

Star-Bulletin WANT ADS Classified

ONE CENT A WORD

WANT ADS

A ANNOUNCEMENT.

Leading hat cleaners. Prices moderate. We sell the latest styles in Panama and Felts. Work called for and delivered. Blaisdell Building. 5895-6m

B BICYCLE SUPPLIES.

S. Komeya, wholesale and retail dealer in bicycles and accessories. King street near Punchbowl street. 5042-4f

C BICYCLES AND SUPPLIES.

We have just received a splendid new supply of PREMIER Bicycles from mainland; also supplies. H. Yoshimaga, 1218 Emma near Beretania. 5690-4f

D BARBER SHOP.

F. C. Stone opens his new barber shop under Masonic Temple, Alakea and Hotel sts., August 1st. Prices 25 cents all around. 5920-4f

E BUY AND SELL.

Diamonds, watches and jewelry bought and exchanged. J. Carlo, Fort St. 5920-4f

F CAFE.

Royal Cafe, everything the best at popular prices; fine home cooking; prompt service; Beretania, nr. Fort St., opp. fire station. K. Nakano, Pr. 5745-1f

G Boston Cafe, coolest place in town.

After the show drop in. Open day and night. Bijou Theater, Hotel St. 5820-4f

H Columbus Lunch Room; quick service

and cleanliness; car motor; open day and night. Hotel, opp. Bethel street. 5518-4f

I The Eagle, Bethel bet. Hotel and

King. A nice place to eat; fine home cooking. Open night and day. 5538-4f

J The Hofbrau; just opened. Hotel st.

opp. Bethel. Meals at all hours. 5920-3m

K The McCandless, Alakea, near King.

Best meals for price in town. 5920-3m

L The Hoffman, Hotel St., next the

Shoors. Best meals for price in town. Open all day and all night. 5538-4f

M New Orleans Cafe. Substantial meals

moderate. Alakea cor. Merchant St. 5525-4f

N CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

George Yamada, general contractor. Estimates furnished. No. 308 McCandless Building. Telephone 2157. 5265-4f

O Saka Co., Banko bldg., Nuanu and

Vineyard. Tel. 5151. Contracts for building, paperhanging, cement work, cleans vacant lots. 5332-4f

P Y. Kobayashi, general contractor, 2054

E. King. Phone 3356. Reasonable. 5327-4f

Q CARD CASES.

Business and visiting cards, engraved or printed, in attractive Russia leather cases, patent detachable cards. Star-Bulletin office. 5540-4f

R CLOTHES CLEANED.

A. B. C. cleaning, repairing; satisfaction guaranteed; call and deliver. Maunakea near Pauahi. Tel. 4148. 5835-4f

S Give your work to Pioneer Cleaners,

Beretania, cor. Alakea. Prompt service. 5912-1m

WANT ADS

D DANCING SCHOOL TANGO.

Classes now open Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, 1 to 3 and 7:30 to 9:30 p. m., at the large and small halls, National Guard Armory. For further information call or phone A. E. Clarke, 1186 Alakea, phone 4276. Associate to Prof. L. A. Hepburn, instructor. 5907-1m

E DRESSMAKING.

Johnson and Olson, dressmakers, Elite building, Beretania, near Bishop sts. 5910-1m

F EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

Union Employment Office. Tel. 1420. All kinds of help. G. Hiraoka, Proprietor, 1210 Emma, cor. Beretania. 5909-3m

G Y. Nakanishi, 64 Beretania nr. Smith

street, for good cooks, yard boys. Phone 4511; residence phone 4511. 5246-4f

H Japanese cooks, waiters, yard boys.

Matsumoto, 1124 Union. Tel. 1756. 5070-4f

I GLEE CLUB.

Kaal Glee Club, 51 Young Bldg. Tel. 3687, furnishes music any occasion. 55381-4f

J HAWAII'S MUSIC.

Ernest K. Kaal, 51 Young Bldg., Tel. 3687, teaches vocal and instrument. 5752-4f

K HAT CLEANERS.

Leave your dirty hat at the Royal Cleaners, Beretania, nr. Alapai. Phone 3149. 5909-3m

L T. Sato, cleaned, dyed and blocked;

call and deliver; Kamaunui lane, near Beretania st. Telephone 3723. 5910-1m

M JEWELER.

Sun Wo, Gold and Silversmith; material and work guaranteed. If not satisfactory money will be refunded. 1121 Maunakea, nr. Hotel street. 5531-4f

N LIVERY STABLE.

First-class livery turnouts at reasonable rates. Territory Livery Stable, 848 King, nr. Punchbowl. Tel. 2535. 5518-4f

O MACHINE SHOP.

Have your repair work done by experts. Kellogg's Machine Shop, South, near King. 5921-1m

P PAINTER.

S. Shiraki, 1202 Nuanu; Tel. 4137. Painting and paperhanging. All work guaranteed. Bids submitted free. 5328-4f

Q PRINTING.

We do not boast of low prices which usually coincide with poor quality; but we "know how" to put life, hustle and go into printed matter, and that is what talks loudest and longest. Honolulu Star-Bulletin Job Printing Department, Alakea Street; Branch Office, Merchant street. 5399-4f

R SHIRTS AND PAJAMAS.

YAMATOYA, 1250 Fort. Suits pajamas, kimonos. 5752-4f

S SHIRTMAKERS.

Wh in you want a shirt have one made to measure by Akagi, 1218 Nuanu. 5808-1m

T SHIRTMAKER.

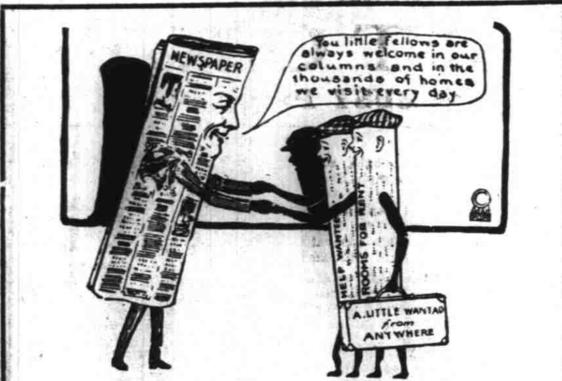
B. Yamatoya, shirts, pajamas, kimonos to order; Nuanu near Pauahi. 5533-4f

U SHIRTMAKER.

Have your shirts made to order. G. Awana, 348 S. King street. 5918-3m

V SHOEMAKER.

Shoes repaired, soles nailed on. Bethel, near King street. 5918-1m



Welcome, Little Want Ads

In but few lines of business are the little bits of business so much appreciated as in the newspaper business

No matter how small your WANT ad may be, or how insignificant it may seem to you the Star-Bulletin considers it important and will give the same careful attention to your two-line WANT AD that is given the two-page ad of the large advertiser.

We want your little WANTS. To give you perfect service the Star-Bulletin has installed a perfect telephone system, handled by skilled ad phone operators enabling everybody having a phone to call the Star-Bulletin and order their WANTS in Honolulu's greatest newspaper.

WANT ADS

T TAILORS.

T. Shinzaki, Merchant Tailor; up-to-date fashions. Work guaranteed. Beretania Ave. corner Maunakea St. 5705-1y

U Army & Navy, Merchant Tailors; up-

to-date establishment; cleaning and repairing. 163 King, cor. Bishop at 5748-1f

V UMBRELLA MAKER.

R. Mizuta, Umbrellas made and repaired. 1284 Fort, near Kukui. Telephone 3745. 5553-4f

W VULCANIZING.

Auto, Motorcycle and Bicycle Tires vulcanized. Taisho Vulcanizing Co., 180 Merchant, near Alakea Street. Telephone 3197. S. Sakai, manager. 5618-1f

X SURGEON CHIROPODIST.

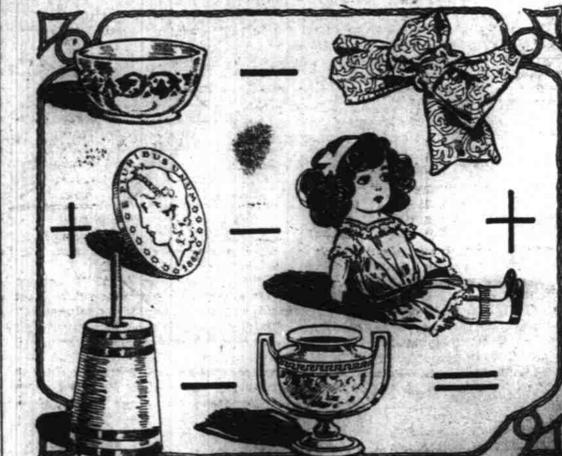
Dr. R. E. Merrill, McInerney's Shoe Store, Fort above King. Private room for ladies. Charges reasonable. 5918-4f

Y THREW CANADIAN OFFICER

FROM AMERICAN VESSEL [By Latest Mail] BANGOR, Maine.—A Canadian chief of police was thrown, it is alleged, from the steamer Cadillac, an American vessel, to a canal bank at St. Catharines, Ont., when he boarded the ship to serve a summons on Capt. Sullivan. Sullivan contended that no British police officer had the right to board an American vessel, and, according to the complainant, ordered two of his officers and the crew to deposit the chief of police on the bank. Capt. Sullivan was later arrested by two police officers from Port Dalhousie and held in \$4,000 bail.

Z Michael Michelson of Bridgeport, at

work on a pile driver at Derby, had a fall and was taken to the hospital supposedly with a broken back and right leg.



Subtract and add and get name of a coniferous tree.

Hamlin Garland. ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

The Americans In Panama

Story of the Panama Canal From Start to Finish

By WILLIAM R. SCOTT

Published by the Statler Publishing Company, 501 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Copyright, 1912 and 1913, by William R. Scott.

Any employee on a monthly salary basis may take eighty-one days off at full pay in every year. He has a vacation of forty-two days on pay, a sick leave of thirty days on pay and nine holidays on pay, a total of eighty-one days that the government voluntarily deprives itself of the employee's services. The sick leave, too, is pretty generally used up by the employees, who have little trouble in persuading a district physician they need a rest at Taboga sanitarium or Ancon hospital. It is apparent that the government has invested some of its millions in a way no private contractor could follow, except into bankruptcy. If an employee does not take his vacation one year he can accumulate it for the next year and so get eighty-four days at full pay, and his trip to the United States will cost him only \$20 or \$30 a one way passage.

Pay days until Oct. 1, 1907, were semi-monthly. Since then monthly pay days have been the custom. The disbursement office at Empire is a great bank, handling nearly \$3,000,000 a month. Payments for wages have increased from \$600,000 monthly in 1905 to nearly \$2,000,000 a month as a maximum in 1910-11-12.

Silver employees or common laborers earn 5, 7, 10, 13, 16, 20 and 25 cents an hour, with a few exceptions at 32 and 44 cents an hour, and a maximum monthly silver rate of \$75.

Gold employees, which includes all the Americans, are paid from a minimum of \$75 monthly to a maximum of \$900 monthly, not including in this classification heads of departments. Colonel Goethals, as chairman and chief engineer and president of the Panama railroad company, receives \$21,000 annually; the other members of the commission, \$14,000 annually; clerks, from \$75 to \$250 monthly; draftsman, \$100 to \$250; engineers, assistant, special and designing, \$225 to \$600; foremen, \$75 to \$275; inspectors, \$75 to \$250; marine masters, \$140 to \$225; master mechanic, \$225 to \$275; physicians, \$150 to \$300; district quartermasters, \$150 to \$225; hotel steward, \$90 to \$175; storekeepers, \$60 to \$225; superintendents, \$175 to \$383.33; supervisors, \$200 to \$250; teachers, \$60 to \$110; trainmaster, \$200 to \$275; yardmaster, \$190 to \$210; nurses, \$60 to \$150; policemen, \$80 to \$107.50; master car builder, \$225; fire department privates, \$100; traveling engineer, \$250; accountants, \$175 to \$250; musical director, \$100.07; notes, \$100 to \$175; postmasters, \$50 to \$137.50.

The canal was estimated to cost \$375,000,000. Out of that amount the part which had gone into wages and salaries to June 30, 1913, was approximately \$135,000,000. By the time the canal is finished and opened for permanent use, in 1914, this item will reach the startling total of \$150,000,000. From 20 to 25 per cent of it has gone into salaries of officers and supervisory employees and from 75 to 80 per cent into wages to skilled and unskilled labor.

MODISTE.

Miss Nellie Johnson, 1119 Union St. Evening gowns, lingerie dresses. 5331-4f

MILLINERY.

For latest creations in millinery, The Fuji Hat Co., Nuanu, cor. Pauahi. 5928-1m

HYDRAULIC ENGINEER.

Jas. T. Taylor, 511 Stangenwald bldg., consulting civil & hydraulic engineer. 5375-4f

MUSIC LESSONS.

Private lessons on Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, English Banjo and Ukulele by a teacher of many years' experience. Address P.O. Box 311. Tel. 4179. 5650-1f

Bergstrom Music Co., Music and musical instruments, 1020-1021 Fort street. 5277-4f

Violin and piano taught by expert. 831 N. King st. 5919-1m

GLEE CLUB.

The Healan Glee Club furnishes music for all occasions; terms reasonable. John Camacho, manager; phone 6136. 5922-1m

COLLECTOR.

W. L. Eaton, collector on commission. Telephone 1842. 5891-4f

CHAPTER XIV. Commissary - Quarters - Subsistence.

During the first year of American operations in Panama the problem of food and merchandise supply for the army of workers was not worked out.

Chief Engineer Stevens in 1905 turned his attention to this problem as one upon the proper solution of which would depend satisfactory conditions of living for the canal workers. By April, 1907, when he resigned, the present commissary and hotel systems, as well as the system of housing the employees, which challenge the admiration of the tourist, had been created, and all that was left to Colonel Goethals to do in this phase of the task was to enlarge the systems as the organization expanded.

Owing in part to the immense quantities in which all articles are bought and the absence of a grasping policy as to profits, the canal employees customarily buy almost everything more cheaply than the same merchandise sells for in the United States.

merchandise in stock, a great department store, which in the fiscal year 1912 did a business amounting to \$6,702,353.68.

General headquarters are at Cristobal, on the Atlantic side. The steamships of the Panama Railroad line every week replenish the food supplies with reasonable offerings from the American markets. The scope of the operations includes a laundry, bakery, ice cream plant, ice factory, cold storage, coffee roasting plant and laboratory for making extracts.

The year 1911 is typical of the scale on which the commissary has been operated since 1906. Importations of principal commodities were as follows:

Groceries	\$1,273,594.79
Hardware	86,708.86
Dry goods	603,480.18
Boots and shoes	164,163.89
Cold storage supplies	1,573,252.97
Furniture	3,024.83
Tobacco	182,500.98
Raw materials	215,375.22
Paper, stationery, etc.	54,579.06
Total	\$4,267,792.06

These importations do not represent the total transactions of the commissary for that year, as the stock on hand and bought on the isthmus ran the volume of business to \$5,754,955.00. Of this amount the commission paid \$1,025,348.77 for supplies used in the hotels, messes, kitchens and elsewhere, and \$3,009,358.01 represents the amount of the total which was paid by employees using coupon books. Nineteen stores were operated in as many settlements and towns, and the average monthly business was \$470,750.00.

No cash rates are made at the commissary. Employees are issued coupon books in value from \$2.50 to \$15 and containing coupons ranging in face value from 1 cent to 25 cents. Enough coupons are torn out by the clerks to cover each purchase. At the end of each month the value of the coupon books is deducted from the employee's salary.

The quantities of various articles handled by the commissary in the year being reviewed were as follows: Eggs, 402,100 dozen; butter, 429,207 pounds; meat, 9,241,858 pounds; poultry, 554,028 pounds; milk and cream, 59,401 gallons; coffee, 329,101 pounds; flour, 14,438 barrels; ice, 33,267 tons; ice cream, 110,308 gallons.

One central laundry is operated for the white or gold employees. In 1911 there were 7,200 patrons and 3,581,923 pieces were laundered. Patrons deposit their bundles at the branch commissaries in the respective towns, and they are collected for shipment over the railroad to Cristobal. By this centralization of work the cost is from 30 to 50 per cent lower than for similar work in American cities. Cleaning and pressing are done for both men and women's clothes at low rates.

Early in 1905 the commission advertised free quarters to both married and bachelor employees as a special inducement to come to the canal zone. This in addition to high pay the employees have no house or room rent to pay. This alone constitutes a sharp increase in an employee's income over what he could earn in the United States for similar work, but this is not all he receives gratis.

It has been figured that in six years the commission grants to each married employee gratuities that cost it \$3,000 and to a bachelor employee gratuities that cost \$750. The monthly service, such as commissary, fuel and distilled water deliveries, removal of garbage, etc., to a married employee costs \$12; and janitor service and other services to a bachelor employee cost \$2.25 monthly. In six years an average force of 5,000 employees has been entitled to these gratuities, and it is figured that the total investment by the commission in that period for all free service and gratuities runs between \$10,000,000 and \$20,000,000.

To a married employee the free allowance is as follows: An individual house or an apartment in a building with two or four families, a range, a double bed, two pillows, six dining chairs, two kitchen chairs, one chiffonier, two center tables, a mosquito bar, a refrigerator, a double dresser, a double mattress, a kitchen table, a dining table, sideboard, bedroom mat and three wicker porch chairs.

Married quarters were assigned in 1905 and 1906 on the basis of one square foot for each dollar of salary, with extra allowances for the wife and children. This method was abandoned, and quarters are assigned without regard to salary, except that officials receive first consideration. There are one, two and four family houses, entirely screened on the outside. Every house or apartment has its shower bath, tubs not being used, and each town has a complete sewer system.

Bachelors, whether men or women, are treated correspondingly well. Quarters with two, three or four in a room and janitor service are free. In the early days there was unpleasant crowding because of the scarcity of buildings, but only occasionally has there been congestion in late years. These buildings shelter from a dozen to sixty men and like the married quarters, are screened on the outside.

Hotels operated by the commission are the boarding places for the bachelor employees. The wide verandas are screened, and tables here are reserved for the bachelor girls and for the men who wear coats at midday.

Inside the employees may eat in their shirt sleeves. The meals cost 30 cents each and are paid for by coupons that come fifty to the book. These books cost \$15, and the amount is deducted from the employee's salary at the end of the month, so that no cash is handled at the hotels, except from non-employees, who must pay 50 cents for a meal.

The fare could not be duplicated in the United States for 75 cents a meal. A typical thirty cent menu includes soup, two kinds of meat, four kinds of vegetables, hot rolls or light bread, a salad, tea, coffee or cocoa, and for dessert ice cream or pie. On every table are fruit, olives, preserves, condiments, and for several years in the early stages an open bowl of quinine as a malarial antidote.

The hotels for the gold employees usually have been operated at a slight loss, while the European laborers, messes and the colored laborers' kitchens have shown a profit. At the messes for the Europeans, principally Spaniards and Italians, the cost of three meals is 40 cents, while at the kitchens where the West Indian laborers get their food cooked to take away and eat the cost is 30 cents for three meals. The food is always wholesome and plentiful, and the tastes of the various nationalities are studied to give them that to which they are accustomed. The West Indians consume more than 100 tons of rice monthly, the Italians vast quantities of bread.

Stewards at the hotels for the gold employees found that each man averaged only two meals a day. The saving to an employee by cutting out one meal is \$3 a month. They substitute fruit or a sandwich from the clubhouse for the third meal and in the two they do not eat allow enough to satisfy their stoves. Three meals a day at 30 cents each would cost \$27 a month. Two meals a day, or sixty for the month, cost \$18. Some of the employees cut out breakfast and some lunch, so the stewards prepare food for an average of two meals per employee.

The Tivoli hotel at Ancon, on the Pacific side, is the tourist hotel operated by the commission. Its rates, American plan, are \$5.50 a day and up. There are 218 rooms and a dining room that will seat 750 persons. At Colon, on the Atlantic side, the commission operates the Washington hotel for the use of visitors to the canal zone.

Still another factor that makes living in the canal zone cheaper than in the United States is the result of the climate. With a uniformly warm temperature the quality of clothes does not vary the year round—for the women, light, summery goods, largely white; for the men, duck or linen suits or light staple cloths. The saving from not having to buy new clothes with the change of seasons is important, and the employees generally try to arrange their wardrobes so as to be in the United States in mild weather.

A bride starts out life there on a basis that means a rude jolt to her when the canal is finished and she returns to the United States. Young couples who have been treading the easy path of high salary, free rent, free water, light and fuel, cheaper food, clothes and furniture, elastic class distinctions and plentiful though not efficient servants must ever look back upon their canal zone experience as the particularly bright period in their careers. The withering blunts of social competition, high cost of living and salaries from one to two-thirds lower in the United States will make the easy going, overgenerous life at Panama seem the "temps de luxe" in their lives.

MILITIAMEN IN THE PHILIPPINES LEARN USE OF THE BOLO

[By Latest Mail] WASHINGTON, D. C.—Recognition of the bolo, usually associated with fierce Philippine campaigns, as a weapon for more peaceable pursuits is reflected in a war department circular providing for the issuance of these broadsword to militia gun companies.

The bolo became part of the regular army equipment after the Spanish war. Although it was used with deadly effect by the Filipinos in warfare, it has always been the principal industrial instrument in the islands. It was used not only in cutting through the jungle, but in the harvesting of such crops as were included in the primitive agriculture of the natives.

As it has proved to be such a good all-around implement, its use has been extended to the militia, since it is especially adapted for use in clearing camp sites and in pitching tents.

A man who had been troubled with bronchitis for a long time called on a rather noted doctor. After a few questions the doctor told him he had a common ailment that would readily yield to treatment. "You're sure you can cure my bronchitis," said the man; "you must have had great experience with it." "Why, my dear sir, confided the doctor, "I've had it myself for over 20 years!"

Amos Pinchot will preside over a mass meeting in Webster Hall, New York, next Friday night to discuss the Colorado mine situation and government ownership of mines.