

THAYER SEES NO REAL HUMOR IN 'LAWBOOK FIGHT'

In Formal Letter to Senate He Asks for Receipt for the Missing Volume

Secretary of the Territory Thayer declines to see any humor in the "lawbook fight." He has written a formal letter to the senate about it with a rather summary request that the senate come through with a receipt for one missing volume, Revised Laws of 1915.

As told in the second edition of the Star-Bulletin yesterday a baby typhoon raged around the senate chamber and capitol halls yesterday afternoon because Thayer had taken from the senate chamber a copy of the new Revised Laws and because later the sergeant-at-arms was instructed to get it back.

The situation has seemed to amuse the senators highly but it does not amuse Thayer. He sent the following letter to the president of the senate today:

"Mar. 4, 1915. Hon. Charles F. Chillingworth, President of the Senate, Honolulu, Hawaii.

"Dear Sir: Both in the afternoon paper of yesterday and in the morning paper of today, I see a long account of a debate which took place in the senate yesterday relating to the matter of the three copies of the Revised Laws of 1915 which are in possession of the senate. The implications in these articles and the statements reported to have been made by the senators present a serious charge against myself which I do not feel I can leave unanswered.

"I beg to call your attention to Act 11 of the Session Laws of 1913, which created the commission to compile the Revised Laws of 1915. Section 10 of said act provides as follows: "The said compilation shall be printed and bound and shall be presented by the commission to the legislature at its next regular session; provided, however, that when said compilation is completed the secretary of the territory shall cause such a number of copies thereof as to him may seem necessary to be printed and bound, which, when so printed and bound, may be furnished by him free of charge to government officials for official use, and may be sold by him at ten dollars (\$10.00) a volume for the benefit of the Territory."

"On Monday, March 1, six copies of the Revised Laws of 1915 were delivered by the Star-Bulletin, Ltd., to the Legislature. These copies should have been delivered, in accordance with the terms of the above quoted section, to the secretary to be by him delivered to the senate and the house. The Star-Bulletin Co. informed me on Tuesday that no more copies of the Revised Laws of 1915 would be ready for distribution until next Monday. As the work of all the executive departments was being held up pending the securing of copies of the new laws, I secured from the house of representatives one copy of the three which had been delivered to it, and I took the same action in the senate.

"You will please note that these volumes were legally placed in my custody by the act referred to, and the mere fact of their delivery to the senate does not relieve me of my responsibility for accounting for them. The statements made in the senate, therefore, that I had acted without right in securing a copy from the senate for the use of the executive department are incorrect. All of the volumes at present in the hands of the senate are still legally in my custody, and must be so until I have delivered them to the senate, and received the receipt of the clerk of the senate therefor.

"If the proceedings in the senate concerning this matter are to remain upon the Record, I respectfully suggest that this letter also be made a part of the Senate Record.

"I further request that a receipt for the volumes of the Revised Laws of 1915 still remaining in the possession of the senate be forwarded to me at your early convenience."

Yours very truly, WADE WARREN THAYER, Secretary of Hawaii.

Seven arrests were made by Marshal Smiddy yesterday. All are charged with statutory offenses and will be given hearings before Commissioner Curry from Friday until Tuesday. These arrested were Annie Kekaula, Arthur Jones, John Kehoa, Victoria McKee, Joe Terril, Esther Holborn and Adolph Dosa.

The Japanese firm of Mitsui & Co. purchased two city blocks at Galveston to build a large cotton warehouse.

LETTERS

(The Star-Bulletin invites free and frank discussion in this column on all legitimate subjects of current interest. Communications are constantly received to which no signature is attached. This paper will treat as confidential signatures to letters if the writers so desire, but cannot give space for anonymous communications.)

THE MOANALUA LINKS IN GOOD CONDITION.

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Sir: I read with interest an article in your paper of the 1st inst., written from Fort Shafter, February 28, wherein your correspondent, in speaking of the golf course at Moanalua, states that this course has gone off badly in the last few weeks, and is now far from being the source of pleasure it used to be in other days. Being a golfer myself and always having particularly enjoyed playing at Moanalua, I went down there at once with Mr. Frank Halstead for the purpose of inspecting the course, and we found the fairway and greens to be in just as good condition as they ever have been with the exception of the holes, which need to be shifted. This we had attended to at the time of our inspection, and have no hesitancy in stating that the links at Moanalua are second to none in the territory, and that playing there is as great a source of pleasure and satisfaction, to us at least, as it ever has been.

H. B. GIFFORD, Honolulu, March 4, 1915.

A FACTOR FOR AMERICANIZATION.

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Sir: While we are Americanizing these islands let's Englishize the language. Has anybody ever given attention, in the smallest degree, to the "lingo" that is used by gatherings of school boys to express themselves during their play hours in school sessions, as well as when in their own home neighborhood? In an altercation over a game of marbles a little Japanese boy exclaims to his adversary, "You no can do," to which his FULL BLOODED AMERICAN opponent replies, "For what I can no do? You no can say too much on this game."

There you are. The above is only a sample of the diction one hears continually from the children at play. It is a melting pot composite brought to general use by the children of this city. The school children are not the only offenders in this respect. Listen to the language of crowds of young men standing on the corners of our streets, especially on Saturday evening, and if you have any sensibilities for the English language as it should be spoken, you will experience several large sized jolts from Young America.

It would seem and is apparently a fact that teaching correct English speaking is one of the principal duties of our public school teachers, but as soon as the child passes the portals of the school room that "attention to correct speaking" drops from him like a cloak and he at once takes up the composite "lingo" that is heard on every side.

That this state of affairs exists will be vouched for by any public school teacher in the territory. Where is the remedy? If this city was located east of the Rocky mountains we would answer that the remedy was right in the home, for obvious reasons. A public school teacher can accomplish the acquisition by the pupil of good English without the cooperation of good teaching or example in the home. One of the greatest advantages to children is to have parents who at all times use good English, and who read good books, especially aloud to their young hopefuls.

The teacher in our public schools has about 40 minutes a day to devote to a lecture on the correct use of the English language, and that does not seem to be a drop in the ocean of "English as she is spoke," that the child has at his tongue's end, and which he uses on all occasions except when the four walls of the school-room are around him. There are moments when he lapses from the straight and narrow path of correct diction even in that sanctum.

In mainland cities where but two or possibly three nationalities embrace the different races attending the public schools, it is hard enough for the school teacher to contend with the "outside influences" of language "lingo," but here this duty is many times manifold on account of the fact that 10 to 15 races are represented in the scholars attending school.

Parents who labor under the impression that by sending the child to school for a couple of hours a day their responsibility for the child's education ceases, and that they have no further part in the mind training of the youth, are far from right. The parents play the most important part in the development of the future citizen. The teacher in the schoolroom cannot teach English with any hope of success unless she receives assistance by home influences along that very important line. It devolves on the parents, and especially so on the mother, who is in the best possible position to achieve this great thing. And again we state that through obvious reasons the child in the majority of cases is handicapped on this "parent assistance" essential.

That the present local condition of affairs, where in the majority of cases the child can receive no help from home teaching and assistance for the reason that the parents cannot even speak the English language, is to go on clearly appears from the actions and language of our Democratic president, who thinks it perfectly proper to admit into this country the ignorant, illiterate and un-American hordes from every country under the sun. To the writer's way of thinking we will never become Americanized, or have our language Englishized if we extend the glad hand to all comers, regardless of source or condition. There

COUNTY TO SAVE \$15,000 PAVING LUSO STREET

The county is to be \$15,000 richer, according to the discovery of the road committee in connection with the improvements on Luso street. The last board of supervisors appropriated \$5000 for the paving of this street, to which the present board added an appropriation of \$10,000.

However, the road committee, of which J. C. Quinn is chairman, found that by Act '95, passed by the legislature April 23, 1913, \$60,000 was appropriated from the general revenues of the territory for the paving of the streets in the Awaolu district, of which Luso street is one. Consequently Supervisors Quinn and Ahia referred the matter to C. R. Forbes, superintendent of public works, and J. D. Tucker, land commissioner, and learned that the county would have the \$15,000 refunded when the next quarterly payments on the lots, sold in the tract, come due.

The road committee is planning an automobile trip to the northern end of the island tomorrow to inspect the four-mile road between Waimea and Kalaheo. Two bids for improving this road have been received. The lower bid was \$36,800, but Chairman Quinn thinks the work can be done for less than \$20,000.

ASSOCIATED PRESS

SLAVS CAPTURE MANY TURK PRISONERS.

PETROGRAD, Russia, March 4.—According to the figures announced officially yesterday, the total number of prisoners taken in the fighting against the Turks and sent into the interior is 49,000. With the exception of a few taken by the Black Sea fleet, all the prisoners have been taken in the Transcaucasian fighting.

BERLIN HEARS BRITISH CAVALRY BEATEN BY TURKS.

BERLIN, Germany, March 4.—Advices from Constantinople yesterday report a substantial Turkish victory over the British cavalry guarding the Suez canal. The British force was put to flight after losing heavily in killed and wounded. The Turks captured a large quantity of supplies.

WHITE STAR CAPTAIN SAYS HE WILL FLY U. S. FLAG.

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 4.—"I will fly the British flag, and America can go to hell," announced Captain Rankin of the White Star liner Baltic, when asked yesterday, prior to the departure of the liner, if he proposed to use the American flag for protection of his ship and passengers when entering the "war zone" on his way to Liverpool. The Baltic sailed last evening, in her cargo being 18,000 tons of war supplies for the British government.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK; MANY DROWNED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—The Norwegian steamer Progress, carrying supplies to Europe, was sunk yesterday, either by a submarine or as the result of striking a mine. The steamer sank immediately after the explosion, which tore a great hole in her hull, carrying down the greater number of her crew.

An official report of the affair reached here last night, stating that the number of men drowned is 40.

BOARD O. K.'S CHANGES IN FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Changes in the fire department crew were endorsed by the civil service commission at a regular meeting today. Alfred Joao was promoted from hoseman to driver to fill the vacancy left by J. Lurch, resigned. H. F. Bradley was appointed as hoseman for the eligible list and Joseph Malterre was put on the force to relieve John Pritz temporarily.

A communication from the Los Angeles county civil service commission urging the election of delegates from Honolulu to the National Assembly of Civil Service Commissioners in Los Angeles, June 16 this year, was filed for future reference.

BIRTHS

JAMES—in Honolulu, March 4, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. James, a son.

may have been a time, when half of the country was unoccupied, but conditions change.

The first law of nature is self preservation, and this will apply to nations as well as to nature. Let us make sure for the future of our children and their children, children before we fall over ourselves with welcome on the necks of countless thousands of foreigners unless they are of a character which will not crowd our own wage earners to the wall and compel us to reduce our present high standard of living.

Representative Nawahine is trying to revive an old bill in the present legislature to the effect that the Hawaiian language be taught in the public schools of the territory. Again, do not lose sight of the fact that this is American territory. Might as well pass a bill to teach the Eskimo language in northern Alaska public schools. Allowing that the Hawaiian language be taught in the public schools of the territory, who is it to benefit? What nationality predominates 10 to 1 in our public schools? Is it the Hawaiian? Scout the idea. Let's get a fairly firm grip on the English language before we bite off any more educational shreds.

MERLE.

DAMAGING EVIDENCE AGAINST KUPIHEA GIVEN BY SISTER

Judge Whitney Also Testifies Representative Did Not Protect Daughter From Evil

More damaging evidence against David M. Kupihea, representative from Oahu, was given late yesterday at the third hearing of the house investigating committee when Mrs. Lou Johnson, mother of Rose Johnson, one of the girls concerned, and sister of Kupihea, declared she saw both Kupihea and his wife in company with several soldiers and the girls at the luau in the cottage at the rear of Kupihea's home on Christmas day.

"Was Kupihea at the luau in the unoccupied part of the cottage?" asked Chairman Rawlins of the witnesses.

"Yes, both Kupihea and his wife were there. I was passing the front part of the house and the door was open, so I looked in as I passed," she answered in Hawaiian.

"Were the girls there?"

"Yes, I saw the girls and some soldiers sitting down there also," she answered.

"How long did the party keep up?"

"During the day and part of the night."

"How many days did it last?"

"One day."

"Was that on Christmas?"

"I think so."

"Did you make any complaint?"

"Yes, I went to United States Attorney McCann, but he wasn't in. His boy, though, who I think was named Mendel, told me to go to the police. So I went to see Charlie Rose, but he wasn't in. I went to the police again, but nothing happened."

"Why did you complain? Was it about the noise?" Rawlins continued.

"Yes, and also because of my little girl," Mrs. Johnson replied in Hawaiian.

"Did you ever tell your little girl to stay away from the soldiers?"

"Yes, but I couldn't make her obey me. She has an awful temper."

"How did you happen to have the Kupihea girls staying at your place?"

"I felt sorry for them, so when Rose told me that Kupihea had ordered them out of his home and had thrown their clothes out after them, I invited them to live with me."

"The hearing will be continued Saturday at 1 o'clock."

Circuit Judge Whitney, presiding over the juvenile court, related the past official history of the Kupihea girls. He said that they were first brought before him on April 4, 1912, and that at that time he requested Kupihea to confer with him over the disposition of their cases. He said Kupihea did not heed the request.

Again on June 4 the girls were brought to court for running around the streets at night. The judge said, and Kupihea was asked to take some action, which the court said, Kupihea failed to do. On February 3, 1913, the girls were brought before the juvenile court again and in September of 1913 the younger girl was brought up after it was discovered that she was involved with a Chinaman on Liliha street. Evidence was introduced at that time to show that the Chinaman had a trap door at the Liliha street place and whenever visitors came he would hide the girl under the trap door.

On October 8, 1913, the girls were brought in again and committed to the Girls' Industrial school. A few days later Kupihea made application to the court for permission to take the girls home to a convent. Permission was granted, but a month later, Judge Whitney said, the convent informed the court that Kupihea had refused to pay the girls' tuition and that the girls had consequently been released. Later the girls were sent to a day school.

Rose Johnson, who said she was 14 years old, took the stand and related her part in the affair. She said her father was a season and was usually at sea. She said she had frequently gone in the unoccupied part of the cottage with the soldiers and the Kupihea girls. She said she saw Kupihea there at the same time that the soldiers and the girls were there. She said that the soldiers gave the girls 15 cents once to buy candy.

"How many times did you see your uncle David with the soldiers?" Rawlins asked.

"Several times. Sometimes at night and sometimes during the day."

"Who gave these soldiers permission to go into the house with you?"

"They said 'David.'"

"The hearing will be continued Saturday at 1 o'clock."

THICK, GLOSSY HAIR FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Girls! Beautify your Hair! Make it soft, fluffy and luxuriant—Try the moist cloth.

Try as you will, after an application of Danderine, you cannot find a single trace of dandruff or itching hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most, will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes, but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

A little Danderine will immediately double the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is immediate and amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy, and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable softness and luxuriance, the beauty and shimmer of true hair health.

Get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter, and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all—advertisement.

Morning on CHANGE

The downward movement both of sugar and stocks continued today. The cable quotation on sugar was 4.5175. On a later sale it rose to 4.638. H. C. & S. sold down to 3 3/4 and Hawaiian Sugar down to 25 3/4 and 1/4 lower, respectively, than the last sales. Old held firm at 6 and McBryde, after dropping 1/2 to 6, rallied and went back to 6 1/2. Pioneer dropped between boards from 25 1/2, the last quotation, to 24 1/2, but also rallied this morning, going to 25. Paauhau sold for 16 1/4, a gain of 1 1/4 since the last sale, which was some time ago.

Inter-island figured in the transactions today, 50 shares going for 475. The last transaction was at 141. Brewery dropped back to 15 1/2 after remaining at 16 1/2 for a week.

STAR-BULLETIN GIVES YOU TODAY'S NEWS TODAY

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TELESCRIBE SEEN FOR FIRST TIME AT PANAMA FAIR

[By Latest Mail] SAN FRANCISCO.—Among the remarkable exhibits for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is Thomas A. Edison's latest invention, the "telescribe." This is a combination of telephone and telegraph, and has never before been exhibited at an international exposition, says the Chronicle. It fulfills Mr. Edison's prediction that perfection in telephonic communication would be reached only when means were discovered for combining the telephone and phonograph in order that telephone messages might be properly recorded.

When the receiver of the desk telephone is removed from the hook and placed in the socket of the "telescribe" the acoustic connection of the dictating machine is made and then the user takes up the small receiver attached to a "telecribe" and begins conversation. In this way both sides of the conversation are recorded on the telescribe cylinder and communication with the central operator is shut off, thus preventing "breaking in" on the line.

The value of the telescribe is shown by the fact that the telephone system transmits 60 per cent of all forms of communication in the United States, totaling 15,000,000,000 conversations a year, a grand total in excess of the number of telegrams, letters and railroad passengers in the same period.

VESSELS TO AND FROM THE ISLANDS

(Special Wireless to Merchants' Exchange.)

Thursday, March 4, 1915. HANA—Sailed, March 2, sch. Defender, for San Francisco.

PORT GAMBLE—Sailed, March 3, sch. Gamble for Hilo.

Radio Messages. U. S. A. T. SHERMAN—8 p. m., Mar. 3, 1000 miles off port; expected in port Sunday morning from Manila, for San Francisco.

S. S. MANCHURIA—Arrives from San Francisco Friday noon and proceeds to Yokohama about 10 a. m. Saturday. Passengers, Honolulu, 73 cabin, 27 second-class, 1 steerage; through, 114 cabin, 10 second-class, 233 steerage. Cargo, \$6 tons.

S. S. MAKURA—Not reported.

"Our Personal Guarantee to all Skin Sufferers"

We have been in business in this town for some time, and we are looking to build up trade by always advising our patrons right.

So when we tell you that we have found the sure remedy and that we stand back of it with the manufacturer's iron clad guarantee, backed by ourselves you can depend upon it that we give our word not to order to sell a few bottles of medicine to skin sufferers, but because we know how it will help our business if we help our patrons.

We know it and we sell all the well known skin remedies. But we will say this: If you are suffering from any kind of skin trouble, eczema, psoriasis, rash or itches, we want you to try a half size bottle of D. D. D. Prescription. And, if it does not do the work, this

bottle will cost you nothing. You alone to judge.

Again and again we have seen how a few drops of this simple wash applied to the skin, takes away the itch, instantly. And the cure all seem to be permanent.

D. D. D. Prescription made by the D. D. D. Laboratories of Chicago, is composed of thymol, glycerine, oil of wintergreen and other healing, soothing, cooling ingredients. And if you are just crazy with itch, you will feel soothed and cooled, the itch absolutely washed away the moment you applied this D. D. D.

We have made fast friends of more than one family by recommending this remedy to a skin sufferer, here and there and we want you to try it now on our positive no-pay guarantee.

BENSON, SMITH & CO., DRUGGISTS.

FIRE-PROOF STORAGE

WE STORE EVERYTHING. CITY TRANSFER COMPANY. JAMES M. LOVE. Phone 1281.

LOVE'S BAKERY

Bread - Cakes - Pies - Crackers

BY AUTHORITY

Ordinance No. 75.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND ORDINANCE NO. 71, ENTITLED "AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE REGISTRATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES, THE EXAMINATION OF AND CERTIFICATION OF CHAUFFEURS, AND PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR THE VIOLATION OF THIS ORDINANCE, AND REPEALING SECTIONS 32 TO 41 INCLUSIVE OF ORDINANCE NO. 11, AND ALL ORDINANCES AND PARTS OF ORDINANCES IN CONFLICT HERewith, "BY AMENDING SECTIONS 9, 10 AND 22 THEREOF, AND ADDING NEW SECTIONS TO BE KNOWN AS SECTIONS 5a, 5b AND 5c.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU:

SECTION 1. Ordinance No. 71 shall be amended by adding a new section thereto to be known as Section 5a so as to read as follows:

SECTION 5a. NUMBER PLATES ISSUED BY SHERIFF.

Upon registration or re-registration annually, the sheriff shall issue and deliver to each owner of motor vehicles under Class A, two official number plates of uniform size, color and design, and for Class B two official number plates of uniform size, color and design. The color of such plates shall be changed from time to time in order to distinguish the various annual issues of plates.

Plates of Class A shall be marked with 4-inch Arabic numerals, preceded by the letters H O N, with the distinguishing number assigned to the motor vehicle registered.

The plates for Class B shall be of appropriate size, containing Arabic numerals not less than 3 inches in height.

SECTION 2. A new section shall be added to Ordinance No. 71 to be known as Section 5b so as to read as follows:

SECTION 5b. NUMBER PLATES—WHERE DISPLAYED.

The owner of each motor vehicle so registered in Classes A, C and D, before such vehicles shall be permitted to operate upon any street or public place, shall display and keep displayed upon the front and rear part of said vehicle, and in such position that it can be plainly seen at all times, the registered number of said vehicle. Such number shall be kept reasonably clean so as to be plainly legible. The number plate, when placed upon the rear of a vehicle, shall be not less than 18 inches clear of the road.

The owner of each motorcycle registered under Class B, before such vehicle shall be permitted to operate upon any street or public place, shall display and keep displayed upon the front and rear part of said vehicle, and in such position that it can be plainly seen at all times, the registered number of said vehicle. Such number shall be kept reasonably clean so as to be plainly legible, and shall be not less than 18 inches clear of the road.

SECTION 3. That a new section shall be added to Ordinance No. 71 to be known as Section 5c so as to read as follows:

SECTION 5c. LOSS OF CERTIFICATE OR PLATE—NEW ONES ISSUED.

Upon satisfactory proof of the loss or destruction of any certificate of registration, re-registration or transfer registration or of any number plate, the sheriff shall issue a duplicate thereof, provided, however, that in the case of issuing a new plate, the Sheriff shall be entitled to charge a fee sufficient to cover costs of procuring such new plate.

In case of a loss or destruction of a number plate the Sheriff may grant a special temporary permit, in writing, to the person entitled to use such number to use a number plate other than the one issued by the Sheriff until a new number plate in place of the lost or destroyed plate shall have been procured by him, and issued in place of the former plate.

SECTION 4. Section 9 shall be amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 9. All certificates of registration heretofore issued shall expire ninety days from and after the date this Ordinance goes into effect. All vehicles required to be registered under this Ordinance shall re-register on or before such time.

SECTION 5. Section 10 shall be amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 10. REGISTRATION TO CONTINUE UNTIL JANUARY 1, 1916. RE-REGISTRATION ANNUALLY.—ABANDONED NUMBER RE-ISSUED.—WHEN.

The registration of vehicles under Classes A (Automobiles) and B (Motorcycles) shall continue to January 1, 1916, and thereafter all such vehicles shall be re-registered annually, such re-registration to continue in force until January 1st of the following year.

All annual re-registration shall be made between the 1st day of January and the last day of February of each year.

Whenever a number has not been re-registered as required by this Section, and for thirty days thereafter, the said number shall be deemed to have been abandoned by the person to whom it

had been issued, who shall have no claim thereafter to the use of said number, as provided in Section 5. Thereafter, the Sheriff may issue a new original registration to a different person under the said abandoned number. The former owner shall not be entitled to operate a motor vehicle, except under a new original number.

Section 6, Section 21 shall be amended so as to read as follows: