

MAUI GONE ON TENNIS

MAUI, August 4.—Last Saturday and Sunday George H. Perkins of Burlington, Vermont, and Rob. C. Barrows of Haverford, Penn., visited the crater of Haleakala and were especially delighted with their trip. Mr. Perkins is professor of biology in the University of Vermont and state geologist of Vermont. Mr. Barrows is the nephew of Dr. Hitchcock, the well known scientist, now on Hawaii. Prof. Perkins, in describing the view from Haleakala, stated that the cloud effect in conjunction with the crater and the sea was unequalled anywhere in the world and that no language could describe the beauty of the scene presented. The two gentlemen returned to Honolulu by the Mauna Loa, having visited both Kilauea and Haleakala.

TENNIS EXCITEMENT.

As the 32th approaches the enthusiasm for tennis increases—in truth, nothing is talked of on central Maui excepting tennis. Eighteen couples—36 players—from the center of the island have entered the present cup tournament and there are certainly as many more who for various reasons did not enter, and then there are quite a number of tennis experts in Lahaina, the members of a formerly flourishing club. There are perhaps altogether 100 men and women players on the island and these with proper management should cause tennis to become the most popular Maui sport excepting only the national game of baseball.

Appropos of the coming tournament, it is generally conceded that Messrs. Krumphaar and Bisata will be winners, though there are several couples who will make the contest a close one.

Last Saturday, on the tennis court at the Haiku residence of Hon. C. H. Dickey, W. W. Westcott of Punahoa threw his knee out of joint. The doctor states that Mr. Westcott will be unable to play on August 12.

Thursday afternoon—seven of the ladies of the Makawao Tennis Club by invitation played on the fine new court at Kahului. They left Paia by the regular afternoon train and returned in a special by the courtesy of H. B. Weller.

POLO ITEMS.

Kauai will probably not send a team to the September polo tournament in Honolulu, owing to the report that the Rice brothers will be unable to play—Charles having injured his shoulder and Arthur being ill.

The Maui club has recently built large stables on its Paia grounds and a dozen and more ponies are now in the hands of a regular horse-trainer, who lives at the polo stables and is putting the animals into fine condition for the September contest. The players for the Honolulu game have not all been selected, though the quartet will be much as follows:

- No. 1, G. W. Wilbur or H. A. Baldwin.
- No. 2, Fred Baldwin.
- No. 3, F. F. Baldwin (captain).
- No. 4, D. T. Fleming.

There is some uncertainty as yet as to No. 1, but the other positions will probably be filled as above mentioned.

WAILUKU, August 5.—With the selling and razing of the buildings, plants and fixtures of the taro factory of the Hawaiian Fruit & Taro Co., disappears one of Maui's pioneer industrial landmarks. The taro factory was built somewhere in the neighborhood of thirty years ago, and was used for the manufacture of taroena, a vegetable food product which is being advertised in the monthly magazines. Last year a quantity was made up and shipped to New York, and at that time there was some talk of continuing operating the factory, but a sufficient quantity of taro which would warrant making up into taro flour could not be had without paying a prohibitory price. Thos. W. Hobron of Honolulu bought the machinery, and W. T. Robinson the building. The ground will revert to the government and will be used for an armory for Company I.

COKE DISAFFECTED.

Hugh M. Coke has sent in his resignation as treasurer of the eighteenth precinct club of Maui county. Mr. Coke when asked why he took this action intimated that recent recommendations pertaining to county appointments sent in by his and other clubs had been flatly ignored. In his letter of resignation he says his decision is final and under no circumstances will it be reconsidered.

VIVAS ALSO RETIRES.

Attorney J. M. Vivas, who at the last county election ran for the office of county attorney on the Fusion ticket announces that he is out of politics for good. From what the Maui News considers a reliable source it is stated that the reason Mr. Vivas retires is because the democrats have fused and will work under the Home Rule banner in the future.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

At the residence of B. C. Searle, on Sunday afternoon, his son, Searle C. Searle, Jr., and Lucy Kusana of Lahaina were united in marriage by Rev. D. W. K. White. A large number of friends witnessed the ceremony, and were guests at the wedding dinner.

A letter has been received from Dr. Charles Davison, stating that he will return to Lahaina in about six weeks. He is at the home of the sister, Miss Carrie Davison, in Detroit, Mich. She has the honor of being the clerk of the Supreme Court in that city.

The birthdays of Miss Rachel Hayselden and Walter M. Vetsien having occurred last week, and David K. Apuni Hayselden being about to take a pleasant journey, a triple celebration took place at their historic palace home on Saturday evening. There was a

large attendance of friends, and there was a fine program of dancing, singing and instrumental music.

Miss Laura Wells, Ward Wells and Fred Motrow, accompanied by Manager C. B. Wells, left last evening by the Kiana for Honolulu. Miss Wells will enter Stanford University, while Ward and Fred Motrow will return to Belmont college. Ira Wells, who has been under the physicians care, is unable to return to school at present.

Dr. McGettigan of Hana was a returning passenger from Honolulu last Saturday. Dr. McGettigan will leave the Hana district and settle permanently at Oloa.

Bishop Restarick came up on the Mauna Loa last night on his way to the Chinese mission in Kula, where he will hold service on Sunday morning. He will probably return in the afternoon and preach at Punene in the evening.

William Robb of Kanapali is fast recovering from the injuries received in a runaway accident.

One of the Lahaina Christian ministers has received a generous donation from the Buddhist priest, K. Y. Arai.

A rumor is in circulation that the old fish market will soon be torn down, and that a handsome row of trees will be planted along the water front.

W. L. Decoto of Lahaina left last evening for Honolulu, en route to Centerville, Alameda County, Cal.

NOTES.

The sheriff's office is at present in the old Waituku school building and the other county officials are domiciled in fine rooms in the story of the new Waituku bank building.

W. F. Crockett of Waituku has been appointed deputy county attorney.

The rice crop on the Keanae and Honomanu plantations has just been harvested. The amount raised this season has been fair but not large in quantity—planting will begin next month.

Contractor Duggan has purchased the privilege of constructing the new Haleakala summit road from L. M. Whitehouse. On Monday Mr. Duggan accompanied by S. R. Dowdie, government inspector of the road, departed for the scene of their labor to begin operations with the aid of twenty citizen workmen.

The pineapple cannery of the Haiku Fruit and Packing Co. is in full blast, having begun the canning of pines on July 7. A visit to the factory when all the machinery is in action is most interesting. The working of a number of unique machines, the making and sealing of cans, the paring and preparing of the apples for the tins together with the delicious odor of fresh fruit, all render a visit most attractive. Manager W. A. Baldwin and James Lindsay, the new processor (factory manager), are most courteously inclined and will "do the honors" willingly.

Fifth-class license saloons or liquor stores, as they are called are being established in Makawao (2), Pauwela, Kula and other localities on the island. The Maui Agricultural Co. has been making some changes recently. J. J. Hair is soon to depart on a visit to the Coast. P. F. Peck, one of the lunas of Hamakua, takes charge at Kalaupani. Fred Baldwin, it is reported, will give up the management of the Grove and Haiku ranches and take Peck's former position at Hamakua, and D. T. Fleming will manage the two ranches.

W. H. Balfey of Oakland is visiting his daughter, Mrs. B. V. Bazata of Paia.

Misses Mary Alexander and Kellogg after a brief visit at Paia returned to Honolulu via Lahaina per Mauna Loa.

Miss M. E. Fleming of Makawao departed for Hawaii by Tuesday's Kiana.

Miss Massey of Hawaii is the guest of her niece, Mrs. L. von Tempky of Haleakala Ranch.

Tuesday afternoon the Ladies' Aid Society met at Mrs. D. C. Lindsay's, Paia.

Jack Dow of Lahaina has two automobiles which he keeps for hire.

Miss R. E. Crook of Makawao left for Honolulu by the Maui of Wednesday and W. C. Crook departs for Naha, Hawaii, today.

A fungus blighted and destroyed much of the Maui watermelon crop this season.

Weather—Light, spray-like showers from the sea, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

VOLCANO DRAWS MANY PEOPLE

VOLCANO HOUSE, August 4.—The volcano is just as grand as ever, even better than when Mr. Sheridan was with us. All the guests were delighted with the display tonight—never better. For one week it has been increasing in forming new cones and heavy flows.

The following is a list of guests at the Volcano House for one week, from July 29 to August 3: W. H. Pickering, Mrs. W. H. Pickering, W. F. Pickering, Miss Pickering, Miss C. L. Alexander, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. E. Butts, Providence, R. I.; Miss D. W. Russell, Miss M. A. Clark, Boston, Mass.; E. N. Hawkins, San Francisco; Roy Nance and wife, Miss Marie Nance, Richard Nance, Los Angeles, Cal.; F. R. Fertschans, Berkeley, Cal.; Lewis T. Wolfe, Miss Helen I. Wolfe, Cambridge, Wyo.; R. T. Forrest, Punahoa; Alvah A. Scott, Irwin Scott, Waimaku; Ethel M. Augsberger, Kohala; Ira S. Hatch, Mrs. S. J. Lumt, Miss Retta Grant, Miss Hopper, Mrs. C. E. Bunker, Florence E. Hoffman, May Fraser, Miss Katherine Hopper, Alice Hopper, I. H. Petterson, R. B. Anderson, Mrs. Lewis, Irene Boyd, O. E. Wall, Honolulu; Emma Lewis, S. Grace, Norman G. Campion, Wm. Yannatta, Lizzie Yannatta, Charles Yannatta, Katherine Yannatta.

Ewa mill finished grinding the 1905 crop last Saturday. The yield is about the same as that of 1904, about 30,000 tons.

EXPERTS ARE PLEASED WITH HAMAKUA TOBACCO

HILO, August 4.—The Tribune prints this story: The Hawaiian Experimental Station on the Louissou plantation in Hamakua is producing some wonderful results in the growth of tobacco. In a conversation with Mr. C. R. Blacow, who is in charge of the tobacco culture, a Tribune representative learned that he now has three acres of land under cultivation, and that he is growing from six to eight varieties of tobacco on the place. Among those grown are some from Havana seed, ling, Connecticut seedling, Comstock, Spanish, Dimmer Spanish, Sumatra, Japan, Hawaiian and Vuelta Abajo Havana seed. Some of these varieties grow to the height of six to ten feet with stalks two inches in diameter. The leaves of the coarser quality measure from thirty-six to forty inches in length and from twelve to fifteen inches in width, while the Vuelta Abajo being of a finer quality measures from twelve to twenty-two inches in length and from eight to fourteen inches in width. On account of the larger leaves of the coarser quality, an acre of land will produce about from 1500 to 2000 pounds per acre, while the Vuelta Abajo will produce only about 1000 pounds to the acre. It takes about one man's attention for every acre during the maturing of the crop. In Hawaii we can obtain two crops in one year. At the experimental station they are planting and taking off crops every month in the year. After the crop is off it has to be cured for about eight months. Mr. Walter S. McLean, manager of the tobacco department of the Hilo Mercantile Co., obtained about three pounds of the cured tobacco grown on the island and forwarded the same to the manufacturers of the famous El Pelancia, Clear Havana and the El Merito cigars. He has received a box of these Hawaiian cigars, which he declares to be excellent in their aroma and the fineness of their smoke. He also received the following letter from the manufacturer, which indicates the quality of tobacco grown in Hawaiian soil:

Philadelphia, July 8, 1905. Mr. W. S. McLean, Hilo, H. I. Dear Sir: We mail you today under separate cover, a twenty-five box of cigars made of your tobacco. The writer, Mr. B., is smoking one while

dictating this letter, and is surprised to find such a sweet, clean smoke produced from the Connecticut seed. The tobacco itself is what we would consider a very good, sweet, domestic tobacco, having a superior quality of this class, and would compete with tobacco raised in this country sold to the manufacturer at from 10 to 15 cents a pound. It will, of course, depend largely upon what a farmer could raise per acre to ascertain whether it would become a profitable investment to grow a crop.

We should like to have the pleasure of a further experiment if there are any farmers in your locality who have raised any tobacco; we would like to have about 50 or 100 pounds of it, which would enable us to investigate it more thoroughly than we have done with the small sample we have had to experiment with.

As we are aware that your country produces a great deal of sugar, it appears to us that you should be able to grow a finer quality tobacco from Havana seed on your sugar soil, or soil similar to that of the sugar land. Tobacco raised from the Vuelta Abajo Havana seed, of course, will not produce the same number of lbs. per acre as our domestic tobacco, but if successful in the growing of it, and producing at least a part of its character of the Cuban aroma, the farmer in your country should be able to realize considerable more money for his tobacco.

The burning quality of your sample is exceptionally good, and the taste of it we take pleasure in saying would be likely to grow upon a man smoking a nickel cigar, and to be manipulated with a good Hawaiian tobacco, we believe it would bring good results.

To give you an idea how to test the cigar with Havana tobacco, take and light a cigar of your tobacco, and at the same time take a fine Havana cigar—draw the smoke from both the cigars at the same time—this will give you an idea of how fine a smoke your tobacco would produce if it was placed with, say, half Havana tobacco. In our estimation it makes a finer smoke to mix with Havana tobacco than any of our ordinary domestic tobacco today on the market, and by all means the pleasure and taste of it is very

CITIZEN LABOR ACT DECLARED NULL AND VOID

Attorney R. W. Breckons, who is the local United States District Attorney, has furnished a legal opinion on the law which the Territory is enforcing to exclude Japanese laborers from public works. He finds that the law is unconstitutional, for reasons which are very clearly set forth in his opinion, delivered to the editor of the Shippo. The attorney's opinion is given in full below with the exception of some references he made to cases decided in the United States, illustrating the points he makes:

In my opinion, the law in question is invalid and the courts will not enforce the same. My reasons for this opinion are as follows:

The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides among other things as follows:

"No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

This provision is also enforced by legislation enacted by Congress, being Sec. 1977, Revised Statutes of the United States, which is as follows:

"All persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall have the same right in every State and Territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, penalties, taxes, licenses, and exactions of every kind, and to no other."

The latter part of the amendment above quoted "nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws" has in every instance in which it has been before the courts, been held to cover the case of all persons, whether citizens or aliens, residing within the jurisdiction; hence all aliens, residents within the Territory of Hawaii, are protected by the clause.

The law of the Territory of Hawaii, referred to, certainly discriminates between persons resident within the Territory. By its terms all persons are not equally entitled to acquire and enjoy property. By its terms, impediments are interposed to the pursuits of some which are not applied to the same pursuits by the others.

The constitutional amendment has been applied by the Federal and State courts in a variety of cases, many of them, to my way of thinking, involving the same principle as is involved in this question under consideration. The Territorial Act is as palpably aimed at Japanese and Chinese labor, as though it had said so in as many

words. It is well known that a very large percentage of laborers in the Territory are either Japanese or Chinese. Under the laws of the United States neither Chinese nor Japanese can become naturalized; they are not eligible to American citizenship. The act, therefore, might just as well have said that everybody but Japanese and Chinese might be employed on public works, irrespectively of their citizenship. Should the law be held valid, practically the only persons who could be prohibited by its provisions from being employed on public works would be Chinese and Japanese.

I am not prepared to say what my opinion would be as to the validity of a law preventing all aliens from engaging in public work. The question does not appear to have been flatly decided by any court, although in one very recent case the Supreme Court of the United States, while refusing to pass on the question, intimated that it was a most serious one.

Aside from the constitutional question, there is, in my judgment another reason why the Act should be declared void.

By a treaty between the United States and Japan, ratified in 1895, it was provided as follows:

"The citizens and subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel or reside in any part of the territories of the other contracting party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property."

"In whatever relates to the rights of residence and travel; to the possession of goods and effects of any kind; to the succession to personal estate by will or otherwise, and the disposal of property of any sort, and in any manner whatsoever, which they may lawfully acquire, the citizens or subjects of each contracting party shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same privileges, liberties and rights, and shall be subject to no higher imposts, or charges in these respects than native citizens or subjects, or citizens or subjects of the most favored nation."

"They will not be compelled under any pretext whatsoever to pay any charges or taxes other or higher than those that are, or may be paid by native citizens or subjects, or citizens or subjects of the most favored nation."

The provisions quoted, and others in the treaty, are in my judgment opposed to the provisions of the territorial law.

The law of the territory in question, as I have already said, distinguishes clearly between subjects of other countries and those of Japan and China, and for this reason is void as being in conflict with the treaty referred to.

Very respectfully,
R. W. BRECKONS.
—Hawaii Shippo.

much superior to the tobacco grown in Florida, which is now so successfully used by numerous manufacturers in Tampa and Key West posing as clear Havana manufacturers.

Any further information that you desire from us we shall be pleased to give you at any time that you may command us.

We hope that you will enjoy the cigars in question, while we beg to remain,

Yours truly,
(Signed) BOLTZ CLYMER & CO.

A SORDID TRAGEDY.

The coroner's jury in the murder that took place at Papaikou last Tuesday have brought in a verdict, in which they say that by reason of the very conflicting testimony and the apparent perjury that was committed before the inquest board, there is reason to believe that the dead man in the case may have been murdered, and they therefore say that he came to his death by means of some unknown hand. Kiuma was the Japanese man who came to the Honomu camp and after a prolonged conversation with his wife Yoshina set upon her and killed her. He was found dead also with several wounds upon his body, and his throat cut across, and with signs that he had attempted to commit "harkari."

The investigation of the coroner's jury showed that there were a couple of knife cuts on his wrist, also across his stomach and upon his back, which might indicate that some third party may have done the deed. Yoshina, the woman in the case, was living with Oguishi Tarokichi with the consent of her husband. It seems that the husband was in camp on the day in question endeavoring to get from Oguishi \$250, the same being the price of his wife. On the day of the homicide, he had received \$40 from Oguishi, which, according to the receipt, was to cover his expenses in going to Honomu. As a side issue resulting from the investigation, three Japanese, named Shibus Kingoro, Shibus Momokichi and Okubo are now under arrest for conspiracy to extort money from Oguishi Tarokichi.

DROWNED NEAR ONOMEA.

Mr. Robert Ramsay, team luna for the Onomea Sugar Company, was drowned Sunday afternoon while bathing in the outlet of the stream which empties into the sea this side of Papaikou mill. He was in bathing with two others, but got beyond his depth on account of the strong undertow. A Portuguese companion jumped in to save him, and there nearly occurred a double tragedy, for the Portuguese was almost pulled down by the drowning man. After considerable struggling, he was able to free himself, but was unable to lend assistance before Ramsay disappeared for the last time. The body was found yesterday morning near the place where it had gone down, and the funeral of the unfortunate young man occurred from the First Foreign Church yesterday afternoon.

CRATER VERY ACTIVE.

Increased activity is the report received of the condition of Kilauea. It is told by visitors who were up at the crater over Sunday that the floor is rapidly filling. This report is getting threadbare, but when it is considered that there are many thousand cubic feet of space to be filled it is not surprising that it takes months before the flowing lava reaches the surface of the main crater. The crowd that spent Saturday night at the brink was more than satisfied with their experience.

HILO NOTES.

Miss Ruth Rutherford of Oakland, Cal., will arrive on the Roderick Dhu latter part of August to take charge of the Hilo Free Kindergarten. In place of Miss D. E. Sumner, resigned.

Quite a number of local people have already engaged passage on the Enterprise for her next voyage to the coast. Miss Dorothy Sumner, who has had charge of the Free Kindergarten here for several years, returns to the main land and her place will be taken by a lady from Oakland.

Mrs. S. C. Ridgway will leave for Washington tomorrow to spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Rodenberg.

The Breakwater Committee, appointed by the Board of Trade, held a meeting yesterday morning and formulated a report which will be forwarded to Honolulu tomorrow. The committee is composed of J. A. Scott, E. F. Nichols, Adam Lindsay and R. T. Guard. Within the limited time at their disposal the committee learned that approximately \$200,000 per annum is the cost to merchants and shipping by the absence of a breakwater.

Mr. and Mrs. James Sisson and baby leave for the far East tomorrow. A brother of Mrs. Sisson is in Singapore and they will locate for the present with him.

Thomas C. Ridgway leaves for the coast via Honolulu tomorrow.

Mrs. Philip Peck is confined to her room from an attack of illness.

MORTUARY REPORT FOR LAST MONTH

The report of the Board of Health for the month ending July 31 shows that there were sixty-nine deaths in Honolulu during the month, which was a decrease of eleven from the corresponding months of last year. There were fifty-one males died during the month, and eighteen females. The total under one year old was nineteen, and over seventy, nine. By nationality, the figures are: American, five; British, two; Chinese, twelve; German, one; Hawaiian, twenty-nine; part Hawaiian, two; Japanese, seven; Portuguese, two; other nationalities, three. Of those who died, four were non-residents.

The number of births reported during the month was forty-one, and the number of marriages reported fifty-six.

There was one death due to accident and violence, and there were two suicides. There was no homicide reported during the month. Nine deaths occurred in public institutions.

LONG JOB ON DITCH

PUKOO, Molokai, August 4.—C. W. Renear, accompanied by four assistants, left Honolulu for Kohala on the Likelike last Tuesday, to look after the concrete work on the Kohala ditch. In the hold of the steamer was also a large amount of heavy machinery, which is to be used for this work.

Mr. Renear expects to be absent from Honolulu about two and a-half or three years. This length of absence indicates to some extent the magnitude of the Kohala ditch enterprise. The entire length of the ditch, estimated at thirty-three miles, is to be concreted—sides and bottom. This is owing to the porous condition of the lava across and through which the ditch is being constructed. Mr. Renear did a similar work on the eleven-mile Maui ditch.

Another epidemic of fever has broken out at Halawa, mainly among young people. The symptoms appear to be the same as those of the fever prevailing when Acting Governor Atkinson, Dr. Yost and others found three dead at Pelekuu on the famous expedition of several months ago. It would seem a wise thing for the Board of Health to send a supply of medicines to Halawa to be dispensed by the school teacher.

A. P. TAYLOR.

REDUCED SUGAR CARRYING RATES

The keen rivalry of the railroads which run out of New Orleans has caused the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe roads to make the largest reduction on its rates for sugar from San Francisco to the Missouri river that has yet been put into operation.

It was formally announced yesterday that the railroads from this city will henceforth charge a rate of 28 cents per hundred on refined sugar to all points on the Missouri river as well as in Kansas and Nebraska. The rate has hitherto been 50 cents per hundred pounds. But the competition was so keen, because of the cut made by the roads out of New Orleans, that, in order to offset the lines in the South, the reduction was forced. There is a bitter war being waged now on sugar rates between the Illinois Central, the San Francisco and the Harriman branches of the Southern Pacific road from New Orleans East. While the rates hitherto prevailing for sugar was 32 cents, a cut was made to 19 cents.

By the reduction of the rate here it, to a great degree, offsets the competition in the South and somewhat equalizes things.—San Francisco Examiner.

JUDGE PARKER NEARLY DROWNS

NEW YORK, July 22.—Judge Alton B. Parker and his favorite grandson, Alton Parker Hall, five years old, were in a moment or so of death by drowning in the Hudson river opposite Esopus early this morning. They were rescued at a critical moment by Edouard Fritz, who came running to the shore in response to the hoarse cries of "Help!" that came from the Judge.

As has been his habit for years, a habit that has become noted from one end of the country to the other during the last Presidential campaign, Judge Parker went this morning to the river to take his regular swim. His little grandson accompanied him; in fact, he often plays in the water alone, as Judge Parker has instilled in him his own love for the water.

Placing the boy on his back, he swam around for a while. The little fellow became frightened and tightly clasped the Judge about the neck. Judge Parker called to the boy to let go his hold, but the lad held on with the desperation of death, and every effort of the Judge only plunged them both beneath the choking waves. With his last few remaining breaths Judge Parker gave up the struggle and shouted for assistance.

A few hundred yards down the river Fritz was sitting with his family. He heard the shouts of the sinking man and, throwing off his coat, ran down the bank and plunged in. Before he reached the two, however, the boy had become half drowned by being submerged, in the efforts of the Judge to shake him loose, and had lost his hold and gone down.

"Save the boy," gasped Judge Parker, treading water and trying to catch his breath. "Save the boy."

Although hampered with his clothes, Fritz dived, and on the second plunge succeeded in catching the boy by the hair. When he came to the surface and turned to give assistance to Judge Parker, he found him recovered sufficiently to swim back to the dock alone.

For twenty minutes the two worked over the boy and finally brought him around. He was then carried up to the house, where restoratives were applied.

Judge Parker would not discuss the accident tonight, contenting himself with the statement that he was thankful he was saved. He took Fritz to his own home, provided him with clothing in place of his wet garments, and warmly thanked him for the rescue.

Frank E. Thompson, attorney, cabled the news of Isaac Noar's death to his relatives.