen Got Rid of It. Comes early, stays late. No stranger can be more unwelcome. Makes life a misery all day long. Keeps you awake nights. Irritates you; spoils your temper. Do you know this unwelcome guest? Ever have it come and stay with you? Know what it is? Eczema. If you ever had any itchininess of the skin. You know how hard it is to shake it off. You would like to know how to do it? Read the statement that follows: William Gilliver, of the well-known firm of Gilliver & Curtis, railway and general contractors, and whose private address is "Avoca," Hanaione, a suburb of Sydney, N. S. W., has written the following unsolicited letter, which he herewith publishes in full: Messrs. Foster-McClellan Co., 76 Pitt street, Sydney, N. S. W.

Dear Sirs: In justice to suffering humanity, I write you of my experience with Doan's Ointment. I suffered from itching piles for twenty-two years, and though I consulted doctors and tried different preparations, I found only slight relief. Seeing Doan's Ointment advertised, I procured a box and had used but half the contents when I was cured. You may use this as you wish. Yours gratefully, WILLIAM GILLIVER.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at fifty 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.

Kamehameha Cadets. Kamehameha School cadets who came to town yesterday, being their "day off" from school duties, made a very favorable impression. They are now wearing the new uniform cap of gray with a black band, and the school monogram "K. S." at the peak. Their uniforms are also being made to fit properly and are no longer the loose bags of former years. Under the instruction of a regular army officer from Fort Shafter the battalion is becoming a very soldierly looking body of young men.

The Entire Battalion. The item which appeared in Sunday morning's paper in regard to the dance to be given at the Young Hotel June 4, 1909, is in error. It should have read, to be given by the Marine Battalion, which includes all enlisted men. Major Long and all the Marine officers are taking an active interest in it. Invitations were issued yesterday, as follows: You are cordially invited to attend the first annual ball to be given by the United States Marine Battalion, Alexander Young Hotel, Friday evening, June 4, 1909, at 8:30 o'clock.

Dix Sails Today. The United States Army transport Dix will sail for Seattle today at about noon. She had not quite finished last night discharging the 5000 tons of Nagasaki coal which she brought here, but the work will all be done this morning. Yesterday afternoon the greater part of the Hawaiian exhibit for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition was loaded on the ship. Will Cooper and several others will be passengers on the boat, they having charge of the exhibit.

of the lease all buildings then upon the land as well as all buildings thereafter erected by the tenant, including repairs, should become his. Evidently then the landlord considered, as it seems to me, that these buildings were to be a part of the rent, were to compensate him to some extent for the use of the land, as well as the monthly cash rental to be paid for the use of the land. That being true, the buildings upon the land at the time of the execution of the lease, and the buildings erected by the tenant at any time during the existence of the lease, being the property of the landlord, the tenant had only the use of the premises with the improvements.

"Within two, possibly three months after the fire, the tenants abandoned the premises and paid no more rent thereafter.

"This case is clearly distinguishable from one wherein the tenant has the right to remove the buildings during the existence or at the termination of the tenancy. In such a case the buildings would be the personal property of the tenant; he would be the owner, and the destruction of or damage to such buildings would bring it clearly within the provisions of Section 7 of Act 15 already referred to, and the Legislature contemplated, as it seems to me, just such distinction.

"In the destruction of the buildings in question, what did the tenants lose? They lost no tangible or physical property so far as the buildings did not belong to them. They had the use of the buildings and could not legally be deprived of such use during the existence of the lease, and in contemplation of law that is all they lost—the use of the buildings. The Act expressly provides that compensation is not to be allowed for use of buildings.

"Therefore, it is ordered that the \$800, proceeds of this fire claim, be paid by the clerk of this court, in whose hands the same has been deposited by the administrator with the will annexed, to Mrs. Robson, the person entitled thereto."

Attorney E. M. Watson has been appointed guardian ad litem of John A. Cummins, Thomas P. Cummins Jr., Raplee Cummins, Moseley K. Cummins, Wood K. Cummins and Brickwood Cummins, minors.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday to Marumo Setsuno from Marumo Ichitara on the ground of non support.

Susie Friedenberg has petitioned to be appointed guardian of Lily K. Makani. The property belonging to the minor consists of real estate.

THE BYSTANDER



The Nerve Climate,
Frauds That Were,
Humbugging Strikers,
My Pet Kicker,
Political Potpourri,
Eleast of the Calif.

Life in Hawaii is good for the nerve, and every now and then somebody proves it. The latest demonstration is a malihini, name unnecessary, who called up ex-Governor Carter the other day.

"Hello, is this Governor Carter?" he inquired.
"Yes," was the answer.
"My name is so and so! I haven't the pleasure of your acquaintance, but I knew your brother Charles at college and was a member of his fraternity. I want to say that I am temporarily up against it. Could you loan me \$25 for a day or two—not more than two days at best? And say! I am stopping at Blank's. Wouldn't you be good enough to send the money up?"

The Governor remarked in the phone that he was generally considered easy, but had never thought himself as easy as that. "But I would give you \$25 for the recipe of your nerve tonic," he added, wistfully.

What a lot of frauds have come here in the last few years, not excluding the fellows who sell stock. Do you recall the Malted Milk Major? And the young scamp who dropped off a transport and walked right up to the Central Union Parish House and skinned the brethren for a hundred? And how Assistant Pastor Clark flourished until the Sheriff arrived from Illinois and tore him from the sister-in-law he had eloped with? Lately there was another crew down here, headed by a veteran old fraud of a woman who used to operate in Southern California. This hui had a scheme to sell land in New York or sell the buyers of it here. The fellow who offers you a paste diamond "worth \$300" for \$25, telling you he had smuggled it in and was hard up, has browsed several times in these pastures green. Remember the man, too, who was going to buy Pacific Heights? And the fellow who came here in the yacht with a poker and diamond-stealing outfit—perhaps the very man whom Miss Kaufmann made literature of in her Lippincott story? My friend Steele, who is just out of jail, operates as an old marauder of your college. Possibly he is the one who called up Governor Carter, the method being his. As to the ordinary boarding house and hotel beat his name is legion; but the religious and temperance faker is not quite so numerous as he was, for which much thanks. He was the worst of the lot.

The strikers are being fed on all sorts of humbug by their leaders. They were told, in the first place, that the plantations would never let them leave; but the plantations have ordered them off the land. Now a story has been circulated that Japan will send transports and take them home where they can find work at a dollar a day in the Formosan sugar fields. But the wage rate in Formosa is just seventeen cents a day and not a copper more, and Japan is much too anxious to get rid of her surplus labor to go into the business of bringing more in. I suspect that the yarns about the willingness of house servants and yardboys to support an army of strikers here in idleness will turn out to be mere persiflage also.

If you have not been in my tailor shop lately, you should come and see the new fancy kicker I have installed. Inquire at any time during business hours. He is warranted to kick at anything and everything and hit it—anything from a horse-fly to a planter or from the superstition that two and two make four to the evil suggestion that the sky is blue and not green. I have had many a kicker about me in my time—Volcano Marshall, old Mac the blacksmith, John Kidwell, Mrs. Gertz, Pastor Tawing, the only Link, but this is the prize-winner of them all, the proud possessor of the crocheted kicking strap.

It is a trifle early for politics, but one hears things. The latest rumor is that the spoilsman from both parties will get together and fix politics so that heads I win, tails you lose, or tails you lose and heads I win, whichever way you like it. Both parties will nominate precisely the same kind of men, and whichever wins will play into the hands of the other. Thus the Republican machine will name A. M. Brown for Sheriff and the Democratic machine H. T. Moore; and the result will be pleasing to the profession either way. The County Attorney's office, which is the most extravagant bureau of the County government—thanks to a pliant Board of Supervisors—has patronage to burn, and this will be used to perfect a machine which hopes to have the assistance, at the primaries, of the Laborites, who saved a plurality for Cathcart last year. The Democratic nominee for County Attorney will either be a spoilsman or a dummy—it is not time yet to decide. Of course, a Board of Supervisors whom the County Attorney's office can use at pleasure in getting jobs for friends of the machine will be regarded as essential.

Speaking of the Associated Press cablegram about an offer of \$35 per month to Porto Rican labor, the Bulletin quotes the fact that \$20 per month was really the cash consideration, and adds:

This puts an end to the wild story from Porto Rico published as having been received from the Associated Press, but believed by some to have been manufactured by the secret agents of the Thugs and Agitators.

"Some" is good. The only intellect in town that could conceive such a thing is the friandeanu of veal which answers for the mind of the Bulletin.

TELEPHONE AND WIRELESS BASIS OF AMALGAMATION

The question of the amalgamation of the Mutual Telephone Company and the Wireless Company is approaching a solution. The committee appointed to find a basis for amalgamation, representing all the interests, has been considering ways and means of carrying the consolidation into effect. The committee has recommended to both companies that the charter of the Mutual Telephone Company be retained, and that all of the assets and franchises of the wireless company be sold to the Mutual, the latter to increase its capital stock, paying the shareholders of the wireless company a stock.

A notice appears in this issue of a meeting called of stockholders of the wireless company to be held on Monday afternoon, to pass resolutions carrying out this report. A meeting of the Mutual stockholders will also

be held to consider the matter from the Mutual standpoint.

As soon as the Alexander & Baldwin syndicate acquired control of the Campbell Estate stock, which carried the control of the Mutual company, those friendly to the consolidation have acquired all but about 750 shares of the Mutual stock, so there does not seem to be anything in the way of a speedy conclusion in the way of an amalgamation on the lines set forth above.

A. Gartley, manager of the Hawaiian Electric Company, who was sent to the mainland to study the automatic phone system, has not had time so far to render any report. He was given a free hand to go anywhere he wished in the inspection and investigation of the workings of the automatic. On his report depends the question of whether or not Honolulu will have the new system or continue with the manual system. If the latter, the present system will be made up to date and the present disagreeable features eliminated.

Small Talks

ROYAL D. MEAD—The \$35 story from Porto Rico is not true. The sum offered is \$20.

GOV. OLEGHORN—This plantation trouble might have been avoided by paying the good workers a little more and discharging all the bad workers.

R. K. BONINE—The surfing pictures which I have just secured will turn out, I think, to be the best ever taken of boys shooting the waves at Waikiki.

BILLY HOOGS—I know Leach, the successful bidder for the Pearl Harbor drydock. He's a man who will put it through. He's as persistent as a bulldog.

JACK DOYLE—If they say a Hawaiian can't work in the field or on a plantation, let them go down to Aiea and Waipahu now and see how well they're doing.

JUDGE HARTWELL—The late Charles Warren Stoddard was brought here originally to write for the old Saturday Press and to take up local correspondence with the New York Herald.

AUGUST REINECKE—Picture shows to right of you, picture shows to left of you, picture shows in front of you, and then look behind you. Pictures on top of you, open-air shows at that, and where will it all end!

JACK NOTLEY—A little diplomacy would have prevented all the trouble in the Riverside League. All the boys who turn out to play at Aala Park are good sportsmen. The trouble comes from the men who do not play in the games.

BILL HURLEY—San Francisco is a pretty fine place, all right, but I had to wear two suits of underclothes to keep warm, and nobody knew what I meant when I said "Aloha." So I came back to good old Honolulu, and the place looks mighty fine to me.

KEIO HASHIMURA—Say, you don't want to be seen with that Sheba any more. Japanese waiters have meeting and decide not read Shingo. Sheba he no sell papers, he go broke. Then some Japanese good man hit him hard with hammer. You seen with Sheba, you get hammer, too.

WIRELESS OPERATOR WARREN—It is a fact that "toy" wireless systems are a great hindrance to wireless operators at sea. There are so many of these so-called "toy" wirelesses in and around San Francisco that it is a hard job for us to connect with the land stations sometimes.

L. TEMPLE—I am surprised at the number of small boys and girls who attend the moving picture shows here in the evenings. As a general rule the pictures are good, but the management of the theaters should not be allowed to throw such pictures as "Crazed by Jealousy" and "Bingle, the Boy Bandit," and those of the rowdy class on the screen. They certainly corrupt the youthful mind.

DESIGNER OF WASHINGTON

Washington Star—Preparatory to burial in the Arlington national cemetery alongside the graves of those the people of the nation delight to honor, the remains of Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant, who planned the National capital, were disinterred from their resting place on the Riggs farm, west of Hyattsville, yesterday afternoon. They had been there eighty-two years.

From the unmarked and almost obliterated grave in a secluded spot, little known to the people who take pride in the National capital's beauty, the dust of the famous engineer will be taken to a burial spot overlooking the seat of the nation's government, over which will rise a handsome memorial to mark for the ages the final resting place.

The disinterment was directed by D. H. Rhoades of the quartermaster general's office of the War Department, who has supervised the exhumation of thousands of bodies. On account of the long time which has passed since the body was first interred it was the desire of the Commissioners, who have the transfer in charge, to have the work done by experts.

A tall cedar, planted probably at the time of Maj. L'Enfant's burial, marked the grave and stood as its headstone. Shortly before three o'clock yesterday afternoon workmen, under the direction of Mr. Rhoades, began to clear away the vines which had overgrown the grave and to spade out the dirt around the tree. The tree was soon pulled down, and as the digging continued it was noticed that the dirt was not packed as tightly in an area such as would be dug out for a grave. Although over eighty years had passed since the grave was dug and filled in again, it never regained the same density as the earth around it, and that indicated immediately the resting place of the remains sought by the party.

A thunderstorm interrupted the operations for twenty minutes after the ground had been broken, and then the work was begun again. The digging of the grave continued in silence for an hour or more.

A straight line of black earth, sharply contrasting to the yellow clay that had so far been found, was discovered at the depth of about four feet and a half. Then the shovel was used cautiously, the object being to trace out the line of black earth. As the dirt was carefully removed along the line, the outlines of the casket were made discernible. It was so marked that it proved conclusively to the party that the resting place of Maj. L'Enfant had been found.

From the wagon of the quartermaster general's department was removed the box which contained a new metal casket, and this was placed at the foot of the grave. As the party stood with uncovered heads around the excavation, the transfer of the remains of the famous engineer was begun. The bones and blackened earth that were found inside the limits indicated by the black earth which was all that remained of the original casket were carefully placed in the coffin, an hour being required for the transfer.

When the cover had been replaced on the coffin, and it in turn replaced in the varnished wooden case, a huge American flag was wrapped around it and the transfer to Mount Olivet cemetery began. Commissioner Macfarland and Dr. Tindall accompanied the remains to the cemetery, where the coffin was placed in a receiving vault to await its transfer to the rotunda of the Capitol next Wednesday morning.

The remains will lie in state in the rotunda from 9 until 12 o'clock Wednesday morning. At 10:30 o'clock memorial services will be conducted, at which vice President Sherman and Ambassador Bissand will speak.

With a military and an honorary escort the remains will then be carried to Arlington cemetery to be reinterred.

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

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES

Roosevelt has added two giraffes and a rhinoceros to his bag of big game.

Forest fires have done great damage to the plantations at Cordoba, Vera Cruz.

A gas explosion in a building in Sacramento resulted in the death of three persons.

A wireless telephone between Chicago and Milwaukee has been successfully operated.

The cable connecting Venezuela with the outside world has been opened to the public.

An Allan line steamship has been reported caught in the ice sixty miles from St. Johns.

Charles P. Rawley, Yale '94, a postal clerk in San Francisco, is jailed for robbing the mails.

An ordinance is to be passed in Oakland, California, prohibiting slot machines in that city.

President William J. Tucker of Dartmouth College will retire at the close of the academic year.

The Wright Flying Machine Company has been incorporated in Berlin with a capital of \$125,000.

Spain is preparing for an anarchistic outbreak and a number of political arrests have already been made.

A professor and pupil have a fist fight in an exclusive school for boys in San Francisco and both were arrested.

The French chamber of deputies has condemned the strike after a stormy debate and amidst scenes approaching a riot.

The model irrigation farm now at the University of California is to be exhibited at the Alaska-Yukon exposition.

W. J. Cornell, secretary of the Pioneer Automobile Company in San Francisco, has been accused of embezzlement.

Earthquake shocks in Ecuador have been felt continuously since May 1, and are increasing in frequency and severity.

It was reported in the House of Commons on the morning of May 13 that Joseph Chamberlain had had a serious relapse.

The public funeral of Heinrich Conried at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York was marked by great impressiveness.

Charles E. Nord, a real estate broker of Kansas City, has been arrested for swindling many victims who were mostly women.

Lady Beresford, who was the daughter of the late Commodore Price, United States Navy, left an estate valued at \$900,000.

The taking of testimony in San Francisco in the Harriman merger suit has been completed and important evidence was submitted.

The Turkish troops in Asia Minor have mutinied and it is reported that the local officers are powerless to control the soldiers.

Black ants are to be employed to remove scale from fruit trees in accordance with the suggestion of Professor Harlan.

A large "rat" in her hair saved the life of Mrs. Richard Frost when she was thrown from an automobile at Jackson, Mich.

A servant girl in Fresno has sued her employer for \$3000 damages for injuries she sustained from being bitten by a vicious dog.

A new balloon costing \$2000 has been purchased by the Signal Corps of the Army to replace the one recently destroyed at Fort Omaha.

Rifts in the south polar cap of Mars have been noted by Professor Percival Lowell from his observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona Territory.

A bill has been introduced in the House to amend the Porto Rico act which will prevent a recurrence of the present acute condition.

Dr. Isaac Taylor Headland, president of the Methodist Episcopal University at Peking, had a conference with President Taft about matters in the Orient.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs will visit the Coast as soon as Congress adjourns and will go as far as Hawaii for the inspection of Pearl Harbor.

Maldwin Drummond, whose marriage with Mrs. Marshall Field was the sensation of the London season, has been

WOODRUFF AND THE POSTMASTER

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

WASHINGTON, May 8.—George W. Woodruff of this city and Pennsylvania will probably be confirmed as additional judge of Hawaii. The Senate Judiciary Committee is making an "inquiry as to his qualifications," said today was the usual proceeding when a judicial nomination was referred there.

Certain members of the committee have a hesitancy about approving the nomination, but it remains a question whether this could properly be styled opposition. It may develop into that, and yet in the course of a week or two Mr. Woodruff may be confirmed with very general approval of the Senate. He has himself shown a little uneasiness about the matter, because he has been consulting with some of his friends and has visited the Senate committee room. How much weight the protest of the Hawaiian bar and of the Territorial House of Representatives will have, is uncertain. The committee has not yet examined those papers, which were forwarded to the committee by the Department of Justice. It has been stated that certain Western Senators on the Judiciary Committee feel a little unfriendly to Mr. Woodruff because of his part as Assistant Attorney General at the Interior Department in furthering the policy of withdrawing public lands from entry and placing them in forest reserves.

Questions are raised about Mr. Woodruff's experience such as would fit him for a judge, but, after all, it is felt that he will be confirmed and that the committee report will be in favor of him.

The Honolulu Postmastership.

Postmaster General Hitchcock said today that it would be quite a time before the nomination of a postmaster at Honolulu is made. In fact, no nomination can be expected, in all probability, for several months. The purpose of the department is to allow Postmaster Pratt to serve for a while and to see how the situation develops. This is to be a sort of probation period for Postmaster Pratt. If he makes a good showing in the office in the meantime, and no other formidable candidate appears, he probably will be renominated. As nearly all the representative people of Honolulu appear to have endorsed Mr. Pratt, it is thought here to be unlikely that any new candidate of any particular strength will appear. The officials of the Postoffice Department claim that Postmaster Pratt has been careless in some instances in the management of his office. The case of the clerk who opened letters and never brought them to Mr. Pratt's attention might be overlooked if there were not other matters that are cited as bearing on the charges of carelessness. At least once there was trouble over the money-order accounts. This did not reflect in the slightest upon Mr. Pratt's integrity, but, to the minds of postoffice officials, demonstrated that he was not administering his office up to the standards approved by the department.

The fact that Mr. Pratt is so highly esteemed by the people of Honolulu and that they are so generally asking for his reappointment will apparently go a long way eventually toward giving him the office for another four years.

Dredging at Pearl Harbor.

Admiral Hollyday, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, declared today that the progress of the dredging at Pearl Harbor was entirely satisfactory to him and to the department, as far as anything thus far known here is concerned. He made this statement in reply to inquiries about rumors that difficulties have arisen which have been the occasion of much correspondence by mail and cable with Washington. It was reported that the government had objected to paying seventy cents per cubic yard for certain dredging, on the plea that the price should be but eleven cents a yard, and also that there had been trouble over the bonds that the Hawaiian Dredging Company has given for the proper performance of the work.

"There has been considerable cor-

respondence with officials at Pearl Harbor over the dredging work," said Admiral Hollyday, "but it has been on account of no particular troubles or difficulties, but over matters that would naturally arise in the administration of affairs in connection with such a project. The work has been going ahead splendidly; the Hawaiian Dredging Company has been handling its end of the project with excellent dispatch. There is no ground whatever for legitimate criticism.

"There is no warrant for saying that the dredging company has been allowed seventy cents a yard for work where it should have been paid but eleven cents a yard. As a matter of fact, we feel that we are getting the work done at a pretty reasonable price. It is costing us about seventy cents a yard for work like that which would cost the Army \$1.25 a yard.

"Now as to the bonds. The company has met our requirements to our entire satisfaction, and, indeed, has done more than we required them to do. The entire project, as perhaps you know, calls for an expenditure of over \$400,000. Congress first appropriated \$400,000 towards this work and the company executed a bond for that amount. Then Congress at its last session voted \$500,000 more. We, of course, required a bond for that amount, but the Hawaiian company informed us that, instead of executing a bond for these sums as they were appropriated by Congress, it would furnish a bond for the entire sum of over \$3,000,000."

McK Harrison of Honolulu is spending a couple of days here. He is on his way to Europe. Mr. F. T. P. Waterhouse, who has been in Mexico and Cuba looking into the rubber and fiber industries, has been here for a few days conferring with experts in the Department of Agriculture.

Mrs. George B. McClellan has been suddenly called to San Diego, Cal., by the grave illness of her mother.

The Congressional Party.

The first instalment of invitations to members of Congress, to visit Hawaii as guests of the Territory, thus far sent out by Mr. McClellan, on behalf of Mr. Kalaiananole, is as follows:

Invitations have been extended to Speaker Cannon, to the Secretary of the Interior Department, and to Senators Dewey, Flint, Gallinger, Penrose, Burton, McCumber, Smoot, Curtis and Heyburn.

In the House invitations have been sent to Chairman Foss of the Committee on Naval Affairs, Chairman Tawney of the Appropriations Committee, Chairman Bartholdt of the Committee on Public Buildings, Chairman Miller of the Committee on Claims, Chairman Reeder of the Committee on Irrigation, to James R. Mann, who will probably succeed Colonel Hepburn as Chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce. Invitations have been extended also to Congressmen Loudenslager, Butler, Macon, Roberts, Loud, Bates, Thomas, Dawson, Olcott, Ellis, Padgett, Gregg, Hobson and Kitchin, of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Other Congressmen invited include Walter R. Smith of the Appropriations Committee, James McLachlan of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, W. A. Rodenberg of the Public Buildings Committee, Jas. T. Lloyd and William C. Houston of the Territories Committee, William E. Humphrey of the Merchant Marine Committee, F. W. Cushman of Ways and Means Committee, and R. F. Broussard of the Ways and Means Committee, and A. J. Borchfield.

On account of the absence of many members from the city, replies are coming in rather slowly. Mr. McClellan reports that there will be no difficulty whatever in securing such a party as the fund and steamer facilities admit of taking. The difficulty will be in securing certain committee-men who handle important Hawaiian legislation, but whose previous engagements will take them to Europe or elsewhere.

It is expected that the party will sail from San Francisco July 22, and will leave Honolulu on the return trip August 21.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has asked to have the party as their guests for a day or two before they sail for Honolulu.

stricken with smallpox at his villa at Cannes.

News has been received from Ceylon of the death of William Kurtz Johnson, manager of the Yale crew of '06. He died of heart failure while on his honeymoon.

Thornwell Mullaly, assistant to the president of the United Railroads, testified in the Calhoun trial and denied the assumption that the trolley permit was bought.

The graduating class at the University of California donated \$800 as a loan scholarship fund to help needy students who were working their way through college.

Russia has sent commissioners to the Copper Island to collect data concerning the sealing industry in North Pacific waters, and to investigate the incursion of Japanese raiders.

Mrs. James Harris, the pretty young wife of a chauffeur, has sued her husband's employer, Mrs. Grace Harper, a wealthy Los Angeles widow, for \$150,000 for alienating the affections of her husband.

The wholesale dismissal of professors at the University of the Pacific, the Methodist College at San Jose, preliminary to a reorganization of the faculty, has resulted in dissatisfaction among the students which threatens serious consequences.

The name of Jefferson Davis is to be chiseled into the stone of the famous Cabin John's bridge, six miles from Washington, former President Roosevelt having given instructions to this effect previous to his retirement. The bridge was built under the Davis administration of the War Department and originally bore a record of that fact.

COTTON EXPERIMENT SEEMS SUCCESSFUL

The experiment in cotton-growing on Mr. Van Valkenburg's place in the Leilehua-waipahu district is said to be going on successfully. A visitor there yesterday found about seventy-five per cent of the cotton growing finely. It is of the Sea Island grade. Another section is devoted to wheat, and another to barley. The United States Experiment Station is also conducting tests on an acre or two within the Van Valkenburg section, using all kinds of seeds sent out by the U. S. Agricultural Department.

THE BURNS SIDE.

The Burns side of the suit brought by Dr. Herbert et al. against I. P. Burns and wife for \$500 for medical services in a recent operation performed upon Mrs. Burns puts the defendants in a different light than is supplied by the filed papers. According to Mr. Burns an estimate of the expenses, including hospital, nursing and medical services was obtained, which was from \$500 to \$600. Mr. Burns states that after the operation and during his wife's convalescence, he paid the nurses' and hospital fees and incidentals, amounting to a little over \$215. He then sent a check to Dr. Herbert for \$300, which, however, was returned to him.



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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 Citizen Insurance Co. (Hartford Fire.) —and— The Protector Underwriters of the Phoenix of Hartford. These were also among the Best or Honor in San Francisco.

MAY REPAIR BENZINE CARS

R. M. Baker, whose matrimonial and financial experiences in Honolulu have connected up with some peculiar financial transactions which occurred in San Francisco just before he left there on the Alameda less than a month ago, plans to remain in Honolulu and grow up with the country.

The check which Mr. Harris endorsed for Baker on Wednesday for \$100, which was the hundred Baker paid over to the Young Hotel to meet his obligation there and the transaction for which he was arrested, was paid for Wednesday night. Mr. Baker was visited by a couple of gentlemen who discussed his affairs and it was represented to Mr. Baker then and there that before assistance was given him that he had better redeem the Harris check.

It is said that Mr. Baker has established his identity as a son of C. W. Baker of Chicago, connected with the Union Stock Yards Company, but that he and his father have not been on speaking terms for some years. He is reported to be an expert chauffeur. He and his wife, formerly Mrs. Eva Wallace of San Francisco, are stopping at the Seaside.

The San Francisco files which arrived yesterday on the Alameda give more stories of financial transactions which Mr. Baker figured in as a principal. That portion of the news which tells of money loaned by J. J. Sullivan of the San Francisco firm of Cahn, Nichols and Company, is denied by Mr. Sullivan, who is a guest at the Young. Mr. Sullivan says that Baker asked him, just as he was leaving for the Hilo steamer, to identify him. Mr. Sullivan replied that he knew him as Mr. Baker and as a fellow-passenger on the Alameda—that was all. "Mr. Baker did not get a loan from me at all as reported in the San Francisco papers," said Mr. Sullivan.

The San Francisco Globe of May 13 has a column story on the Baker episode. One paragraph says:

Baker is the son of C. W. Baker of the Chicago Live Stock exchange in Chicago, one of the wealthiest men in the stock business in the windy city. Long since his father has ceased meeting the obligations of the young man and the checks which were most recently issued by the interloper in the Wallace-Howard proposed marital venture are coming back to those in whose favor they were drawn with the rather discouraging "No Funds" sign stamped across their face in each case. Appeals to the father in Chicago have brought the repeated reply that the elder Baker will not be responsible for his son's acts or transactions and it is now that the district attorney has been notified of the facts in the matter.

The San Francisco Examiner also takes an interest in Baker's escapades and in the course of its article states that Baker's father supports the charge made that the man now here is a bigamist. The Examiner says in part:

The father of Raymond Baker, who is in Chicago, is authority for the statement that his son has a wife in that city from whom he has never been divorced.

R. M. Baker came to San Francisco three weeks ago. He represented himself as an automobile man and succeeded in passing a check for \$45 upon Milton Landis of the Hub Clothing Company, to whom he had a letter of introduction. The check proved worthless and when Landis sought Baker at the St. Francis Hotel the man was not there. The police have been unable to locate him.

ORGANIZE AID ASSOCIATION

The Maui Aid Association, affiliated with the Hawaii Evangelical Association, has been granted a charter, the incorporators named being H. P. Baldwin, D. C. Lindsay, H. A. Baldwin, Rev. R. B. Dodge, Rev. E. B. Turner, Rev. T. A. Waltrip, all of Maui, and Rev. Henry P. Judd of Honolulu.

The charter states that the association is organized for the purpose of rendering aid and assistance to churches and religious institutions affiliated with the Board of the Hawaii Evangelical Association, and to educational and charitable institutions of the county of Maui. The charter further declares that the association will aid kindred organizations in any part of the Territory, and is to possess the right of acquiring property not in excess of \$100,000, the corporate life of the association being fifty years. The board of trustees will consist of seven members, with offices located at Wailuku.

The bylaws provide that the Evangelical Association of Maui, Molokai and Lanai shall have the right to nominate two ministers to membership on the board of trustees, subject to the approval of the Hawaii Evangelical Association. The agent on Maui of the Hawaii Evangelical Association will be an ex-officio member of the board of trustees, and the officers of the association shall consist of a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and auditor.

RELIEF FROM RHEUMATISM PAINS.

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

Commercial News

By P. R. Bartlett.

Labor conditions continue to exert a predominant influence on the stock market. As was noted last week, this influence has not been nearly as strong as was first expected, and, although there is no question about the situation tending to business quietude and hesitancy on the part of investors, it is also undoubted that the experience of the last two weeks confirms the opinion that the public is confident that the sugar interests are fully qualified to deal successfully with the situation as it is now presented.

The circulation of exaggerated and ill-considered reports of the prevailing labor difficulties has naturally had its effect on the mainland. San Francisco has responded to the tendency to overestimate the seriousness of the problem, and this has, of course, been reflected in the Stock Exchange quotations.

Confidence in the future is the keynote of the local situation. There has been a slight declining tendency noted in prices, but a number of stocks have continued active throughout the week.

The stock transactions for the week include the sales of 1250 shares of Olan at \$4.50 and 100 at \$4.00.

The sale of 1110 shares of Oahu Sugar Company at \$31.50 and 30 at \$31.25 also emphasizes the fact that the labor conditions are not having a very depressing effect.

Ewa has not been slighted during the course of the week, 15 shares going for \$28.00, 120 at \$28.25, and 35 at \$28.50.

Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company stock has also been on the active list. Three hundred and eighty-three shares of that security were taken at \$50.00 and 40 shares went at \$39.50.

According to the reports that have been received from the other islands there does not seem to be much prospect of an extension of the labor difficulties, although it is admitted that, in their "only" will not hesitate to involve as many plantations as possible in the labor unrest.

Will Take Up Loan.

One of the important features of the week is the statement that the Campbell Estate will take over the loan to the Kapiolani Estate Company, Ltd. from its present holders, the German Savings and Loan Society, of San Francisco. This transfer is pointed to as an indication of the good financial conditions now prevailing in Honolulu, and shows an ability to take up the loans with local money. The taking over of the Kapiolani Estate loan is in general line with the return of local securities to the Islands, most of which have been held in San Francisco and the returns of which is simplified by the conditions prevailing in the California commercial capital.

There was a noticeable movement in the stock of the Mutual Telephone company during the course of the week, incidental to the merger of that company and the wireless system. The committee that was appointed to consider the solution of the questions that arose in connection with the problem of amalgamation, has worked successfully. As already stated the committee has recommended that the Mutual Telephone company retain its charter, the franchise and other assets of the wireless being sold to it, and payment being made in stock of the Mutual, for which purpose the capital stock of the Mutual will be increased.

The question of the adoption of automatic system rests almost entirely upon the nature of the report that is submitted by Mr. Garley as a result of his investigations of the practical working of the system on the mainland. If Mr. Garley does not find that the automatic system could be adopted with profit in Honolulu, the present system will be improved and placed upon a basis that will mean a decided betterment in the service. All of the interests involved in the proposed merger are represented on the committee, and no difficulty is expected in reaching a final arrangement satisfactory to all.

Planning New Structures.

Building activity is generally a good basis on which to base an estimate of a community's progress and according to Honolulu is more than maintaining its usual rate in that connection. A number of new homes and several business structures will be erected in the near future and the architects are busy on the plans.

The usual amount of activity has been noted in real estate circles during the course of the week. The increasing popularity of the Kaimuki district as a residential section has been indicated in the transactions of the realty department of the Hawaiian Trust Company for the week. The volume. It is expected that a meeting will be held shortly at which final plans for Mr. Campbell's mission will be decided upon.

Ties From Japan.

According to mainland reports, Japanese white oak ties promise to become a factor in railroad construction in the United States.

The growing scarcity of American timber suitable for railroad ties has induced one of the largest Japanese importing companies to introduce Japanese white oak as a desirable foreign species to take the place of American white oak for railroad purposes," says an exchange. "Several of the Western roads have already purchased a large quantity of the Japanese white oak to be used in replacing worn-out ties along their rights of way.

"The increasing cost of all railroad ties has naturally led the railroad companies to desire to prolong the life of the species of wood used, by preservative methods, and only recently an application was made to the United States Forest Service to conduct experiments at their Berkeley testing station to determine the value and life of the Japanese oak timber when properly treated.

"This application brought up the interesting point as to whether or not the Forest Service would be allowed to company reports the sale of eight lots at Kaimuki.

Another Kaimuki realty transaction is reported by the Real Estate Exchange, that concerns having purchased eight acres from the trustees of the Gear, Lansing estate, and the property will be used as a park tract, some lots in which have already been sold.

One of the most important pineapple deals yet accomplished is the sale of the Haiku Fruit and Packing Company to the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, which now has a controlling interest in the concern. The successful completion of the deal places the only Maui cannery in the control of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company.

It is stated that "hard times" are now prevalent in Portugal, and that this is the most important reason for believing that willing immigrants to Hawaii can be had in any numbers. The Territorial Board of Immigration is continuing its work of gathering data bearing upon the questions in undertake experiments with foreign species of timber, inasmuch as the act under which these experiments are carried on specifically requires that only American-grown timbers shall be treated. The Forest Service found it necessary, owing to the pressure of other work, to decline to undertake the experiment, and therefore this point was not considered. It is estimated that there is a large supply of this white oak in Japan, and should its use for railroad ties prove satisfactory it is probable that a large market will be created for it in this country.

The statement that Bishop Park was included in the negotiations between the Brewer and Bishop estates in connection with the erection of a new business block was an error. It is authoritatively stated that Bishop Park is in no way involved in the negotiations.

Sales of the Week.

The records of the Stock Exchange for the week are as follows:

- Sugar Stocks. Ewa—15 at 28.00, 120 at 28.25, 35 at 28.50. Hawaiian C. & S. Company—383 at 30.00, 40 at 30.50. Oahu Sugar Company—30 at 31.25, 1110 at 31.50. Olan—100 at 4.00, 1250 at 4.50. Wailuku—5 at 90.00, 5 at 91.00, 25 at 91.50. Hawaiian Sugar Company—20 at 40.00. Pioneer—97 at 165. Paia—12 at 220. Hawaiian Agricultural Company—25 at 180. Koloa—45 at 152.50. Industrials. Mutual Telephone Co.—40 at 9.75, 232 at 9.00. L. I. S. N. Co.—8 at 147.00. O. R. & L. Co.—16 at 120.50. Bonds. \$4000 Wailuku 5s at 100.00.

COL. PARKER'S PLANS FOR MANOA VALLEY

Colonel Samuel Parker, who has recently purchased the pretty McClannahan home in upper Manoa Valley, has informed a couple of the county supervisors that if the county can not at present afford to repair the road in Manoa to the upper end, he will be glad to foot the bill if the road is built by contract, and the county can pay him later on when it is flush. It is quite likely that this generous offer will be accepted.

It is said that Colonel Parker may send for his son Ernest Parker to come back to Honolulu to refurbish and redecorate his new home, which is to be made one of the show places of the suburbs, and a home of good fellowship.

PINEAPPLE INDUSTRY.

The pineapple growing and canning industry in the Hawaiian Islands is rapidly extending. Large shipments are made, especially to the United States proper. The amount of canned fruit (practically all pineapples) thus forwarded here in the calendar year 1908, amounted to \$721,859, against \$601,748 in 1907 and \$250,990 in 1906. The present acreage of pineapples in Hawaii is estimated at 4540 acres, from which 350,000 to 400,000 cases are expected for the year ending May 31, 1909. For the year ending March 31, 1908, the pack was about 190,000 cases, and only 90,000 cases for the previous twelve months. As an indication of the further extension of this industry the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce Annual says: Judging from the plantings that have been made which will fruit the following year, the pack for the year ending May 31, 1910, will run in the neighborhood of 550,000 cases, and if all those planning to plant pineapples during the coming summer carry their plans to maturity the output for the year ending May 31, 1911, would be likely to run to 1,000,000 cases.—S. F. Exchange.

Major Theodore Roosevelt, son of former President Roosevelt, will not serve as military aid on the staff of Governor Wek of Connecticut. The latter reappointed the staff of former Governor Lilley as his own, with the exception of Major Roosevelt, who declined to serve.

D.J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Acts like a Charm in DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, & CHOLERA. Convincing Medical Testimony with each Bottle. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England: 1/11, 2/6, 4/6. J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

Soup and Fish

Cream of Barley.

Place one quart of light veal and chicken stock on the fire to boil. Mix up two tablespoonfuls of cream of barley with a little new milk, add this to the boiling soup, stirring it in while it boils, for a few minutes, then add one gill of thick cream, and strain. Serve with some French barley, which has been cooked, and added to the soup.

Veal Broth.

Boil gently four pounds of knuckle veal until all the good is out of the meat. Strain it and add one handful of rice. Let this cook in the broth. Add at the last minute a little chopped parsley, which has previously been scalded, season the broth with salt and pepper and serve.

Mutton Scotch Broth.

Take three scrags of mutton. Boil in cold water with onion, carrot, turnip, parsley, a stick of celery and a little salt. Take care to take the scum off it as it rises. Boil till all the strength is out of the meat, then strain and remove all fat.

Place again on the fire with finely cut vegetables—leek, carrot and turnip—and two handfuls of pearl barley. Boil gently till cooked, add a little finely chopped parsley and some cutlets or pieces of boiled mutton. The barley must not be washed.

Crepe Duchesse Soup.

Take a good stock of white meat—such as chicken or veal. Make a purée of green peas. Have ready some shredded sorrel and lettuce cooked in a little butter. Make the stock hot, adding the purée of peas. Pass all through a tammy (a straining cloth) and return to the fire. Add one gill of cream and the shreds of sorrel and lettuce. Serve with croutons.

Cremona of Lettuce.

Take some cabbage lettuce, wash them well and cut them up. Let them cook in a little butter and a little mixed vegetable—carrot, leek and onion. When all is tender pass through a tammy and return to the fire. Add one gill of cream and a few shreds of lettuce. Serve with croutons.

Oysters a la New Club.

Take twelve nice sized oysters and beard them, also removing the small round hard substance. Then have some fresh bread crumbs mixed with some fine chopped parsley, roll the oysters well in the crumbs, then take an iron skewer and run the whole of them through the center, and lightly grill them. Season with a little pepper and salt to taste. Have ready some nice fried croutons cut into the size of a half dollar. Put one or two—not more—oysters on each. Dish them with fried parsley in the center and serve very hot as an entree or as a savory.

Oyster Gratin.

Take some oysters and beard them. Put them in a stewpan and allow them just to come to the boil—sufficient to kill any germs—but not enough to allow the oysters to get hard. Strain them and lay two oysters on each of their own shells, which have been well cleaned and scalded in boiling water. Put over the oysters a few gratin bread crumbs which have been fried in butter. Place five or six shells on each plate, and serve one plate to every guest at the commencement of dinner.

Coquilles of Oysters.

Put twelve oysters in a stewpan with their liquor. Then put them on the fire just to boil up. Skim this well and then strain and beard the oysters and put them aside. Put into a stewpan a piece of fresh butter about the size of a walnut; mix in a dessertspoonful of flour; when it is well worked, pour in very carefully the liquor from the oysters, adding a very little new milk and the yolks of two eggs. Then put together. Fill your two coquille shells, in the oysters and mix all lightly to and over the top put some bread crumbs and two or three very small pats of fresh butter to help the gratin. Put the shells into a rather sharp oven and serve very hot.

Lobster au Gratin.

Take one medium sized cooked lobster, cut the shell in half, also the head. Take out the meat, reserving the four pieces of shell. Chop the lobster very fine. Make a creamy Bechamel sauce, season it with pepper and salt. Add a little live spawn passed through with butter to color. Stir in the fish. Place over the fire for a few minutes. Add two tablespoonfuls of thick cream, and when all is well mixed fill in your shells and sprinkle them over with bread crumbs. Add some small pieces of butter on the top and place them in the oven to gratin. Serve with fried parsley very hot for lunch.

Lobster Cutlets—Victoria.

Remove the meat from a well-cooked lobster. Cut it into small pieces. Make a good lobster sauce with cream. Place the pieces into it and season with salt, cayenne, a little cooked chopped mushroom, onion and parsley. Cook it all together, stirring it well. Turn it out of the pan and let it cool. Make it into rissole cutlets, dip in butter and bread crumbs and fry. Serve the cutlets with fried parsley in the center.

Trout a la Montagnarde.

Clean the fish for an hour in cold water. Then boil it on a brisk fire in

a pan in which you have poured a bottle of hock or moselle with three onions, a bouquet of herbs, six cloves, a very little cayenne—garlic is the true thing—a few bay leaves and some butter well worked up with flour. Take out the onions and herbs and serve the fish in the remainder of the liquor, adding some scalded parsley.

Filets of Sole Monte Carlo.

Line the bottom of a gratin dish with nicely seasoned spinach, then lay on the top of the spinach as many filets as you require. Make a thin rich Bechamel sauce with plenty of cream. Sprinkle the fish with a lot of grated cheese (Parmesan). Pour the sauce over it and sprinkle another layer of Parmesan cheese. Put three or four tiny bits of butter on the top and bake a nice brown color.

Trout or Whiting Meuniere.

Butter a dish and put your trout or whiting in it. Season with salt, pepper and a little lemon. Cover with a buttered paper, cook it in the oven. When sufficiently cooked remove the skin on both sides. Put it back on to the dish in which the fish has been cooked. Add a little meat glaze. Let it boil and take the meat from the fire. Add butter by little bits, stirring the sauce with a spoon. Add a little lemon and chopped parsley, pour this over the dish and serve.

For Kipperd Salmon.

Coarse salt and brown sugar in equal proportions, a teaspoonful of ground saltpetre to a fish about sixteen or eighteen pounds weight, a little less or more according to size of fish. Let it lie on the fish for two days and two nights at least, then stick fish and hang up to dry, but not before a strong sun.

Salmon Pie.

Take slices of raw salmon half an inch thick. Put coarse black pepper between them and a pinch of salt. Cover with pie crust—bake and eat cold.

Chicken Pie.

Take one good fowl and cut it into neat joints—four hard boiled eggs, six chicken livers, a little chopped parsley and a little chopped fresh mushroom. Take a deep pie dish and line it with thin slices of streaky bacon, then put in, in layers, the chicken and different things until the dish is full, then pour in some good chicken stock. Lastly, cover it with slices of bacon, and a crust made of good puff paste. Bake for two hours, run off the gravy and remove the fat, then return the gravy and serve.

Chicken a l'Americaine.

Take a young fowl and stuff it with a stuffing of bread crumbs lightly cooked in butter—with pounded sage, some beef suet and seasoning, and the yolk of one egg to bind. Wrap the fowl in slices of bacon and roast it. Serve the fowl with slices of grilled bacon and a good bread sauce made with cream.

Rabbits a la Creme.

Truss a pair of young rabbits. Soak them in milk and water to keep them white, drain and dredge them over with flour, pepper and salt. Baste well with butter. When nearly cooked add half a pint of cream to the butter you have basted with. Dredge over with flour till it forms a crust. Dish and pour the hot cream round.

Indian Curry.

Take three large Spanish onions, chop them very fine, put them into a vegetable pan to fry in oil. Let them brown. When cooked add one pint of milk and one pint of cream and a little lemon juice. Cook all together until ready to pass through the wire sieve. When this is done add two tablespoonfuls of the best Indian curry powder and half a small teaspoonful of tamaric powder. Mix well and return it into the same pan. Then place your joints or pieces of chicken in the same and let it cook gently, skimming off the oil as it rises. Season to taste and serve with boiled rice in a separate dish. This curry is good either hot or cold. The rice should be carefully boiled and drained so that each grain is separate.

Split Partridges.

Split the partridge, pepper well, dip in oil (plenty of it), and boil it. Add a little butter in a plate, rub the partridge well in the butter, and serve between two plates.

Grouse or Game Souffle.

Take the breasts of two birds or equivalents that have been cooked, pound them in a mortar with two ounces of fresh butter and a very little core of onion. Rub this through a sieve and add four eggs, the white beaten up to a white froth. Season lightly with salt and a little cayenne pepper. Twenty minutes will bake this in a quick oven. To be served as hot as possible.

Cherry Sauce for Hot Tongue.

One tablespoonful of red currant jelly—melted—one wineglass of port wine, one of claret, a little whole Lusknow chutney, two large spoonfuls of brown sauce, the juice of three oranges and of one lemon, and a little cayenne pepper—boil all together for half an hour—when reduced to one-half the quantity, strain through muslin and add some stoned bottled cherries, put it in a sauce-boat and serve hot with the tongue.

WATERFRONT NEWS

FIRE IN COAL ON THE DIX

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

Caused by spontaneous combustion, a fire which endangered the safety of the ship broke out in the coal in the hold of the United States transport Dix the other day, and it was only by the most strenuous efforts that control was secured.

When the fire broke out, or when it was first noticed, there was in the neighborhood of 2500 tons still in the hold of the big transport. All of the "rube-skimmers" and helpers on board a vessel were called in the emergency, and, according to the latest reports, the fire was well under control last night.

Work was carried into the hold and steady streams of water played on the smouldering fire. A large force of men was kept busy shifting the coal for a while. The coal has been coming out of the vessel so rapidly the last day or so, however, that the officers on the ship hope to leave here by next Tuesday.

Yesterday Will Cooper had a force of men at work getting the Hawaiian exhibit down to the Naval slip, and a part of this was loaded during the afternoon. Work will continue in the loading of the exhibit today probably.

Construction and placement of the tanks which will hold the fish exhibit took a good deal of time. This work is most important, as extreme care has to be taken in order that the fish may receive the best of treatment. During the voyage through the colder waters to the Northwest, the Hawaiian fish which will be sent to Seattle will be kept in water that is as nearly as possible the same temperature as that to which they have been accustomed here.

Siberia Was Delayed.

Some records for discharging cargoes were broken down on the Hackfeld wharf yesterday when 1550 tons of Oriental freight were unloaded from the Siberia by a crew of stevedores which was about 100 men short.

The greater part of the stevedores, or at least a good proportion of them, were sent out to the plantations as strikebreakers the other day, and consequently the old crowd of waterfront workers was pretty well thinned out when the roll was called yesterday.

The Siberia went away from here last night with every bit of her passenger space occupied. She brought a large number of people from the Orient, and consequently took only about twenty from here.

Alameda Sails Tomorrow.

According to the present indications, the Oceanic liner Alameda will have a bumper passenger list when she sails for the Coast tomorrow morning at ten o'clock. Over one hundred people are now booked for the voyage and the prospects are that most of them will go. She will also have a full load of freight.

MARINE REPORT.

(From San Francisco Merchants Exchange.)

Friday, May 21, 1909.

Sydney—Arrived, May 19, S. S. Aorangi, hence May 3.

San Francisco—Sailed, May 21, 2 p. m. S. S. Korea, Honolulu.

San Francisco—Sailed, May 21, schr. Jas. Rolph, for Hana.

San Francisco—Sailed, May 21, S. S. Virginia, for Seattle.

San Francisco—Arrived, May 21, 11 a. m., S. S. Nippon Maru, hence, May 15.

Delaware Breakwater—May 21, ship Hawaiian Isles, from Kahului, Feb. 3.

Grays Harbor—Sailed, May 21, schr. Mary Winkelman, for Hilo.

Salina Cruz—Arrived, May 21, S. S. Misericordia, from Hilo.

Salina Cruz—Sailed, May 21, S. S. Mexicana, for San Francisco.

Victoria—Sailed, May 21, S. S. Marana, for Honolulu.

Coos Bay—Sailed, May 21, bkt. Mary Winkelman, for Honolulu.

Vancouver—Sailed, May 21, S. S. Marana, for Honolulu.

Salina Cruz—Sailed, May 21, S. S. Mexicana, for San Francisco.

Salina Cruz—Arrived, May 21, S. S. Misericordia, from Hilo, May 6.

Yokohama—Arrived, May 22, S. S. Mongolia, hence May 11.

Yokohama—Sailed, May 22, S. S. China, for Honolulu.

Hilo—Sailed, May 15, ship John Ena, for Delaware Breakwater.

Hilo—Sailed, May 21, S. S. Enterprise, for San Francisco.

San Francisco, May 22.—Schr. H. C. Wright and bkt. Coronado collided in bay, slightly damaged.

Sunday, May 23, 1909.

Hilo (by wireless)—Sailed, May 22, S. S. Columbian, for Salina Cruz.

Port Allen—Arrived, May 22, S. S. Lord Derby, from Newcastle.

Monday, May 24, 1909.

San Francisco—Sailed, May 24, bkt. St. Katherine, for Honolulu.

San Francisco—Arrived, May 24, bkt. Irmgard, hence April 29.

San Francisco—Arrived, May 24, bkt. R. P. Rittner, from Hilo, May 1.

Hilo—Sailed, May 22, S. S. Columbian, for Salina Cruz.

Port Allen—Arrived, May 23, S. S. Lord Derby, hence May 22.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED

Friday, May 21.

Schr. Ka Mol, from Hawaii, 7 a. m.

G. S. Alameda, Dowdell, from San Francisco, 8 a. m.

M. N. S. Lurline, Weeden, from

San Francisco, 8 p. m.

Saturday, May 22.

Str. Mauna Kea, Freeman, from Hawaii, 7 a. m.

A. H. S. S. Texan, from Seattle, 6:30 p. m.

Sunday, May 23, 1909.

Str. Kinau, Gregory, from Nawiliwili, a. m.

Str. Mikahala, Pedersen, from Koloa, a. m.

Str. Noeou, Piltz, from Molokai and Maui ports, a. m.

Str. Niuhau, Oness, from Kauai, a. m.

Monday, May 24, 1909.

Sp. Marion Chilcott, from Gaviota, 1:15 p. m.

P. M. S. S. Siberia, from Yokohama, a. m.

C. A. S. S. Makura, from Colonies, 3 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Maui and Hawaii, 12 noon.

Str. Claudine, Bennett, for Maui and Hawaii, 5 p. m.

Str. Likelike, Naopala, for Hawaii, 5:15 p. m.

Schr. Helene, Thompson, for San Francisco, a. m.

P. M. S. S. Siberia, for San Francisco, 7:05 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per O. S. S. Alameda, from San Francisco, May 21.—Geoffrey Alby, J. G. Aneil, Roy F. Bartleman, R. J. Bell, T. H. Renton, Miss Florence Cassidy, W. J. Couray, J. J. Corbett, Mrs. Corbett, J. G. Curtis, F. Dubois, Oscar Glauville, Miss A. Gleeson, Sheldon Granger, Miss Eleanor Hawkes, Miss Edna Henry, Mrs. F. K. Headlee, Mrs. Anna Hooley, H. T. Hollman, Mrs. Hollman, Gerald Hughes, L. H. Kent, Prof. Edw. B. Lada, Mrs. S. W. Lederer, Dr. A. B. Lewis, Jno. A. Maier, W. R. Murray, H. Ramisch, Miss L. A. Roe, Mrs. M. R. Roe, Mrs. E. M. Seoby, Miss Seoby, P. H. Smith, H. M. Stark, Mrs. Stark, Robt. Todd, Mrs. Todd, Miss J. R. Todd, S. G. Wigg, E. J. Woolverton, Harold Morgan, Miss Stella Halsey.

Per M. N. S. S. Lurline, from San Francisco, May 21.—Miss Gill, Miss Creighton, Mrs. J. H. Howell and daughter, Mrs. A. W. Eames Jr., J. B. Castle, E. Tochumi, H. Hart, C. C. Spinks, Mrs. G. Prescott.

Per str. Mauna Kea, from Hilo and Maui, May 22.—J. Townington, Mrs. Townington, H. Meyers, Mrs. Meyers, E. C. Channell, P. S. Woolley, Mrs. Sutton, Major H. W. Wheeler, P. Bon, A. B. Arleigh, Mrs. Arleigh, R. Scott, Mrs. Scott, F. W. Ray, Mrs. Ray, A. Karatt, C. Lambert, W. H. Jale, Mrs. Jale, F. C. Cooyan, Mrs. Cooyan, E. A. Leigh, J. W. Emmans, W. L. Hughson, A. V. Jalico, J. Fox, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. F. H. Beggen, Mrs. Jno. Watt, W. T. Rawlins, R. J. Lillie, Thos. Smith, Miss E. Dutoit, Miss L. Milton, Mrs. E. Davis, Miss E. Moore, Miss Eva Thompson, Miss Lily Bull, Miss Ada Hind, Miss Mary Chester, C. Chester, Mrs. Chester, E. Pollard, J. Pollard, F. McNamara, H. Fraser, S. Pua, A. Freitas, E. Chester, W. Pollard, A. Goulding, C. Siemsen, Mrs. Siemsen and 2 children, Dr. O'Day, Mrs. O'Day and 3 children, Bramby, H. M. Lawson, Owen Williams, F. O. Boyer, R. K. Beams, D. Kalani, T. Man Chang, Edw. Madden, Mrs. H. Meyers and infant, Chas. K. Nottle, Mrs. Renton, Mrs. B. D. Bond, T. S. Kay, Geo. C. Watt, S. P. Woods, Mrs. M. Gilliland, Mrs. R. Horner and son, Miss H. Perkins, A. H. Hana, L. Gay, C. Dunkers, A. Ahrens, G. W. Kirkaldy, Mrs. Kirkaldy, child and nurse, C. B. Hall, H. Sheba, Rev. T. Nakaelua, H. P. Baldwin, Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, S. A. Baldwin, J. N. S. Williams, J. J. Page, D. J. Fitzgerald and 2 children, W. J. Coelha, Ah Fat, R. Lillie, Mrs. A. Kauhimaka, Mrs. E. J. Beets, D. L. Austin, E. J. Clarke, E. Daniels, D. K. Kahakalelo, Mrs. L. K. Simpson, Miss B. Clapham.

Per str. Kinau, from Nawiliwili, May 23.—Rev. H. Isenberg, Mrs. Peahu, J. L. Hjorth, W. A. Kinney, Mrs. Peahu, Mrs. C. W. Spitz, Mrs. G. Brandt, C. H. W. Ahl, Mrs. R. Fountain, Miss Fassoth, E. Broadbent, Mrs. Mallekal, Miss Fay, C. Dubois, Mrs. F. Salo, Hev Fat, Jno. Fassoth, Mrs. E. R. Ewart, Jas. Mahloka, H. P. Payne, Mow Leong, Chin Sahl, Miss Dubois, D. Conway, A. D. Hill and wife, L. Borelko, H. M. Gittel.

Str. Noeou from Kaunakakai, May 23.—Jos. Keenu, A. F. Judd, Miss E. Judd, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brown.

Per M. N. S. S. Makura, from Colonies, May 24.—Messrs. D. Peckerman, W. J. Paton and maid, E. W. Vale, Messrs. T. Anderson, W. L. Powell, F. J. Grace, R. N. Paton, B. Vale, A. P. Tom, Misses, Laker, 2; Messdames Whitton and 2 children, M. Laker, Messrs. H. W. Laker, F. E. King, A. H. Armitage, W. Smith, Miss R. Yost, Pah Ah Same.

From Yokohama for Honolulu, per P. M. S. S. Siberia, May 24.—H. W. Ehlers, Mrs. H. W. Ehlers, L. Hebard, M. Henningsen, Dr. A. Z. Sheffield, Mrs. A. Z. Sheffield, Col. W. Whipple.

DEPARTED.

Per Siberia, for San Francisco.—Mr. A. E. Arleigh and wife, Jules Willard and wife, Mrs. Nixon, Miss L. A. Burton, W. H. Llewellyn, G. W. Emmons, W. L. Hughson, Chas. Schweitzer, Jos. Elchwald, Edw. Bellingham, P. S. Woolsey, E. E. Crandall, W. W. Mines and wife, Mrs. R. B. King, E. E. Trowbridge, Pedro Martinez, F. W. Aston, M. A. Silva, J. J. Egan, Mrs. O. H. Henkenson.

Per str. W. G. Hall, for Maui and Hawaii, May 21.—A. Richley, Geo. J. Campbell, C. H. Brown, C. F. Eckart, C. B. Hapson, Mrs. J. Leslie, H. L. Holstein and son, R. W. P. Bluet, Dr. Derigo, W. M. Graham, F. M. McStocker, Mrs. J. Houghtaling and three children.

Per str. Claudine, for Maui and Hawaii, May 21.—Mrs. H. A. Baldwin, Mrs. J. H. Howell, Miss Ethel Howell, A. Gross, H. Howell, Dr. Raymond, Mrs. G. W. Townsend, Mrs. T. A. Perry and children, John Burroughs, Dr. Clara Barris, F. G. Ferreira.

The police were called to a house on upper Fort street last night to take into custody a man named Lindenhoff who had been breaking up the family furniture. After he was placed in the patrol wagon he made a desperate effort to get out.

PLANTATIONS CONTINUE WORK

(Continued from Page One.)

huku on the 9:15 train, and about noon sent word to the police station for a Japanese interpreter to go there on the afternoon train. Detective Michi was sent.

Makino's Promise.

The news that there was trouble at Kahuku was something of a surprise. Makino had given out the word when the strike was first started a couple of weeks ago that the Higher Wage Association would countenance no rioting or violence, and any striker found violating this would be prosecuted by the Higher Wage Association.

There were calls from down country for autos to go down to various plantations for the use of subleaders of the agitators, so that they could get about more quickly.

All but Waimanalo.

With Ewa and Waiwala in the strike list all the Oahu plantations on Oahu save Waimanalo are now involved. It is said that about 7500 Japanese are out, and that almost all of these are now in town. Strikebreakers are being utilized with about the same average leaving town every morning. As Ewa and Waiwala have changed the situation somewhat, it is likely that nearly 2000 strikebreakers may be required.

The Chinese who felt they had a grievance against the planters, the police or somebody for preventing them from getting tickets for work, are said to have been pacified and can be depended upon to join the "strikebreakers" army.

South America Talk.

There was talk yesterday that Makino plans to start some of the strikers off on the next T. K. K. steamship to South America. This begins to look as if the strike was called by the agitators merely to get a supply of emigrants for South America, thus duplicating the famous Vancouver emigrant scheme of a couple of years ago, when the men engaged in the matter hoped to make a wad of money. Just why the strikers would have to be sent away from here when the agitators claim that they have the situation just where they want it to get an increase of wages, is not explained.

Getting the laborers to strike for higher wages, and then planning to send them to South America at so much per head, looks peculiar.

Where to House Them.

The agitators say they have room for a couple of thousand more strikers in the hotels and homes which they allege have promised to house the idle men. If there are not enough accommodations they hope that the house servants will see that they are lodged. This means probably an invasion of the householders' back yards and the request from servants to let their "uncle" or "brother" or "father" visit them for a few days.

The management of a hostelry owned by white men's capital is said to have notified its Japanese help that it will not tolerate strikers being lodged in the quarters assigned to the employees.

Sending Money to Japan.

In spite of the statement of the agitators that the Japanese are paid such small wages that they can barely live on them, scores of strikers after contributing to the "strike fund," have sent money orders to Japan and deposited reserve cash in the Yokohama Specie Bank.

Japanese Doctors.

Among the Japanese physicians who have given their services to aid the sick among the strikers while they are in town are Drs. Haida, Katsuki, Uemura and Mitamura.

Makino's Statement.

Makino, the chief agitator of the present strike situation, said yesterday afternoon that the Higher Wage Association was collecting a fund large enough to maintain the laborers of Waipahu and Aiea plantations in case for a year. He said that the laborers would be expected to contribute a certain amount to the fund from time to time, and that the commissary being bought in wholesale lots could be provided so reasonably that the laborers could be supplied with food for fully twelve months. He added, however, that if the Ewa strikers came to town in a bunch that it would seriously interfere with the plans for maintaining the Aiea and Waipahu men. As to Manager Renton of Ewa, Makino said that he regarded Mr. Renton as the best manager of all on this island, because "he treats the Japanese right." He added that when a Japanese had labored for years he was advanced by merit and given better wages. Makino also intimated that his association could rely upon funds coming from the other islands.

What J. P. Cooke Says.

"Many of the plantations have adopted the method of burning over their fields before cutting them," said J. P. Cooke yesterday. This does away with all the trash and makes it so easy for men to go in and cut the cane that we can get along at a saving of forty per cent in the cost of handling. Fewer men do the work. The fire does not hurt the cane. It really improves it by increasing its glucose properties. Then, again, advanced plantations no longer strip the cane, thus saving about fifteen per cent."

Speaking of the general situation, Mr. Cooke said: "It looks good to me. I feel greatly encouraged as to the final result. At the planters' meeting to date every man was a unit for the present policy. There will be no giving in. In the end we shall have still further improved our plantations along the line of labor-saving devices and in the skilled personnel of labor."

Riot Rumor Unconfirmed.

The statement that violence was used by strikers on the Kahuku plantation either yesterday morning or the night before is denied by officers of Alexander & Baldwin, agents for the plantation. Manager Adams noticed a mobster stack away when he passed a pump yesterday morning, but that it was made so by strikers is not believed.

No Help Needed.

No additional help is needed on Kahuku plantation. Although all the Japanese have quit, the European and Hawaiian labor is sufficient to keep everything going.

Weekly Weather Bulletin

For the Week Ended May 22, 1909.

Honolulu, May 24, 1909.

The mean temperatures were lower than those of the preceding week at all stations on Hawaii, excepting two; on Molokai, and in the Makawao and Hana districts of Maui, and the northern portion of the Koolauoko district of Oahu; and higher than last week's in the Waialua and Lahaina districts of Maui, on Kauai, in the Honolulu and Ewa and southern portion of the Koolauoko districts of Oahu, and in the Kau and eastern portion of the Puna districts of Hawaii.

The rainfall was above the average of the week for ten or more years in the Hamakua, S. Hilo, Puna, Kau, southern portion of the N. Hilo, and portions of the N. Kohala districts of Hawaii, and the higher altitudes of the Honolulu district of Oahu; elsewhere it was below the average. The departures from the average, in inches, in the several districts were: Hawaii—N. Kohala +0.05 to -0.45, Hamakua +0.76 to +0.87, N. Hilo -0.01 to +0.68, S. Hilo +0.52 to +1.33, Puna +0.46, Kau +0.09, and N. Kona +1.74; Maui—Makawao -0.63, Lahaina -0.14; Oahu—Koolauoko -0.18 to -1.46, Honolulu +0.16 to -0.36, and Ewa -0.22; and Kauai—Hanalei -1.15, and Waimea -0.20.

The greatest amounts of rainfall were reported from the Hilo, Puna and Kona districts of Hawaii, and portions of the Makawao and Hana districts of Maui, and ranged from 2.05 to 4.66 inches. The total rainfall, in inches, in the several districts were: Hawaii—N. Kohala 0.34 to 0.92, Hamakua 0.93 to 1.63, N. Hilo 2.05 to 3.34, S. Hilo 2.57 to 4.66, Puna 1.59 to 2.54, Kau 0.45, and the Kona 3.22 to 3.37; Maui—Makawao 0.32 to 2.14, Hana 1.60 to 3.65, and 0.00 in the Waialua and Lahaina districts; Oahu—Koolauoko 0.19 to 1.18, Honolulu 0.18 at the lower levels and 1.62 at the higher, and Ewa trace; Kauai—Hanalei 0.10, Kawaihau 0.28, Lihue 0.24, Koloa 0.00, and Waimea 0.04; and southeastern Molokai 0.66.

There was less rainfall than during last week at all stations on Kauai, and Molokai, in the Makawao and Waialua districts of Maui, in the N. Kona, Puna, S. Hilo, generally in the N. Kohala, and in portions of the Hamakua and N. Hilo districts of Hawaii. In the remaining districts there was less rainfall than during the preceding week. The greatest excess over last week was +1.38 at Honokaa, Hawaii, and the maximum deficiency 3.05 at Kaeleua, Hawaii.

The following table shows the weekly averages of temperature and rainfall for the principal islands and for the Group:

Table with 3 columns: Island, Temperature, Rainfall. Hawaii: 70.1 deg, 2.18 inches. Maui: 72.3 deg, 1.10 inches. Oahu: 74.6 deg, 0.63 inch. Kauai: 73.1 deg, 0.13 inch. Molokai: 72.2 deg, 0.66 inch.

Entire Group - 71.7 deg, 1.47 inches.

At the local office of the U. S. Weather Bureau in Honolulu partly cloudy weather obtained with measurable rain on two dates amounting to .18 inch, .36 less than the normal for the week, and .62 more than during the preceding week. The maximum temperature was 80 deg, minimum 68 deg, and mean 74.4 deg, .9 deg lower than the normal, and 0.6 deg higher than last week's. The mean daily relative humidity ranged from 63 per cent to 73 per cent, and for the week was 68.1 per cent. Easterly winds prevailed on the 17th, 19th and 20th, and northeasterly on the remaining dates, with an average hourly velocity of 8.0 miles. The mean daily barometer varied from 30.00 to 30.10 inches, and the mean for the week, 30.08, was 0.06 inch above normal.

W. M. STOCKMAN, Section Director.

STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A MASONIC CHARM

(Continued from Page One.)

and found that Terry had started an investigation of his own. On the back of the charm he had noticed the name William White. He thought it might belong to C. L. Wight of the Gas Company. It was not his, of course, and K. R. G. Wallace, a Mason, was appealed to. He knew nothing of it, but thought of Josh Tucker, of the Masonic Temple. The charm was shown him, and he remembered the case of a sailor named William White, whose body was found in the harbor.

While the police were being communicated with, their own investigation was proceeding. Chief of Detectives Leal was given the case to solve. As soon as he learned that the charm belonged to the sailor over whose body an inquest was held while the present sheriff was a deputy sheriff, he sent a short cut through the mystery of the man's death. Perhaps a murder would be brought to light.

The chief was discussing the case and showing the charm to Deputy Sheriff Rose, when Sheriff Jarrett happened along. When he saw the charm, he became unusually interested, and, on looking at the inscription, fairly shouted.

"Why, that is the charm that was stolen from my office after the inquest over William White's remains," he said. "The silver watch and chain, charm and other things disappeared, and after consulting with the British Consul I had to personally dig up \$15 in settlement."

Then Chief Leal started out to trace the ownership. The sailor with the strange hallucinations was questioned, and he said he had bought the charm for \$1 from another sailor of the Dirigo, who said he had found it. That sailor was found and he said that one day last week he was in the rear of Macfarlane's wholesale liquor house, and close to the rear wall of the dormitory section of the station house he noticed the charm lying in the dirt. After holding it for a day or two he wanted some money, and sold it to Lumberg. Lumberg wanted some money, and offered it to Terry Keaven for just what he had paid for it.

The police then put two and two together. They went to the place where the charm was found. It was just beneath a secondary window of the station, a window which opens into the patrolmen's lavatory. From this

PERSONAL.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Mrs. A. W. Eames, Jr. returned from the Coast on the Lurline last evening.

J. B. Castle returned on the Lurline last evening from a short trip to the mainland.

H. Hart and C. C. Spinks, who were arriving passengers on the Lurline, are wealthy oil men in California.

Mrs. J. Howell and her daughter returned to the Islands on the Lurline. They will probably leave for one of the other islands in the near future.

E. Tochumi, secretary of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company in San Francisco, arrived here last night on the Lurline for a short stay.

Miss Gill was an arriving passenger on the Matson steamer Lurline last evening. She has a brother at Kamehameha Schools whom she will visit.

Mrs. William G. Irwin and Miss Helene will leave this morning on the Overland Limited for New York, where they will visit for a number of months.—Call.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry St. Goar, accompanied by their daughter, Miss Erna, and two sons, have taken the Armsby house in Ross, and will go over today to spend three months.—Call.

Mrs. Frances King Headlee, the Southern California representative of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, arrived here yesterday on the Alameda. She is greatly pleased with her first view of the Islands.

Mr. and Mrs. Devereaux returned on the Lurline last night after an absence of five years. They were accompanied by their two children, Mrs. Devereaux was formerly Miss Amy Roe, daughter of William C. Roe.

Among those booked to leave on the Alameda next Wednesday for the Coast are J. H. Hertsche, general manager of the Young and Moana hotels; W. M. Giffard of W. G. Irwin & Co., C. A. Brown and Mrs. Lewton-Brain. The Elford company members are also booked.

John Burroughs, the famous naturalist, and Dr. Clara Barris, who accompanied him here, left last night on the steamer Claudine for Maui. They will climb Haleakala and will see the famous scenic spot, Iao Valley. On next Tuesday night they will catch the Mauna Kea for Hilo. They will visit Kilauea, and will return here on the Mauna Kea next Saturday. They are the guests of the Hawaii Promotion Committee.

Cecil Brown is booked to leave for the mainland on the Alameda.

U. S. Commissioner George A. Davis leaves for Hawaii today on a short business trip.

J. H. Hertsche, manager of the Young and Moana Hotels, will leave on the Alameda for a vacation in the States.

Captain Smith, who used to come to this port on the brig W. G. Irwin, arrived from the Colonies on the Makura.

Captain King, who is well known in Honolulu, owning property here, arrived from Australia on the Makura last evening.

Raoul Marshall, the Seattle marine engineer who has been in the Islands for the past three months, will leave for the Northwest today on the U. S. A. T. Dix.

L. G. Blackman intends to spend some weeks on the Coast during the summer. In Seattle he will join a party of friends from England with whom he will visit the exposition.

Professor George A. Gates, president of Pomona College in Southern California, is in the city. He has been here only a short time, and will return to the mainland on the Alameda.

William Mutch, who has had the contract for the construction of some of the buildings of the Federal Leprosarium on Molokai, is booked to leave for the Coast on the Alameda.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Noel Paton of Scotland, who have visited in Honolulu several seasons, always residing at the Moana, arrived on the Makura yesterday from the Colonies to remain several months.