

U. S. S. BENNINGTON BLOWN UP

Bennington's complement	201
Killed	39
Injured	55
Missing	21
Total casualties	115
Total survivors	86

SAN DIEGO, July 22.—Yesterday afternoon the starboard boiler of the U. S. cruiser Bennington, lying in port, was blown up causing great loss of life. Lieutenant N. P. Perry and 38 of the crew are dead, 55 are injured and 21 are missing. The Bennington arrived from Honolulu on Wednesday last and was ordered to Port Harford to tow the monitor Wyoming to Mare Island. Steam was up yesterday morning and the Bennington was to sail at 10:30 and at the time of the explosion was awaiting the arrival of Captain Young, who was ashore. At 10:10 o'clock a cloud of steam and water shot up from the vessel and in a moment she was enveloped in smoke. The catastrophe occurred in plain view of hundreds who were on the wharves and about the ship in boats. The shrieks and screams of the wounded were appalling. Many men were blown overboard. Tugs, launches and rowboats rushed to the rescue. The news spread over the city like wildfire and ambulances, carriages and vehicles of all kinds conveyed the wounded to hospitals and private houses. Commander Young hurried to the wrecked ship, took charge, ordered the magazines flooded and the vessel beached on the Coronado shore to prevent her sinking. The work of rescue proceeded in an orderly way. The Bennington has a great hole in the starboard section and the upper deck was carried away. The machinery is a tangled mass and with blood and general wreckage makes a gruesome sight. The bodies in the interior of the ship are mutilated beyond recognition. Lieutenant Perry was officer of the deck at the time of the explosion and was standing directly over the boilers. Lieutenant Yates, the executive officer, was in charge of the Bennington when the explosion occurred. The cause of the disaster is, as yet, undetermined. There is much talk among the survivors of the crew about defective boilers. All the bodies on board the wreck have not been removed, as yet, and many are missing who are supposed to have been drowned.

THE AFTERNOON REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The main starboard boiler of the Bennington, forward of the smokestack, is the one which exploded. The explosion was witnessed by hundreds of people on shore and from the piers, also by many in pleasure craft and ferriesboats.

Bodies and fragments of bodies were hurled high in the air amid the fragments of the vessel. Launches and ferriesboats picked up the bodies of the dead and dying in the water, and saved many of the wounded. They were conveyed from the wharf to San Diego hospitals in wagons.

Lieutenant Perry is one of the wounded. He is burned beyond hope of recovery.

Commander Lucien Young was on shore at the time of the explosion. He was soon on board and ordered the watertight compartments closed, to prevent the damaged vessel from sinking. She has been beached.

LIEUT. BLUE NOT ON BOARD.

An injected line into the Bulletin's Associated Press dispatch, announcing the Bennington disaster, caused many to believe that Lieutenant Victor Blue had been among the victims. It appears, however, that the popular officer was not on board, nor even in San Diego at the time. On Thursday p. m. at three, Mrs. Blue, who had been left here when her husband sailed away in the Bennington, received the following cablegram at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel:

"Los Angeles, July 20.
"Mare Island Hospital, Convalescent. No danger. Come."

This was signed by her husband. Aided by friends here, Mrs. Blue hurriedly packed and caught the transport Warren, sailing for San Francisco at 5 p. m. Her little boy, and the child's nurse, were left behind. Of course, Mrs. Blue had heard nothing of the Bennington disaster when she left, for the very good reason that it had not occurred. Lieutenant Blue has been subject heretofore to severe attack of appendicitis, and Mrs. Blue left town under the impression that it was the old complaint that had attacked him, and that he had been taken to Mare Island to be cared for. The incident covers a remarkable coincidence.

It was known here that on the arrival of the Bennington at San Diego, Lieut. Blue was under orders to leave the vessel immediately and proceed to Mare Island to undergo examination; it is said, for promotion. The vessel was to remain a week at San Diego. Blue was to rejoin the gunboat there and the vessel was then to proceed to Costa Rica and Panama.

BENNINGTON'S VISIT HERE.

The Bennington left Honolulu at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, June 9, proceeding thence to Kalaupapa, Molokai, with Acting-Governor Atkinson, Land Commissioner Pratt and others aboard. Governor Atkinson inspected the site of the new Federal leprosarium. The gunboat brought the officials back to Honolulu late Sunday afternoon, sending them ashore in a launch, and before dark the warship was under way again for San Diego. She was to make a trip in about nine days. The Bennington arrived there Wednesday morning, July 19.

It is said by those who are in the know that the starboard boiler of the gunboat was leaking while the vessel was in Honolulu, and that for this reason she did not leave here Sunday morning, July 9, until two hours after the time scheduled for her departure. The Lieut. Perry referred to as hav-



COMMANDER LUCIEN YOUNG, U. S. N., THE CAPTAIN OF THE ILL-FATED BENNINGTON

WILL NOT CALL AN EXTRA SESSION OF LEGISLATURE

"There will be no special session of the Legislature to appropriate money to keep up the militia," said Acting-Governor Atkinson yesterday. "There is no occasion to call one. The assurance that the militia will be kept up by popular subscription will suffice."

"No; the militia is not going to be disbanded. It is still in existence, and will continue to exist. I do not want to say anything that might be construed as a criticism of the action of the Legislature in dealing with the National Guard, but it might have been better if the subject had been more fully considered. The County Act has taken our territorial policy away from us, and there would be nothing to take its place if the militia were to be disbanded."

"But, as I said, the militia will not be disbanded. And we have the situation well in hand, so far as labor troubles are concerned. There will be no trouble. My predecessors have put things in line, and they will be kept in line. We can control any situation, in fact, which may arise."

"If we could not, we would call the backing of the nation to help us. It is not a part of my idea to use the militia to punish anybody. We do not want to kill any Japs, or to make any examples. But we will preserve order, and protect property. And, if there is rioting on the part of plantation laborers, it will be suppressed."

This talk of the Acting-Governor grew out of a Washington dispatch, published in the San Francisco Call of April 10, containing some criticism emanating from the War Department on the action of the recent Legislature in overlooking the militia. The publication in the Call was probably not the first that Governor Atkinson had heard of the matter. The memorandum of Judge Advocate General Davis of the Army is, in fact, official. But the publication in the Call was the first intimation that the public had had of dissatisfaction in the War Department with the action of the Legislature, and following that

publication only did the Acting-Governor deem himself at liberty to talk. Call's story follows:

ADVISES THE GOVERNOR.
WASHINGTON, July 9.—The labor situation in the Hawaiian Islands, where several thousand Japanese laborers on sugar plantations are on strike, has led to representation to the War Department that a call for the use of United States troops might be expected at any time. There are two companies of artillery at Hawaii and a request was made for four companies of infantry in place of them.

The situation was presented to the department in a memorandum from Lieutenant Colonel John McClellan, commander of the post at Honolulu. In it he states that the Hawaiian Legislature has refused to appropriate anything for the support of the National Guard; that heretofore the police have been relied upon to quell strike disturbances, but that recently the Japanese have shown an entire disregard of the police. The Governor had taken up the matter to ascertain exactly his authority in calling upon Federal troops and had been informed that, under the law, such call would be responded to.

The question was referred to General Davis, judge advocate general of the army, and his memorandum on the subject was approved today by General Oliver, acting Secretary of War. In this memorandum General Davis says: "I gather that there is a disposition on the part of the Hawaiian Legislature to avoid making provision for the preservation of order, and to saddle the duty of police protection upon the War Department. If such be the case the Governor should be advised to call the Legislature together for the purpose of making adequate provision for the protection of life and property in the Hawaiian Islands."

A second memorandum, from Colonel McClellan, states that the Japanese have control of the situation by reason of the scarcity of labor on the sugar plantations, and from the fact that

many Japanese are leaving the islands for California.

WELL IN HAND.
"Now it is a fact," went on Governor Atkinson, "that under the law the Governor of Hawaii has the right to call out the Federal troops stationed in Hawaii to preserve order in case of riot. But I would prefer not to resort to that excepting at the last moment. The power of the nation is behind the power of the state, if the need arises. But, as I said before, the militia will not be disbanded, and we have the situation here well in hand."

However, the popular subscription for the militia, although there is small doubt that the amount needed will be raised, has not yet netted the sum said by Colonel Jones to be needed to keep his force up. Mr. Tenny Peck, who has the matter in train, said last night that the subscription papers and pledges to the people had only been mailed yesterday. "As a matter of fact," said Mr. Peck last night, "but little money has so far been subscribed by the people for this purpose. The people, in fact, have not yet had a chance to subscribe. But the amount will be forthcoming."

MAINLAND STIRRED UP.

And, in the meantime, the action of Hawaii in relegating the militia to the category of useless things, has stirred up a rather sweeping storm in army circles on the mainland. The Army and Navy Journal of July 9, the official organ of the War Department, has Lieut. Col. John McClellan, Art. Corps, commanding the Artillery force stationed at Honolulu, has called the attention of the War Department to the anomalous state of affairs in Hawaii as described in the Army and Navy Journal of June 17, and the result appears in a pertinent expression as to the duty of the Hawaiian government, from the Judge Advocate General of the Army. The situation in Hawaii is disquieting. The territorial legislature has virtually disbanded the Hawaiian militia by refusing to appropriate money for its maintenance, the contention being that the task of upholding law and order in the islands should devolve entirely upon the United States Army and Navy. This action, taken at a time when labor conditions in Hawaii are extremely critical, has had a most deplorable effect. Colonel McClellan states that large numbers of Japanese laborers employed on the great sugar plantations of the islands have shown an entire disregard of the police authorities and that, owing to the scarcity of other labor, they are in control of the situation. The helplessness of the police and the abolition of the militia will make it necessary for the Governor to call upon the United States forces to suppress any disorder that may arise, and he is empowered to do so by a provision of the Act of Congress providing a civil government for Hawaii. But, as we have already pointed out, it is altogether unjust that the United States Army and Navy should be called upon in Hawaii to perform police duty against local law-breakers who in other States and territories are looked after by militia maintained for just such work. This view, we are glad to observe, is taken by the Judge Advocate General of the Army.

A SURPRISED COLONEL.

It will be remembered that when the Advertiser called attention to the fact that the Governor of Hawaii had the right under the law and the army regulations, to call out the United States troops here to suppress disorder Colonel McClellan, then in command at Camp McKinley, found himself confronted by a section of the army regulations concerning which he seemed to have been, theretofore, in ignorance. Colonel McClellan was later brought to acknowledge that the Advertiser was right and he was wrong—and then he fell back upon the statement over his own signature that he had not been altogether correctly quoted—although he would not specify in what he had been misquoted, despite repeated invitations to do so. The plain truth probably was that Colonel McClellan did not relish the discovery made by this paper in his own particular province.

Now, according to the Army and Navy Journal, Colonel McClellan has gone a good deal farther, and seeks to raise an alarm on the mainland relative to the situation on the plantations here that the facts as they exist do not warrant. Nobody will deny that there has been labor trouble on the plantations. There have been labor troubles, and probably will be again. Such things are almost the necessary accompaniment of the labor conditions that exist here. But it is not true, as the Army and Navy Journal quotes Colo-

BAND MAY NOT LEAVE

There is no certainty that the Hawaiian band will take the trip to the Portland Fair which the Board of Supervisors are willing they should. Jon Cohen, before leaving Honolulu on the Alameda, haunted the cable office, hoping to receive a cablegram from the Fair officials that they were agreeable to having the band go up next month.

Such a cablegram would mean also that they would pay the band for its services. But the cablegram never came, and now it appears that they are really waiting for a letter from Cohen. Cohen will be on the mainland next Tuesday and can get into touch with the Portland people by wire and have the matter settled without further delay. The band has the permit of the Supervisors to go, and the authority of the War Department for the organization to go to the Coast on the transport leaving here about August 7 or 8. The absence of the band from Honolulu would save the county \$1200 a month.

But news is reaching Honolulu that the Fair is not making the great success, financially, that was looked for. The Concessionaires are also having trouble with the Mayor because he ordered the "Trail" closed up on Sundays. The Concessionaires banded together to fight the order, because they were not doing very well on week days, and to entirely cut out one day out of seven would have laid them up on the financial breakers. For this reason it is believed that the Fair people will hardly feel in a position to advance any more money for additional attractions.

nel McClellan as stating that it is, "that large numbers of Japanese laborers employed on the plantations have shown an entire disregard of the police authorities," nor is it true that they "are in control of the situation."

As Acting Governor Atkinson very properly says, the situation is well in hand and will be kept well in hand by the authorities. There is not the least danger of any serious labor trouble—any labor trouble that will get beyond the control of the people in charge. And it is to be regretted that Colonel McClellan has seen fit, as from the Army and Navy Journal it seems that he has done, to create a different impression on the mainland.

CONTRACTED CHRONIC DIARRHOEA WHILE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

"While with the U. S. Army in the Philippines, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. I suffered severely from this terrible disease for over three years and tried the prescriptions of numerous physicians, but found nothing that did me any good until I tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, two small bottles of which entirely cured me and I have since had no return of the disease."—Herman Stein, 212 N. Union Ave., Pueblo, Colorado, U. S. A. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

ADMIRAL WHITING.

The Army and Navy Journal of July 8 has the following brief biography of Rear-Admiral Whiting (retired):
Rear-Admiral William H. Whiting is placed on the retired list because of age on July 8. A few days prior to that date orders were issued by the Navy Department detaching Admiral Whiting from duty in command of the naval training station at San Francisco. Admiral Whiting was born in New York, and was appointed to the Navy from Wisconsin in September, 1860. Having been unemployed for five years, his service covers a period of forty years, of which nearly nineteen years were spent at sea. He reached the grade of rear admiral in October, 1903, and has been stationed at San Francisco since July of that year. He served on the Hartford with Admiral Farragut at the battle of Mobile Bay and had command of the cruiser Charleston during the Spanish war. The following promotions will occur as a result of the retirement of Admiral Whiting: Capt. Edwin Longnecker to be rear admiral, Comdr. John Hubbard to be captain, Lieut. Comdr. John G. Quinby to be commander, Lieut. John R. Edie to be lieutenant commander.

A BROKEN DOWN SYSTEM.

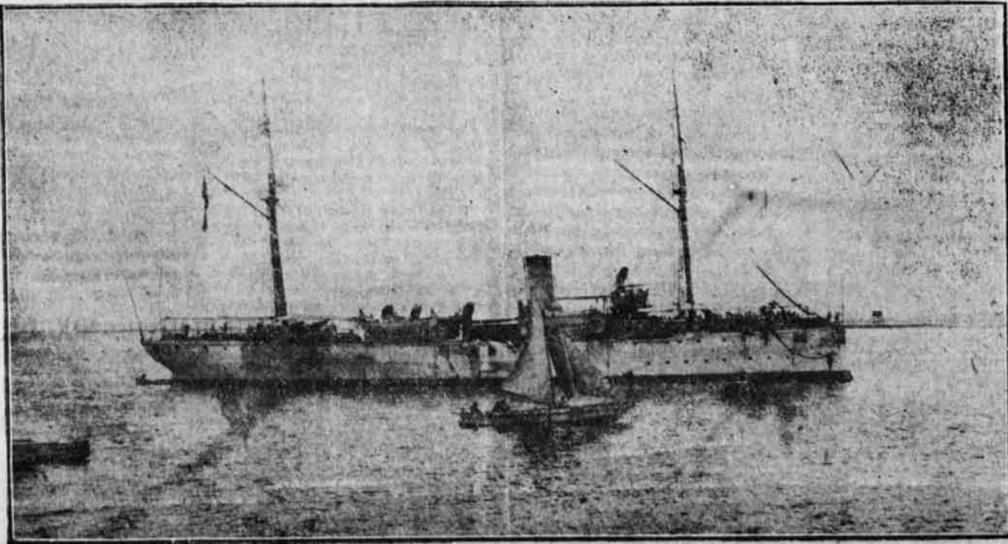
This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same: the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is INCREASED VITALITY—VIGOR—VITAL STRENGTH AND ENERGY—to prove that as night succeeds the day this may throw off these morbid feelings, and experience be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic.

THERAPION NO. 2

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U. S. GUNBOAT BENNINGTON IN HONOLULU HARBOR.