

FEATHERS FROM TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DEAD BIRDS ARE BROUGHT IN

Twenty-Three "Bird Pirates" Turned Over by the Thetis Capturers and Placed Behind the Prison Bars.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

One hundred and twelve thousand dollars' worth of bird plumage, the yield from nearly two hundred thousand gonzies on the islands of Laysan and Laysianski, which are embraced in the "Hawaiian Islands Bird Reservation" lying to the westward of the main Hawaiian archipelago, plucked by employees of the Laysan Feather Company of Tokio, were landed by the customs authorities on the Fort street wharf yesterday afternoon from the revenue cutter Thetis, which arrived yesterday forenoon from a cruise throughout the reservation.

Twenty-three Japanese, charged with poaching, fifteen from Laysan and eight from Laysianski, captured by the revenue cutter men, were turned over to the United States authorities and are now under arrest, a warrant having been served upon them aboard the cutter Thetis in Honolulu harbor.

The federal grand jury will investigate the cases against the men at once. Incidentally, the investigation leads into channels involving Max Schlemmer, popularly known as the "King of Laysan Island," whose lease on the guano deposits of Laysan was recently terminated by the United States government. The bird killers on Laysan were occupying the buildings erected by the guano company and over which Schlemmer had control. When the cutter Thetis approached Laysan Island the American flag was hoisted over the old watch tower and during the night while the Thetis rode at anchor off the island a light was displayed in the tower, showing that the poachers had permission to use the buildings.

Max Schlemmer admitted yesterday afternoon that if any of the captured poachers were from Laysianski, he was responsible for their acts, as he was "the head of the company" operating there. Among the personal effects of the poachers was a photograph of Max Schlemmer taken in company with Japanese at Tokio.

It will be recalled that Max Schlemmer made a visit to Japan a year ago, and it is understood that his visit was connected with the bird poaching expedition on islands embraced in the Bird Reservation.

Tons of Feathers.

Two hundred and fifty-nine thousand bird wings, cut from stunned gonzies, cured and baled for shipment, together with two and a quarter tons of loose feathers, seized on Laysan and Laysianski islands, were turned over to the customs authorities yesterday afternoon. These wings, intended for women's headgear throughout Europe and North America, were torn from the bodies of living birds and the victims left to die miserably on the sands of the islets. For nearly a year the prisoners captured in the raid had worked daily clubbing defenceless birds, who are too tame to fly, and the results of their labor filled nearly all the houses on Laysan and Laysianski islands.

On Smugglers' Trail.

The investigations of the federal authorities will possibly lead into a channel disclosing a plot to bring contraband stuff from the Orient by a smuggling route which has been hinted at for sometime. Necker and Bird islands are believed to have been chosen by smugglers as caches for contraband goods brought there from the Orient in Japanese schooners, and brought to Honolulu in big power sampans, operating as fishing boats.

The Thetis may leave shortly for a further investigation of these islands and there is a likelihood that the revenue and judiciary authorities will find, during their probing, that smuggling has already been carried on by way of these islands.

The raid of the Thetis on the guano island bird poachers is expected to bring to light a gigantic conspiracy to defraud the United States government.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among these—no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPY.

This preparation is distinguished by one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Roussin, Joubert, Yelpan, Mazonneuve, the well-known Classics, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Koss, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has been the famous philosopher's stone, the elixir of youth, the elixir of life, the elixir of immortality, and the elixir of wisdom. It is such could ever have been discovered—of transmitting the latter metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to remove the faculty energies of the combined soul in the one case, and in the other so effectively, speedily and safely to cure from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the position of acquired or inherited disease in all their various forms as to leave no trace behind. Such is THE NEW REMEDY THERAPY.

which may certainly cure with it, if not take precedence of it, in the case of the following diseases, about which we have little expectation and notes have been made, and the nature and ever-increasing demand has been created for this medicine, wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cure the human race. All these questionable remedies that were hitherto the sole reliance of the sick, and which have been the cause of the most grievous and permanent ailments through the world, are abandoned for this new and safe remedy.

Therapy may now be had in bottles from the

of revenue and to smuggle into the Hawaiian Islands goods that are prohibited of entry into any part of the United States.

The representative of the local sampan fishing companies recently stated that it was the intention of the Japanese owners of one fleet to build sampans of such size and equipped with engines of such power that they could make an easy run to Laysan Island, "where the fish are more abundant."

The treasury officials have been watching the sampans for some time and the arrival of the Thetis has added to the watchfulness kept over these sea prowlers, whose destinations are unknown. Niihau is believed to be an island selected by the sampans for landing contraband goods from Necker, Laysan or Laysianski islands.

Warrants Waiting.

The Thetis came into the harbor about 10 o'clock yesterday morning and was boarded by customs and immigration officials, followed by United States District Attorney Breckons and United States Marshal Hendry, armed with warrants for the arrest of the following twenty-three Japanese:

From Laysan Island: Heisaburo Teramoto, Ichigo Kato, Tokimune Ishii, Saiyo Takagawa, Shiro Izu, Yosaimon Asanuma, Sukeshiro Mase, Shosehuro Ebihara, Katsuzo Nanaani, Rikitaro Kikuchi, Togi Horikoshi, Shiro Watanabe, Shohichi Tuzi and Shihamoshi Shunada. From Laysianski Island: Nichiei Odaka, Sukemitsu Kuyono, Matosaburo Ueda, Gonzo Iwamoto, Shotara Yasuhawa, Kinsaku Miura, Iswakiichi Saito and Kamaru Kanagusahu.

Papers Seized.

The men were mustered and the fifteen from Laysan were sent ashore, placed in the patrol wagon and taken to prison. The eight from Laysianski followed. The men were in a happy mood, and bowed and smiled to the officials. They were allowed to take only their blankets, their remaining personal effects being held for a close inspection. This search revealed several important documents which are now held by Mr. Breckons, and which divulge the full particulars of the poaching raid, involving the name of Max Schlemmer, and giving valuable information to the federal officers. In addition to the feathers the Thetis brought several nets which the poachers use in trapping birds.

May Capture Schooner.

The poachers were landed on Laysan and Laysianski last April and August by the Japanese schooner Tempo Maru. The men expected to be taken off this month or in March, and the vessel is probably on the way there now with a new lot of employees and provisions and sacks for another year's depredations. The Thetis may be sent to Laysan to apprehend the vessel.

Captain Jacobs expressed the opinion that the men under arrest are merely the tools of the backers who operate from Tokio and Honolulu and that the arm of the law may reach to heights that will make a great sensation in Honolulu.

Congratulations from Sebree.

Congratulations to Captain W. V. E. Jacobs, commanding the United States revenue cutter Thetis, on the success attending his cruise after bird poachers on westward islands, were wireless last Sunday from the flag-ship Tennessee of the Pacific fleet by Rear Admiral Sebree, commander-in-chief. The message was flashed over intervening waters while the fleet was approaching Honolulu because when the admiral was a younger man and not so high up in the navy as now he once commanded the Thetis. The Thetis has had a remarkable career and was once also commanded by Rear Admiral Schley, retired, when the vessel was dispatched into the Arctic to rescue the survivors of the Greely expedition. The Thetis has also had an interesting career in the Bering Sea where Japanese seal poachers were under surveillance, and her initial cruise in Hawaiian waters has resulted in breaking up one of the most gigantic bird killing organizations that the Pacific Ocean has known.

Captain Jacob's Statement.

Captain W. V. E. Jacobs, commanding the revenue cutter Thetis, made the following statement concerning the capture of the Japanese poachers and seizure of the bird plumage: "My instructions were to investigate conditions of the Hawaiian Islands Reservation and in case there should be any depredations on the islands by plumage hunters, to make arrests and bring them to trial and seize the plumage that had been gathered. "We made the first stop at Bird Island which is the nearest to this group. At this season there are no birds on the islands. We saw only two albatross. It was not possible to effect a landing owing to the weather conditions. The Thetis was then headed for Necker Island.

No Landing on Necker.

The first stop was made there, but no more birds were found there than on Bird Island. Owing to a heavy east-northeast blow we did not make a landing there. We continued westward to Gardner Island. This we found to be an inaccessible rock about two hundred feet in diameter and about two feet in height. There were a few albatross hovering over it. I don't know that a landing has ever been made on that rock, except possibly by a swimmer.

"We then continued westward, the next island visited being Laysan Island. Upon approaching this island the American flag was hoisted over a watchtower, or the light tower. Though the sea was high we anchored to make an investigation, knowing that human beings were on shore. A boat was sent off in charge of an officer with instructions to ascertain the number of men on the island, their business there, and if they were conducting the operation of plumage hunting, to take copies of whatever documents were in their possession giving permission for the work. Several documents were found in the possession of the overseer of the party of fifteen Japanese found there. Copies were made, and the group of thirteen buildings was examined in which were found large quantities of bird plumage, both baled and loose, the loose plumage being in a certain stage of curing. Near by the buildings, and stretched over the sands, were perhaps two hundred mats held down by rocks. Upon removing these mats, masses of bird plumage were found in various stages of curing. The officer then returned to the ship to make his report. It was then seven or eight o'clock in the evening.

"The next morning two armed boat crews in charge of an officer were sent ashore, the officer having instructions to arrest the fifteen Japanese found, and seize the plumage. This was done, the men having been given time to gather their personal effects, no resistance being offered. The work of floating off the plumage occupied two days on account of the distance between the ship and the landing, and rough weather.

"Knowing that the uncured plumage, if taken on board the ship would be unsanitary and cause disease, steps were taken to destroy it. This was done. The mats were taken from off the wings, and, being taken to the beach, this was accomplished.

"The next island visited was Laysianski, which is to the westward of Laysan. Upon anchoring at Laysianski Island an officer was sent ashore to investigate conditions, and eight Japanese were found on this island, occupying four buildings, in which was stored large quantities of baled plumage ready for shipment. On this island there was no plumage in process of curing.

"While we were at Laysan the executive order of the President of the United States of date February 3, 1909, creating the Hawaiian Islands Reservation, was interpreted to the fifteen Japanese, showing that their operations were illegal, and upon that order the arrests were made. The same procedure was followed at Laysianski. The Japanese on the latter island offered no resistance and came on board peacefully with their personal effects. Their plumage was floated out to the Thetis, this work requiring two days.

"The ship was then headed for the Pearl and Hermes Reef to the westward of Laysianski, and anchorage was made off the largest island, but no human beings were found there, but large numbers of birds were found.

"I am informed by the officer who went ashore that the sealions there are quite fierce. Having found no evidences of depredations, we went to Midway Island, where the cable station is established. This island is not embraced in the bird reservation, but from there I sent cable messages to Washington and delivered mail for the cable colony. From Midway we went to the westernmost island, which is Ocean Island. The ship was anchored off the reef and a boat in charge of an officer sent ashore to investigate. No depredations had been committed, and there were no evidences of human occupation. A large number of birds were found, and also some sealions.

"Then the return was taken and a stop was made at Midway again to pick up mail from Midway for Honolulu. We made another visit to Laysan and found that the plumage left exposed to be destroyed had so deteriorated that it would be of no value to any chance visitor. A course was then set for the Dowsett reef. It was not found to be occupied, and there were no bird rookeries. Our next stop was made at the French Frigate Shoal. A boat was sent ashore and large numbers of birds found. This island is practically inaccessible and it was impossible to land. From French Frigate Shoal we came direct to Honolulu.

"The Japanese on the islands had no rifles or weapons with which they could have resisted our landing, or their arrest, if they had been inclined to make any resistance. I have copies of their orders. From what I have learned from these men I think they were under the impression that there was sufficient validity for them to carry on their work. We found small boats on both islands, merely landing boats.

Seized But Half the Plumage.

The Thetis secured all the wings and feathers taken by the Japanese since last August or September. All that had been collected from April to September was sent to Japan in a schooner which made a call at Laysan. As the stuff seized was valued at \$112,000, the plumage sent back last September might amount to about \$90,000, making a total of \$202,000 for a year's work.

The Thetis, which left San Francisco on Wednesday, will arrive here Tuesday morning.

GRACE BELIEVED TO HAVE FAKED

Confession Now Considered as Attempt to Implicate an Innocent Man.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

"I have Grace just where I want him," said United States District Attorney Breckons yesterday.

And in this statement is summed up the position in which the negro, Anderson Grace, has got himself by what is now supposed to be a flagrant attempt to shift the blame upon an innocent man to save himself from the gallows. His "confession" upon the strength of which David Kea was taken into custody several days ago, has, in the opinion of most persons cognizant with the details of the case, acted as a boomerang which will on its return carry his death warrant. There is strong possibility now he will be convicted of murder in the first degree, the penalty of which is paid on the gallows.

The evidence as yet is circumstantial in form, but is so strong and leaves so little alternative supposition, that it is considered sufficient to convict. Every day's investigation is bringing to light some new link in the chain that is binding him down.

It is now thought that Kea's story, told to the officers after his arrest and to the federal grand jury previously, is straight, and that Grace is lying. Kea told the jury that he had been walking near the "station" where Grace stayed while on duty and the latter's first question to him was "Have you seen Mahu?"

As insignificant as this seems, it was held important by the officers and led to something more substantial. And Grace, thinking it out in his mind as he lay in his cell with the gallows already erected in his imagination, has evidently used this little remark by which to pick out a man to center in an imaginary crime.

Grace has been overzealous to denounce the man whom he was unwilling to implicate by an immediate confession, and it has been his undoing. Lacking the intelligence to act the part he has assumed he seized too much on coincidences to strengthen his case, thereby contradicting the ill-defined story he told at first. The most prominent instance of this regards the stick with which he claims Kea struck the murdered man.

At first Grace said that Kea had thrown the revolver and the stick into the harbor from the pier. Then one of his questioners asked him softly if he thought that the iron on the stick was sufficient to sink it. Grace, fearing he had made a mistake, hastened to say that he thought this was so. Then he was asked if he didn't think that Kea had burnt the stick in the furnace that he tended. Grace became enthusiastic over this suggestion and decided that it was the proper solution. Then, later, Kea was brought in. He was asked if he had burnt a stick in the oven.

"Yes," said Kea. "There, you see," said Grace gleefully. "That's the way it was," and in so saying Grace drove another nail into the gallows for Kea uses wood on his fire and burns many sticks.

That was one incident in which Grace took too much advantage of a coincidence. Had he been a more consummate actor he would have denied the circumstance he so eagerly accepted and stuck by his first version for which there was no coincidence to back him.

There are many more of these same mistakes that he has made, but the officers investigating the case keep them quiet. They are satisfied that they have him and need no help.

Another incident uncovered yesterday strengthens the motive that has been assigned for the crime—jealousy. Some natives had bought two tents from Mahu, who, it will be remembered followed the tentmaking trade during his off moments as did Grace as well. One night the natives noticed a spatter of what was supposedly rain on their tents and looked up saw the canvas rift apart before their eyes. They had been soaked with sulphuric acid and mined.

The luna, during the investigation, was ordered to look through all the fire extinguishers and see if any of the bottles of sulphuric acid which are at the bottom of each was missing. They were not. Grace, after his arrest, told an ex-fellow workman to give his effects to the storekeeper and among them was found a bottle of sulphuric acid partly used.

NATION TAKES CRACK AT GOVERNOR CARTER

The final condemnation of the Japanese as unfit to associate with Americans has been a little slow in arriving, but it was bound to come, and now we have it from Honolulu. The former governor of the Hawaiian Islands used to have a sneaking fondness for the Japanese, but at last he has found them out. Ex-Governor Carter now declares that he has carefully observed their recent conduct, and discovered it to be outrageously un-American. They have had a great strike, attended by "a reign of terror," and by "violence and brutal force." Any child would know that such things can not breathe in the air of America. The Japanese, moreover, have been "swayed by certain leaders beyond all reason." Will Americans tamely submit to having such an obnoxious oriental habit—absolutely unknown here—brought among them? Mr. Carter concludes by affirming that "Roosevelt was right," about the Japanese. Certainly, as about everything else, but which time was he right—when he picked the Japanese to be the "skins," and said that they ought to be allowed to become naturalized in the United States, or when he asserted that they should be kept away from our shores?—The Nation.

MERCHANTS WILL TAKE NO ACTION

Association Does Not Care to Be Mixed Up in the Liquor Dispute.

The merchants' association will not take any official action with regard to the effort now being made by John G. Woolley and his associates to secure the passage of a federal law closing Hawaii to the liquor traffic. The matter will be left entirely in the hands of Delegate Kalaniana'ole, the association having reached the conclusion that any action on the liquor question is outside its jurisdiction.

In discussing the matter last night President F. L. Waldron of the merchants' association said:

"I do not believe that the association should take any action in the matter. As far as the liquor question is concerned we as an association have nothing to do with the dispute. I do not believe that the federal government should interfere in matters that are essentially local and for that reason I oppose the bill now being considered. On the other hand, the liquor question is something with which we have nothing to do and I should be very sorry to see the merchants' association mix up in the matter."

"It is the Delegate's business to keep watch for just legislation and I believe that the whole question can be safely left up to him. I certainly shall take no further action of my own accord and I do not feel that the merchants' association should take any action."

Waldron's views seem to meet with the approval of most of the substantial men of the community. Doubtless the liquor dealers would like to have the civic and business organizations take the matter up, but as far as the prohibition question is concerned there seems to be a general tendency to leave it alone. There would doubtless be strong opposition to any plan which would, at this time, place the police power over the islands in the hands of the federal government, for while Hawaii has a legislature it is generally felt that the Territory should be allowed to do her own legislating in regard to matters concerning which her own people are supposed to be the best posted.

The Johnson bill, which proposes that the sale of liquor shall be prohibited in the Territory, but which allows persons to have spirituous refreshments in the privacy of their home, was the subject of more than a little discussion on the streets yesterday. The bill was subjected to considerable criticism, the ardent prohibitionists insisting that it does not go far enough, and those opposing prohibition claiming that the present laws are as satisfactory as could possibly be framed.

"With a license board constituted as is the present board, we have about the best arrangement for the handling of the liquor question which could be provided," said a prominent member of the merchants' association yesterday. "The board has plenary power, can force people to observe the rules of decency, and can close up any place which seems to be or likely to become a menace to the welfare of the community."

"I believe that the passage of the Johnson bill would simply result in the multiplication of the blind pigs of the Territory and would accomplish absolutely nothing. Whatever there might be to say in favor of total prohibition would not apply to a law such as the one contemplated."

"I do not approve of that bill which Woolley is advocating at Washington," said Supervisor Jim Quinn yesterday. "I am not arguing for or against prohibition, but this bill, should it become a law, would not prohibit; it would simply take the liquor traffic away from regulated saloons which are under police jurisdiction and would hand it over to blind pigs. With such a law in force we should have blind pigs on every hand, for so long as liquor may be brought into the Territory people will get it."

"I have not entered into the argument at all, but I certainly do not see what is to be gained by closing up the saloons, which in the main are orderly, and turning the business over to illicit dispensaries on which the authorities can keep no tab."

TWO POSTAL ROUTES TO BE READVERTISED

Superintendent of Postal Transportation George W. Carr has received advice from Washington to the effect that the bids received on several of the star routes lately received have not fulfilled the requirements and that the routes must be readvertised. As none of the other bids were mentioned in any way, it is presumed that the rest of the water and land routes have been awarded.

Mr. Carr thinks that the probable reason for the refusal to accept the bids on the two routes is due to a misunderstanding on the part of a bonding company. One of the three bonding companies doing business here instructed their local agents not to go security on any bid on a postal route in this division.

It is consequently not do so, but the San Francisco agency of the same company went the security not knowing that orders had been issued not to and complications are supposed to have arisen over this.

PAINFUL BREATHING.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a very valuable medicine for throat and lung troubles, quickly relieves and cures painful breathing and a dangerously sounding cough which indicates congested lungs. For sale at all druggists. Beeson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

CASNER RELIEVES FALLS

SAN FRANCISCO, February 3.—Captain J. C. Casner, quartermaster, U. S. A., was yesterday ordered to re-treat Captain Moor S. Falls of all construction work at Honolulu.

MANY DIE IN A COAL MINE DISASTER

Horrible Catastrophe in Mexico Claims Long List of Victims.

FIRE ADDS TO THE HORROR

Would-Be Rescuers Are Overcome by Gases and Forced to Retreat.

LAREDO, February 3.—Sixty-eight miners lost their lives and forty were seriously injured in a coal mine disaster which occurred yesterday at Esperanzas, Mexico.

The explosion of coal gases caused the catastrophe, and the affected mine is almost a total ruin. Many of the victims were pinned under falling timbers and were slowly suffocated to death by the horrible fumes. Workmen who rushed to the assistance of the imprisoned ones were overcome by the gases and several of the would-be rescuers nearly lost their lives.

Flames broke out shortly after the explosion and added to the horror of the scene, carrying death to many of the imprisoned ones who were uninjured by the explosion. The deadly fumes of the gases completed the work of the explosion and fire.

As soon as the mine had cleared sufficiently of poisonous gases, the work of recovering the bodies was begun.

MEYER WANTS MORE MONEY FOR DRYDOCK

Says Construction of Dred-noughts Necessitates Looking to the Future.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—It is obvious from expressions coming from those in authority that every effort will be made by the navy department to induce congress to appropriate most liberally for the Pearl Harbor naval station, so as to make it suit future as well as present needs of the navy.

Secretary of the Navy, George von L. Meyer was before the senate naval committee today to present his views on the appropriation sought by the department. In the course of the hearing, Mr. Meyer stated that the construction of battleships of the dread-nought type necessitates larger naval docks, and he advocated the appropriation of \$425,000 to enable an enlargement of the naval dock proposed for Pearl Harbor.

NORWEGIAN COAST IS SWEEPED BY STORM

Many Fishermen Lose Their Lives During Hurricane.

CHRISTIANIA, February 3.—A terrific storm has been sweeping the Norwegian coast during the past few days. Much damage has been done to shipping and many fishermen have lost their lives.

AMERICANS WILL QUIT MEXICAN RAILROAD

Vote to Resign in a Body This Month.

EL PASO, February 3.—All of the Americans employed on the Mexican National railroad have voted to resign on the seventeenth. Five hundred men are affected by the decision.

SENATE PASSES ARMY EXTRA APPROPRIATION

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The senate today passed the deficiency bill for the army.

AUSTRALIA WOULD DRAW IMMIGRANTS HER WAY

MELBOURNE, February 2.—The Commonwealth Government of Australia will send representatives on missions to America and England for the purpose of promoting immigration to Australia.

LED REVOLT AGAINST UNCLE JOE CANNON

Chauncey Dewey, who arrived last week from Chicago, accompanied by Mrs. Dewey, is one of the Windy City's wealthy citizens and a politician. He is the man who broke the "favorite son" phalanx at the last convention when Uncle Joe Cannon was given a bump. He was the one who led the revolt against Cannonism, or at least too much of it.

LANG IS MATCHED WITH TOMMY BURNS

SYDNEY, Australia, February 2.—Bill Lang, the prizefighter who defeated Squires and Fitzsimmons, has been matched to fight with Tommy Burns for the championship of Australia. The fight to take place March 28, Burns' last battle was his defeat by Jack Johnson.