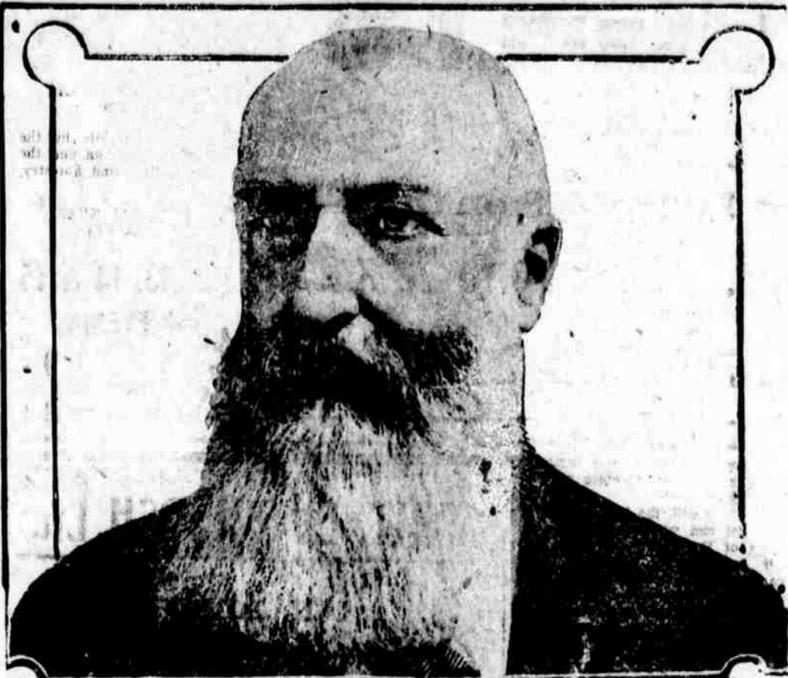


LEOPOLD, BELGIUMS FORMER MONARCH: SNAPSHOT AS HE LAST APPEARED IN PUBLIC



LEOPOLD AT WIESBADEN

The last illness of King Leopold of the Belgians began with rheumatism and took the form of paralysis. The monarch suffered two strokes of the malady before he took to his bed. The photograph of him walking with two friends was taken only a few weeks ago after he had suffered the first attack. It is the last photograph of Leopold ever made. He walked only with great effort and most of the time had to be assisted. After the second paralytic attack he was unable to move about his apartments, and the constant attendance of valets was necessary. Princess Elizabeth, the present queen of Belgium, was at his bedside nearly all the time and ministered to him both as nurse and physician. She is a graduated physician and never allows any other doctor than herself to treat her children. She was a great favorite of the aged king. Leopold was seventy-four years old at his death.

FOR AND AGAINST PEARY AND COOK

Washington, Dec. 22.—Reaffirming his entire confidence in Dr. Cook, Rear Admiral W. Schley, retired, called publicly today upon Commander Peary to submit his proofs that he reached the North pole to some scientific body other than the National Geographic society. This, the admiral declares, should be done at once in the interests of justice and to establish beyond question the claims of Peary. Dances Are Best Posted.

The admiral believes that the same body which condemned Cook's data should be permitted to pass upon the data submitted by Peary to the geographic society.

"The Danes are the best-posted body of men in the world on Arctic matters," he said.

"The consistency of the university of Copenhagen should be given the opportunity to examine the Peary proofs, for in that way they would be submitted to the same test as was applied to those of Cook. The consistency, which was regarded by the civilized world as more than friendly to Dr. Cook, showed by its action in turning down the explorer that it holds the scales of justice as it sees them, evenly and honestly."

Moreover, Admiral Schley believes that the submission of his data to Copenhagen should be insisted upon by Peary, whatever the National Geographic society's attitude may be. It was suggested to the admiral that the society some time ago officially declared its intention to let scientific bodies of reputable standing examine the Peary proofs when they had been passed upon by the society.

"But the organization hasn't done it," he retorted quickly. "So far there has been shown no disposition to carry out its avowed intentions has there?"

Schley Believes Both Men Got There. Admiral Schley declined to say on what grounds he took exception to the finding of the scientists of the university of Copenhagen that Cook was not at the North pole. He merely reaffirmed his belief in the explorer, adding that he also believed that Peary too, gained the top of the earth.

The importance of the admiral's demand is increased by the fact that he has had wide experience in the far north. In 1884 he was in command of the Thetis expedition, which rescued Lieutenant Greely and six men who had been cast away at Cape Sabine. Geographic Society Members Decline to Discuss the Matter.

Members of the National Geographic society declined to discuss the suggestion of the retired naval officer. The society is still smarting under the somewhat curt reply made by the University of Copenhagen to its request that a committee representing the society

be permitted to be present when Dr. Cook's data was examined. While recognizing the complete right of the Danish scientists to decline such a request, American savants feel that the Danes were needlessly brusque in their declination.

Honors Bestowed on Cook by the Danish People Not Likely to Be Withdrawn.

Copenhagen, Dec. 22.—It is not believed that either the University of Copenhagen or the Royal Geographic society will withdraw the honors which they conferred on Dr. Frederik A. Cook. Officials of the university say that the institution did not bestow the degree as a reward for the discovery of the pole, but merely in recognition of Dr. Cook's Arctic explorations. The Royal Geographic society takes the same ground.

Cook Practically Dead Says Fridtjof Nansen, Norwegian Arctic Explorer—Peary at Least a Man.

Nansen the Norwegian Arctic explorer today broke his long silence and talked of the Peary-Cook controversy.

"It is my opinion," he said, "that Cook is no longer interesting. He is practically a dead man and ought to vanish from the consideration of the world. I never trusted him, for the first report which he made did not inspire confidence, especially his statements concerning the distance of fourteen records from the pole. This proved that Cook was ignorant of the simplest principles of astronomical observation. Even his later reports contained nothing of value. On the contrary, they were filled with improbabilities and contradictions."

"From the first I was unable to support Dr. Cook. I therefore preferred to keep silent. As for Peary I never doubted his veracity although I did not approve of his behavior after his return. However, it is easy to understand his indignation. At least he is a man, and there is no comparison between him and Cook."

Peary Has Nothing to Say.—"I Have No Comment to Make on Admiral Schley's Statement."

New York, Dec. 22.—"I have no comment to make on Admiral Schley's statement." This was the brief statement sent out by Commander Peary tonight from a banquet hall at the Waldorf-Astoria, where he was a guest of the New England society.

New York, Dec. 22.—Commander Peary very strongly intimated tonight in a speech at the banquet of the New England society that the expedition which he led successfully to the north pole might also try for the south pole. However, he did not commit himself definitely as to his own share in such an expedition.

What Every Woman Ought To Know

—that no other ready-to-wear shoes for women have the dainty charm and graceful lines of Women's Regal Shoes. Because no other women's footwear reproduces the correct custom styles for each season, as Women's Regal Shoes do.

Advertisement for Regal Shoes for Women. It features an illustration of a woman in a long, elegant dress and a high-heeled shoe. The text reads: 'REGAL SHOES for WOMEN. Perfect fit is just as important as correct style. Here again we give you what no other shoe dealer in town can—quarter-size fittings. Regal quarter-sizes insure the same perfect fit and comfort as custom-built shoes. Regal Shoe Store, Cor. King & Bethel Sts.'

AMERICA GAINING IN NAVAL POWER

WASHINGTON.—The Navy Year Book for 1909, compiled by Pittman Fulfaler, clerk of the senate committee on naval affairs, shows the race for second place among the navies of the world to still be close between the United States and Germany.

The fighting ships (battleships and armored cruisers) built, building and provided for, this country has 45 and Germany 46, but the aggregate tonnage for the United States is 659,241, as against 651,334 for Germany.

Germany, however, has a larger number of small vessels than this country, and her total tonnage is 826,692, as against 785,687 for the United States. Germany's superiority in respect to all vessels is due largely to her torpedo destroyers, of which she has 97, as against our 32. Germany has outnumbered us in the matter of large guns, the number being 308, as against 189.

Of fighting vessels the American tonnage is 73,000 tons in excess of that of Germany. Great Britain is shown to possess 104 fighting ships with a total tonnage of 1,489,680. France has 46 fighting vessels, but her tonnage is more than 100,000 tons less than that of either the United States or Germany. This difference is due to the fact that an exceptionally large proportion of her ships are cruisers.

American vessels are the only ones carrying 13 inch guns, and German vessels the only ones carrying 11 inch guns. All the big guns on British ships are 12 inches. Thirty-two of our guns are of the 13 inch caliber.

The book shows a total appropriation of \$1,416,128,448 for the construction of the new navy since it began in 1883. The largest appropriation ever recorded was made last year—\$136,825,199.

The largest appropriation prior to the Spanish war was \$31,541,654 in 1891.

The Navy General Board, which has been at work for some time on a general plan in regard to personnel of the navy, has practically completed its work in that respect, and it may be expected at an early date that the Secretary will lay before the President the conclusions reached. It is said unofficially that there is strong sentiment in favor of the restoration of the grades of vice admiral and commodore, the object being to clear the way in the grade of captain for younger ship commanders. It is expected that President Taft will, early in the present session of Congress, send a special message setting forth the plan agreed upon for readjusting the Navy personnel.

Official reports of the experiments at Sandy Hook with guns designed for shooting at military balloons and dirigibles have not yet been received at the War Department. It is learned unofficially, however, that in the first tests a captive balloon was hit and brought down. Later a dirigible balloon remained in the air several hours, and a large number of shots of shrapnel failed to hit it.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The government has decided, it is understood, to send cadets of the United States Naval Academy to Europe next year. The understanding is that practically all of the cadets with the exception of the entering and the furlough classes, will take the cruise to European waters. It is planned to make this the most instructive and instructive cruise ever taken by the Annapolis cadets. The annual cruise in North Atlantic waters will be abandoned this year, if the transatlantic voyage is approved.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Atherton, left for the Mauna Kea for Hawaii January eighteenth.

Additional Social on Pages 10, 11 and 14.

PREPARE PLANS FOR NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING

(Continued from Page 1.) at work. In this will be fitted up a laboratory, a well-equipped shop for general mechanical work, storerooms, etc.

The lobby of the main floor will be simple in design and will be forty feet square. To the right of this will be a reading room, a directors' room and executive offices, check and vault rooms, etc., and a room to be used for religious and other meetings. To the left of the lobby will be music and games room, a large billiard room, where there will be four billiard and pool tables. In addition, there will be a cafe and kitchen for the use of members only. All these rooms on the left will open on to the main through large archways.

The second story of the main building will be divided into two sections. The Alakea side will provide accommodations for the boys, including a large room for games, magazines, etc. Several smaller rooms for educational classes, a room for the use of clubs organized by the boys, such as walking, literary and outdoor clubs, and an office for the boys' secretary. All the features for the boys' rooms throughout the building will be so arranged that the boys will not have access to the men's department, nor will the men be able to gain entrance to the boys' department.

The greater portion of the second story will be used for educational work, providing accommodation for about 400 students. The association has already 200 students in its night school and will doubtless enter the new building with 300 students. There will be rooms specially fitted up for drawing, bookkeeping and typewriting, and other rooms that can be used for all kinds of classes, such as English, shorthand, mathematics, etc. There will be one large room provided for lecture courses. This will be fitted with a stereopticon. There will be also a photographic studio, fitted with all the necessary appliances. In addition it is hoped that there will be room for a small reference library for the use of students, in which special books such as encyclopedias will be kept. The third story will be divided into dormitories and sleeping rooms for men. These will vary in size

and will be rented singly or en suite, the general plan being one man in a room. There will be about thirty such rooms, with special shower baths for the use of the occupants of these rooms. The roof of the main building will be used as a roof garden.

The physical annex will consist of a basement and two stories. Both these stories will be twenty feet in height, thus making the physical annex as high as the main building. In the basement there will be two bowling alleys, a shooting gallery, boxing and wrestling rooms, a punching-bag room and lockers, and shower baths for men and boys. The boys' department will be separate from that of the men.

A special feature of the physical department will be a clubroom and tea room for the older business men of Honolulu. It is planned to make this an especial feature. In such cities as Detroit and Cleveland, this business men's department has become exceedingly popular.

The first floor above the basement of the physical annex will contain two handball courts and a small gymnasium. This gymnasium will be the apparatus "gym," where wrestling matches, rowing and bicycle machines will make it possible for men of partly frame to reduce flesh without having to be specially instructed. This special work of exercise will form a strong feature of the physical department.

There will be visitors' galleries for the handball courts and the gymnasium, so that contests may be witnessed by large audiences. In many such institutions throughout the States, inadequate accommodation for visitors has been provided. The building committee of the new Honolulu Y. M. C. A. will make no such mistake, and have planned to provide ample accommodation for large audiences. In addition, there will be a small room for physical examinations and a room in which the volunteer gymnasium leaders will meet.

The second story of the physical annex will be a large game hall for indoor baseball, basketball, volleyball, etc. This room will also be used for large meetings, banquets and social gatherings. Either in this room or in the gymnasium there will be a reading rack, from twenty to twenty-five feet high to the middle. In the basement there will be a

hot-water heater for supplying hot water for showers. The association has now some 625 members, and is planning to enter the new building with at least 1000.

The ventilation of the gymnasium will be specially taken care of by the architects, who have been instructed to provide plenty of light and adequate ventilation. The lockers in which "gym" costumes will be kept will also be provided with ventilation.

The association emblem will figure in the social lobby. There will also be a cabinet for athletic trophies. A non-resident membership will be developed, so that members of the planning community, when they come to town, will have an opportunity of making the Y. M. C. A. their temporary home.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for Record Jan. 14, 1910, from 10:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Joseph Kale to William R. Castle Tr. M Bank of Hawaii Ltd to William E. BellinaRel John A. Cummings and wf to C Spreckels & CoAddl Chge Tam Ching Kong and wf to Tam SingD D Kawananakoa and wf et al to Edward K. Lalkalana and wfD May S. Andrews and hb to W W ChamberlainM P. E. R. Stueck and wf to Bank of Hawaii LtdM Hoemaemas by atty to Henry Smith TrM

Entered for Record Jan. 15, 1910, from 8:30 a. m. to 10:30 a. m. Luke Manial (w) to C K Anli (k)D Back Fook to Shino SakaturoAL Shino Sakaturo to Henry Louisson AL Tam Hong to Tom Wai KimBS Samuel E Taylor to Ella E LyonRE J. Kuelenakula Sr and wf to Jacintho C PachecoD

Women begin to be socially tolerable at 30, and improve until the deepening of their consciousness is checked by the decay of their faculties. But they begin to be pretty much earlier than 30, and are indeed sometimes of their best in that respect long before their chattering is, apart from the illudena of sex, to the silent sympathy of an intelligent pet animal.

Although the winters of Montreal are noted for their severity, that city is 350 miles nearer the equator than London.

THAT REMINDS ME

That there is something that I cannot understand in connection with this city and into which I have delved to some extent but no solution comes to hand. I have asked people about it and they only hunch up their shoulders. My brain fog is being caused by the fact that I have discovered, (perhaps a little late) that the Japanese are a much favored race hereabouts.

One can see this trait in any walk of life but more particular in their treatment by the street car lines throughout the city.

A Japanese will get on board a Rapid Transit car, pile the seat beside him with all kinds of bundles, even to the monopolization of the seat when it is wanted by other passengers. Not a word is said to him by those in charge of the car. But let a white man so much as lay the smallest kind of a package on the seat beside him and he will be, not always politely requested to hold the package in his lap. Why?

I have observed time and again a street car stop between stations and pick up a Japanese. Let a white man try it on once and see where he will get off, that is, if he gets on, which is very doubtful, and if they do stop for him he is growled at for not going to the station to take the car. I cannot ask "why" in this case for I have asked already and was told that they stopped for the Japanese because he didn't now any better. Good reason eh?

Some few months ago I took a small hamper on the car with me. The developments of that daring feat of mine caused me to measure the hamper when I arrived at home. It was 8 inches deep, 10 inches wide and 20 inches long. The reception I got from the conductor for bringing a carload of baggage onto the car was a thing of beauty and a rouser for ever. It was only last night that one of the favored race filled the car up with a grain sack full of wood and a bundle of carpenter tools and this was at a time when people were going home for dinner. Was there anything said to him? Not on your oil painting! Why?

Have you ever noticed how so-called the conductors of the street cars are for the Japanese who is about to alight from the car? They will rush up the whole length of the car, place a very gentle and detaining hand on the Japanese shoulder and see to it that the dear little fellow does not hurt his tootsie-bootsies by not allowing him to leave the car until it has come to a dead stop.

Let a white man delay his getting off the car until the same has come to a dead stop and you will see an expression come over the conductor's face that would fry onions, and there may be a remark made about an ice wagon. Why?

When you transfer from one line to another just fold up the little piece of paper that the conductor gives you and which represents five cents' worth of stock in the company for the time being and hand it to the conductor in that shape when you have boarded the connecting car. He may be and he may not say anything but his looks speak louder than words. Now watch the conductor's face when he takes a tightly folded transfer from a Japanese. You would think that he had had his salary raised. Why?

IT DOESN'T PAY.

My young friend there are many things in this world it doesn't pay to do.

It doesn't pay to try to pass your self off for more than you are worth; it tends to depress your market quotation.

It doesn't pay to try to pass yourself without work. You will work harder and get a poorer living than if you did honest work.

It doesn't pay to be a practical joker, unless you can enjoy the joke when you happen to be the victim.

It doesn't pay to rest when you ought to be working; if you do you are apt to have to work when you ought to be resting.

It doesn't pay to cry over spilled milk; neither does it pay to spill the milk.—Exchange.