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General Wood, The President Choice For Chief Of The Army, And Mrs. Wood



Washington, Dec. —The announcement here that Major-General Leonard Wood, commander of the department of the east, is President Taft's choice for chief of staff of the army to succeed Brigadier-General J. Franklin Bell, whose detail is soon to expire has caused no end of talk in army circles. When he assumes his exalted post General Wood will have established an almost unparalleled record for rapid promotion. In twelve years he will have risen from assistant surgeon with the rank of captain to the head of the army. Here is General Wood's record: June, 1884, graduated from Harvard Medical School; in 1886 appointed from civil life to lieutenant and assistant surgeon U. S. A.; January, 1891, promoted to captain and assistant surgeon; May, 1898, appointed colonel of the First cavalry, United States volunteers, known as the rough riders; July 8, 1898, promoted to be brigadier-general for services at Las Guasimas and San Juan Hill; Dec. 7, 1898, promoted to be major-general, United States volunteers; April 13, 1898, honorably discharged from the volunteers to meet the emergency of the Spanish-American war and the same day reapointed to the special organization of volunteers necessitated by the Philippine uprising as a brigadier-general; Dec. 5, 1899, made major-general of volunteers; Feb. 1, 1901, appointed brigadier-general, U. S. A.; Aug. 8, 1903, appointed major-general, U. S. A.

GARFIELD STANDS UP FOR PINCHOT Says That Country Has Lost One of Its Best Supporters For National Welfare.

CLEVELAND, January 11.—James R. Cahill, writing over his own signature in a local newspaper, today regrets the dismissal of Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot by President Taft, but declares the dismissal only an incident in a long battle for the retention of Roosevelt policies. The former Secretary of the Interior writes in part: "I cannot forbear a personal expression regarding the Roosevelt policies. It is because one of the men who have stood nearest Roosevelt in the working out of those policies, has only recently left public life. I refer to Gifford Pinchot. "There is no man in our country today who has done more for equality of opportunity, for the rights of the great masses of the people of this country, for the fight against special

privilege, and his separation from the public service is one of the greatest losses that we have suffered. "But, fortunately, it does not mean that his work for every one of these policies will cease in any particular. It merely means that it will be done in another way; that he and the rest of the people who have joined in the fight for carrying on the Roosevelt policies are engaged in a fight which is not for today, or one year, or two years, but for generations to come. "The policies that were initiated are the policies that must control if we are to be what this nation ought to be in the future."

WIRELESS TO FURNISH OCEAN WEATHER MAP

Chief Willis Moore Advocates Central Station to Which All Vessels Must Reply.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—"When all the nations of the earth agree upon the central, automatic wireless

station that shall have complete power over the Atlantic ocean to determine when vessels in certain positions shall send, and when they shall keep quiet, it will be possible to get a weather map of the ocean and to talk and transmit messages from any part of the ocean."

Chief Willis L. Moore of the United States Weather Bureau and president of the National Geographic Society today made this statement to the house committee on agriculture.

"It will some time be possible," he added, "to make a weather map for commercial use that vessels can avoid storms, when all vessels of a certain size are equipped with instruments and under international agreement that shall compel each vessel to receive and transmit observations from other vessels."

"I have to work like a slave" protested the first office boy. "Hub! That's nothing," rejoined the office boy No. 2. "I have to work like a farmer's wife."

NEUTRALIZATION NOT FAVORABLE

FAR EAST PAPERS SAY IMPRACTICABLE

Russia Thinks an Insistence of Neutralization Would Bring on War—Not Prepared to Support the Demand With Arms.

TOKIO (Japan), January 11.—Although insisting on the rejection of the proposal of the American Secretary of State for the neutralization of the railways in Manchuria, the newspapers are now more moderate in their comments. Japan, it is declared, has sounded Russia and has been informed that neutralization will not be accepted either as to completed or projected railways. The Kokumin Shinbun asserts that it is unnecessary to discuss the proposal seriously, as it is absolutely impracticable. It says the consent of Russia and Japan cannot be obtained, and denies that the action taken by the United States was instigated from outside, declaring that America made the suggestion on its own initiative.

In an interview Ambassador O'Brien declared that if the proposal was unwelcome to any of the three powers chiefly concerned nothing could be done of urging it, and that pressure was needless.

France Loyal to Russia.

PARIS, January 11.—France's position relative to the proposition of the United States for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways was defined semi-officially today as follows: "France has no political interest in the question except to remain loyal to her ally, Russia, and to do nothing which might offend Great Britain and Japan. When those three powers have reached an agreement France will follow in their wake. If later an international financial syndicate is formed France will participate on the condition that she is admitted on a basis of absolute equality with the most favored nations."

The Temps, in its issue today, intimates it possesses information showing that Secretary Knox's proposition for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways was not an identical note to the powers, but that it varied at different capitals, notably at St. Petersburg.

How Knox Went to Work.

It is learned that before submitting the note, which consists of two separate propositions—first, China's re-purchase of the Manchurian roads through means of an international financial syndicate and, second, international support for the construction of the Chin Chou Fu Taitshikhar railroad—the United States secured the adhesion in principle of Great Britain and China without, however, their definite acceptance of the plan. It is believed the second part of the memorandum has the better chance of success and it is assumed the United States figures if this is accepted it eventually will entail the acceptance of the first part of the theory that the junction of two parallel roads will prove necessary sooner or later.

The Associated Press is informed that the European press is wrong in emphasizing the political side of the

FRICITION BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN IS GROWING

BEKING, Jan. 8.—A disagreement between Japan and China has arisen over the subject of Korean immigration into Chintao. The intended opening of Hunchuan, Manchuria, and also the markets of Chintao to international trade has been delayed by the dispute as to the tariff to be collected.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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American proposals, which are described here as the outcome of a long friendly consideration of all interests concerned and is in no way directed against Japan.

The Temps gives as the language of the note "to place the Manchurian railroads under an economic, scientific and impartial administration."

Long Delay May Result.

The paper declares that the Chin-Chow-Fu concession, obtained by Willard D. Straight, American Consul-General at Moukden, and the British representatives was granted by the Viceroy of Manchuria, but was never sanctioned by the Peking government, and that, therefore, it is of doubtful legality.

After suggesting that the American propositions might be the outgrowth of the closer relation that has sprung up between Russia and the United States since Taft's visit to St. Petersburg, the Temps insists that the whole question is too complicated to expect an early solution.

"It conforms with the nationalist policy of China," says the Temps, "but flippantly disregards Japan's success and leaves Russia to choose between rivalry and an entente with Japan and involves the Anglo-Japanese and the Franco-Russian alliances. Who knows—and we do not announce this hypothesis lightly—whether Japan may not present a counter-proposition for the internationalization of all the existing Chinese roads, German, English, French, Belgian and Russian? The highest Japanese officials have already considered this project and it is not necessary to emphasize its importance to all the powers."

Russian Secret Paper.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 11.—The Russ today prints a secret memorandum, presented by Minister of Finance Kokovsoff to the Cabinet before his trip in the Far East, which anticipated the American proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian railroads.

Discussing the Chinese pretensions to the administration of the railroad zone, which he believed to be unjust, M. Kokovsoff said: "If an insistence on our conditions is impossible without risking a war, and we are not prepared to support our demands with arms, then the sole solution appears to be the liquidation of our concession after the expiration of the term of our contract and the completion of the Amur railroad."

The Minister's reference to the expiration of the term of contract is to the date 1932, when China will have the right to purchase.

Continuing, M. Kokovsoff said: "Under these circumstances, the most satisfactory issue of the difficult relations between Russia and China would be the transfer of the administration of the East Chinese railroad to a special international organization, each nation taking over a part of our invested capital and a corresponding share of the guaranteed revenues. The date of liquidation must depend upon the construction of the Amur railway, as otherwise Primorskaya province will be cut off from Russia."

NEW CHINESE MINISTER NOW IN WASHINGTON.



Washington, Dec. —Chang Yin Tang, the new Chinese minister, has arrived here and taken a handsome residence in the fashionable Du Pont circle. His retinue will outshine that of any Chinese envoy to this country in years. The new Chinese legation building was ready for occupancy on New Year's day. Mr. Tang met his predecessor, Wu Ting Fang, immediately on his arrival, and the two discussed the Chinese situation at length. Dr. Wu will leave for Europe in a few days and will spend several months in the various capitals before returning to Peking.

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