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CHRISTMAS EVE IN HONOLULU

Honolulu has its own ideas about Star's standing. The girl, immediately Christmas Eve should be celebrated, and it carried them out on Saturday night. At an early hour large crowds began to congregate, and very soon all had abandoned themselves to enjoyment. Some favored the trumpet, others preferred to amuse themselves with little feathered devices, known as ticklers and guaranteed to make all smile. Many preferred to travel incognito, and for this reason donned masks. Some of these masks had unnatural looking whiskers attached to them, and thus enhanced the value of the masks. Talking about whiskers, though, brings to mind the case of the young girl who made a horrible mistake. She was walking down Fort street, and when nearly loomed up a portly old gentleman with whiskers of the Lord Dundreary variety, she suggested immediately that it would be fine to have a swing on them. She thought it was an excellent make up, but she longed to do something that would throw them out of shape. Accordingly at the exact moment she reached out and grabbed a handful of them. There was a yell, that was mingled with a scream, which in turn was closely followed by some remarks that could never be printed in a paper with the

KEEFE SAYS NOT HOMESTEADING BUT IMPORTING AMERICANS FROM MAINLAND IS NEEDED

HILO, Dec. 20.—Several prominent members of the Hilo Labor Union held a meeting with United States Labor Commissioner Keefe at the Hilo Hotel last Thursday evening. The first ones to show up were David Ewaliko, John Bohnenberg and Contractor Erickson. Later in the evening John Keoloha and Supervisors Lewis and Lyman showed up.
Mr. Keefe stated to the delegation that he wished to present its recommendations and kicks in the form of a memorial, and in this manner he would have a record of what the Union wanted, and there would be no danger of misunderstanding. He then invited the unionists to have an informal talk with him, and for a couple of hours they told him their views of existing conditions, while Mr. Keefe asked a number of questions, mainly in regard to wages paid, cost of living and influence of Asiatic competition. He also gave a frank outline of what he had found during his investigation in Honolulu and on this island. He had visited the plantations, and had questioned the laborers about their wages, the cost of living and general conditions, and had taken a list of the total number of employes on every plantation, as well as a statement as to how many there were of each nationality and the conditions of each.
The Commissioner spoke on his favorite topic that of the apparent worthlessness of the Filipino immigrants as laborers and as material for citizens, gave a resume of the facts which he had gathered regarding the economic and social conditions of the Territory. It seemed to him, from what he had learned so far, that the solution of the problem of Americanizing the Territory lay, not in homesteading, which he did not believe greatly in, but in the importation of citizens from the mainland or of those eligible to citizenship. It

would, however, he said, be useless to try to import whites from the mainland until there had been a general rise of wages paid in the islands, but whether the industries here could afford to increase wages he could not say at present.
In answer to questions from Mr. Keefe, Bohnenberg stated that he was a carpenter and gave an outline of his career as a mechanic in the islands. "As a class there are a few of us here," said Bohnenberg. "And we do not know how long we will be able to get along. The question is to come down to the Asiatic standard or to get out."
Mr. Keefe asked several more questions in regard to wages paid carpenters, citizens and Asiatics and as to the cost of living here. "In what way does the Asiatic affect you?" he asked Bohnenberg.
"It affects me in this way," answered Bohnenberg. "Last week I was told by my employers that they could not pay my wages, and that they would have to get cheaper men."
Contractor Erickson next answered the interrogatories of Mr. Keefe. "I would like you to take a walk down Front Street," said Erickson. "There you will see how much of a chance a citizen has in this town. They have got a Japanese to build a building for \$3225, and I couldn't touch it for less than \$1200. The Japs make a haul, and if they make money on the contract, the boss pays them their regular wages, but if they go in the hole workmen share the loss."
Erickson went on to explain that Japanese were to be found in all trades. He asked if the federal government could not compel contractors on federal work to employ only citizens or those eligible to become such.
Mr. Keefe asked if there were aliens working on government work here, and Erickson answered that

Japanese were breaking all the rock used for the breakwater.

Lyman said, in answer to Mr. Keefe's questions, that he was a laborer, and gave a statement of the wages he received and the kind of work he performed. He added that when citizens had applied for work on the federal contracts, they had been told that they must come down to the Asiatic standard and work for 90 cents to \$1 a day. The cost of living in the Territory had increased, said Lyman, from \$1 to \$1.50 a day, and as proof of this he pointed to the fact that the price paid for county work had been increased in that amount. It was true that on the federal contract the citizen laborers had been allowed as high as a dollar a day for ten hours' work, but they never stayed on the work more than a few weeks, as it was a case of seven or eight citizens in a gang of 70 to 80 Japanese. The employers said that they had to employ non-citizens because there were no citizens available, but the small pay was the real reason.

Erickson said that he could in five or six hours get a hundred men right in Hilo, provided \$1.50 a day was paid them.

"Why don't these men seek work on the County roads?" asked Mr. Keefe.

"The County has only a little money to spend," answered Erickson. "There are more men looking for work than there are jobs to go around. When the Japanese went on a strike, there were 3,000 men who were willing to go to work."
David Ewaliko explained that he was a painter by trade, and gave figures as to wages and costs of living. There were about 24 to 30 painters in Hilo. Further questions were asked, in the course of which it was brought out that there were only a few citizen carpenters here, and Mr. Keefe asked why this was the case. Lyman explained that the carpenters had to go where there was work for them. Recently when there was considerable building activity in Hilo, Contractor Harrison had had to employ Australians, as the white carpenters formerly living here had to get out, when their places were taken by cheaper labor.

Ewaliko explained that the Union was not opposed to immigration in itself, but it did oppose the importation of Filipinos and Russians, who were the worst people in the country. What was wanted was homebuilders. "You have seen in the papers what I think of the Filipinos, have you not?" asked Mr. Keefe.

"Yes, we have," answered Ewaliko. "And when you leave we will endorse your statement."

Ewaliko added that the Union had offered to handle lumber here for \$1 a day of eight hours, but that the work had been given to Filipinos and Japanese instead.

Erickson referred to a statement made early in the evening by Mr. Keefe to the effect that there were thousands of people in San Francisco who were out of work. He wanted to know why these people did not come to Hawaii.

"There must be some inducement," answered Mr. Keefe.

"But there is more money per capita here than there is anywhere in the United States," argued Erickson.
Mr. Keefe explained that it was a question of wages.
Throughout the meeting the conversation was a very informal one, Mr. Keefe asking and answering many questions and showing a keen interest in what was told him. He encouraged his visitors to talk freely, and when they finally left they felt much pleased with the attitude taken by the Commissioner.

The Niihau had 3775 bags of sugar, three of refined sugar, fifty-five head of cattle from Kawaihae, nine empty gas drums and two packages of sundries.

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BY AUTHORITY

ORDINANCE NO. 20.

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO EXPECTIONATION IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU.

Be It Ordained By The People Of The City And County Of Honolulu:
SECTION 1. No person shall expectorate upon any sidewalk, or upon the floor or any part of any street, car, railroad car or other public conveyance, or upon the floor or any part of any public building or any building common to the use of the public, within the City and County of Honolulu.

SECTION 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than One Dollar (\$1.00), nor more than Ten Dollars (\$10.00).

SECTION 3. This Ordinance shall take effect fifteen days from and after the date of its approval.

Introduced by
DANIEL LOGAN,
Supervisor.

Date of Introduction, April 19, 1910.
Approved this 20th day of December, A. D. 1910.

JOSEPH J. FERN
Mayor.
12th—Dec. 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Jan. 2, 3, 4.

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Ohio Clothes Cleaning and Dyeing Co.'s new telephone is 1496

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, vs. PACIFIC SUGAR MILL, et al., Defendants.
Action brought in said District Court, and the Petition filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, in Honolulu.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, GREETING: PACIFIC SUGAR MILL, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii; THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII; KEAU LIHLI; KOLOU; KAMAPELE; E. KAUI, whose full and true name is unknown, wife of N. KEAU, whose full and true name is unknown, deceased; LOUISE OOKALA, SARAH PAUKA, ELIZABETH WAIMEA, ROBERT WAILUKU, SAMUEL WAIKAPU, DANIEL MAKENA, unknown heirs at law of N. KEAU, whose full and true name is unknown, deceased; R. P. KUIKAHI, whose full and true name is unknown; J. HUMEKU, whose full and true name is unknown; NAONE, wife of J. HUMEKU, whose full and true name is unknown; ELENA, wife of S. W. HOOMANA, whose full and true name is unknown; S. W. HOOMANA, whose full and true name is unknown, husband of ELENA; SAMUEL PARKER; ANNA KAILUA, JULIA KIHOLA, FLORA WAIKI, HELEN KAUHOLA, CARRIE KEAUMOKO, MARTHA KAI, GERTRUDE LOA, WILLIAM PAUWALU, THOMAS KIPAHULU, FORSTER NUU, DAVID KUAU, FRANK LANAI, CHARLES KOELE, and HENRY PAALAWAI, unknown owners and claimants,
Defendants and Respondents.

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the Petition in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the District Court of the United States, in and for the Territory of Hawaii, within twenty days from and after service upon you of a certified copy of Plaintiff's Petition herein, together with a certified copy of this Summons.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment of condemnation of the lands described in the Petition herein and for any other relief demanded in the Petition.

WITNESS THE HONORABLE SANFORD B. DOLE and A. G. M. ROBERTSON, Judges of said District Court, this 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

(Signed) A. E. MURPHY,
Clerk.

(Seal) (Endorsed)
"No. 65 DISTRICT COURT OF THE U. S. for the Territory of Hawaii. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA vs. PACIFIC SUGAR MILL, et al. SUMMONS. ROBERT W. BRECKONS and WILLIAM T. RAWLINS, Plaintiff Attorneys."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Territory of Hawaii, City of Honolulu—ss.

I, A. E. MURPHY, Clerk of the District Court of the United States of America, in and for the Territory and District of Hawaii, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of the original Petition and Summons in the case of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA vs. PACIFIC SUGAR MILL, et al., as the same remains of record and on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said District Court this 25th day of October, A. D. 1910.

A. E. MURPHY
Clerk of United States District Court, Territory of Hawaii