Now is a splendid time to have those pictures taken.

Before the holiday rush begins we can take plenty of time to get acquainted and bring out your best points.

Also—we have some interesting things in new style mountings.

R. W. Perkins

BY AUTHORITY

Notice to Candidates in the City and County Election.

The attention of all City and County Candidates is drawn to Sections 31, 35 and 36 of the Election Laws of Hawaii which relate to the filing of an itemized statement of Expenses by each such candidate with the City and County Clerk within twenty days following the Election of November 3rd, 1914.

(Signed) D. KALAUOKALANI, Jr., Clerk, City and County of Honolulu. [illegible]

TAMPA, Fla., October 1.—Passengers aboard the steamship Brunswick, bound for New Orleans, were driven from the decks to the shelter of the [illegible] soon after the vessel left this port yesterday morning by a deadly battle between Capt. Avery and his officers, on one hand, and stowaways, led by a disgruntled fireman, on the other. One man is dead, two are dying in Tampa hospitals and a fourth, one of the seamen, is a prisoner at Port Dade, charged with inciting to mutiny.

Conflicting reports have been circulated concerning the battle. The Brunswick steamed on for New Orleans. None of the officers or passengers were injured.

The Brunswick left early in the morning with a good passenger list and cargo, and had just been reported as having crossed the Tampa bar when a wireless flash came telling of a mutiny.

[illegible]

The [illegible], oil [illegible], [illegible] the [illegible] carrying a physician and officers. Crowds gathered at the pier awaiting the return of the [illegible] [illegible] relatives of those who had taken passage for New Orleans.

[illegible] the ship, but that the passengers fared in [illegible] back to their deck chairs and [illegible], from which they had been forced to flee when the battle began.

Capt. Avery had just come up from a talk with the [illegible], according to the fireman's story, when he saw a fireman talking with a fellow who appeared to be a stowaway. The man had a knife at his side, it is reported, and Capt. Avery, walking up to him, snatched it away. The stowaway grabbed a revolver from the captain's pocket and began firing in the direction of the passengers' promenade. Signal to the Stowaways.

The opening shots were the signals for the other stowaways to appear, and all had arms. Officers hurried back to their captain's side, and returned the fire of the mutineers, who surrendered after three of their number had fallen wounded. One of these injured men died on the return to Tampa, and the two others soon lost consciousness. It is expected both will die.

2 1-2 MILLION DOLLARS BOND ISSUE

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Seaboard Oil & Transit Company

NOW OPEN FOR SUBSCRIPTION IN DENOMINATIONS OF $100.00, $500.00 to $1000.00.

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STOCK BONUS 200%. (This Stock Bonus Offer Only Temporary Subject to Decreased or Discontinued.)

THIS PLAN PARTICULARLY APPEALS TO THE CONSERVATIVE BUYER.

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SECOND—SHORT PERIOD OF MATURITY.
THIRD—FREQUENT PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

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$1000.00 will buy outright one $1000.00 Gold Bond and 1000 Shares of Stock, par value $1000.

or installment payments of ten months, and insures the full amount of interest at 6% upon the face value of the bonds for the entire amount.

The Title Insurance & Trust Company, one of the strongest institutions in Los Angeles, will act as trustee for the bonds of the Seaboard Oil & Transit Company.

Lionel R. A. Hart

FORT NEAR KING STREET TEL. 3868

[illegible]

Dun's Review, October 13:—In every section and in every branch of trade activity in production and distribution now prevails. It is notable that in the principal trades, and especially in iron and steel, actual buoyancy appears, and the demand is so keen that it tests the capacity of productive and transporting facilities. Shortage of cars and labor, and in some cases even shortage of plant capacity, are now the most embarrassing problems confronting business men, and besides these difficulties the controversies and issues, which are the offspring of depression, and which not long ago seemed so ominous, are now viewed with diminishing concern. The enormous yield of the principal crops, confirmed during the past week by the latest Government report showing record-breaking yields of spring wheat, corn, oats, barley and potatoes, and big crops of other products, is the basis, alone, of present industrial and trade activity and of the growing confidence as to the future. Even the outbreak of war in Europe creates no uneasiness on this side of the water. In iron and steel the record continues that of a demand for prompt delivery outrunning the capacity of the mills. The railroads are buying heavily, for their transportation facilities must be expanded in order that they may be able to move the unprecedented crops and carry the traffic of a thoroughly awakened domestic commerce. Railroad gross earnings in the month of September increased 5.6 per cent., and even this gain hardly represents the actual expansion in trade. The bank clearings more adequately show that; in the current week they increased 44.5 per cent. over 1911 and 41.5 over 1910. Larger sales in dry goods, both wholesale and retail, expansion in the shoe trade, and improving conditions in other branches, supplying the main daily wants of the people, are reported in the advices from the principal cities of the country. As against this should be noted a diminished consumption and increased surplus of copper, according to the September statement. It is noteworthy that along with the revived activity in domestic trade, foreign commerce continues of large dimensions. The total commerce of the port of New York in the latest week was $27,880,500, against $[illegible] last year, and of this gain a considerable proportion was in exports, which amounted to $19,158,310 against $17,140,186 last year.

The most notable development of the week was the extraordinary crop report, the terms of which make certain that the product of the farms this year will surpass, both in volume and value, anything ever before witnessed in any country and in any period of history. Not only will the yield of corn be unprecedented, exceeding 3,000,000,000 bushels, but oats, spring wheat and barley all establish new records, and other crops are in bountiful supply. The [illegible] [illegible] harvests are worth over $[illegible] [illegible]—a stupendous addition to the nation's wealth—and the other farm products will add another [illegible]. In the speculative markets [illegible] grain prices were depressed [illegible] returns, although [illegible] strength earlier because of the political situation abroad foreshadowing war.

MORE MALES THAN FEMALES IN UNITED STATES

Males continue to outnumber females in the population of the United States as they have done heretofore, though the proportion of the excess to the latter is slightly greater than it was a decade ago. This is shown by figures just given out by the Census Bureau, which indicate that in 1910 the population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and other non-contiguous possessions, comprised 47,332,277 males and 44,639,989 females. These figures show a proportion of 106 males to every 100 females, whereas in 1900 there were 104.4 males to every 100 females. An excess of males is characteristic of new countries, and in the United States the excess has been accentuated by the extensive immigration, which includes a much larger proportion of males than females. It appears, for example, that in the foreign-born white population there are 129.2 males to every 100 females. At the same time, a slight excess of males appears in the native white population, the ratio being 102.7 males to 100 females. In the negro population, on the other hand, the females outnumber the males by a ratio of 100 to 98.9. The Indians show a small excess of males, 103.5 as compared with 100 females. The Chinese in the United States greatly outnumber the females, the ratio being 14 to 1, while among the Japanese the proportion is 7 to 1.

It is of interest to note that the relative preponderance of males over females is most marked in the Pacific and mountain States in the far west, the proportions in those States being, respectively, 129.5 and 137.9 males to 100 females. The proportion of males in the aggregate population is lowest in New England, in two of the states composing which, namely, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the females actually outnumber the males. In only three other States are females in excess, these being Maryland, North Carolina and South Carolina. Classifying the population by urban and rural districts it is found that the males were relatively most numerous in the latter, the proportion there being 1109.9 males to 100 females, while in the urban districts the ratio was 101.7 males to 100 females. Of the aggregate urban population of Continental United States 21,496,181 were males and 21,137,202 were females in 1910, while of the aggregate rural population 25,836,096 were males and 23,512,787 were females. In the rural population of each geographical division of the country the males outnumbered the females. In the urban population of three divisions, however, namely, the New England, the south Atlantic and the east south central States, the females outnumbered the males.

Among the fifty cities having 100,000 population or over there were twenty-eight in which the males outnumbered the females. In thirty-nine of these cities the proportion of males was greater in 1910 than it was a decade earlier, while in eleven the proportion was less. Seattle showed the largest ratio of males to females, 136.2, and Portland, Ore., was only slightly behind it with a ratio of 134.3. Nashville showed the smallest proportion of males, namely, 89.6. Of the eight cities with 500,000 or more inhabitants, Baltimore had the lowest ratio of males to females, namely, 89.6, while Cleveland had the highest viz., 106.6, being closely followed by Chicago with a ratio of 106.3 males to 100 females. The population of New York City as a whole showed an almost even division by sex, there being 2,389,482 males to 2,384,401 females. Among the boroughs of the great city Brooklyn was the only one showing a preponderance of females. —Bradstreet's.

FILMS IN TRADE

Fifteen thousand miles of motion-picture films were exported from the United States in the last fiscal year, while nearly 3,000 miles were imported. The exact length of the motion-picture films exported in the year ending June 30, 1913, was 80,635,302 feet, valued at $6,815,000; the exact length of the motion-picture films imported was 14,378,768 feet of "positives," valued at $835,043, exclusive of other films and plates valued at $175,336, of which the quantity is not stated. A comparison of the exports in 1913 with those of preceding years is impracticable, since 1913 was the first fiscal year in which the quantity of motion-picture films exported (measured in feet) was reported in the statistical returns to the Department of Commerce and Labor. The fact, however, that photographic goods, of which motion-picture films form apparently about 75 per cent of the total, amounted to nearly 10 million dollars' value in the exports of 1913, against a little over 7 million in 1911 and 4½ million in 1910, suggests a very rapid growth in the exportation of motion-picture films. On the import side the growth is much less strongly marked, the figures being for "positives" 14½ million feet in 1913, against 11½ million in 1911.

A large proportion of the motion-picture films now used in the various parts of the world are manufactured in the United States. About two-thirds of those exported go in the "[illegible]" form, ready for use in taking pictures in those parts of the world to which sent. The other one-third is in the completed stage, having been utilized in the United States in making finished motion-picture films ready for use in placing the illustrations upon the screen. Of the importations, practically all are "exposed" films, views taken in other parts of the world for use in the United States.

Motion-Picture Films of Typewriters.

From Consul General Charles B. Perry, Calcutta, India: As indicating the progressiveness of an American typewriter company, attention is called to copies of literature sent out by its Calcutta branch regarding a moving-picture machine film prepared for it in Paris. The film has created a considerable amount of interest in Calcutta, and will probably be used in other parts of India. It forms one of a series of films of commerce and industries, and the typewriter company is making the most of its opportunity in giving publicity to the appearance of the film by writing letters to the different mercantile firms and Government offices in Calcutta and sending tickets of admission to all firms who are likely customers. The move seems to be a most excellent and progressive advertising idea. (Copies of the literature referred to were forwarded by the vice-consul and will be loaned to firms interested by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington.)

WHALE ATTACKS BARK

SEATTLE, Oct. 23.—An account of a thrilling story of a battle at sea with an infuriated whale which attacked the bark Wanderer, [illegible] [illegible], after he had stove two boats and [illegible] [illegible] one man and severely injured another in the latter part of [illegible] is [illegible] in a letter which has been received from Captain [illegible] A. Mapler, master of the bark, by members of his family in South Mills.

The attack by the whale occurred on Aug. 28, and Captain Mapler describes it in his letter as follows:

"Boatheader brought the third mate aboard alive at at 7:30. Thought the whale was going to sink the ship, for at 8 o'clock he came for us head on, and we couldn't get out of his way. Made all the sails we could and slowed him up, but he came alongside and tried to bite a piece out of her. At 10 o'clock he cut the fourth mate's boat in two, killed one man and hurt another pretty bad, so the boats had to cut. Held the funeral the next morning, and at 10 raised the same whale four miles to windward dead, took him alongside and cut him in. Made just 100 barrels."

Though the sperm whale is recognized by whalemen as the most ferocious and dangerous of leviathans vessels of the New Bedford whaling fleet have been singularly fortunate in escaping accident. Boats stove by whales are frequent occurrences but only in rare cases has a whale made for the ship. The bark Kathleen was sunk several years ago after the vessel had been attacked by an enraged whale.

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Good style without freakishness; good material, good fit—these are the things to look for in "The Clothes for a Gentleman. In

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you will find these qualities to perfection, with the hundred little niceties of workmanship, care and skill that mark the finest of hand tailoring.

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THIS IS THE LAST WEEK OF OUR [illegible] SALE.

Tremendous Bargains

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[illegible] FORT STREET, [illegible]

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Umbrellas

The silk is of the finest quality and made specially for use in this climate. The handles are the best examples of the Gorham work.

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Auto oil lamp. Apply at Star-Bulletin office, identify and pay for ad. 5390-3t

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If your motorcycle is wrong have it put right by an expert. We do enameling. Motorcycles stored and cleaned $3 per mo. Hon. Motor Supply, Ltd., Phone 3558, Nuuanu nr. Beretania. k-5323-3m

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Alert Clothes Cleaning Co., Masonic Temple. New sanitary equipment. Tel. 4380. Abraham Kaleikau, Mgr. k-5383-6m

French Laundry,

Established 1890

Dry cleaning of ladies' garments under the supervision of Mme. Abadie.

777 King St. JOHN ABADIE, Prop. Phone 1491.

BIG SCOTTISH SCHEME OF POULTRY KEEPING

The Scottish Board of Agriculture, which was created recently by the Government, has lost no time in formulating a scheme for the benefit of the rural population. The breeding of cattle, horses, and sheep is already, of course, a feature of Scottish agriculture, and the officials of the new board, though fully aware of the importance of this, are evidently first concentrating their attention on that smaller stock from which the cottager or small holder partly or wholly makes his living. The board's scheme for the encouragement and development of poultry keeping is on a large scale. It provides for the establishment of poultry stations throughout the country, from which the distribution of eggs of pure breeds of fowls may be made, and also for a liberal extension of poultry instruction, in which the three agricultural colleges at Glasgow, Edinburg and Aberdeen are being asked to cooperate. A considerable number of additional instructors and instructress will have to be appointed, and the board is at present in negotiation with the agricultural colleges. The candidates, it is laid down, must be thoroughly practical. It is the board's serious intention to place the poultry industry on sound lines and thus to contribute to the solution of the problem of rural depopulation.