

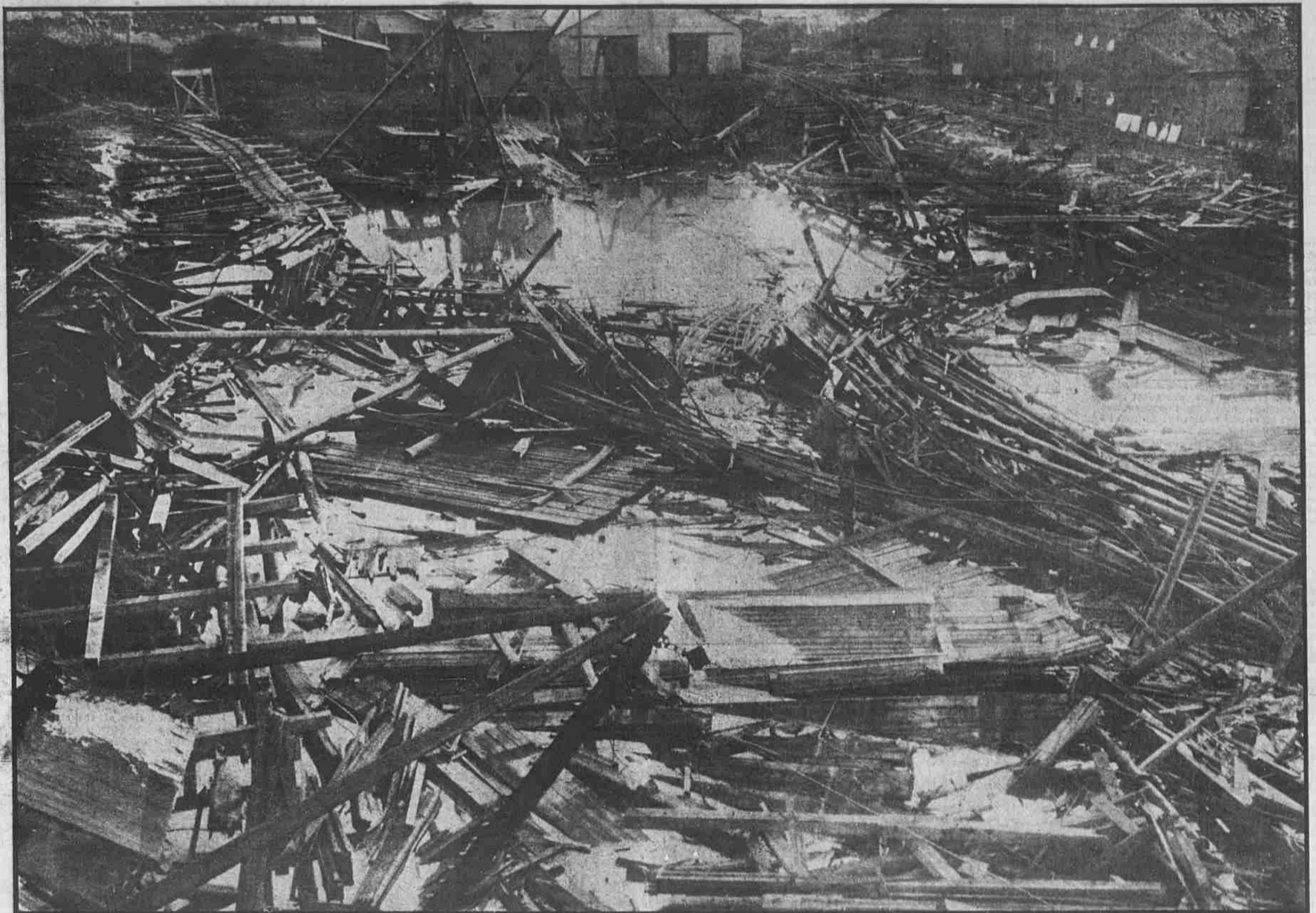
Hawaiian Gazette

VOL. VI. NO. 107

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1913—SEMI WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 3789

DISASTER OVERWHELMS PEARL HARBOR PROJECT—THREE SECTIONS OF DRYDOCK COLLAPSE IN MASS OF WRECKAGE



(Photo by Staff Reporter of The Advertiser.)

SCENE OF THE WRECKAGE IN SECTIONS ONE AND TWO OF THE DRYDOCK, YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, SHORTLY AFTER THE DISASTER.

BODIES LITTER CITY'S STREETS IN THE CAPITAL

President Madero Telegraphs to Loyal Governors of the Republic.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
CITY OF MEXICO, February 17.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Although scores of corpses were buried and burned during the armistice yesterday, the streets near the palace still are littered with dead bodies. No estimate of the number killed yesterday was obtainable.

Official dispatches from President Madero to loyal governors were sent out from the City of Mexico today. The Governor of Chihuahua was informed that the federal troops are holding their own and that the end of the revolt seems near.

Anti-American sentiment throughout the interior of Mexico is reported to be rising and hundreds of Americans are flocking to the border.

Communication Again Cut.
(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
EL PASO, Texas, February 17.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Wire communication continued with the City of Mexico via Indianapolis, was restored here for the first time. It was stated that fighting in the City of Mexico continued intermittently during the night, but showed the general Government that Madero's army is still in possession of the communication line.

ARMY AND NAVY ARE BOTH READY

Six Thousand Sailors, Officers and Marines Now Within Striking Distance.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
WASHINGTON, February 17.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The United States Army is ready and the naval force continues to move into position to cope with the Mexican situation.

The battleship Georgia already is at Vera Cruz. The Virginia is at Tampico, both on the Atlantic side, and the big dreadnought cruiser South Dakota is at Acapulco and the cruiser Colorado is at Mazatlan, both on the Pacific.

The Vermont, a 16,000-ton dreadnought, the flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding the second division of the Atlantic fleet, arrived at Vera Cruz today. The Nebraska, another 15,000-ton dreadnought, also arrived there today.

This will make a total number of six United States men-of-war in Mexican ports, bearing approximately 6,000 sailors, officers and marines who could land for the relief of the Americans of Mexico City, should they become endangered.

Rear Admiral Botherland, commander of the Pacific fleet, has gone with the cruiser Colorado from Mazatlan to Manzanillo, in response to a call by the United States consul there, who reported anti-American demonstrations.

Work of Years Destroyed In Few Minutes As By Some Great Cataclysm of Nature.

The work of four years was destroyed in four minutes yesterday afternoon at Pearl Harbor, when the entire frame crib and concrete work in the great naval drydock collapsed and crumpled until the 1,000-foot basin was jammed with a chaos of wreckage. The eight-foot layer of concrete at the bottom of the excavation was heaved up with cyclopean force when the water in section two had been pumped out almost enough to expose it. The crib-work splintered and the side collapsed.

With hardly a moment's warning, the great structure of false crib work upheaved with its mass of top machinery of pumps, derricks and engines, while the two adjoining sections entirely collapsed and, within four minutes, became part of the mass of splintered timbers, twisted iron and steel and jagged blocks of masonry.

RUSHING TO SAFETY.

More than a hundred workmen were engaged in and on all parts of the structure, when a diver emerged from the corner of section three and running along the timbers to the shore shouted that the structure was giving away.

Warnings were shouted from all parts and the men scurried like rats to safety. Hardly had the last man passed from the structure to the shore, when a mighty surge took place in the center, or number two section. Like a great vessel which has been sunk, the five-storied false crib-work rose steadily as if on some gigantic piston rod.

Slowly but surely the timbers emerged from the water, and then began to crumple. There was a rending of huge beams, splitting and tearing from their iron-bound sockets. Great derricks and cranes toppled over on the trembling and crunching mass and smashed through the tough woodwork.

TWO SECTIONS GO DOWN.

While the upheaval drew all eyes to the center section, it was seen immediately that the adjoining section—one and two—were collapsing, but instead of rising first and falling afterward, they began to sink. There was a hurried withdrawal from the shore bluff, for it was first thought that the bottom was falling out of the basin. With the center coming up and the two sides going down, great masses of water shot in from end to end of the sections, while the rush of water into section two, meeting the water spouting up from underneath, caused the rending timbers to mass into an indescribable tangle.

Upon the shore watching the collapse of all his years' work was Francis B. Smith, engineer of the San Francisco Bridge Company, contractor for the great work. After shouting warnings to the men to leave the hearing structure, his first thought was to get off the dynamite charge to blow down the water gate in the partition between section two and three to flood the pumped out section again. This disaster came so quick that no time was available to get off the charge. Had this been done there is a probability that the disaster in the dock might have been stayed, although even then great damage would have resulted.

AWAITING WORD TO BEGIN WORK

Investigation May Be Ordered By Congress, However—Means Delay.

Immediately following the catastrophe it was noted by the naval engineers that the entire dock structure had moved twenty feet in the direction of the dock opening.
In the event of the concreting system being again followed it will be by the Tremay method, but the entire length will be concreted without any partitions or attempt to divide the dock into sections. The concreting of the entire floor and sides, including the great steps, will be done entirely under water, after which the water will be pumped out.

Rear Admiral Cowles, commandant of the naval stations, will probably be authorized today to appoint a board of inquiry to determine the extent of the disaster in the Pearl Harbor drydock. The board will be appointed immediately and report at an early date, and will probably make any recommendations they may see fit.

It may be within the board's province to change the whole procedure and adopt new methods for completing the dock or recommend starting work on a new one.
While another attempt may be made with the present system of concreting, with modifications found necessary by reason of the knowledge just gained of the instability of the shoring of the dock basin, it is thought by many that since the full reports from Washington a floating drydock may be decided upon as the only solution of the problem which now confronts the naval authorities.
(Continued on page 2.)

PRESIDENT TAFT GIVES WARNING TO BELLIGERENTS

Writes Madero That American Citizens Must All Be Protected.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
WASHINGTON, February 17.—(Special to The Advertiser)—An ultimatum carrying a veiled threat is the construction placed by diplomats here today on President Taft's answer to President Madero's message, that the United States maintains its previous "hands off" policy with regard to Mexico. The last one sent practically demanded that Madero immediately ameliorate conditions in the Mexican capital, and the fact that the note contained assurance not to send troops across the border is regarded here as highly significant.

In view of the special friendship and relations between the two countries," the note said, "I cannot too strongly press upon your Excellency the vital importance of an early establishment of real peace and order, a condition this government so long has hoped to see, because American citizens and property must be protected and respected."
"In reciprocating the anxiety shown by your Excellency I feel it my duty to add sincerely and without reserve that the events of the past two years, culminating in the present most dangerous situation, has created in this country extreme pessimism and the conviction that the present paramount duty is to secure prompt and immediate relief from the situation. Your Excellency is somewhat misinformed as to America's policy towards Mexico which has been uniform for two years and as to such movements and other matters that far taken which are matters of national protection."
(Continued on page 2.)

CARNIVAL OF DESTRUCTION CONTINUES IN MEXICO, BUT UNITED STATES DECIDES NOT TO INTERFERE

Federals Repulsed in Attack on Arsenal With Loss. Madero Now Refuses to Resign and Senate Puzzled.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
CITY OF MEXICO, February 15.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The German legation has been struck by bombs. The Belgian legation has been wrecked by shells. Ambassador Wilson has invited the British, German and Spanish ministers, and the secretaries in charge, to confer with him on the situation raised by Madero's refusal to resign. President Madero appealed by telegram today to President Taft to withhold intervention. Secretary Knox will reply that Madero must protect Americans and other foreigners if interference is to be prevented.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—(By Associated Press Cable)—At a special meeting of the cabinet in the White House last evening, presided over by President Taft, it was definitely decided to keep "hands off" of Mexico.

FEDERAL NIGHT ATTACK FAILS.
(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
CITY OF MEXICO, February 15.—(Special to The Advertiser)—After the customary hour for breakfast, the fighting between the Madero and Diaz forces was resumed here today. The federal troops repeatedly charged the rebel's stronghold, the arsenal, but were repulsed with heavy losses as rapidly as they advanced.

The rebels renewed their cannonading of the National Palace and shelled Madero's private residence. The latter was badly damaged. Madero told his advisers and leaders in the Mexican senate, who spent most of last night in trying to induce him to quit office and permit the election of a new President, that he will die rather than do so.

Fighting raged from ten o'clock last night till nearly dawn today. The night attack was planned by Madero to surprise Diaz, but failed. Madero's forces desperately attacked the rebel's stronghold, but the Diaz gunners mowed them down.

MADERO HAS NOT RESIGNED.
(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
CITY OF MEXICO, February 15.—(Special to The Advertiser)—It is strongly intimated that the special meeting of the senate called this morning insisted on President Madero's resignation. Many of the senators did not attend as they declared they were unable to traverse the city.

Minister Lascarin declared after the meeting of the senate that it was by no means certain Madero would resign. The President, he said, was to end the difficulty in a patriotic manner, if possible, without further bloodshed, but this appeared improbable.

Francisco De La Barra, former provisional President, professed ignorance as to President Madero's intentions. He declared the question of his resignation had been submitted to President Madero and that the matter at present had gone no further.

A few minutes later De La Barra, accompanied by General Felipe Angeles, a federal commander, went to the palace for a conference with Madero. Following the conference De La Barra announced that Madero had authorized him and General Angeles to confer with Felix Diaz and Gen. Manuel Mondragon on the question of arranging an armistice.

Madero proposed the naming of a commission by each party to contrive a plan for a solution of the situation. Diaz replied that he could not consider an armistice and that he would enter into no negotiations for peace until he was officially notified of the resignation of President Madero, the Vice President and the entire cabinet.

READY FOR EMERGENCIES.
(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
WASHINGTON, February 15.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The administration hopes if Francisco De La Barra should ultimately be Madero's successor that peace will follow. De La Barra is popular with all Mexicans and has a close knowledge of this government's feelings towards the Mexican Republic.

For several months after the abdication of Porfirio Diaz he acted as provisional President and his administration met with the approval of the natives.

It was admitted at the state department, however, that even if peace comes it will be months before any new administration is stable enough to enforce order, and that Americans and other foreigners would continue to be unsafe.

Absence of news today of conditions at Mexico City and other Mexican points caused orders to be issued to the commanders of the warships Georgia, Virginia, Nebraska and Vermont, all in Mexican waters, to be prepared to land marines and bluejackets if American Ambassador Wilson, or any of the American consuls, should need their services.



MAIN STREET IN CITY OF MEXICO, Showing some of the fine buildings now damaged by shellfire.



MEXICAN FEDERAL ARTILLERY IN ACTION AND A REBEL SHARPSHOOTER.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
LONDON, February 15.—(Special to The Advertiser)—An uncensored Constantinople dispatch to the Chronicle reports that the Bulair line of fortifications was captured by the Allies on Tuesday. According to this account the Turkish fleet, operating from the Dardanelles, was assisting to shell the Bulgarians' attack.

The Bulgarians feigned a sudden retreat and were followed by the Turks. The Turkish warships, not realizing the situation, continued their bombardment.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
ATHENS, Greece, February 15.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The Island of Crete was finally evacuated by the protecting Powers, Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy, today, and the Greek flag was hoisted amid enthusiastic demonstrations by the Cretans.

A British cruiser, this morning, landed a detachment of bluejackets in Suda Bay and these men hauled down the flags of the Powers, which have flown since 1898, as well as that of Turkey.

The flags were handed over to the consuls of their respective countries, that of Turkey being placed in charge of the German consulate.

The writer declares that the days of conference between the ambassadors of the powers in London are numbered, "as the differences existing between Russia and Austria-Hungary on the Albanian questions are far too great to be bridged over by such means."

He adds that the London conferences could not be expected to succeed in that which the Prince had failed to achieve when he carried an autograph letter from Francis Joseph of Austria, to Emperor Nicholas of Russia.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
TOKIO, February 15.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Such strong evidence of popular unrest continues to be displayed all over Japan that it has become necessary to call out the soldiers to assist the civil authorities in guarding the residences of members of the imperial family and officials.

At Himeji, Kobe, and elsewhere the houses occupied by members of Prince Katsura's new party have been threatened with destruction by the populace.

The new Japanese premier, Count Gombel Yamamoto, completed the formation of his cabinet today.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
HAMBURG, Germany, February 15.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The five officers of the steamer Christiana were drowned when their vessel sank, after being out during last night by the steamer Galatia during a dense fog off Borkum. The Christiana foundered three minutes after collision. The sailors and stokers, thirteen in number, escaped in lifeboats. The officers declined to leave their ship.



MEXICAN RURALES UNDER REVIEW.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
NEW YORK, February 15.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Cipriano Castro, former President of Venezuela, is free to come and go in this country at will. Judge Ward in the federal district court this afternoon sustained the writ of habeas corpus in his behalf, overruling the immigration authorities.

BATHTUBBERS ARE SOAKED.
DETROIT, Michigan, February 15.—(By Associated Press Cable to Star-Bulletin)—The federal courts here today imposed fines ranging from \$1000 to \$10,000 upon fourteen individuals and thirteen corporation members of the bathtub trust, convicted recently of violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

SAFE COUGH MEDICINE.
Mothers everywhere object to giving their children medicines that contain opiates and for this reason Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has become a general favorite. This remedy contains absolutely nothing injurious and for the prompt relief of coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, it has no equal. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.—Advertisement.

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

FIRE FIGHTERS SAVE STEAMER

Blaze in Fireroom of Lurline Is Extinguished Only After Desperate Work.

(From Sunday Advertiser)
Blazing up, it is believed, from fire dropping below from the furnaces and lighting oil that had leaked into the bilges, the fire room of the Matson liner Lurline, at half-past eight last night necessitated three hours of desperate fighting to save the vessel from serious damage.

Fire Chief Thurston arrived and took command shortly afterwards, and under his direction the fire was gradually subdued and put out at eleven o'clock. Engines were kept on guard all night to prevent a recurrence of the blaze. The definite cause of the fire and any blame that may be warrantable must be determined by a later survey. The vessel was not materially injured. The cargo space remains undamaged and the vessel will sail at six o'clock Tuesday evening for San Francisco, as scheduled.

Chief Engineer Morse, after a survey last night, announced that he could sail in an hour and that cleaning up is all that is necessary. The Lurline arrived yesterday morning from Kahului.

The assistance of the entire waterfront was last night extended to fight the fire within the Lurline. The revenue cutter Thetis was the first to respond and waterfront officials, private and public, were quickly on the spot working as hard as laborers with bucket, hose and superintendence.

Captain Allman, dock superintendent of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, at once offered the use of any of the company's steamers in port to move the Lurline to perform other service whenever desired. Superintendent Shedy of the same company, himself took command of a squad directly in the engine room and did yeoman work.

Alarm Startles Town.
The fire was discovered by the second engineer as it climbed up the side of the settling tank. Between the discovery and the alarm by whistle, very few minutes elapsed. The unusual and prolonged whistle startled the town mildly, but as the oil tanker Santa Maria was due to leave in the evening it was supposed that it was she.

It was the only alarm given. The police, however, recognized in it the signal of distress and Motorcycle Officer Chilton was sent down to see what was needed. He soon learned the facts and unable to secure a telephone on the wharf motored back to the station where he turned the alarm in both to the police and the fire departments.

The engines and chemical trucks, together with the police patrol and a special force of police guards from Chief Kellett's department were soon on the spot.

Chief Engineer Thurston of the fire department took of the fire fighting immediately upon arrival.

The first alarm was recognized as a police signal and was answered almost at once by the United States revenue cutter Thetis. A squad of twenty men, including a number of Filipinos among the crew, were sent over to the Lurline under command of Lieutenant James Pine, and performed invaluable service, getting down directly with the fire and staying with it until they were ordered out after it was plainly seen that the danger was past.

The only accident during the evening occurred to one of the Thetis men, O. Sneland, who was overcome by the gases while in the fire-room and was carried out stiff by his companions. He quickly recovered in the open air and was sent back to his ship.

Fight With Chemicals.
"No water" was the first order of Chief Thurston upon arrival and being shown the fire. In consequence, although two engines were connected with hydrants on the wharf all the evening, the hose was not used. The two chemical trucks from central were brought up alongside the steamer and five lines run over the rail. These and buckets of sand were the weapons of the fire-fighters. Inconspicuously enough the sand was called for by a drunken member of the black squad who, too intoxicated to do anything else, perceived at once the need for it and staggered about the wharf exhorting the spectators to get sand, sand!

A bucket brigade was quickly formed of the Thetis men and these rushed bucket after bucket up the gang plank and down into the smoking hole. Each truck, capable of holding 240 gallons besides the mobile apparatus, was quickly exhausted and each was dispatched in turn to central to refill. In several instances it was necessary to attach a pump midway to get the fluid over the side of the steamer.

Flames Threaten Vessel.
The fire reached its worst shortly after nine o'clock. Clouds of vapor from the boiling oil floated lightly above the vessel and the intense heat below commenced to be felt through the iron decks. On the port side this heat became so blistering that after a hasty survey last night it was declared that one of the life boats had been slightly charred. With the exception of clouds of vapor which arose when the bunker holes were occasionally opened to permit a more ready attack on the fire, there was little indication of the fire above decks. But the heat below was intense and the gases suffocating. The sides of the settling tanks grew red hot and the oil within commenced to boil furiously, clouds of vapor floating off. A hose was hastily connected and as much as possible was pumped out. At one time it appeared that the ves-

AGED WOMAN IS KILLED BY AUTO

Miss Maria Chapman, aged seventy-four years, was struck by automobile No. 1004, driven by I. N. Bartholomew, last night at half-past seven o'clock in front of the residence of Albert Afong, Nuuanu avenue, and almost instantly killed.

After removal to the Queen's Hospital in the machine by which she was struck, she died within a short time, never having regained consciousness. Bartholomew is a recent arrival in the city from Washington, D. C. Just where the blame for the tragedy lies has not yet been determined by the police, who are making a thorough investigation and who have taken the statements of several witnesses, including that of Mr. Bartholomew, but the tragedy proves the utter disregard of auto drivers for the possibility of persons crossing a street who may have been concealed for a few seconds by a passing street car, and is an example of the necessity for making more drastic regulations concerning the passage of autos alongside trolley cars. Had such an ordinance been in effect last night's accident would not have occurred, and a woman's life would not have been sacrificed.

From Behind the Car.
According to the statement of Bartholomew he was traveling up Nuuanu street on the right side of the street, and when about opposite Albert Afong's residence, the second house above School street, a street car was en route down toward town. He says he honked his horn several times as the two vehicles approached and swerved to the right. Just as the street car passed, Bartholomew states that a woman stepped across the tracks toward the Waikiki side of the street and came directly in front of his path. He honked his horn, applied the brakes, but the car squarely struck the woman, the body falling between the two gas lamps and under the wheels. When the machine was brought to a stop Miss Chapman's body had been dragged until it lodged under the axle of the hind wheels.

The rapid transit car stopped at this juncture and passengers alighted to render service. Among them was Miss Young, a nurse on the staff of the Queen's Hospital. She helped place the broken form of the aged woman into the automobile and accompanied her to the hospital. She was badly injured and died almost as soon as the hospital was reached.

To Keep the Baby.
William Williamson, whose wife, Mrs. Ada Rhodes Williamson, is a niece of the deceased, states that since their marriage, their aunt has lived in the old Arthur Wood home, on the Ewa side of the street, opposite Afong's. Whenever Mr. and Mrs. Williamson go out evenings, Miss Chapman has been in the habit of going to the house to look after their young baby. It was on such a mission last night that she went to her death. She was crossing the street in the company of Mr. Williamson's mother, and waited for the street car to pass. Then came the tragedy.

Mr. Bartholomew states his belief that Miss Chapman was hard of hearing, but Mr. Williamson says this is not so.

A Kamaaina.
Miss Chapman was born in England and came here nearly thirty years ago with Doctor Rhodes, who was a well-known kamaaina. She always lived in Nuuanu street, living until recently in the home now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Williamson. She is an aunt by marriage of Hon. Cecil Brown, of the First National Bank, and a member of the Hawaiian senate.

Both Captain Weedon and Chief Engineer Morse were ashore when the fire broke out. The master was at a friend's house in Waikiki but was notified by the police department and arrived on board shortly after ten o'clock.

Simultaneously the question of whether the chief engineer was on board or not arose. Captain Weedon's first question was about him. "What's the trouble?" he asked not a whit alarmed as he stepped on deck. "Where's the chief engineer?"

"There is a fire in the fire room," volunteered Shipping Manager Drew of Castle & Cooke.

"So I believe," said Weedon calmly. "The chief engineer is not on board," said President E. D. Tenney, of the party of Castle & Cooke officials, which was watching operations.

At that moment the same drunken man, who had played the role of the low comedian the evening before, became extremely wrathful and directing a torrent of abuse at Weedon and Mr. Tenney swore that the chief was right down on the job fighting the fire. The second engineer later repeated the assertion to Captain Weedon, but if Chief Morse had arrived it had been within a few minutes and unobserved by any on deck. Frantic efforts had been made all the evening to locate him, the police department calling the Young Cafe and other places where it was believed he might be. At five minutes past ten the ship's whistle had been blown for him and five minutes later firemen had been dispatched to telephone to every theater to locate him. He arrived late, however, and plunged at once into a survey of the damage, which he found not serious.

NAMES A CAUSE FOR QUICK ACTION

President Will Intervene When Mexicans Kill Americans Wantonly.

CASUALTIES UNAVOIDABLE

Five Thousand Sailors and the Marines From Warships Are Ready.

* (By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) *
* WASHINGTON, February 14.— *
* (Special to The Advertiser)—Be- *
* cause of intense anti-American *
* feeling at Acapulco, Mexico, the *
* cruiser Denver has been turned *
* back to that port to protect Amer- *
* icans and other foreigners, until *
* the cruiser South Dakota puts into *
* port on Sunday. *

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
WASHINGTON, February 14.—(Special to The Advertiser)—President Taft declared to close advisors today that only one thing could force him to ask congress to intervene in Mexico. If the Madero or Diaz forces should turn upon Americans, merely because they are Americans or foreigners, Mr. Taft let it be known that he would rush a special message to congress in thirty minutes' time.

He does not regard the killing of a few Americans in the course of the battle as a cause for war, but looks upon such casualties as unavoidable and believes that the proper authorities should be held liable for damages.

If, however, the President should hear that Americans were being wantonly killed and found congress taking its week-end recess, his confidants today declared he would not hesitate to send an expeditionary force from the battleships at Vera Cruz and Tampico.

Five thousand sailors and marines could be landed from the ships in a few hours and started for Mexico City. International law recognizes the right of a government to send such an expeditionary force to guard its own citizens when they need protection.

The sailors and marines would be sent to Mexico City as the "legation guard." This was the method during the Boxer uprising in China and more recently in Nicaragua.

If such a step were forced upon President Taft while congress was not in session, the President plans to follow it immediately with a message setting forth conditions, showing what he had done and asking authority to send United States troops across the border.

President Taft met the cabinet at the semi-weekly session and the Mexican situation was generally discussed. It is understood that the cabinet is in complete accord with the President's attitude as it was expressed in his talks with callers today.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
PEKIN, China, February 14.—(Special to The Advertiser)—America's sixty-odd thousand Chinese residents were honored by President Yuan Shi-Kai in the capital last night, when two of their elected representatives to the new parliament of China were banqueted by the chief executive.

The banquet was explained as the government's means of attesting its affection for the ones of the Republic in the land across the seas.

The two parliamentarians who sat in the seats of honor were Tong King Chong, of San Francisco, and Gee Share Noe, of New York.

President Yuan expressed himself as especially well pleased that the chances of political preference at the hands of a free suffrage should have given him the opportunity to break bread with representatives of the widely-divided colonies of his brothers in the Occident.

NEW YORK, February 14.—(By Associated Press Cable to Star-Bulletin)—Crazed by the constant taunts of his wife, Purcell, former partner of the gambler, Herman Rosenthal, today shot at the woman, and missing her killed his own daughter.

He had been accused by the woman of being a squalor, following his confession to the district attorney. He gave himself up to the authorities. Purcell figured conspicuously in the recent police grafting trials.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
CHICAGO, February 14.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The U. S. court of appeals today ordered the release from Fort Leavenworth prison of Paul Morrison of St. Louis and William Shoupes and E. H. Houlihan of Chicago, men convicted at Indianapolis of unlawfully transporting dynamite.

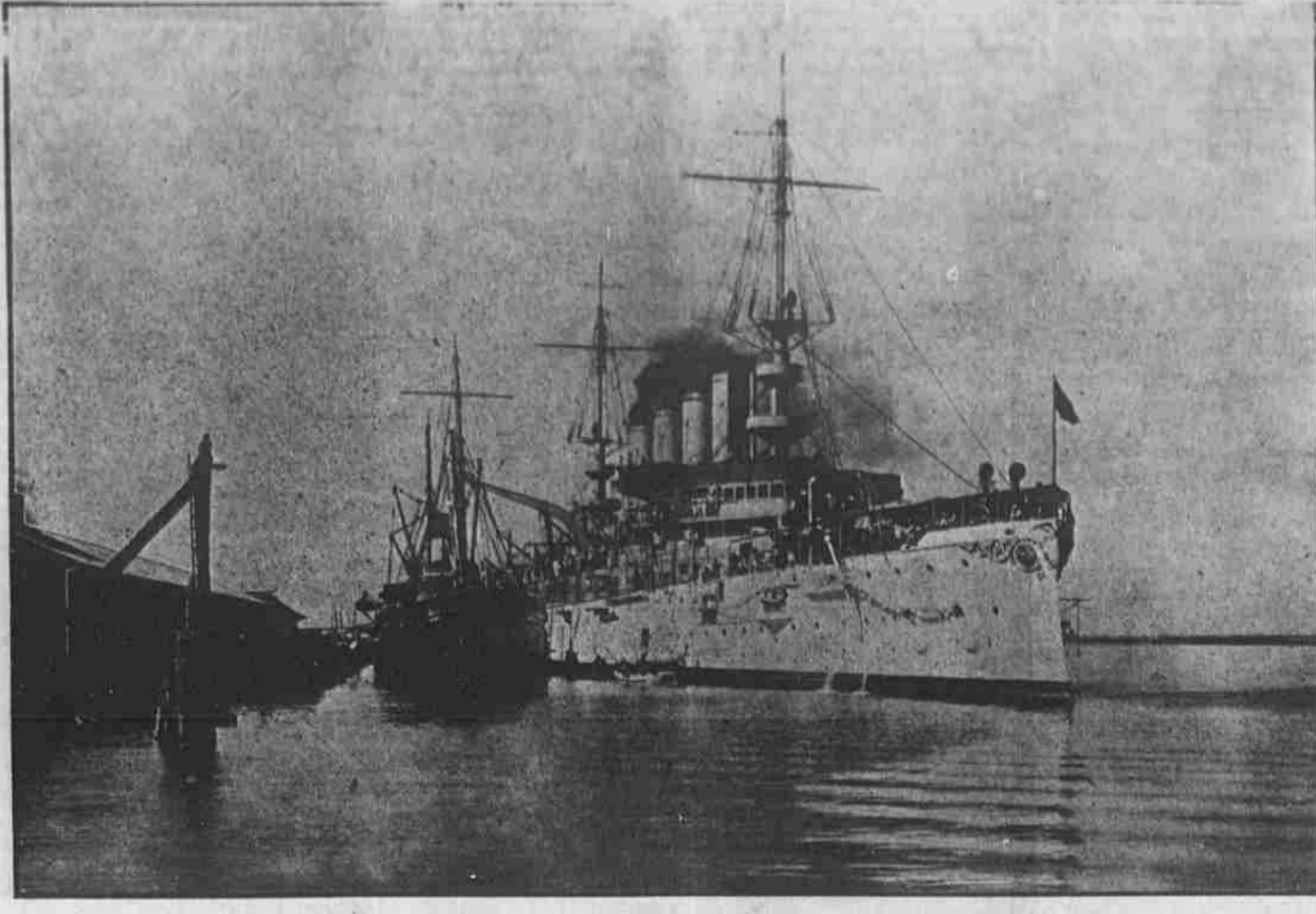
The bonds furnished for the men were approved.

DETROIT, Michigan, February 14.—(By Associated Press Cable to Star-Bulletin)—The federal district court here today decided that the officials of the bath tub trust had been guilty of a conspiracy in constraint of trade. The crime of which the eleven officials of the corporation have been found guilty is punishable by a fine of \$5000 and one year imprisonment.

FORMER AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN DIES SUDDENLY

NEW YORK, February 14.—(By Associated Press Cable to Star-Bulletin)—Stewart Woodford, formerly ambassador to Spain, and the man who handed President McKinley's ultimatum to the Spanish government, died at his home here today. He has been ill but a short time.

One Strong Factor for Peace and Order in Troubled City on the Way



THE CRUISER SOUTH DAKOTA IN HONOLULU HARBOR, NOW ON THE WAY TO ACAPULCO.

COMMISSIONERS WILL DRAW PAY

Amendment in New Charter Made at Instance of Mayor—The Recall Percentage.

From Saturday Advertiser.

Mayor Jay Fern made his record speech at the meeting of the charter committee held in the senate chamber last night. In a snappy speech, with a "punch" to it, the chief executive of the city went on record as saying that "this here what you call commission government will not take with the Hawaiian people."

However, before adjournment came, the mayor was partially won over to the side of those who are fighting for a model form of government, and it is believed that by providing a salary for the five commissioners who will serve, Mayor Fern's great objection was removed.

Governor Frear presided at the meeting last night. A. D. Castro acted as secretary pro tem. There was not a large attendance, but the first forty-two of the 143 provisions in the proposed charter were discussed from every side, several additional amendments were carried, and excellent progress was made. The meeting finally adjourned until next Thursday night at eight o'clock, when the remaining sections will be discussed at the city hall.

"My belief is that this here new what you call commission government will not take with Hawaiian people," said the mayor. A few of the Hawaiian leaders would tell the people that this new form would take away your franchise. I, as Hawaiian, hear this every day. They come to me one hundred at a time asking me, 'here, Joe, what about this new commission form of government?' The only way to bring this about is to give the people chance to vote first what they want, then it can be fixed up.

Wouldn't Run Himself.

"When it comes to election of commissioners without pay, that is not good. There is not one Hawaiian who would run. I, myself, would not so do. That manager part is not good. Look what they do with me with my chief of fire department? I say give commission power to remove manager."

The mayor was assured that the charter would confer this power by majority vote.

"We have too much that majority rule now," said the mayor, again referring to his troubles with the fire department appointment. His objection to the commissioners was finally overcome with the agreement to provide for a salary for these elective officers and to an agreement to allow them to also hold offices outside of the city government.

All in all, according to those who have followed the mayor, that is said his speech last evening was the most lucid he has yet made, showing that he has given considerable thought to the charter and its provisions.

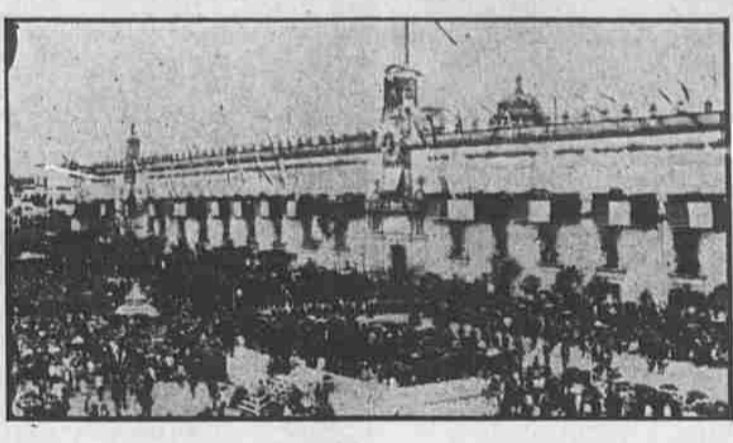
It was finally decided that the name of the city under the new charter will be simply the city of Honolulu, instead of the city and county of Honolulu as at present.

Recall Percentage Lowered.

A slight change was also made in the provision for recall, making it necessary to secure the signatures of twenty-five per cent of the registered voters instead of thirty per cent of the vote for commissioners at the preceding election, as had been specified.

The preferential method of election was also changed to allow the names of all candidates to remain on the ballot should selection not be made by the voters in expressing their first choice.

For a time it looked as if the apparently complex problem offered by the preferential system would be eliminated. W. R. Rawlins stated that he believed it would be difficult to instruct the average voter as to the merits of this system and that they would not accept it until they had been educated up to its value.



THE NATIONAL PALACE, Which President Madero deserted for the British legation yesterday.

Steamers Collide in Fog, Both Sink Sugar and Gold Lost in Golden Gate

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

SAN FRANCISCO, February 14.—(Special to The Advertiser)—A marine disaster, which avoided appalling loss of life by the narrowest margin, occurred in the thick fog off Angel Island this morning, when the sugar steamer H. J. Corcoran and the Southern Pacific steamer Seminole met in collision and sank to the bottom of the bay.

The Seminole was on her way from this city to Sacramento and carried fifty passengers, seven of them women, and a crew of fifteen, and had on board a large quantity of mail and luggage. She was a new boat, built in 1911, at a cost of \$114,000.

The crew of the Corcoran were bitter in their criticisms of the Seminole's captain, whom they at first believed had gone on his way without endeavoring to render assistance. The situation was cleared up when it became known that the Seminole herself with fifty passengers on board had been crippled and left sinking.

The Corcoran, which is owned by the E. V. Rideout Company, was on her way from Antioch to this city with a crew of thirty-five men, eleven thousands bags of sugar, valued at \$40,000, and two bars of gold from the Selby Smelting Company, worth \$50,000. She is an old sternwheel steamer used for freight only.

The Seminole remained afloat for nearly an hour after the collision and passengers, crew and most of the baggage were taken off by the gasoline launch Maryland and the Vallejo steamer Napa, both of which were attracted by her whistle a few minutes after the collision.

Both steamers turned bottom side up, and the Corcoran was carried by the tide through the Golden Gate to the open sea.

Thomas M. Church came to the rescue by stating that he wanted to go on record as opposed to the old spirit of compromise in Honolulu and to make the fight for this important feature. He took issue with Rawlins that the average voter in Honolulu is not intelligent enough to grasp the value of the preferential system and added that he believed they could be easily taught its important value. With the features embodied in the preferential idea eliminated, said Church, the whole purpose of the commission form of government would be defeated.

Justice for Hawaiians.

Dr. Doremus Scudder also paid a high compliment to the intelligence of the Hawaiian people, as did G. M. Smith, Professor W. A. Bryan and others. It was suggested by the speakers that literature could be printed, a campaign of education started among all voters and by means of straw ballots and other methods it would not require long to teach every citizen how to properly express his choice at an election.

Mr. Rawlins hastened to assure the committee members that he intended no disrespect to the intelligence of the Hawaiian people in his opposition to the preferential clauses, but felt that the people as a whole, not understanding its value, would vote to defeat the entire measure.

Another amendment was made to line thirty-four which had previously been changed to have the elective officers designate councilors instead of commissioners. "Councilors" was amended to read "supervisors."

Compensation of the commissioners was placed at \$600 per year instead of nothing, as at first planned. This was to meet the objection of Mayor Fern.

Amendment Is Lost.

A. D. Castro believed that four members should constitute a quorum instead



FRANCISCO MADERO Who resigned as President of Mexico yesterday.

ARMY WILL TURN OUT FOR PARADE

Over Three Thousand Troops to Be in Line of March for Celebration.

From Saturday Advertiser.

"More than three thousand two hundred troops of all classes will be in the line of march of the military parade on Washington's Birthday," said Adjutant General Campbell, U. S. A., yesterday.

"This will be in excess of the military turnout last year, but the parade this year will lack the navy organizations which gave more than 2000 men."

The Second Infantry, from Fort Shafter, will turn out about 656 men, and band, thirty; the Fourth Cavalry, from Schofield Barracks, 650 and band, thirty; First Field Artillery from Schofield Barracks, 300, and band, thirty; Engineer Corps, eighty; Coast Artillery, 374; First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, 200, and band, thirty; Kamehameha Cadets, 150, and band twenty.

The troops will be reviewed from a stand opposite Thomas Square, in front of the McKinley High School, where seat reservations have been made for Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers and ladies, federal, territorial and county officials, and the consular corps. Governor Frear will review the troops, General Macomb being in command. Two ranking navy officers—Admirals, Crows and Moore—will watch the troops go by.

Organizations in Line.

The troops in line will be Company I, Third Battalion of Engineers, Capt. W. T. Hansum, Corps of Engineers, commanding.

Second Infantry, Col. Francis French, commanding.

Provisional Battalion, Coast Artillery Corps, Maj. E. J. Timberlake, commanding.

First Field Artillery, Maj. W. M. Curikshank, commanding.

Fourth Cavalry, Col. W. D. Beach, commanding.

First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, Colonel Zeigler, commanding. Kamehameha Cadets Battalion, Lieut. George Turner, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., commanding.

The line of march will be from the King street entrance of the Executive building grounds via King street to Victoria street, thence to Beretania avenue, thence to Punahou, at which place the parade will be dismissed.

The head of the column will move at quarter to ten o'clock and will pass the reviewing stand at ten o'clock.

MADERO RESIGNS PRESIDENCY MEXICO

Federal Leader Takes Refuge In British Legation—Congress Will Act.

DE LA BARRA FOR EXECUTIVE

More Fighting In City and Seven Nuns and Five Other Women Killed.

* CITY OF MEXICO, February 15 *
* (By Associated Press Cable)— *
* Francisco Madero, President of *
* Mexico, tendered his resignation *
* to congress yesterday, has aban- *
* doned the national palace and has *
* taken refuge in the British lega- *
* tion. *
* Arrangements are now being *
* made to have congress consider *
* the succession of Francisco Leon *
* de la Barra to the presidency. De *
* la Barra was the first provisional *
* president after the overthrow of *
* Diaz, acting until Madero assum- *
* ed control. *
* Congress is now considering the *
* resignation of Madero. It has not *
* yet been accepted. *
* Added confusion was given the *
* situation by the resignation of *
* Minister of the Interior Hernandez. *

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
CITY OF MEXICO, February 14.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Fighting between the Diaz and Madero forces for control of Mexico City was resumed early today. One of the first shells fired by the rebels entered the chapel of a convent, five blocks from the National Palace, and exploded amid nuns and women and children, refugees who were kneeling in prayer. Seven nuns and five other women are reported killed.

The native population today is flying to churches and convents for protection. Thousands of women and children form continuous processions from the center of the city to the suburbs. At nine o'clock the battle ceased, while the combatants ate breakfast.

During the lull, Madero sent a message to Diaz notifying the rebel leader that he and his following would be shown no mercy unless they stopped firing in such a way as to endanger non-combatants.

Many persons were slain in today's battle, half the number being non-combatants.

Despite Madero's message and his declaration that Diaz is violating the rules of civilized warfare, he dragged cannon into position beside the British legation, where the rebels returned the fire. This action resulted in severe damage to British property.

Madero's soldiers also fired from roofs, compelling the rebels to fire high, their shells falling into neutral territory. There was no fighting during last night.

The casualties in yesterday's clash are estimated at 1000 killed and 200 wounded. These figures are believed conservative.

REBELS CAPTURE BIG CITY.

CITY OF MEXICO, February 15.—(By Associated Press Cable)—A strong force of rebels yesterday succeeded in capturing the City of Puebla, eighty miles southeast of here. They are now in full possession of that place. Puebla is on the line of the railroad to Vera Cruz, and its possession by the rebel forces effectively cuts off the retreat of Madero, should he attempt to leave the country by way of Vera Cruz, as did former President Diaz.

Puebla has a population of 98,000, supports four banks and has telegraph and express offices.

SENATE EXPECTED TO BLOCK FREE SUGAR BILL

The ways and means committee realize that they will not have it all their own way in the final make-up of the tariff bill, says the Washington Star. They expect to have to yield to the views of the senate in some schedules, and while they will not write their schedules low in order to have something to "trade on," they will be prepared to see some articles boosted.

There is sugar. The house in all probability will pass a free sugar bill, but ways and means Democrats, with a sigh of regret, to be sure, admit that the senate will slap on a duty and they will have to swallow it. But it is a certainty that it will not be as high as the present tariff.

maining here for two or three days. They may go into camp at Kapiolani Park, while the Coast Artillery will probably encamp on the De Russy reservation. The Second Infantry will start in from Fort Shafter early on the morning of February 22.

Only one troop of the Fourth Cavalry will remain at Schofield, and a portion of the First Field Artillery will also remain in barracks.

The provisional battalion of Coast Artillery will be composed of men from the Tenth, Sixty-eighth, Seventy-fifth, 105th and 159th companies stationed at Fort Roger, Fort De Russy and Fort Kamehameha.

All the troops will wear cotton service uniforms and service hats.

Four military bands will be out on that day, and this will be the first opportunity to hear the Fourth Cavalry mounted band, which is acknowledged one of the best in the cavalry service.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

Published at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. I., Second-Class matter. Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays. Subscription Rates: Per Month \$2.00, Per Year \$24.00.

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 18

THE DRYDOCK, SOONER OR LATER.

The disaster which came yesterday in the almost complete demolition of the work so far done on the Pearl Harbor drydock is a great one to Honolulu, but one which should not discourage Honoluluans.

The United States has only one Pearl Harbor and a drydock must be there, capable of handling Uncle Sam's dreadnoughts, in peace or war.

The work of establishing a great naval station at the locks must be proceeded with. The early completion of the Panama Canal demands it, even if no other considerations existed.

What happened yesterday at Pearl Harbor is not worse than some of the checks and the delays that came and were overcome at Panama.

INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

It is hard to see how the United States can stay much longer quiescent regarding Mexico, which country has been in a state of turmoil for more than two years, a troublesome neighbor and one which appears to care little how much her troubles cause loss of life and property to others.

Madero's resignation yesterday may prevent further shedding of foreign blood for a time, but should the presidency of the troubled Republic go to de la Barra, as indicated in despatches, there is absolutely no assurance that the Diaz guns will be silenced nor that the disturbances of the Madero regime will not persist.

President Taft and his cabinet have been facing a tremendous dilemma. With only a few days remaining of the Taft administration, the President and his cabinet could hardly assume the responsibility of ordering active intervention and launching a campaign that their successors would have to finish.

DEMOCRATS RESPONSIBLE FOR KALAKIELA.

Now that Jack Kalakielia, representative-elect has been shown up as a clumsy, lowly grafter, using his position to batten on the poverty of his own people, the question may fittingly be asked: What is the Democratic party going to do about it?

If Kalakielia can organize a graft based on his position as representative-elect, what will he do when he gets into harness as a representative and has a broader and richer field in which to ply his profession?

It isn't a question of did he do it? For Kalakielia admits without shame that he has been collecting graft fees, through his position as chairman of the Democratic committee on banana claims.

As far as the matter of his usefulness to the party is concerned, it is only necessary to show that he has already destroyed one of the party's strongest assets, the banana claim bill, and that if he can wreak this havoc now what will he do when he takes his seat?

SANITATION MEASURES WHICH ARE NEEDED FOR TERRITORY

- BOARD OF HEALTH REQUIREMENTS. An amendment giving the board sanitary jurisdiction over water and sewer systems of the Territory and counties. A law to protect mosquito fish from bait-hunters. A law to safeguard the labor of women and children. A law governing the opening of new tracts and subdivisions to protect purchasers from inadequate sanitary conditions and insure the proper and uniform growth of the city's sanitation.



DR. J. S. B. PRATT, Who outlines the laws necessary here for complete sanitation methods. Questions of sanitation as affecting, mainly, the city and port of Honolulu were presented to the chamber of commerce at a special meeting yesterday, and the work outlined as necessary for the complete preservation of this city and Territory from epidemics was given in detail by Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, president of the board of health, Dr. P. H. Trotter, chief quarantine surgeon, and

the health of the community. Water and sewer systems are under the jurisdiction of the different boards and this is all right but the board of health should also have some jurisdiction. By this jurisdiction is not meant the restriction of water of sewer system but the power to say, after investigation, whether or not a certain water supply for example is pure enough for the public to use or what facilities are not in need of a sewerage system. It would also give the power to the board over other water supplies which may not be under the control of the counties. Why does the board of health wish this power? Many reasons may be given, but I will only mention a few. Pure water is an essential to health as pure food or pure air. By having this power the board of health would be able to prevent the use of polluted water, could see that a proper method of distribution was installed, could safeguard the source and watershed, could have purification plants installed where necessary, would be better able to protect the community against water borne disease, prevent the pollution of streams with sewage and by means of its knowledge of the various districts would be able to advise where sewers are needed. Also, where, by reason of overflowing cesspools, privy vaults or inadequate sewerage systems the public health was endangered they would have power to remedy the same.

Must Preserve Mosquito Fish. A number of years ago the mosquito fish or top minnow were brought here at considerable expense. During the past few years, fishermen have been seining the small ponds and streams to get these fishes to use as bait.

Abolishing Wet Farming. This is the matter of sanitary streets and the abolishing of wet farming in the city of Honolulu.

Revolving Fund Needed. The insanitary land law of the last legislature needs to be amended so as to apply to government lands as well as private. It has happened in the past two years that some insanitary land condemned by the board a portion belonged to the government. It does not look just to make owners fill land and allow the government to stand by and not do their part.

The Deadly Mosquito. Doctor Marshall read the last paper, telling of the results of the mosquito campaign and the importance of the work accomplished. He also told of the necessity of keeping this work up. Incidentally he told of the Island of Mauritius, and how it had once been looked upon as a sanitation spot for health seekers, yet was now almost a death trap, and all due to the introduction of the anopheles mosquito. All industry there is ruined.

Amendment to the Board. In health matters the public has a right to know what are the plans, aims and ambitions of the board of health. No part of the public has a better right to know these plans than the business men of the community for they are the ones who will suffer greatly through any failure of the board of health to keep up with the latest developments in hygiene and sanitation.

For a Sanitary Code. The laws of many states relating to health matters are in the sanitary code; in others they are like the specifications for a building forming the working basis of laws. Many of the present rules and regulations of the board are dead letters and others are out of date.

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of law after approval by the Governor and publication replacing present regulations until the next regular session of the legislature when they could be adopted by that body.

New York City, Texas, Utah and Louisiana have such codes.

The reasons for such a code are so self-evident that it does not require any explanation.

One of the most important, if not most important measures desired is a civil service law to apply to all appointees of the board of health. It takes years to train a man so that he is an efficient sanitary officer and just as often as men are changed just so great will be the loss of efficient service.

A civil service law would enable the board to obtain men who had some ability towards making an efficient inspector. It would be efficiency of service, and elimination of politics. A man would feel that faithful performance of duties would be recognized and he would not have to be under any political boss or have party affiliations to hold his job and the public would therefore be better served.

During the past few years several persons have died from the use of poisonous drugs sold by parties who had a license to sell drugs but were ignorant of the dangerous character of the drug they were selling.

The law at present on the statute books is antiquated and loosely drawn. The law should be drafted so as to prevent the sale of poisonous drugs to incompetent parties and also to prevent the sale of poisonous drugs except by those who know their dangerous nature.

A matter which has already been brought to your attention through the trips made by a number of your members should be brought to the attention of the legislature and a law covering the conditions passed at this coming session.

Abolishing Wet Farming. This is the matter of sanitary streets and the abolishing of wet farming in the city of Honolulu.

If we are to get our house in order and remove the dangers from water-borne diseases, such as cholera and typhoid, we must have more streets in which to lay sewers and water pipes and do away with our taro patches and awauks. There are several amendments to existing laws of a somewhat minor importance and I will not take up your time with them, as I desire to say a few words in regard to appropriations.

A careful estimate of the needs of the board of health the coming two years has been submitted to the Governor and will later be submitted to the legislature with his recommendations. In submitting these to the Governor the one idea which was always kept in mind was to increase the efficiency of the board and give them sufficient means to carry on an organization similar to and as efficient as those in the most progressive of the States on the mainland and at the same time to keep the estimates as low as possible in consonance with such efficiency.

Another matter has been borne in mind is the opening of the Panama Canal, with increased shipping and the more intimate relations we are having yearly with South American ports. The main items upon which I ask your support are the ones for a larger and more effective sanitary force, a liberal allowance for tuberculosis work, a fund for establishing a bureau of child hygiene.

The Territory is growing so that we need a larger force in the sanitation bureau of the board. There are also many engineering problems coming up and there is need of a paid sanitary engineer who can take up the water and sewerage problems from the health standpoint.

In regard to tuberculosis, you are all so familiar with this subject that it is hardly necessary to dwell long upon it. We have made considerable headway in the past two years fighting this disease, and now is the opportune time to strike our hardest blow against the white plague.

The necessity of a bureau of child hygiene cannot, I believe, be more effectively shown than by means of this chart [published herewith]. The organization of this bureau is already pretty well mapped out and all that is needed is the funds to carry it out.

In conclusion, I would only ask that you take up these matters either through your health committees or as a body, and if you decide there is merit in them give the measures asked for your individual and collective support. Any detailed information which you may desire will be gladly given.

The wish of the board of health is that each and every one of you will lend a hand for the betterment of health and sanitation conditions of the Territory.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) TOKIO, February 17.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The new Japanese cabinet under the premiership of Count Yamamoto is meeting with great opposition from the old Constitutional party. At a meeting today the old Constitutionalists resolved not to support the government, unless all members adhere to the party.

This makes the position of Count Yamamoto as untenable as that of Premier Katsura. It is believed probable that Yamamoto will report to the Emperor his inability to transact business while the Diet remains in session.

MAUNA KEA FIRE NOW UNDER CONTROL

Two hundred barrels of Hawaiian lime in the forehold of the Inter-Island steamer Mauna Kea caught fire Sunday night as the vessel lay in Hilo harbor, threatening for a time the safety of the ship and probably putting her out of commission for some time. With everything battened down and carbonic acid gas being pumped into her, the Inter-Island flagship lay at Hilo all last night and will not return until it is proved beyond doubt that the last vestige of heat has been choked out of the inflammable cargo.

Speeding down to the Big Island port is the Inter-Island steamer Kilauena, withdrawn suddenly from her regular Kona-Kau schedule yesterday morning and sent post haste to relieve her sister-ship. Seventy or eighty passengers, stamping with impatience will meet the Kilauena at the wharf upon arrival and as quick as possible afterwards the substitute vessel will turn again to Honolulu and race back, endeavoring to catch the San Francisco steamer before she sails tonight.

The Matson liner Lurline, on which many of the Mauna Kea's intended passengers were booked to the Coast, was due to sail at six this evening from the Hackfeld wharf, but through the efforts of the officials of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, will be held pending the return of the Kilauena. The San Francisco passengers on the coasting vessel will be transferred hurriedly to the liner at once upon arrival, but the Lurline will probably be several hours late.

"Fully believe everything under control," wireless Agent McKay of the Inter-Island Lines at Hilo to the company last night. "Carbonic acid gas being pumped into her all night. Ship closed up tight."

From the time of the discovery of the fire Sunday night as the vessel lay at her wharf until the present, not a drop of water has been poured into the forehold, where the lime is burning. All the carbonic acid gas available, however, was secured. Only the prompt use of this saved the vessel from serious damage. The Kilauena took down twelve extra drums of the gas to supplement that already in Hilo.

It was thought at one time yesterday that it would be necessary to sink the vessel to save her from possible destruction by fire but this at no time proved necessary and the vessel, so far as could be learned by dispatches received yesterday, should be in condition to sail for Honolulu today for repairs.

Outside of the lime itself it is not believed that any of the cargo has been damaged. The mails had been taken off the vessel long before. Hawaiian lime ground from coral is highly inflammable and for this reason the reports that first reached the city yesterday morning caused the Inter-Island officials considerable of a shock.

William Bellinger and wife of Seattle, will arrive on the Wilhelmina. He is the representative of the Waterhouse & Lester Hardware Company.

WHAT'S THE REASON

Many Honolulu People in Poor Health Without Knowing the Cause.

There are scores of people who drag out a miserable existence without realizing the cause of their suffering. Day after day they are racked with backache and headache; suffer from nervousness, dizziness, weakness, languor and depression. Likely the kidneys have fallen behind in their work of filtering the blood and that is the root of the trouble. Look to your kidneys, assist them in their work—give them the help they need. You can use no better remedy than Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Below is grateful testimony. Mrs. J. Shelly, 2911 Tulane Ave., New Orleans, La., says: "I had severe pains in my back and often my limbs became swollen. My back ached so badly that I could not stoop, in fact, I could not attend to my housework. Doctors advised an operation but I would not consent to this. On my sister's advice, I began taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and they acted like magic. I used only two boxes and was restored to good health. I am now convinced that my trouble was due to my kidneys and I am grateful to Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for the benefit they brought me."

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

Advertisement for Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE. Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY. The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM. Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

CITY OF MEXICO, February 17. — (By Associated Press Cable)—The armistice signed by Madero and the rebel leaders to cover a period of twenty-four hours, was broken at two o'clock this morning when hostilities were savagely renewed, and the city is again being subjected to a rain of shell.



VERA CRUZ, WHERE UNITED STATES TROOPS MAY LAND.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

MEXICO CITY, February 16.—(Special to The Advertiser) — Madero appeals to Taft not to land United States troops at Mexico City via Galveston. The following personal message was sent yesterday by President Francisco I. Madero to President W. H. Taft. So far Madero has received no reply.

His Excellency William Howard Taft, President of the United States:

I have been informed that the government over which your excellency presides with such dignity, has ordered to be sent to the ports of Mexico, war vessels with troops to disembark and come to this capital to give guarantees of safety to Americans. Undoubtedly the information which you have received and which led you to take this action is inexact and exaggerated, for the lives of Americans in the capital are at present in no danger, if they abandon the zone of fire and concentrate in certain parts of the city or its suburbs, where tranquility is absolute and where the government can give all classes guarantees.

If Americans residing here will do that, following the precedent established by your own orders previously issued (note, this refers to Taft's proclamation last spring, advising all Americans to leave danger points in the republic), all danger to the lives of Americans and other foreigners will be obviated.

Regarding what material dangers may be suffered by foreigners, this government is ready to accept all responsibility according to international law. Accordingly, I ask your excellency to order your men-of-war not to disembark troops in Mexico as this act will cause a conflagration—terrible consequences of more serious extent than those we have to contend with at present. I assure your excellency that this government is taking all measures necessary in order that the rebels in Ciudadela will do the least harm possible to the lives and property of foreigners in the capital and I have hopes that everything will be peacefully arranged in a very short time.

It is true that my country at this moment is passing through a terrible crisis; and the disembarkation of American troops would only increase the dangers of the situation and be a very lamentable error. It would do great harm to a nation which has always been the loyal friend of the United States as well as contributing to the danger of interfering with the establishing of true democratic government here similar to that of the great American nation.

I appeal to the equitable, just sentiments that have been the criterion of your government that undoubtedly represents the sentiments of the great American people; and whose destinies you have guarded with so much skill and patriotism.

FRANCISCO I. MADERO, President of Mexico.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)

MEXICO CITY, February 16.—(Special to The Advertiser)—With the twenty-four hours truce drawing to a close, the situation both in Mexico City and the disaffected provinces has grown worse instead of better.

An open clash between the Maderistas and the diplomatic representatives of the United States and the powers, seemed imminent at a late hour tonight. Madero, angered at the movement emanating at the British legation to put Francisco De La Barra in his place, served notice on the foreign representatives that the Madero government expected the diplomats to restrict their energies to the safeguarding of their own nations. It is hinted that, driven into a corner, Madero is now eager to win adherents to his own personal cause as "the opponent of foreign interference to the death."

Reserves are being hurriedly mustered under the provocation that upon the victory of Madero depends the independence of Mexico. This new development has seriously disappointed the Felicitas, who are equally opposed to the recognition of De La Barra under the belief that he is at heart the enemy of their faction.

Reports from northern provinces, from Vera Cruz, and from the camp of the bandit Zapata, are being generally suppressed by federal censors, but it is apparent that wild lawlessness has now broken out at several of the northern points. Anti-American feeling is at fever heat in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz and Zapata has increased his following and supply of arms considerably.

Several hundred American refugees were added to those already cared for at the United States embassy today. The foreign defense corps under Capt. W. H. Burnside, United States military attaché, was drilled for several hours today and is under arms ready to protect the lives of those sheltered within the building.

It is considered doubtful if the federal or the indiscriminate Felicitas will respect the letter. Ambassador Wilson is said to be much perturbed by reports of an anti-American movement upon the arrival at the Mexican ports of the powerful American warships.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) LONDON, February 16.—(Special to The Advertiser)—When parliament reassembles tomorrow it is expected a statement will be made by Premier Asquith or Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, promising a full official inquiry into the causes of the South Polar tragedy.

The newspapers here continue to publish long letters from experts and critical editorials analyzing points in the narrative of the expedition, which, it is said, suggest that through some grave blunder or worse, Captain Scott and his companions were sacrificed.

Owing to the small popular subscription to the memorial fund, parliament will be asked to make a grant from the national treasury.

H. W. Jordan and wife and H. W. Meyers and wife of Salem, Oregon, are coming on the Wilhelmina to witness the Feloral Parade.

W. H. Matthews, editor of the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat, will come here on the Mongolia for a visit.

CURE YOUR GOLD NOW. Do you know that more real danger lurks in a common cold than in any other of the minor ailments? The safe way is to take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, a thoroughly reliable preparation, and rid yourself of the cold as quickly as possible. This remedy is for sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.—Advertisement.

ONE DROWNED, FOUR INJURED WHEN GIANT WAVE ENGULFS MEMBERS OF FISHING PARTY

Wall of Water Sixty Feet High Sweeps John Nascimento to His Death—Others Battle for Lives in Hungry Surf.

DEAD.
John S. Nascimento, linotype operator at Star-Bulletin.

INJURED.
Abel S. Nascimento, foreman mechanical department, Star-Bulletin; compound fracture left leg, left arm torn and lacerated, bodily injuries.
A. J. Cooper, linotype operator at Star-Bulletin; left leg and hip lacerated, fingers torn.
Vincent Travens, railroad fireman; bodily injuries and nervous shock.
Manuel Andrade, formerly of U. S. S. Thetis, left thigh torn, minor bodily bruises.



JOHN S. NASCIMENTO, Who was drowned while on fishing excursion.

One man was swept to his death, four others were tossed about like atoms, torn and bruised and left all but lifeless by a tidal-like wave which swept across a promontory from which the five were fishing at ten-thirty o'clock Saturday night. News of the tragedy did not reach Honolulu until eight-thirty o'clock yesterday morning, when the four injured survivors were brought here by their companions for medical treatment.

John S. Nascimento, one of Honolulu's best known young men, was the one who lost his life. His injured companions, equally well known in Honolulu were Abel Nascimento, foreman of the mechanical department of the Star-Bulletin; A. J. Cooper, linotype operator of the Star-Bulletin; Manuel Andrade, former member of the crew of the U. S. S. Thetis, and Vincent Travens, employed as a fireman on the O. R. & L. railroad.

These composed a party of eleven who left here late Saturday afternoon on a fishing excursion to Kaena Point, one of the most exposed portions on

What took place at the promontory is best told by Abel Nascimento. Despite his injuries, he showed no sign of the suffering he was experiencing and was cool as he gave the details of the affair from his bed in the Queen's Hospital yesterday afternoon.
"We had no idea of the danger we were in," said Nascimento. "The promontory from which we were fishing extended out into the ocean about sixty feet and was about forty feet wide. It is about twenty feet above sea level and the waves were breaking about half-way up. All of us had trown out our lines, but they had become tangled. I was standing at the far end of the bluff, Cooper stood next to me, Vincent adjoined him, Travens was next to him and Andrade was fourth in the line. My brother, John, was on the opposite side, close to the edge of the ledge.
"I was working over my line when my attention was attracted by an immense wave coming from the northwest. I saw it would strike the ledge in such a way as to sweep over everything, and calling to the crowd I started to run. But it was too late. The great mountain of water seemed to engulf us. I went down first, Cooper followed and that is all I could see. I could feel myself lifted by a giant wave, pounded on the surface and carried on across the surface of the rock.
"As I went I grabbed about for something to which I could hold. I grasped a crevice in the rock and held firmly. There seemed a slight pause and then I was caught again and swept around. It was then that my leg was broken. Cooper had caught hold of me. I had also caught him with my free hand and in this way we were kept from being swept into the sea.

Wave Sixty Feet High.
"The great wave had scarcely passed when another came. The first was at least sixty feet high. It towered about forty feet above the ledge upon which we had been standing and seemed like a great mountain.

Vincent Travens was knocked down and dragged over the rock. Andrade, who had been standing next to my brother, was within a few feet of the edge of the precipice. My brother, John, probably did not have a chance and was carried directly into the sea."
"To John Nascimento, the five who have survived the terrible experience owe their lives," said A. J. Cooper, who was one of the most painfully injured. "I was standing by him a few moments before the wave struck us. 'Don't stand so close,' he cautioned us, but giving no thought to his own danger. I don't know what prompted me or the rest of us, but we stepped back and I advanced across the ledge. Then came the wave and I was picked up and swept around the ledge like a cork. I attempted to dig my hands into the rock and finally succeeded in getting my torn fingers into a ledge where I held until that terrible wave and another had passed. I would judge the first wave was about sixty feet in height."

Abel Nascimento is the most seriously injured of the survivors. He is suffering from a compound fracture of the left leg, above the ankle. The bone was broken in such a way that the foot was turned under him when he was found by his less-injured companions. The bone, too, was protruding through the flesh. His left arm was torn, bruised and bleeding, while his left hand in places seemed cut to the bones. Portions of his clothing were torn into shreds.

Cooper Badly Torn.
Cooper's injuries, while not considered dangerous, are painful. His left leg from the hip to the ankle was torn and cut. The ends of his fingers were cut. His right ankle was also injured. His clothes were almost torn from his body.
Andrade had a great gash cut along his left thigh from being knocked by the wave. Travens was the least injured of the crowd.

One of the party which composed the first division of the excursionists had a premonition that something had happened, said Cooper. "One of the rocks on which the fire was built crashed, the explosion sending the burning embers into the air. Though it was two hours before the time appointed for re-

reached that no matter what luck the fishermen had, all were to report back at camp promptly at one o'clock that morning. An immense bonfire was built at the mouth of the cave to act as a beacon in guiding the fishermen back.

The young man was a director of the Lusitana Society as well as prominent in the councils of Court Gamen, Ancient Order of Foresters. Besides this, he was a member of the International Typographical Union.

Abel S. Nascimento, the most seriously injured of the survivors, is president of the Lusitana Society, as well as a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters.

The tragedy was a terrible climax to a series of accidents during Saturday. They included three automobile accidents, in which one life was lost and several were endangered, and the fire in the bilges of the steamer Lurline, which was extinguished only after a heroic fight on the part of the fire department and the members of the Lurline crew.

"TOO BAD" JACK IN BAD FAVOR WITH DEMOCRATS
(From Monday Advertiser.)

The Honorable Jack Kalakiele, who thought to turn an honest penny by collecting for his semi-official services as chairman of the Banana Claims Committee of the Democratic party and by making sure of his money by promising his official support as member of the legislature to claims filed and paid for through him, is in bad with some of his colleagues, who frown down upon "Too Bad's" unusual activity. Kalakiele, as reported in The Advertiser, has been as busy as a Pittsburgh alderman, making a nice little pile of hay while the sun shone and blindly groping for the reason why his collection of "fees" had excited comment.

Other Democrats yesterday professed ignorance of Kalakiele's activities, but hurried to denounce them. As yet, however, there has been no show of Democratic haste to investigate the plain charges of graft made by this paper.
"You can say for me, that if anything like what is charged is being done," said L. L. McCandless, "it is manifestly wrong. I, for one, would not tolerate anything like that, and the Democratic party will not stand for it. The men who have been elected, Democrats and others, are to represent the people and the only compensation they are entitled to is what the law provides."

A Change of Mind.
E. J. McCandless, a Democratic representative from the fifth district, when first seen yesterday was also emphatic on the proposition. He also did not know that anything like what is charged had really happened, but if such were really the case he thought it wrong.
"It is wrong for any one who has been elected by the people to take advantage of his official position to mulct the public like that, understand, provided it is true what people say."

Jack Kalakiele was appointed as secretary of the committee to receive such banana claims as people had to offer. The Democrats feel they are in honor bound to carry out their pledge to the people, to the extent of aiding such as had suffered in filing their claims as a preliminary for legislative action. Had I been appointed to act as secretary of the Democratic banana committee I would have attended to the work without expecting any personal pecuniary benefit."

Later on the same McCandless stated he thought it was quite right for Kalakiele to be paid for his time, paper and services.

Deploable, Says Edings.
Judge W. S. Edings, one of the foremost Democrats in the Territory, holds rather pronounced views on the matter in question. He knew nothing at all, he said, about what is alleged to be taking place in regard to the banana claims, but if the case be as reported he certainly deprecates the occurrence.
"As a Democrat, I deplore the possibility of anything like this happening," said Judge Edings last night. "Of course, I am not aware that anything like that is actually being done, but if it is really so that any one is taking advantage of his official position to benefit personally, I would say, without hesitation, that it is wrong."

Banana Politics.
"The Democrats are trying to make additional political capital out of the late unfortunate banana case," said a Republican member of the legislature last night. "Filing claims with the Democratic committee appointed for the purpose is not going to make these claims any more valid than otherwise. When banana claims were being cut down the board of health published notice calling upon those whose plants were

destroyed to file claims with the department. I understand that eighty-seven claims were so filed.
"To my 'manana' the best way for people to go about in this thing is to send in their claims to the legislature as soon as we begin our session. I intend, on the opening day, to move the appointment of a special commission to take up this whole matter. This will be the only proper way to handle the proposition. Now that the matter of charging for the filing of claims has come up I will include a proviso calling for an investigation as to the manner in which certain claims were filed and I rather think we will get some one badly on the hip.
"Personally, I believe that those who suffered in the necessary clean-up work should be compensated. The first thing to do will be to ascertain where the responsibility for the cutting down of the banana really lies. Once this is fixed the legislature will undoubtedly do what is proper in the premises."
Pilikia Plenty.
The legislature will have an arduous task before it in this banana pilikia. This is the opinion of a member who has studied the question irrespective of what political capital may be made out of it.
"It seems that every banana plant cut down, whether it was in bearing or not, was valued by the owner at just an even dollar per," said a legislator yesterday. "I can go out today to any banana patch and get the owner to sell me a bunch of the fruit for twenty or twenty-five cents and once he cuts the bunch, for the price stated, he will bring the plant down without any extra charge. It seems to me as if some people have not only counted the actual number of plants which were cut but have added to the number the suckers which would shoot through the earth during the next ten years."

\$200 Reward for Body.
The grief-stricken family of young Nascimento yesterday authorized the offering of a reward of \$100 for the recovery of the body. The Typographical Union, of which Nascimento was a member, posted a reward of fifty dollars for the recovery of the body, and another fifty dollars was offered by the Star-Bulletin, where Nascimento had been employed.

CATHOLICS NOT INTERESTED
(From Monday Advertiser.)
Local clergymen will respond generously today to Speaker Holstein's call for volunteers who will take turns daily in the capacity of chaplain of the house of representatives. According to the invitation of the Speaker, published in The Advertiser a few days ago, he expects the names of the volunteer ministers to be in his hands by noon today, as he wishes to put the matter before the caucus of the Republican members of the lower house which is to take place some time this afternoon.

Bishop Restarick, as president of the Inter-Church Federation, has brought the matter officially to the notice of the clergymen of the association.
"I have notified all the clergymen of the federation and believe there will be a generous response," said Bishop Restarick last night. "Personally, I am fully convinced the move is a good one and I will cheerfully take my turn in acting as chaplain if the proposition goes through. I believe the clergy should do their share. As far as the federation is concerned, I have no doubt but that there will be many volunteers."

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Small Talks

E. D. TENNEY.—It was quite exciting while it lasted. But the fire never had a chance.

IRWIN H. BEADLE.—Say, that big deal of ours will be completed soon and make a good story.

LINK McCANDLESS.—No, I haven't decided yet who will be my private secretary when I am Governor.

J. B. MERCER.—Any time you get a dollar of foreign capital into your country, that means four dollars in trade.

R. E. BOND.—It is only right that Wailuku should have all the light it wants and the Island Electric Company has the goods.

SHERIFF JARRETT.—Have you heard anything more about that soda water stand I was contemplating before election? I haven't. To tell the truth I have lost interest in it.

J. D. MARQUES.—The new investment company which is being formed and headed by a number of young Portuguese-Americans is not intended as an exclusively Portuguese organization.

D. H. GILMORE.—We did the best we could to hold the Ventura over, but the mail contracts had the strongest pull. The largest crowd for the Floral Parade is coming on the Sonoma. They will be a lively bunch.

COMP SCHOENING.—There were a number of rumors about town last night about me getting killed in my automobile. Maybe they were true, but I have not verified them yet. But I would like to catch the man who started it.

REPRESENTATIVE SHELDON.—Speaker Holstein and I are now the oldest members, in point of service, of the house of representatives. This is the fifth consecutive term for each of us. In the matter of age Holstein claims to be the younger, but I don't know. He doesn't look it.

"PROMOTION" WOOD.—Still they come. The Sonoma and the Wilhelm are bringing nearly three hundred passengers in next week from San Francisco, while the Mongolia due next Friday from the same port is yet to be heard from, but from all we have learned she will have a very large number for Honolulu.

BEET PETRIE.—I can understand the street fighting situation in Mexico City, for I was there two years ago. I have a friend, representing Milliken Brothers, who has offices in the Mutual Life Insurance Building. It wouldn't surprise me to learn that the Mexicans poured in all the shot and shell they could into that building. If the Monroe Doctrine is to be upheld it is time America took a hand in Mexico.

DR. G. H. HUDDY.—Kauai's legislative reputation was what elected me as a member from Hilo. I always began my speeches something like this: "E na lede neme na keonimama. For four years I have been a representative from Kauai. I was one of the 'Big Four.' These have been Rice, Sheldon, Coney and myself. They sent me to Hilo to organize a new 'Big Four' here and I ask your support." Every time I made this speech the crowd would roar "kokua." That reminded me of my work in the legislature and I always felt happy.

J. M. CAMARA.—Some people seem to think that the public thoroughfares of Honolulu are dumping grounds for any rubbish. This should not be allowed. This week I witnessed a man throwing the fragments of a broken bottle into the middle of the road, to be a menace to helpless horses and a danger to tires of automobiles as well as the feet of children. Though I am not an officer, I felt it my duty to compel that fellow to gather up the broken glass and deposit it in a barrel near by. He refused at first but I soon convinced him that I would take him to jail if he did not comply.

ED TOWSE.—Talk about property values going up. One has only to compare figures twenty years ago when I was a newspaperman and was writing up some of the suburbs, and the present. W. N. Armstrong told me once how he, as a young man saved up \$400 which he put into four hundred acres of real estate in Mazoa. While at law school he sent here to sell the property and received just \$400. What is it worth now? Well, \$400 wouldn't go far toward getting but a few square feet in Manoa. When Judge Cooper took up lands in the same valley he had an auction sale of lots. About forty people were present but there was not a bid. Today, property in the vicinity is sold at twenty cents a square foot or thereabouts. In fact in three years the figures have risen from four to twenty cents a square foot.

"KUE" IS KANIHO'S BATTLE SHOUT

National Guard Will Have Him to Reckon With in the House of Representatives.

What is to be the legislation fate of the National Guard of Hawaii at the coming session? This is a question already giving Adjutant-General J. W. Jones, who is, next to Governor Freat, commander-in-chief of the territorial forces, considerable concern just now. Representative Henry L. Kaweweli, who will be chairman of the military committee of the house, as announced in The Advertiser, is rather favorably well disposed toward the national guard. He has been a member of the committee during several sessions, though never chairman, his unique position as the lone Home Ruler in the house giving him the proper entree in committee work. What really is bothering Colonel Jones just now is the fact that H. M. Kaniho will be made a member of the military committee and it is here where the story hinges. Kaniho, as a member from Hawaii, was at one time a Home Ruler and the Kohala people seemed to think they could get along better with him by sending him to the legislature. They did this for a long time, until they came to their senses about two years ago when he was defeated. Following this sad occurrence, Kaniho suddenly lost all aloha for the north-end district of Hawaii and removed to Honolulu. He rode the tidal wave which swept Oahu last November and once more finds himself in the house, together with a motley crew from the fifth district. Kaniho's pet aversion in past sessions was the national guard and Colonel Jones in particular. During the 1911 session he was a member of the warlike committee, but after attending the initial meeting of the body flat-footedly refused to have anything more to do with its workings. Asked to attend a meeting, he would enquire what was up and, being informed that the safety of the country was in danger and proper provision would have to be made for the guard, he would stick his thumbs into the seat opening under his arm pits and, with a lofty and disdainful air, say, "kue." That was all the despising chairman would get out of Kaniho. "Kue" is Hawaiian for, what in the language which to Kaniho is only a secondary one, means "against."

Speaker Holstein feels that the Dem-

ocrats really deserve some representation in the constitution of at least one committee and the military seems to him to be the proper one and, as a sop to the unfortunates, it is very likely that four Democrats, headed by the lone Home Ruler, will make it. With such a committee it is very probable that Kaniho will be able to run things to suit himself, even though Henry Kaweweli be the chairman. Hence Colonel Jones' misgivings, as to how his army will fare in matters legislative, seem rather well founded.

CANADIANS DO NOT LIKE THE ALIEN TAX

Canadian tourists visiting Honolulu are complaining of the alien tax imposed upon them on leaving here for San Francisco and assert that it is an injustice, an embarrassment, and if imposed at all, should be imposed upon Orientals and not upon English-speaking cousins of the American Republic. A letter just received by the promotion committee from a former visitor here from Winnipeg, contains many statements which will probably lead the promotion committee to lay the matter before the proper officials that the protest may eventually reach the higher-ups and congress.

The Canadian, who was here with his wife and daughter, says that the steamship company here collected \$4 each as an alien tax. In some cases, he says, this tax was refunded, provided the passengers return to Canada within thirty days. "I believe it to be unfair to Canadian tourists," he writes. "I believe the principles should be revised and your committee might work along that line. While it may be charged to some foreigners, other tourists from England, Canada and other enlightened countries will feel it to be an imposition."

DIED.

HOWARD.—In Los Angeles, California, February 10, 1913, Mrs. George A. Howard, of Los Angeles. Mrs. Howard was a resident of Honolulu for many years. She was a sister of Joshua G. Dickson and Meinivies Dickson.

MOTHERS SHOULD REMEMBER THIS.

We wish to call your attention to the fact that most infectious diseases such as whooping cough, diphtheria and scarlet fever are contracted when the child has a cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will quickly cure a cold and greatly lessen the danger of contracting these diseases. This remedy is famous for its cures of colds. It contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given to a child with implicit confidence. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.



It has not been generally known, but for the past three months or more Judge William L. Whitney of the circuit court, when not engaged in writing legal decisions, doling out divorces to unhappy couples, sentencing criminals to jail and advising wayward and delinquent children, has been actively employed building a power boat. From the laying of the keel to the final tying of the whistle cord he has done all the construction work and now has his craft almost ready for the launching. There are not many judges who can claim ship building as one of their accomplishments and the jurist who is willing to tackle the putting together of a power launch is certainly possessed of sufficient bravery to make good as a disciple of Blackstone. The most difficult legal problem ever tackled by Blackstone is not to be compared with the apparently simple task of connecting a screw shaft with a gasoline engine or firing up a debilitated carburetor.

Judge Whitney, I am told, has taken a few neighbors into his confidence. They have read much about how to build power boats and have constituted themselves a sort of a board of survey. Each afternoon when the grime-covered jurist, attired in khaki, lies stretched out in the hold of his trim little craft setting a screw or attempting to adjust a flywheel or a governor, his self-constituted advisers gather around and tell him just what to do. It is due to the advice of this board that the launch was not placed in commission a month ago. He was told that he could get more speed out of his boat by putting in a big propeller. Accordingly he secured the largest one possible. Not until he had fitted the affair at the stern of his craft did he realize the possibility of the boat running away with him. He then decided that it would perhaps be best to give more attention to safety and less to speed, so he cabled to the Coast for a smaller propeller. He has been waiting for that to arrive. Once it is here the new launch will be loaded onto a dory some time after sunset and carted to the harbor.

Informal launching exercises will be held, says the judge, but only those who are really his friends will be invited. The launch is made of galvanized iron, is twenty-four feet in length and is fitted with eighteen-horsepower gasoline engine. The judge figures his boat will carry twelve persons and will have a speed of about a dozen knots an hour.

Some one told the judge yesterday that corrugated iron is now looked upon as the best construction material for a power launch. It is claimed that a corrugated surface develops less friction in the water than a smooth surface and that greater speed is the result. Pending the arrival of his propeller, the judge may decide to tear off the present outer surface of his boat and replace it with the corrugated material.

"It won't make much difference," the judge told me yesterday, "for I guess I have torn the creature to pieces a dozen times since I started to build it."

It might be well to add that the judge has decided to call his craft the Opae III. He has already owned two other launches, each named the Opae, which is Hawaiian for shrimp.

It is reported on excellent authority, also, that Judge Henry E. Cooper, who has long been the nautical expert of the local bench, determined to keep ahead of his younger confrere, is getting out designs for an airship. He says that it will come in handy very often when he wants to come down.

Ding! Dong! Ding! tolled the old Kawaiahao bell on Friday.

"That is Poalima, announcing the close of konohiki," replied Land Commissioner Joshua D. Tucker. The old bell in Kawaiahao tower kept on tolling, but I stopped listening to it to listen to the land commissioner. Tucker is perhaps one of the best posted haoles in the Territory on the customs of the Hawaiians, and he delights in telling stories of the early days of the Islands, when the natives held full sway and white men answered to the call of "foreigner." Commissioner Tucker practically grew up with the Hawaiians, can speak their language like a native and perhaps has a personal acquaintanceship with more Hawaiian people than any other haole in Oahu. "Back in the feudal days of the Islands," the land commissioner was saying, "the land was held by the chiefs, who allowed the people to work it. In return for this the chiefs required their subjects to render them one day's labor out of seven. Poalima, or Friday, was the day set apart for this labor on the chief's estates. When the missionaries came and Kawaiahao church was built, the natives were quick to accept religion, but they would not give up their tribal customs. Poalima was set apart for the chiefs, and they would not surrender their right. The missionaries finally compromised with the chiefs by allowing the people to cease work at two-thirty o'clock each Friday afternoon."

"The bell in the old mission grounds was then used to toll the close of Poalima. From the fishing banks and the taro fields the natives would wait to hear the peals of this bell announcing their release from service and calling them to religious services at Kawaiahao. The tolling of this bell, or Poalima as the natives call it, at the close of konohiki began here more than seventy-five years ago. As the country became more settled with whites and the chiefs disposed of their land holding and lost their claims over their subjects the custom of tolling that bell on Friday afternoon seemed to become more firmly established, and though there is no necessity in these days for continuing the practise, it is faithfully observed. Promptly at two-thirty o'clock each Friday afternoon the church sexton is at his station and Poalima is heralded to thousands who have no knowledge of its oldtime meaning that konohiki is closed.

"But those old days are gone," concluded Tucker. "I sometimes wonder what those old feudal chiefs and their serfs would say at the transformation that has taken place in their native isle should their spirits come back to us now."

L. L. McCandless and his supporters in the race for the governorship have been guilty of what may possibly prove a shrewd move in advancing the "Land Locked" one's interests by sending broadcast over the United States a printed and potent letter supposed to be signed by friends of McCandless. These letters are being sent to Governors of States, senators, representatives, mayors of cities, postmasters and janitors of public buildings and the total bill for postage must cause Link to wish he had been elected Delegate to Congress so that he might have sent them out under a frank.

The contents of this letter were not designed to be perused by anyone in Hawaii. This is made evident by the nature of several of the new statements contained therein. Great care was taken to see that the letter was not circulated here, but the Bystander secured a copy and takes the liberty to call from it a few paragraphs which may prove of interest. After announcing on behalf of the congress now in session at Washington that Freat's nomination will not be confirmed, and reviewing the history of the governorship for the last few months, the letter says:

Without dwelling on the public hearings held by the secretary of the interior, the conclusion reached by the people of the Territory was, that a condition existed in the Republican administration of public affairs which could not be tolerated by the average American citizen who wished to live in the Territory without being dominated by the interests heretofore in control. This feeling was evidenced at the polls on November 5, 1912,

at our general election, when the Democratic party swept the Republican forces off the field on this, the most populous island (Oahu). Considering that the anti-Kohala vote on Oahu was a vote of confidence in the Governor, almost entirely, this statement of the letter is a broad one, to say the least. Says the letter further:

L. L. McCandless possesses sufficient means to be free from subservience to the interests which have completely dominated our territorial government in the past, under Republican administration. He can, and will, act fearlessly and independently in the proper discharge of his duties in the high office of governor.

I appeal to the Democratic party and its administration to assist us in appointing to office only men in whom the people have confidence, and who have received the party's endorsement through its regular committees. Mr. McCandless having the endorsement of all the county committees, the territorial committee and the national committeeman.

There is a number of so-called Democrats, principally in the city of Honolulu, who have done little or nothing to identify themselves with the local party (invariably having given aid and comfort to the Republican party) who expect to receive appointments without the party endorsement. I desire to state that these men have refrained from publicly stating their political beliefs, and depend on their "Pull" in Washington to place them in position, thus making it harder for real Democrats to win a long, hard-fought fight for equal rights. I beg you to use any influence you can toward causing the party organization endorsements, alone, to prevail.

The Bystander respectfully observes that with Wilson's well known hostility to machines and his repeated statements that in making appointments he will hold merit above politics, the request that "party organization endorsements, alone, prevail," is unfortunate to say the least.

The public too, will consider as news the paragraph which sets forth the "conclusion reach by the people of the Territory" following the Fisher investigation.

The letter also contains the vote received by McCandless in the various races he has made for the delegate's chair, the word "white" in brackets appearing after the McCandless name in each instance, presumably for the benefit of such prejudiced Southerners as may receive the letter.

The Bystander failed to secure the names of those who have been signing the letters, but it supposed that the Waller and Watson headquarters on the mainland have not been idle and that a partial list at least, of the signers, will be available shortly.

While I am not aware just what the chairman of the Antiques and Horribles section of the Floral Parade has on view in the way of entries, I would beg to submit the following list of floats which would appropriately come in this section: Doctor Cook Discovering the North Pole, Link McCandless in the Governor's Chair, Joshua Bluffum Protecting His Perfect Baby from the Man-Eating Eel, Marston Campbell Standing on the Mahukona Wharf Declaiming "This Rock Shall Fly from Its Firm Base as Soon as I," Supervisor Pacheco Acquiring a Hair Cut, Captain Tullett and J. A. Kennedy Eating Poi from the Same Bowl, Members of the Kilohana Club Cheering for Billboards, and, last but not least, a tableaux entitled, "Federal Officials Destroying Confiscated Opium in Honolulu."

I am not particularly glad at the money less resulting from the dismemberment of a valuable racing automobile yesterday, but I am pleased at the report that it will not be in any race at Kapiolani Park this week. The authorities should refuse to permit any hair-brained speed exhibitions on the Kapiolani track on any day that there is a crowd of people there. The track is not adapted to auto speed contests and the possibility of the killing and maiming of a score of spectators is so great that the risk should never be run. If automobile owners and drivers want to risk their own necks, that is their business; but they should not be allowed to endanger other peoples' lives, and this is just what they do every time they try to race at the park.

It seems to be very much up to the local Democratic party to clear itself of the charges of petty graft brought upon it by the actions of one of their prominent committeemen and legislators, Kalakiela. This fatuous apology for a representative has been caught in time to prevent a legislative scandal, fortunately, but if he is not disciplined and made an example of the party in which he shines will start the session under a cloud of suspicion. It probably has not as yet soaked into Kalakiela's thick head that he has done anything to merit reproof, and, in fact, he even has his defenders among the other honorable gentlemen from the fifth, a sickening state of affairs. The party leaders have a few days in which to drill into this delegation of unfits some elementary lessons in legislative honesty, and we trust that they will take advantage of every minute.

Betrayal of Vegetarianism

The sentimental arguments are wholly against the use of meat, because it involves the slaughter of animals. Economy points strongly against animal food because the area necessary for feeding beasts already makes meat high and will certainly make it higher. The laboratory experiments are almost always favorable to the vegetarian, who flourishes at a great rate and lifts more than his meat-fed colleague and walks further and enjoys better health, and, in short, repents the experiment of Daniel:

"Then said Daniel to Melzar, whom the prince of the euchs had set over Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael and Azarith, 'Prove thy servants. I beseech thee, ten days, and let them give us pulse to eat and water to drink. Then let our countenances be looked upon before thee—and let the countenances of the children that eat of the king's meat; and as thou seest deal with thy servants.' So he consented to them in this matter and proved them ten days. And at the end of ten days their countenances appeared fairer and fatter in flesh than all the children which did eat of the portion of the king's meat."

Professor Chittenden, if we are not mistaken, continues the Philadelphia Record, is substantially in accord with Daniel, though his experiments were rather in the line of reducing than of entirely eliminating animal food.

And yet it happens, awkwardly enough for the vegetarians, that the nations of active, aggressive and accomplishing men have pretty generally been heavy meat eaters, and if Mr. Chafin, who was recently running for the presidency, will pardon us, heavy drinkers also. Our own ancestors showed great strength and endurance, and they were not vegetarians and were far from being total abstainers. The same is true of the people of England, and the Germans are heavier feeders and drinkers than the people of Southern Europe.

Furthermore, in the industrial world there have been experiments of labor fed with and without meat, and the greater energy of the meat-eaters has proved their more generous diet and economy.

But for many years the vegetarian has been able to fall back on Japan as a conclusive argument. There is no doubt about the intellectual activity of the Japanese, and they have proved their courage and their endurance, and in recent years they have taken to working with heavy materials; they can work with steel as well as with bamboo and paper.

But Japan has betrayed the vegetarian. Great as the Japanese nation was on a diet of vegetables with a little fish, Japan is taking to a meat diet in order to become even greater. At the time of the war with Russia, it became known that meat was being introduced into the rations in the army and navy. The enlisted men did not take kindly to it, but it was being pressed upon them by the government. Now it is related by a Japanese official visiting in California that the government is encouraging the importation of meat from this country because it is hoped that the introduction of meat into the national menu will favor the physical improvement of the people by increasing their height.

The vegetarian cause could not suffer a heavier blow than the desertion of Japan.

TWAIN AND COFFEE.

J. Henry Harper tells in his book, "The House of Harper," how once when he asked Mark Twain, who was lunching with him, what he would have to drink, the latter answered by inquiring the time. "Twenty minutes to twelve," replied his host. "Well," said the humorist, "if that is the case I will take coffee," and remarked that if he drank after the noon hour it kept him awake for two nights. "Supposing I had given you the wrong time?" suggested Mr. Harper. "In that case it would probably have no ill effect. It is, of course, a hallucination which influences my mind, but the idea or idiosyncrasy, or whatever you wish to call it, works out its devilish purpose and punishes me if I knowingly disobey its rigid laws."

FRANKLY ACCEPTS GRAFT FEES

(From Saturday Advertiser)

What cannot be called anything but graft has already commenced under the auspices of the Democratic wing of the legislature.

Hon. Jack Kalakiele, chairman of the Democratic county committee, secretary of the banana claims committee, and a member of the legislature elected last November, is charging those now filing claims with him for banana losses during the anti-mosquito campaign.

His fee is from two to three dollars for each claim presented to his committee, certified by the notary in his office, and filed for presentation to the legislature.

Two hundred claims have been filed with Hon. Jack Kalakiele, in his capacity as an elected legislator and the official representative of his party and Democratic fellow members in the legislature, and in all cases where the claimants were financially able to pay the fees prescribed, they were compelled to pay over the amount, only twenty-five cents in each instance being credited to notary's fee.

Mrs. Kalakiele Is Notary.

The notary in each case, where claims are filed and sworn to in the office of the Honorable Jack Kalakiele, is Mrs. Julia Kalakiele, wife of the legislator, who was commissioned by the attorney general as a notary on December 12, 1912.

In every instance of claims being filed, Hon. Jack Kalakiele guarantees payment by the legislature of one dollar per tree, although the appraiser during the period of the anti-mosquito campaign—Fred L. Waldron—entered appraisals of ten, fifteen and twenty cents for trees. The guarantee of one dollar has caused a rush to the office of Hon. Jack Kalakiele, member of the legislature, located in the McCandless block on Paunahi street.

To accentuate the prospects of a large monetary return for filing claims, Kalakiele is reported to have employed a Japanese named Toyokawa as an advance agent and collector, to work among Japanese who had trees destroyed, and is charging Japanese claimants three dollars each, and in every instance the claimants are also guaranteed one dollar per tree.

Special Claim Form.

Hon. Jack Kalakiele has had forms prepared for listing claims, the following being a sample:

"Hon. J. C. Kalakiele, Secretary Banana Claims Committee, City.

"I, Traki, as one of the leaseholders, file in my claim of 100 banana trees, destroyed by the board of health during the anti-mosquito campaign in the month of November, 1911, as follows:

"Large banana trees, \$100.00

"Small banana trees, \$1.00 each.

"Sittuated in Papanaka, Honolulu, T. H., city and county of Honolulu.

"I do hereby swear that the foregoing statements are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of February, 1913.

"Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

Hon. Jack Kalakiele, on being asked why he, as a member of the legislature, secretary of the banana claims committee of the Democratic party, and standing on a platform containing a plank pledging the party to pay for lost bananas in the anti-mosquito crusade, should compel claimants to pay him a fee for filing their claims, said:

"Hon. Jack's Explanation.

"You see, the party wants to pay back these people for their losses. We want to get the claims prepared and filed and ready for presentation to the legislature. I was put on the committee and the people were invited to file their claims here so that everything could be properly arranged for filing with the legislature. The people come here and file their claims with me.

"I have to furnish paper and my time, so I have charged them a fee, and the twenty-five cents for the notary's acknowledgment is included in the amount I charge."

"Did not the Democratic party go into the last campaign on a pledge to pay the banana claims through for the people, and did not the candidates for election make that one of the principal arguments why they should be elected?" was asked of Hon. Jack Kalakiele.

"Oh, yes, we had a banana plank in the platform," answered the legislator.

"The people were invited to file their claims with me so I could lay them before the legislature in proper shape, but many people come here and I have to arrange the list of losses and furnish the paper, so I have to charge for my time."

Trafficking in Position.

"Don't you believe that that method is trafficking in your position as a legislator?" was asked.

"Why, when I get into the house and the legislature is running, then I am a legislator, but now, the people come to my office and want to file their claims and I have to fix them for the people, and therefore I charge a fee."

"Do you differentiate between your official position as a member of the legislature and secretary of the banana claims committee, and your position as a private citizen?"

"Well, you see all these people can go where they want to have their claims fixed up, and they would be charged for it by somebody else, and then come here and file their claims, and they wouldn't be charged any-

thing, except for the notary fee," was the legislator's reply.

Hon. Jack Kalakiele did not offer any conclusive statement which indicated that he knew the difference between himself as Jack Kalakiele, a member of the legislature in general, and his position as an elected member of the legislature and acting on behalf of the Democratic committee.

How It Is Worked.

Captain Piltz, master of the cable schooner Florence Ward, whose wife is one of the claimants for losses of bananas, states that his wife was told on the street a short time ago that if she had lost any bananas during the anti-mosquito campaign, she should hurry to file her claim as there were many before her, and people were standing in line at Hon. Jack Kalakiele's office to file them.

She hurried over to the office and was asked what her losses were. She replied that she had lost so many trees, and was told she should file a claim. Hon. Jack placed some papers before her, one of which she read and which she was asked to sign, which she did. She also signed another paper, but she is not so clear as to just what that paper contained, but thought it was like the first.

When she had signed, Hon. Jack asked her to produce two dollars. She hesitated and then thought she should have first consulted her husband. Hon. Jack told her that if she did not take this course and her claim was settled in the legislature, he, the Hon. Jack, would charge her about twenty or twenty-five per cent of the amount awarded her for the loss of her trees.

Captain Piltz believes that this summary method of dealing with claimants is reprehensible and would have advised a different course had he known of the matter. Mrs. Piltz, on being told of the percentage method, finally produced her two dollars, paid it to the Hon. Jack, and left the office.

Working for His Graft.

Kalakiele is not working out of pure philanthropy for the claimants, but for what he can get out of the business and draws no public duty to which he is appointed and appointed by his fellow Democrats of the legislature, but for Jack Kalakiele, making capital of the fact that he was elected to his office, and using this as a bait, lures the claimants on to producing two dollars apiece.

At two dollars each the two hundred claims would give Kalakiele in the neighborhood of \$400. On the 19th of this month, Hon. Jack Kalakiele will commence drawing pay from the government, receiving \$600 for the sixty-day term.

For the four months he would therefore receive, through the instrumentality of his having been elected to the legislature, about \$1000.

REVELATIONS IN NEW STATISTICS

Just issuing from the press the most pretentious demographic compilation ever arranged in the Territory and possibly in the country, the board of health has arranged the vital statistics of Hawaii in new form. While not a "yard long and an ell wide" as in the fairy tales, it is the largest folio published locally for a long while. The stories told in its figures, many of which are altogether new, is a strikingly vivid one. The Governor's reports for twelve years, special magazine articles and articles on Hawaii in general so far issued have not spanned the facts relative to Hawaiian growth and conditions that have been put into this book.

Its tables are of births, deaths, birth and death rates, mortality rates, infant mortality and marriages. The cross systems adopted make the record wonderfully complete. In deaths, to quote one instance, they are given for the last twelve years by counties, sex and nationality. These again, are elaborated upon through twenty-five pages and including 120,000 figures. The question can be looked up in, with the help of these tables, from every conceivable point of view.

The comparisons possible are endless but chiefly interesting are the birth and death statistics. Thus, for instance it is shown that the gain of population by natural increase in twelve years has been only 4944. The total number of births in that time were 40,505, of which Japanese and Chinese births numbered 19,301. The Hawaiian births and part-Hawaiian births numbered 8776. Contrasting that with the number of Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian deaths as shown by the table, it will be seen that this branch of the population has decreased in twelve years by 5157, a slight increase of part-Hawaiians not being sufficient to offset the tremendous mortality among Hawaiians, which totaled 12,757.

The births in the County of Kalawao—the Molokai settlement—numbered 230, of which 200 were Hawaiians. In the Honolulu district, during the same period there were 19,901 births of which 7432 were Hawaiians and Orientals. In the same district there were 12,687 deaths of which 9747 were Hawaiians and Orientals. The net natural loss to a city of Honolulu through the number of deaths over births was 2954 souls.

The number of births and deaths for the past year by counties is as follows:

Table with 4 columns: County, Births, Deaths, Difference. Rows include Oahu, Hawaii, Kalawao, Kauai, Maui, and Total.

The tables also show that there were 2882 marriages during the last fiscal year, 280 deaths among infants under five years of age, and 1140 deaths from tuberculosis in the twelve years covered.

PREPARATIONS FOR INAUGURATING WILSON

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

WASHINGTON, January 31.—Great piles of plank strew the curb on Pennsylvania avenue. These extend as far up as Seventeenth street, which is just beyond the White House. Dealers deposited the lumber in about a day. Forthwith carpenters with hammers and saws appeared. It was all the first visible evidence that inauguration is not far away.

In other words the reviewing stands for the great parade are now under construction. Washington is beginning to get into her inaugural dress. It is just about four weeks to the Tuesday, when Woodrow Wilson will take his oath of office and enter upon his occupation of the White House. While the reviewing stands, stretching along the way wherever there is a vacant reservation for over a mile, are being erected, business men are preparing to decorate. The prevailing colors will be green and white as those are the colors of the City of Washington. But Stars and Stripes will predominate, as they always do in any decoration scheme at the federal capital.

Many thousands of dollars will be spent in preparing the historic thoroughfare for another administration's advent. The inauguration committee is using some of its money for that purpose and the business men, particularly along the north side, are spending a lot of their own money to the same end. Even the south side of the avenue, which is lined with small shops and stores and is far less prosperous than the north side of the avenue, responds patriotically.

Climax at White House.

But the magnificence of colors comes to a climax in front of the White House where the principal stands for spectators and the reviewing stands are located. The military and civic organizations put on their best front as they swing past the treasury and come to this part of the line of march. And the construction work always begins there a little earlier, because the plans are more elaborate and all the seating space is "roofed in." That is against the contingency of inclement weather.

It is one of the high jokes at Washington (good year in and year out for four years at a stretch) that inaugural day is a bad day. In a weather way, to mention inaugural day in the District of Columbia, means snow and sleet or the worst that the weather bureau can command at that particular season. Willis Moore, chief of the weather bureau, is a butt of ridicule, because he has to issue a forecast of "Inauguration Day" weather and does not always hit it right. He prophesied fair weather four years ago the night before and all Washington and the inaugural hosts within its gates awoke to see six inches of beautiful snow upon the ground and more falling as fast as could be. That inauguration, of course, is one long to be remembered. There was a veritable blizzard all up and down the Atlantic seaboard. Telegraph lines were down, trains were delayed, and some of the marching organizations did not land in the Union station till several hours after inauguration was over.

The Day an Omen.

Much superstition reigns at Washington about inaugural weather and the outcome of the Taft administration has encouraged it. The blizzard inauguration Mr. Taft had was regarded at the time as an evil omen, and there is no gaining that, as President, he has had a hard time of it. For did he not come into office with one of the very largest votes ever given to an American President and is he not going out after a most disastrous defeat in his campaign for re-election?

There is scepticism just now about the kind of inaugural day Mr. Wilson will have. Wiswagers at the Capitol are prophesying a gloomy and overcast day, with uncertainty in the morning whether it will rain or shine. They say the sun may burst through the clouds now and then before it fades below the horizon and out of sight of the Washington monument. Somehow or other nobody is expecting cold and chilly weather and light overcasts, except for those who come up from the sunny South, will be comfortable for street wear.

But others there be who contend that the decidedly open winter which Washington has been enjoying will continue into March and that one of those mid-winter June days, such as have been coming occasionally all winter, will beam upon the tens of thousands who assemble in the city by the Potomac on March 4 to hail the new and bid farewell to the old.

Congress Is Helping.

Congress is already doing its part toward the inaugural. It has completed its organization of a committee to have charge of the Capitol exercises and the senate sergeant-at-arms is making ready to build the enormous platform on the east front. This platform is a little nearer the senate than it is to the house and the noise of hammer and saw on the platform structure is apt to annoy fussy senators. Accordingly the construction work is delayed as much as may be when the senate is not in session. However, the senate has been so lax and dilatory this year that it must soon be working overtime, holding long daily sessions and, perhaps, also working into the night. Consequently it is inevitable that some nervous senators will nearly go crazy while carpenters are building the platform on the East front.

Multitudes on the Way.

It seems a foregone conclusion that there will be an enormous crowd. Despite discouraging talk at times (which was largely of local origin and grew out of pique because the new President rebuffed the inaugural ball in the pension office) the multitudes are apparently coming. March is at a season of the year when it is easier for many people to come to Washington. Out in the country it is a leisure season. Then just now times are fairly good throughout the country and people have some money to travel with. But more than all it is to be a very exceptional inauguration. There have been but three like it in over fifty years—when a Democratic President was coming in for four years. Old residents remember that the inauguration of President Cleveland in 1895 and again in 1897 were star events. It seemed as though the city had never been so crowded. Political enthusiasts stirred great numbers of the faithful to come down to Washington and observe the culminating event.

On Outside Looking In.

Republicans, of course, and Progressives, of course, will not be barred from visiting Washington during the week of March 4. Democrats there are who have attended inaugurations galore but, after all, Republicans come to the inauguration of a Republican President and Democrats to the inauguration of a Democratic President. Therefore it is that those who come next March will be in goodly measure people who have not come before and have never seen a President sworn in and conveyed up Pennsylvania avenue to the White House. When Democrats turn out in force for such an exceptional occasion to them as the installation of a President of their own party in the White House they display exceptional enthusiasm, more than is usually seen at a similar affair under Republican auspices.

So there will be some new types and some new faces at President Wilson's inaugural. The South will be here in great numbers. The South always comes to an inauguration. But the Southerners are not numerous enough at a Republican inauguration to be a feature. They will be a feature, however, when Woodrow Wilson becomes President. The journey is not a long one and incidentally, in attending the ceremonies, they can look up their senators and representatives and ascertain the prospects for office.

No Joy for Some.

A considerable company of high lights look forward to March 4 with a depressed feeling. While all the hilarity is in progress and a spirit of hope and optimism prevails, while the bands are playing and the organizations are marching, these high lights are under a pain of recent severance from the federal payroll. There will be a hundred senators and representatives whose terms expire just when the new President is inaugurated and who will then be stepping back to the stern realities of private life.

HILO HOSPITAL HAS ITS TROUBLES

Warring Medical Factions, With Osteopathy on the Side, Scrap It Out.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.) HILO, February 11.—It is seldom that the Hilo Hospital comes prominently before the public, but last week it was in the limelight for fair. The meeting of the board of supervisors was the arena. There were two distinct and separate acts in the drama. One was a kick against the trustees, William McKay and D. E. Metzger. The other was a more subtle game, the idea being to increase the membership of the board of trustees from three to five, though it was known that this would mean that McKay and Metzger would not continue to serve. So the supervisors upheld the trustees in the first case and then took action which resulted in their retirement in the second.

The kick referred to came from A. G. Curtis, who complained that his son had been forced to leave the Hospital, where he was being treated by Doctor Lyeon, a regularly licensed osteopath, owing to the fact that the trustees had insisted that he must have his admission card signed by a licensed medical practitioner.

Curtis wrote in detail regarding the various conversations he had had with the trustees and others on the subject. His point was that as regular medical treatment had been tried and failed, he saw no reason why he should apply to a medical practitioner for a certificate, when Doctor Lyeon had been employed with the consent of the family physician, and as the boy was improving under his treatment. The matter was referred to the health committee, which called both Curtis and McKay. McKay said that action had been taken in accordance with the rules.

"Could you not have waived the rules?" asked Curtis. "You must have discretionary power. Anyhow, the rules are broken all the time by the hospital staff." "If they are I don't know it," retorted McKay. "If it was reported to me, I would soon take action." Curtis went on to specify. He said that there was some kind of a rule forbidding the eating of meals on the premises to all except certain classes of persons, to which the physicians did not belong. "And still Doctor Hindley drinks his coffee there in the mornings, and that in defiance of the rules," said Curtis. "Miss Fox has told him not to, but he just puts her off."

"It has not been reported to me," said McKay.

This was the only bit of humor in the affair, which ended with the return of the committee of a report that it was of the opinion that there had been a general misunderstanding between the parties involved. The trustees had acted according to the rules, and the letter should be placed on file. This was adopted.

The second hospital matter went considerably deeper. As a matter of fact, it is based on old history. It is a regrettable fact that for many moons has the spirit of brotherly love failed to shine conspicuously among the medical men of Hilo. When some years ago Doctor Sexton arrived, as a new man, and collared the territorial physician job, bad feeling began, and one incident after another occurred which contributed to the general dislike which the medicals felt for one another.

New for some time past Doctor Sexton has been the medical superintendent of the Hilo Hospital. As such he has acted, without salary, as the medical adviser of the trustees. There were McKay, Metzger and the chairman of the board of supervisors, ex officio. The plan was to get Sexton's goat by so adding to the number of the trustees that a majority vote could be secured against Sexton. The plan first came up publicly at the February meeting of the supervisors, when it was moved by resolution, presented by Ewa-like, that the membership be increased from three to five, one of the new members to be a physician. At that time it was explained to Ewa-like, the introducer, just what was behind the resolution, and that its passage would result in the loss of the services as trustees of McKay and Metzger, who, after having given eminently satisfactory service, would not relish a move which might be construed almost as a vote of lack of confidence. The trustees and Sexton declined to put up a fight, however. They said that they were doing considerable work for the public, without remuneration, and that they had not what action was taken.

At that time Ewa-like said that he did not wish to see action taken which might result in the loss of the services of men like McKay and Metzger, and it was thought that the matter had been dropped. But not so; at last week's meeting the resolution ducked up again, and after much pulling and hauling, it finally passed.

The result was that an entirely new board of trustees had been appointed by Ewa-like, to whom was left the matter of appointing such. They are: Ewa-like, ex officio; Dr. Archer Irwin, medical member; Father Aloysius, H. B. Mariner and Henry J. Lyman.

The fire which raged in the P. Burns Packing plant in Calgary, Alberta, for eight days, beginning January 12, did \$810,000 damage.

Los Angeles Times.—Spouting 3000 heads a day although under electric, Well No. 2 of the Lakeview No. 2 Oil Company of Los Angeles, came in a gusher on section 4, 11-23, Maricopa fields, Saturday night.

The well was brought in January 23 at 2000 barrels a day; was swung two day later, and finally spouted Saturday, word reaching officers of the company here yesterday.

The oil tests 26 gravity and its product is being purchased by the Standard Oil Company, piped through the Maricopa lines.

Well No. 1 of the same lease is expected in Wednesday.

The well developed Saturday, the first produced by the Lakeview No. 2 Company, is one of the best in the Maricopa district.

The 3000 barrels are coming through a 3-inch pipe, which indicates enormous gas pressure.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REELECTS ITS OFFICERS

WAILUKU, February 15.—At a meeting of the chamber of commerce, held on Thursday last, the annual election of officers was held. President F. P. Baldwin being away on the mainland, the chair was taken by Vice-President R. A. Wadsworth. The first business was the election of officers for the year. There were three put in nomination—F. P. Baldwin, R. A. Wadsworth and H. W. Bice. The

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ASK FOR THE Gaviota Brand Fertilizers



Fertilizers BIRD BRANDS

GIVE THE FERTILIZER A SHOW AND IT WILL SHOW YOU.

You need to give our FERTILIZERS but one opportunity to make good. They are carefully compounded of High Grade Material, and are sold on merit. We leave it to you to be the judge.

Pacific Guano & Fertilizer Co. Honolulu and Hilo, Hawaii SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii. PAID-UP CAPITAL \$600,000.00 SURPLUS 200,000.00 UNDIVIDED PROFITS 157,592.92 OFFICERS:

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

COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS. Strict attention given to all branches of Banking. JUDD BLDG. FORT ST.

Castle & Cooke Co., Ltd

Life and Fire Insurance Agents

General Insurance Agents, representing New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston. Actua Fire Insurance Co.

ATTENTION—We have just accepted the Agency for the—

The Protector Underwriters of the Phoenix of Hartford. These are also among the Roll or

GROUP. If your children are subject to attacks of croup, watch for the first symptom, hoarseness. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse and the attack may be warded off. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.—Advertisement.

DIED. COSTELLO—In Santa Cruz, California, February 3, 1913, Michael, husband of Mary Costello, and father of Margaret Costello of Honolulu.

SIMPLE. Gale—"Why do they say that the ghost walks on pay-day?" Steve—"Because that's the day our spirits rise."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

W. A. McLEOD, JR., 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140,

A Tonic Free from Alcohol



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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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

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

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF T. W. LINDSEY, DECEASED.

Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Probate of Will.

A document purporting to be the last will and testament of T. W. Lindsey, deceased, having on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1913, been presented to said Probate Court, and a petition for probate thereof, praying for the issuance of letters testamentary to Fannie Lindsey, having been filed by Fannie Lindsey.

It is ordered, that Saturday, the 29th day of March, A. D. 1913, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the courtroom of said Court at Kailua, T. H., be and the same is hereby appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application.

It is further ordered, that notice thereof be given, by publication once a week for three successive weeks in the Hawaiian Gazette newspaper, the last publication to be not less than ten days previous to the time therein appointed for hearing.

Dated at Kailua, T. H., February 6, 1913. (Signed) JOHN ALBERT MATTHEWMAN, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Third Circuit.

Attest: (Signed) E. M. MULLER, Clerk, Third Circuit Court, Feb. 11, 18, 25.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

MARINE TIDINGS

Friday February 14, 1913. San Francisco—Arrived, February 14, 6 a. m., S. S. Sierra, hence February 5. Mahukona—Arrived, February 13, Schr. Muriel from San Francisco. Monday, February 17, 1913. Port Gamble—Sailed, Feb. 16, schr. Robert Lewers, for Honolulu. San Francisco—Arrived, Feb. 17, schr. Salvator, hence Feb. 1. San Francisco—Arrived, Feb. 16, S. S. S. Dollar, from Kahului. San Francisco—Sailed, Feb. 16, S. S. Enterprise, for Hilo. Hilo—Sailed, February 16, S. S. Virginian, for Salina Cruz.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

Friday, February 14. T. K. K. S. S. Bujo Maru, from Coronel, Iquique, Valparaiso, Salina Cruz and Manzanillo, 1 p. m. Str. Mauni, from Laupahoehoe, Kula, Kalahele and Kukuiahele, 6:50 a. m. U. S. L. H. S. Kukului, from Kaula, 9:30 a. m.

Saturday, February 15. Str. Kilauea, from Hilo, Laupahoehoe, Mahukona, Kawaihae, McGregors and Lahaina, 6:30 a. m. P. M. S. S. Nila, from San Francisco, 8:20 a. m. Str. Noeau, from Kaula ports, 6 a. m. M. N. S. S. Lurline, from Kahului, 6:30 a. m. Str. Iwalani, from Hawaii ports, 6:00 a. m.

U. O. S. S. Santa Maria, from Port San Luis, 7:50 a. m. U. S. C. & G. S. S. Patterson, from East Maui, 2:30 p. m. Sunday, February 16, 1913. Str. Claudine, from Kahului, (Saturday midnight). Str. Mikahala, from Waiana, Pelehu, Kalahele, Pukou, Kamao, Kanahele, Lanai, Makana, Olowalu, Kilahe, McGregors, Kewakapu and Kaula, 1:30 a. m. Str. Kinau, from Biote, Hanapepe, Mahaweli and Waiana, 8:20 a. m. Str. W. U. Hall, from Ahukiki, Nawiliwili and Koloa, 7 a. m. Str. Heleakoa, from Ahukiki and Mahaweli, 8:55 a. m.

Monday, February 17, 1913. P. M. S. S. Santa Maria, from Honolulu, Nagsasaki, Kulu and Yokohama, 8:45 a. m. Str. H. S. Buehns, from San Francisco, 10 p. m. A. H. S. S. Aloha, from Seattle, 8:45 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Str. Mikahala, for Kaula ports, 5 p. m. U. S. C. & G. S. S. Patterson, for Maui, noon. Str. Claudine, for Lahaina, Kahului, Hama, Nabiki and Keanae, 5 p. m. Str. W. U. Hall, for Ahukiki, p. m. Str. J. A. Cummins, for Oahu ports, 7 a. m. Str. Kilauea, for Hilo, 1:10 p. m. Str. Noeau, for Kalia, Kapa, Anahulu, Kilauea and Hanalei, 6 p. m. T. K. K. S. S. Bujo Maru, for Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai and Hongkong, 5:30 p. m. U. O. S. S. Santa Maria, for Hilo, p. m.

Mr. Mauna Loa, from Kona and Kauai, 12 p. m. P. M. S. S. Nila, for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagsasaki, Shanghai, Manila and Hongkong, 4 or 5 p. m. Str. Mauna Kea, for Lahaina and Hilo, 8 p. m. Str. Nihau, for Kaula ports, 5 p. m. U. S. C. & G. S. S. Patterson, for Maui, noon. Str. Claudine, for Lahaina, Kahului, Hama, Nabiki and Keanae, 5 p. m. Str. W. U. Hall, for Ahukiki, p. m. Str. J. A. Cummins, for Oahu ports, 7 a. m. Str. Kilauea, for Hilo, 1:10 p. m. Str. Noeau, for Kalia, Kapa, Anahulu, Kilauea and Hanalei, 6 p. m. T. K. K. S. S. Bujo Maru, for Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai and Hongkong, 5:30 p. m. U. O. S. S. Santa Maria, for Hilo, p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived. Per P. M. S. S. Nila, from San Francisco, Feb. 15.—Maurice V. Joyce and wife, Miss L. K. Whitney, D. M. Dyer and wife, Mrs. E. M. Magee, Chas. E. Maud, Mrs. Chas. E. Maud and son, D. Quozani.

Per str. Kilauea, from Hilo and way ports, Feb. 15.—Cecil Brown, Geo. Lycurgus, Geo. F. Bush, Dr. E. V. White, J. M. Herlan and wife, B. J. Boorman and wife, Miss C. Wild, Mrs. T. E. Curtlan, Mrs. C. E. Conrad, Miss A. Conrad, Miss D. Hayward, B. Higman and wife, H. A. James, W. M. O'Brien, Dr. D. E. Gibbons, Mrs. J. Raggio, Mrs. M. Patterson, Mrs. E. M. Forster, Mrs. A. McKillop, Thos. Heat, Mrs. H. Walk, A. J. Leister and wife, Miss Givrin, Mrs. J. B. Walton, D. McManus, C. W. Weatherax, C. G. Sewart and wife, Jno. A. Scott, Jno. T. Moir, D. Fallaway, W. M. Giffard, D. E. Metzger, wife and child and two servants, Dr. A. Irwin, Leo Cochrane.

Per str. Mikahala, from Maui and Molokai ports, Feb. 16.—Mrs. M. Smythe, Mrs. H. Anona, Mrs. Ruamann, Mrs. Puamama, S. Hirokawa, Dr. E. Keller, Dr. S. W. McCoy, Geo. P. Cook, Mrs. Geo. P. Cook, Miss Sexton, Ester Hulu, Miss Dunn, Miss McCarrison, Mr. McCarrison.

Per str. Kinau, from Kaula ports, Feb. 16.—James McClellan, Mrs. McClellan, Capt. F. B. Edwards, A. G. Howes, R. B. Craek, U. Kanamura, Mrs. Kanamura, H. Rodrigues, C. A. Akema, Mrs. W. K. Isaacs and maid, J. M. Souza, Mrs. J. M. Souza, George Ah Ho, P. C. Enos, Kaula Poon Lung, Dr. J. H. Huddy, Miss Helen Medeiros, Rev. C. P. Hong, J. H. Coney, Mrs. J. H. Coney and maid, Miss P. Coney, Mrs. I. Kaina, Miss R. Peahi, Master Liko Peahi, Mrs. Laeks, Y. Yoshimoto, Mrs. Yoshimoto, Mrs. Blackstead, Mr. Kealahai, J. A. Arnold, W. C. Parker, Mrs. R. Kane, Mrs. J. R. Stubs, G. R. Humphry, H. S. Truscott, J. R. Alakai, Mrs. H. S. Truscott, Mrs. J. K. Alakai, A. L. Castle, W. M. Alexander, J. P. Cooke, Frank Atherton, W. J. Hammond, J. R. Parson, Mrs. J. D. Parson, Dr. G. C. Drew, Mrs. G. C. Drew, G. A. Glines, Mrs. G. A. Glines, Mrs. H. Anderson, Miss Ward, S. T. Starett, C. A. Rees and servant, Miss C. A. Rice and maid, Miss C. Rice, Miss J. L. Silva, R. D. Spalding and maid, C. A. Iverson, John Waterhouse, R. W. T. Punes, Mrs. R. W. T. Punes.

Per P. M. S. S. Persia, from Orient ports, Feb. 17.—M. C. Harding and wife, Master Maynard Harding, Miss Mabel Harding, I. Chatani and wife, Mrs. Hiram, A. McDuffie.

Per P. M. S. S. Persia, from Orient ports, through, for San Francisco, Feb. 17.—J. P. Anderson, R. Arbuckle, Mrs. R. Arbuckle, L. A. Bowes, Mrs. L. A. Bowes, Miss A. Dale, Miss B. Deveraux, Rev. E. Dewstoe, Mrs. E. Dewstoe, E. B. Farnsworth, Miss A. Hansen, W. de Leon, Mrs. W. de Leon, Miss N. de Leon, E. McCullough, J. Miss Helen Mills, Miss A. Norton, J. J. Pabio, H. Pollard, Miss F. Poston, Rev. C. Daito, P. H. Hammond, Mrs. P. H. Hammond, G. Kronwell, Miss Fay Hartley, Ferris Hartman, Mrs. Ferris Hartman, Miss J. Hartman, Master P. Hartman, P. J. Herier, Mrs. F. J. Herier, Montie Hoagland, Mrs. W. A. Hoagland, J. Raynes, Hon. James Ross, Mrs. James Ross, Miss D. Russell, J. D. Sibley, Mrs. J. D. Sibley, E. Thompson, Miss L. Vermont, M. Matsumoto, Mrs. J. A. Oldis, Mrs. A. W. Peene, P. H. Pickwick, H. R. Salisbury, H. Watanura, Mrs. H. Watanura, J. Yamaoka, Mrs. J. Yamaoka.

Departed.

Per str. Mauna Loa, for Kona and Kauai ports, Feb. 14.—K. Shiyayashi, M. E. Lutz, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. White, Cecil Brown, Lee Yuen Kwai.

Per str. Claudine, for Kahului and Lahaina ports, Feb. 14.—Miss Wilcox, Miss R. Sloggett, H. M. Gittel, M. Jacob, J. P. Kapiki, Miss L. Whitney, Wm. Kobayashi, Rev. H. P. Judd, H. S. Swinton, T. Mari, H. Strenbeck, D. L. Meyer, C. E. Wood.

Per str. Mauna Kea, for Hilo via way ports, Feb. 15.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Payne, J. P. M. Richards, Mrs. E. P. Smith, Mrs. Geo. W. Daw, Miss E. Daw, Mrs. J. B. Nuss, Miss Viana Nuss, H. Busher, Mrs. W. J. Moody, John Broun, J. Fernandez, wife and two children, Mr. and Mrs. F. Fernandez, Mrs. A. V. Fernandez, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. E. M. Foster, J. Meineke, R. J. Halsey, C. B. Hall, Palmer Hest, Kan Yen, Col. Sam Johnson, A. Halseberg, D. H. Glado, Mrs. Blomery, Miss McMillan, Miss McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Church, H. Glado, Mrs. Cowles, Miss Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Marshall, T. M. Barrows, Miss Atkinson, Miss M. E. Averille, Mr. and Mrs. E. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, W. L. W. Miller, J. P. Keppler, Mrs. L. T. Gates, Mrs. G. A. Meyer and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. A. Greery, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Hummel, E. A. Sherlock, Chas. Gay, Lawrence Gay.

Per str. Claudine, for Maui ports, Feb. 17.—L. Tolziner, Mrs. Henshall, Miss L. Whitney, N. H. Durval, Miss A. Mahukona, Miss Healey, Mrs. H. Healey, H. De Prie, W. E. Carlan, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. James, Letia Keauwe, Christina Texera, S. Gunchi, Sae Manuana.

Per str. W. U. Hall, for Kaula ports, Feb. 17.—Mrs. H. Blagitt.

REHEMATION.

It is now well known that not more than one case of rheumatism in ten requires any internal treatment whatever. All that is needed is a free circulation of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and massaging the parts of such application. Try it and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and swellings of the joints. For sale everywhere. Address, Chamberlain Medicine Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

DISASTER TO THE DRYDOCK

(Continued from Page One)

A MASS OF WRECKAGE.

The cribs in each section were practically five-story skeleton buildings formed of huge timbers batted together and carrying iron pockets loaded with pig lead to sink them beneath the water to rest upon low concrete piers. Upon the top story of this three-section framework railroad tracks ran; upon them were also pumps, dynamo, engines and machinery of all descriptions. The great tubes through which concrete was tremled to the bottom where the divers spread the material, and a mass of chains, tackle and gear of every description occupied other portions of the top or roof of the sunken structures. Each section was 200 feet long, making a 600-foot length with partitions between each section, the whole surrounded by sheath piling.

Upon this structure the workmen were engaged at their usual tasks, although considerable attention had been given to the lowering of the water level in section two. Thirty-six feet of water had been pumped and there was about seven more to remove. Below this the white concrete showed, the first time it had been revealed since the work began.

The work had been accomplished after years of patient study, and the concreting of the bottom, which had been attended with many difficulties and apparently insurmountable obstacles, was a success at last.

Congratulation Not Sent.

Admiral Cowles, commandant of the Honolulu and Pearl Harbor naval stations, had been apprised by the naval engineers that the new concreting method tried out in section two was successful and the admiral had prepared a cable message to the navy department at Washington informing the officials of the successful exposure of the concrete, but had decided to hold it until evening before filing it at the cable office.

Engineer P. B. Smith was all smiles yesterday, but these faded when the corner at the junction of sections two and three, on the Ewa side of the basin, was seen to move.

Instantly those watching the work knew that the dreams of success which their fears had become realities. "It is the most complete wreck I have known in a drydock," said Engineer Smith. "It is a complete collapse of the entire work and we are back just where we began."

Re-began Work at Once.

Admiral Cowles stated yesterday afternoon that the engineers would commence this morning to develop a new plan of Tremying the basin. A full account of the disaster was cabled to the navy department, including the information that the work of redemption would also commence immediately. The first message which the admiral had prepared was not sent.

There is not a part of the 600-foot long crib structure which is left undamaged. The derricks toppled into the basin, the pumps sank beneath the surface; railway tracks look like the distorted meanderings of a nightmare; huge beams are twisted, torn and splintered. An ice breakup in a river or a jam of logs in a symphony of quietude alongside the mass of wreckage in the drydock basin. Only the powerhouse and concrete bins on the shore remain intact and these were far enough back from the edge of the basin to be out of the danger zone.

When the mass began to crackle and rend, marines at the barracks, and men working in the yard, dropped their work and ran toward the basin in time to see the dock workmen rushing to places of safety. Two locomotives which carry material out over the cribs were saved by the engineers, at the first warnings, threw the throttles wide open and raced the engines off to terra firma. Of the movable property on the cribs these were the only items saved.

Story of Engineer.

"The water in section two had been pumped down thirty-six feet," said Engineer Francis B. Smith. "We were within seven feet of the bottom. Suddenly the third section started to sink, and that was the first intimation of the impending destruction to this middle section. The whole structure in section two started to rise just as a ship would bob up from the water."

"Then the water came from underneath, bursting up from the bottom like thirty-foot lengths, were drawn up with concrete heads upon them just as if they had been plus stuck in a pin-suction. It was a most complete break-up."

Divers Escape in Time.

"The divers got out just in the nick of time. The men were warned and everybody rushed ashore like a lot of rats. There was absolutely no time to set off the dynamite to break the water gates to flood the center section in order to give weight to hold the work down. Nothing held. The bottom came up with the concrete studding the heads of the piles, and the walls caved in. The piles were broken and splintered as they came up and became involved in the great mass of wreckage toppling down from above."

Upon the shore watching the progress of the pumps were making on the water in section two, about three o'clock, were Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Pritchard of Woodhill, Illinois; Mrs. W. L. Howard of Honolulu and her father, P. H. Hare. The Pritchards had seen about everything in the island that the drydock. They were talking with Mr. Bush just a little before the upheaval came.

"Three million feet of timber was in the entire structure and it looks as if it were useless, as far as the surface looks. Practically most of the working plant was carried to destruction."

"The center section came up with a rush and a mighty deluge of water. The great piles which had been driven down through the bottom, nearly all of it, least my attention was attracted to that portion. They had pumped out all the water but a few feet and we could see the concrete. The taking out of the water, in my opinion, permitted the pressure of ocean water to exert itself in the two adjoining sections and with its force on either side and underneath with little or nothing above to hold it down, the section simply came up. We watched the sections rise gradually, just a gradual rise, but at the same time the timbers began to part and rip and the top masonry plant began to topple."

"Four minutes was probably all the time the work of destruction went on, but it was the most complete wreck of a splendid work I ever saw or ever dreamed of."

"I was afraid at first that the engines on the tracks would go into the basin and explode, but they ran those off quickly. As long as the disaster was to happen, I am glad I was near, but it is a most deplorable thing that this vast work of years, with such promise of success, should crumble in so short a period of time."

"I saw a diver come up from the work shouting that there was mischief to pay, and that the center section was coming up," said Mrs. Howard in recounting her experience at the dock.

"The man ran past us shouting a warning to everybody to get out and away, and told us we had better get back from the shore. Others urged us to seek a safer place and so we did. I saw the engines run in to the land and they were saved, but I don't believe another thing was saved. We heard shouts of 'The works are gone,' and they were surely gone."

Admiral Gets the News.

Shortly before three o'clock Admiral Cowles was conversing with an Advertiser representative at the local naval station on the apparent success of the present work. The water had been pumped out to a certain footage, exposing the concrete, and it looked all right.

The admiral was pleased at that moment with the progress of the work and said he was ready to notify the navy department that the work was satisfactory, according to reports sent him. He intended going down this morning to inspect the exposed concrete.

Within fifteen minutes Civil Engineer Gaylor, U. S. N., who has been in charge of the naval end of the work on the drydock, telephoned to Admiral Cowles that the entire drydock had collapsed and not a vestige of it remained intact.

It was a blow to the hopes of Admiral Cowles, for during his regime as commandant the work had been progressing finely. The naval buildings on the reservation have all risen above the ground since he assumed command, and he hoped before leaving to see the work well under way. It was his hope one day to bring a fleet into Pearl Harbor where the completed drydock would be in readiness to handle any warship offered.

The Work of Years.

Engineer Smith, of the San Francisco Bridge Company, and Walter F. Dillingham, of the Hawaiian Dredging company, have both been prominent in the work of developing the drydock. Under Mr. Dillingham the dredging was done, and the dredgers were soon to commence work on the dredging of the additional two hundred feet authorized for the extension of the dock to 2000 feet.

When the dredging work was finished the San Francisco Bridge Company took hold, erected its plant on the shores, opened up quarries in the gulch between Waipahu and Wahiawa and brought tons and tons of cement from the mainland, assembled one of the greatest drydock plants in the world, brought prepared and shaped timbers and paraphernalia from the mainland, and for two and a half years work has been under way steadily.

A year or more ago when a mass of concrete had been poured into section No. 1, and the water level was reduced by pumps, there was just a perceptible rising of the crib. Water was let in again. The concrete mixture was examined and pronounced faulty. Some other formula it was decided, must be used, for the first appeared to rot in the water and it was believed there was some of chemical which attacked the mixtures.

There were delays and the naval engineers studied the question from every standpoint. The contractor was in no wise to blame, for he had followed the specifications to the letter and his methods were those laid down by the navy department.

Problems for Solving.

The naval engineers worked over the problem. Admiral Standford, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, made a special visit to Hawaii to investigate the dock and its problems, and it was decided then that a new method, adopted some time before, that of driving piles into the bottom of the basin in section two was advisable.

AWAITING WORD TO BEGIN WORK

(Continued from Page One)

Only Mud Under Coral.

"There appears to be no bottom," said Engineer Francis B. Smith of the San Francisco Bridge Company, surveying wreck yesterday. "There is just a thin stratum of coral, apparently, and beneath that mud and a few coral boulders. These boulders are sufficient to make it difficult to drive piles through it, but insufficient to form a bottom."

There was fear more than a year ago, when the bottom began to rise under section one, that the entire plans of the navy department would have to be changed, and fear was also expressed that the drydock site would have to be changed. The naval engineers appeared satisfied with the formation, however, and when the additional 200-foot was authorized, recommended that it be added to the harbor end rather than the land end of the 800-foot excavation.

Will Lay Off Hundreds.

The disaster yesterday may result, temporarily, at least, in the laying off of hundreds of employes. The expert work which a large number have been performing cannot be resumed for some time, while there is a strong possibility that it may be weeks and possibly months before any work is resumed, as the navy department has soon to face a Democratic congress, whose attitude toward the Pearl Harbor work has yet to be ascertained.

Congressional Inquiry.

That the disaster may have far-reaching results is believed in service circles and it is also believed that the navy department will send some of its ranking officer experts here to make an investigation, while congress may also be expected to send a delegation here, Representative Padgett, chairman of the naval committee of the house, has already inspected the work, but congress may decide to have a further look into the work.

Without a drydock the naval station will be nothing. Within the past year seven great industrial buildings have been erected and only recently a requisition for \$500,000 worth of machinery was made by the navy department for installation in those buildings. The administration building, storehouse and officers' quarters are in course of construction, while the marine barracks and officers' quarters will be completed in a few months.

The opportunities for the Pacific fleet remaining any length of time in Hawaiian waters is dispelled by yesterday's disaster, for until the dock is ready the cruisers and torpedo boats will continue to hug the Pacific Coast.

Not Original Plan.

The drydock as originally planned was to be a 600-foot square-head dock without pile foundation. On July 22, 1910, the length was increased to 831 feet and a circular head provided. On August 5, 1911, it was decided to pile the entire length of the dock, retaining the circular head and 831-foot length. The extra compensation of this change was fixed at \$150,642, and the time of completion extended from November 22, 1912, to May 12, 1913. Then came the delays consequent upon the change of concrete mixture and the additional 200 feet, for which a million dollars additional has been appropriated. The original appropriation was nearly \$2,000,000.

The present dock, as modified, was to have been completed and turned over to the navy department for use in the spring of 1915. The disaster will prolong the completed dock for several years, and it may be 1917 before a warship will enter the dock, should it be a dock of the present construction. If a floating dock, it may be ready in 1915.

PRESIDENT TAFT GIVES WARNING BELLIGERENTS

(Continued from Page One.) The note also added that Madero must now "be aware that the reports which appear to have reached you that troops already have been given to land troops on Mexican soil where inaccurate."

De la Barra Makes Appeal.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) NEW YORK, February 17.—(Special to The Advertiser)—General Daniel de la Barra, the Mexican soldier and statesman, who is trying to restore peace in Mexico City, sent the following message to the American people today: "As a simple citizen of Mexico, I wish to appeal to the sense of justice of the American people and hope they will not be led from their present course regarding the sovereignty of the people of Mexico. Our citizens by their patriotism and vitality will victoriously survive the present crisis."

JOAQUIN MILLER DIES IN MOUNTAIN HOME

"Poet of the Sierras" Prepared His Own Funeral Pyre—Knew Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 18.—(By Associated Press Cable)—Joaquin Miller, "The Poet of the Sierras," and the contemporary of Bret Harte and Mark Twain, died at his picturesque home on "The Heights" today. Upon his funeral pyre of solid masonry, built upon his direction on the hill back of his home, his body will be turned to ashes if the provisions of his will are carried out. The legs have been piled up for some time awaiting the disposal of the body.

Twenty-five years ago the verses of Miller were quoted in the Hawaiian Gazette in Makani's column. It is a long time since that time has passed, when it was a literary habit to quote the latest poet of the day in Makani's column. It is a long time since that time has passed, when it was a literary habit to quote the latest poet of the day in Makani's column.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE

Honolulu, Monday, February 17, 1913.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, CAPITAL PAID UP, PAR VAL, BID, ASK. Includes Mercantile, Sugar, and Miscellaneous stocks.

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Between Boards. 70 Pioneer, 25:25; 10 Olan, 4. Session Sales. 5 Oahu Sug. Co., 20:25.

Sugar Quotations. 88 Deg. Analysis Beets 9s, 7 3/4; parity, 4:01; 96 Deg. Centrifugals, 3. 45.

Notice. Ewa books closed noon, Feb. 18 to Friday, Feb. 28, inclusive.

Notice. No session of the Exchange will be held Friday and Saturday, this week. Mid-Pacific Carnival holiday.

strangers. Captured by the Indians as a boy, a leader in the caravans crossing the plains, a gold hunter in the days of '49, a judge on the bench, one of Walker's filibusters and a poet of national fame, he became almost forgotten by the mass of readers.

He was born in Indiana, November 30, 1841. His mother was a cousin of General Burnside.

Joaquin Miller came to Honolulu in 1895, to discuss the Republic of Hawaii for a Coast newspaper and was opposed to the establishing government, the planters and missionaries. During the revolution, Miller was arrested in Manoa by a guardsman because he did not have a pass.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) NEW YORK, February 17.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Direct denial from J. P. Morgan of reports that he was critically ill at Cairo, Egypt, was received here today by H. P. Davidson, a junior member of the baking firm of J. P. Morgan and Company.

"We called Cairo," Davidson said this afternoon, "when we heard the report and have just received Mr. Morgan's reply. He said he had entirely recovered from an attack of indigestion and had changed his plans to return to Italy."

MORGAN CABLES HIS DENIAL OF ILLNESS

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ENVER BEY STABBED AS HE LEAVES HAREM

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.) CONSTANTINOPLE, February 17.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Enver Bey, chief of staff of the Turkish army, was seriously wounded by an assassin late last night. Enver Bey was leaving the Sultan's harem by way of a street passage when attacked. By reason of his marriage into the Sultan's family, Enver Bey has access to the harem. It is reported that he was stabbed by the would-be assassin.

The Advertiser received a cable message last night stating that the American schooner Fenimore, which left Honolulu January 28, arrived at Grays Harbor yesterday.

Copies of a special number of The Advertiser, devoted to the beautifying of Honolulu, will be placed on sale at the regular book store on Friday at the instance of the William King.

The Hawaiian Dredging Company is spending a large sum of money in the construction of a new pier at the harbor end of the dock. The pier will be 2000 feet long and will be used for the mooring of the fleet.