

CANDIDATES ARE IN THE FIELD A-PLenty

Clifford Kimball and Harry Murray Among Latest to Announce Their Candidacy.

CONTEST FOR SENATORSHIPS

Al. Castle Urged to Be Candidate for City Attorney, but Wants to Run for House.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Now the talk is of politics and candidates, the fever of the primaries having died away, leaving the citizens cool to look over the field. The prospect is not a bright one and, as stated by a leading politician yesterday: "The only hopes for Republican victory in November lies in nominating an absolutely clean ticket that Republicans will not have an excuse to scratch. Once let the scratching commence and the party will have less after January first than it has now."

The clean ticket men are now in the majority; what will be the case on Saturday remains to be seen. Pressure and offers of money are being made on a number of the men who fought and won under the Andrews' banner and what the effect is to be by no means certain.

"The haole missionaries threw Andrews down," said a prominent Hawaiian yesterday, "what do we want to stick to him for when we can get something for doing the other thing? Our leader is not in the convention. We can not help him. What difference does it make now what we do? If the Maunaloa missionaries used money, it must be all right for the others to use it, especially when it is being offered through the very same man as spent the missionary money."

All of which goes to show that some things done are now commencing to leak out.

In the Field.

A number of good men are in the field for nomination, while there are others not so good and some who should have their political aspirations cut off as quickly as possible.

Yesterday Clifford Kimball announced his candidacy for nomination to the board of supervisors, to take the place from Waiulua to be vacated by Cox, who is a candidate for sheriff. Kimball is one of the best known young men in the county, with a host of friends and with an absolutely clean record. He is the kind of man Honolulu needs in her government.

W. W. Hoogs is another business man whose presence on the board would help make it something other than the laughing stock it has been, and in the same class is John Waterhouse, a practical man of affairs.

M. C. Amann, a trusted employe of Bishop & Co., is favored by many of the delegates from the fifth. C. C. James has a large delegation to support him from the ninth of the fifth, while David Douglas of Ewa, blacksmith of the Ewa Plantation, is said to have strong backing for a nomination and to be strong in the country districts for election should the nomination be given him.

Among the new aspirants for supervisory honors is Harry Murray. Murray has been prominent in Republican working circles for a number of years and yesterday announced his intention of trying to coin popularity into votes. W. W. Harris will run for nomination, as will also all the members of the present board with the possible exception of Kane, who is said to have aspirations to become a member of the legislature. Sam Wright, who graced the board during the Hastings regime, is also said to be willing to go back for another two years' work.

Urging Castle to Run.

Pressure is being brought to bear upon A. L. Castle to allow his name to go in nomination for city attorney in opposition to that of John Cathcart. Castle is a most popular man, a rising young attorney and a candidate who could bring to the party all the independent votes that Cathcart will drive away. In view of the fact that the Democrats will have either Watson or Thayer in the field, it is thought by many that the unopposed nomination of Cathcart would only present the Democrats with another office. Castle would poll the full Republican vote if he were nominated, while it is believed that the majority of the delegates would welcome a chance to make Cathcart keep his word and keep out of the running.

Williamson for the House.

William Williamson is being spoken of as one of the candidates for the fourth for the house. He has seen public service as the member of commissions and boards but has never had his services recognized by being placed in an elective position. He is president of the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange and knows the business interests of the Territory.

E. A. C. Long, who has made a creditable record in the house for two sessions, will probably be put in nomination again, by Will John Hananaka, also from the fourth. The latter is an employe of the Star and a good man to represent the fourth district Hawaiian. Hiram Kalamoni, son-in-law of Allen & Robinson, is another Hawaiian who seeks a nomination. He is a new man politically, as is van Dusen, one of the Maunaloa insurgents, who is being urged to get into the running.

Norman Watkins will probably be nominated if the wishes of his friends prevail. Watkins was nominated for board of supervisors for the last session, losing out because of lack of the

fourth district votes scattered their votes to vote also for McClellan. Their vote elected McClellan and thus lost Watkins, a result that in the light of subsequent events may be regarded as a great misfortune. Running for the house, Watkins ought to win handsly.

A. D. Castro will probably not be a candidate or seek a nomination through his friends. Castro is now on the coast and according to advice received yesterday at the Wilhelmina, he has accepted a position there which will take him away from Hawaii.

Fifth District Men.

Two of the former members of the house from the fifth district are almost certain of renomination and reelection. These are Kaloopa, who has done good work as chairman of the land committee, and Correa, who expeditious over the printing committee. Both are good, clean men and deserve reelection. S. K. Mahoe, formerly a House member, but who has now seen the error of his ways, wants to run on the Republican ticket. He is one of the old-time Hawaiians and a politician of note.

Frank Archer, formerly a supervisor, is also in line for nomination.

Frank Fernandez, who was elected to the convention from the eleventh of the fifth with Sam Dwight, the only two on your ticket to pull through, is also a candidate for the house. Fernandez has been one of the strong party workers in the fifth for years and stands well among his associates. He has progressive ideas, one being that the city ought to be allowed to bond itself for three hundred thousand dollars for permanent improvements, another that the district magistrate ought to be elected and not appointed by the supreme court. He also favors extending county control in many things, especially in the matter of waterworks.

A. L. Castle wants to run for the house instead of being nominated as city attorney and would probably be elected if he should run.

Isaac Cockett, saloonkeeper, is in the running for nomination, while it is probable that the country districts will have a man to place in nomination in addition to those named. Ruel Kinney, of Waiulua, who sat in the house last session, will hardly be the one, however. He was not a great force in the last legislature.

Senatorial Aspirants.

There are three long term senators to be elected and one to fill the unexpired term of the late Frank Harvey. It appears to be generally agreed that John Hughes can land the nomination for the short term without much opposition and could possibly land one of the regular nominations. He was badly knifed in the last election. Hughes is a man who could be backed for any office in the gift of the people, the fact that he was urged in some quarters to accept a nomination for the board of supervisors instead of a senatorial nomination arising from the fact that it was believed he could be of greater service to the public on a board that was in session throughout the term than in the senate, where his legislative activities would be confined to a sixty-day session. There are some yet who hope to see him come out as a supervisory candidate.

Charley Chillingworth is to be a candidate for renomination, having agreed within the past week to allow his name to go in again. Chillingworth's record in the last session was a good one.

Jack Scully, who has just sold out his Hotel street saloon interests, is working for a nomination and has hopes of landing one.

Cecil Brown is also a candidate, according to popular report, but may not be nominated. More opposition is expressed to him than to any of the candidates mentioned. Some hard work is being done in his behalf, however.

A. F. Judd is believed to stand good chances of landing one of the four nominations. The only objection voiced against his candidacy comes in the fact that he is in the same precinct as Amann and Correa, who expect to get on the ticket. There is a murmuring against one precinct getting too much recognition. A. L. Castle is in the same precinct.

Charley Aebi, breathing oaths of vengeance against the Democrats who "threw him down" in the primaries, has fastened himself to Kubio's train and announces in loud tones that he is now a real, true, loyal Republican. On the strength of this and of the friendship he has with Wise, he is beginning to look coolly over the field. He says he does not want a nomination, but sometimes actions speak louder than words.

J. C. Cohen is continuing his work among the delegates to the convention, but is having an uphill fight. His immigration stand is not approved of by many, while he has to meet the hostility of the ones who opposed him over Andrews' head in the central committee and had him kept out of the convention as a delegate. Cohen is up against a rare combination and if he lands a nomination it will be more or less of a miracle. If nominated, he would probably be elected by the Hawaiian vote.

Fourth to Caucus.

The delegates of the fourth of the fourth have been asked to meet in George A. Davis' office. The delegates may have a proposition placed before them of adopting the unit rule to prevail in the convention.

SEATTLE, September 7.—Secretary Nagel and Attorney General Wickstrom arrived here yesterday, returning from their six weeks' tour of Alaska. In the north they looked over the coal lands and the other interests in dispute in the Guggenheim affair, over which came the open clash between the secretary of the Interior and the forestry bureau.

PHYSICIAN CURED IN 6 TO 10 DAYS. PARIS MEDICINE CO. S. S. A.

HOLDUP OF ARIZONA BANK. MOTHERS, Arizona, September 6.—A bank here has been held up by means of a bomb. They got away with \$2000 and have not been captured.

EDWARD MAY TO LOSE WINGS. The Edward May, one of the old landmarks in Oakland creek, was recently worked down to the Moore & Scott ironworks to be converted into a coal barge for the Pacific Coast coal company, says the Chronicle of August 25. The Edward May, owned until recently by Alexander & Baldwin, was for many years a profitable ship, but with the advent of steam the old wooden vessel was laid up. After the purchase by the Pacific Coast coal company bids were asked to change the vessel to a barge and the contract was awarded to the Moore & Scott ironworks for \$1000. The bids from other bidders were: Balfour company, \$2475; Dana Ironworks, \$2500; and a bid on glancing works, \$1000; Bids from weeks, \$1000.

PRINCE MAY BUY WARSHIPS. Chinese Dignitary, Due Here Next Week, May Favor America. Prince Tsai Hsun, who will arrive here next week from China on the liner Manchuria, is at the head of the Chinese navy and it is understood that one of the purposes of his visit to the United States, is to study the American navy, with a view to deciding whether the Chinese government should purchase the new warships for the Chinese navy in the United States. It is said that China is to purchase a number of battleships, and America is favored, although China will go into the open market for its purchases.

WILD NIGHT OF BLOODY HORRORS. Victims of Raving Maniac Saved by Police as Fiend Hacks at Swathed Bodies. Seven hours of mortal terror, kneeling in a low, foul room in a King street tenement, a raving maniac gibbering over them with a cane knife in his hands and murder in his heart, three Chinamen yesterday morning missed a horrible death by the thin margin of a bed quilt. The hours of terror followed by the few minutes of furious fighting would shame the greatest figment of the fictionist, the cold corpse of the central figure of the tragedy being now the sole memento of the bloody drama enacted in the midst of the city's busiest life.

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The policy of the state department in dealing with the Eastern question has done much to create a friendly feeling in China for this country. The progressive element in China, which now appears to be in the ascendancy, is especially friendly. Taking all things into consideration, it is said that there is a very excellent prospect of American shipbuilders securing some large contracts from China. During his stay in this country it is stated that Prince Tsai will spend a greater part of his time in visiting shipyards, the government navy yards and other manufacturers of naval material. He will also visit the Naval Academy.

IMMIGRATION MUST NOT BE DROPPED

Atkinson Points Out Why Hawaii Must Not Allow Policy to Be Sacrificed.

In the odd corners of political halls away from the gaze of the vulgar multitude, the actors in the coming political drama, or comedy, or tragedy, are arranging their remarks on the immigration question conscious of the apparent fact that this vital point will be displayed to the limit in the campaign.

Kanibo started the matter when he started to boom McCandless for the Russian immigration question. Cohen is making a point against it and others count it among their platform timber. A. L. C. Atkinson, speaking from a personal standpoint, almost an immigrant from Russia himself, is going to carry his ideas into the campaign, if he is called upon for them and according to a statement made yesterday by him, he will be emphatically in favor of assisted immigration and the present system of assistance.

His text is that the Territory of Hawaii is growing and that white labor, labor capable of being turned into citizens, is badly needed. He disclaims absolutely that the system has been a failure. He further says that surely Portuguese immigration has been successful.

"Just because some of the laborers that come here do not go to the plantations, is not a sign that the Russian immigration or any other immigration is not a success. The laborers are not being brought here entirely for the plantations, though of course I admit that they are in great need of them."

"There are a great number of small farms now. We are doing on a small scale what California has done, dividing up the opening of many small ranches or farms and homesteads, is drawing tremendously on the labor supply."

He turned to the report of Hawaiian commerce during the year ending June 30, 1909, and pointed to the thousands of dollars for foodstuffs that are spent on the coast, one item being \$99,000 for potatoes.

"We could raise every bit of this ourselves," he continued. "All this bears on the immigration question and the need of immigration. Connected with the subject as it is, I should say that if the Territory expects to introduce the labor as planned it should make a much larger appropriation for schools and for the better pay of teachers."

"Continued immigration of white people means the increased cost of labor. The continued immigration of orientals means decreased cost of labor. The first cost more, dress better, live better than the orientals. They create a larger market for produce and for merchandise of all descriptions. The oriental eats little; most of that is imported food. He dresses badly and his costumes are oriental. He lives in squalor. The whole thing is a question of economies if nothing else."

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Monday afternoon ten Chinamen reached town from Waiulua with Kum Pung, a laborer on a rice plantation at Mokuiaia. He was sick and subject to fits of insanity, and his society was taking steps to have him placed in a home or hospital.

The company went to the tenement opposite Liliha street on the makai side of King street, Ewa of the entrance to the Palama Settlement. The landlord had but one room available, a dirty, rubbish-piled underground hole in the makai-corner of the tenement and the ten men and their patient arranged themselves here for the night.

In the evening the sick man curled himself in his bunk and went peacefully to sleep while his companions and guards arranged themselves about him and slept also.

There were three doors to the place. One opened directly into the rain-soaked empty lot makai, about four feet or less high and the same wide. Two others opened into other rooms Waikiki and were but the width of one board end and hinged as afterthoughts. At three o'clock in the morning, with the rain beating down about the walls, the maniac rose cautiously from his bunk and secured a heavy cane knife and another knife such as the Chinese use to cut fish with.

Armed with these he awakened his companions. There was a hanging lamp in the middle of the room, over the more than four by four feet and five to the edge of the rafters. In this space and in the light of this lamp, Kum Pung planted himself and his bloodshot eyes, and madly working face was the first thing that impressed themselves on the minds of his guards.

There was a wild scream and the whole company sprang for the door. Kum Pung sprang after them and cornered three, among them his own blood brother. He slammed the door to and wheeled around to meet the three whom he had trapped. But they were seared beyond the fighting point and trembling and begging for mercy they ran back to the pile of clothes which took up most of the room.

The maniac deliberately made them kneel on the floor in the little cleared space in the middle of the room and putting their hands behind their backs, thrust their heads forward in the same position in which condemned Chinese criminals are forced. Two of them kneeled before him and his brother was forced into the same position on the bunk to his right.

"If any one makes a noise, or moves or calls for the police," he told them, "I will cut off the heads of these men."

Then he deliberately set about arranging the room. The door to the opening outside he barricaded with boxes and bottles and whatever he could lay his hands on and bolted the other doors. Then he hung up a blanket in front of a small screen, one by one foot, which was the only window the room boasted. All this time he kept his eyes on his prisoners, stepping quickly over to them at the least move.

His arrangements made to his satisfaction he stood over his men and talked to them all night, with his murderous weapon poised for a blow at the first move.

"Don't put your foot out. It's your head I want cut off. Don't worry. I'll do a good job. I'll cut your heads off sure."

The whole patter was repeated afterwards to Chinese Officer C. Apana. This continued up to ten o'clock in the morning, the Chinese outside, crazy with fear, trying to meet with their oriental methods the oriental situation which had arisen. Not once did the thought cross their minds to send for the police and it was ten o'clock in the forenoon before several men came to the sheriff and said that there was a crazy man with a knife in the tenement.

All this time, with the street cars, hacks and autos clanging outside, with customers trading in the store above their heads, the three imprisoned men ankleled before him and his knife, the room lighted dimly by the turned-down lamp.

The sheriff sent Chief McDuffie and his boys down to investigate without an idea of what had been really happening a few blocks from police headquarters. McDuffie quickly acquainted himself with the facts and was staggered for a moment by the problem that presented itself. He telephoned for Deputy Rose and even contemplated calling for the fire department. He would have done the latter if he had found a single opening where a hose could be trained on the would be murderer standing sentry over the three tortured men.

He did not dare break in for fear that the man would carry out his terrible threat and behold his victims at the first noise. Rose arrived and while the officers stood outside the doors, a series of wild yells from inside warned them that the slaughter had commenced. A Chinaman outside had commenced to cry out and this noise had befuddled the maniac's mind. He turned for a moment towards the noise, the first time in seven hours that he had relaxed his vigilance.

The three men took instant advantage of it and springing backwards, pulled themselves into the thick of the rear blankets. Kum Pung sprang at them and with the murderous knife backed at the writhing bundles.

McDuffie waited for no further signal,

he backed at the little bundles, head and back at it, but the knife still being locked. He missed it and pushed it outwardly and forced it down. At that moment a wildly excited Chinaman dived beneath the chief's legs trying to get into the room and rescue his comrades. The door crashed down on his back and the chief clutched his prostrate body, armed only with a piece of gas pipe.

The room was black as pitch and all he saw was the glaring eyes of the maniac and the thin light of the lamp winking in his face. He was standing in the center of the room sawing wildly at his own throat with the knife and the stench of blood was already around.

Officer Kamaneha broke down the outside door and let in a little light. The chief swung at the maniac with the pipe, but it struck on one of the rafters and almost wrenched his arm. At that instant the man hurled the cane knife at the chief's head, but the target dodged, just in time to save his life. He struck again and caught the maniac on the back of the head. The man staggered forward on the bunk and the officers seized him.

In an instant a horde of Chinamen threw themselves on the man's body and tried to kill him, but Rose and the chief fought them off, and with their prisoner made their way out of the den where he had terrorized his three victims all night.

One of these latter had his arm cut open three times and his chest was also gashed as he struggled in the thick blanket with the fiend hacking at him.

With the blood pouring from three wounds in his throat the maniac was rushed to the hospital with Officer Apana struggling to hold him in the seat.

At the hospital a large dose of chloroform was needed to knock him out. Before he succumbed to the effect of the anesthetic he was with difficulty held upon the table. After the wounds had been stitched up, and after he had been examined by Doctor Emerson, he was taken to the Insane Asylum where he died last night at eight o'clock.

He was thirty-nine years old and was born in China. He had lived in the Islands for fourteen years and was always a hard worker. About four years ago several of his closest friends committed suicide.

Hilo Not to Be Cut Out.

The Matson Navigation company's agents here have heard nothing about the withdrawal of the Wilhelmina from the Hilo service, according to a story printed in yesterday's Star. Mr. Drew, head of the shipping department, stated yesterday that the story was news to him, and as far as he knew the Wilhelmina would continue on her present run, which is satisfactory to the Matson people. At present the Wilhelmina brings from the Coast a good sized cargo, anywhere from 900 to 2000 tons for Hilo in addition to the Honolulu freight. Her schedule has been carefully arranged for the entire San Francisco-Honolulu-Hilo-Honolulu-San Francisco route. Mr. Drew states he knows nothing of a Hilo protest against the present schedule. The Star sets forth that the Hiloites wanted the Wilhelmina to make Hilo her last port in the Islands on leaving for San Francisco. If this were the case all Honolulu passengers for the Coast would have to leave here on the liner, remain at Hilo until freight was discharged and taken on, the Honolulu passengers numbering fully ninety per cent. of the bookings.

ECONOMY STRIKES AT ARMY FIGURES. WASHINGTON, September 6.—The army estimates have been approved by President Taft, with a reduction of several millions. They include permanent buildings in the Philippines.

NOT AN INCH OF HEALTHY SKIN. Left on Whole Body—Boy of Five a Mass of Itching Eruption and His Screams were Heart-Breaking—Bandages Stuck to His Flesh. CURED BY CUTICURA TWELVE YEARS AGO.

"My little son, a boy of five, broke out with an itching rash. Three doctors prescribed for him, but he kept getting worse until we could not dress him any more. They finally advised me to try a certain medical cologne, but it's treatment did no good. At the time I was induced to try Cuticura he was so bad that I had to cut his hair off and put the Cuticura Ointment on him on bandages, as it was impossible to touch him with the bare hand. There was not one square inch of skin on his whole body that was not affected. He was a mass of sores. The bandages used to stick to his skin and in removing them it used to take the skin off with them, and the screams from the poor child were heart-breaking. I began to think that he would never get well, but after the second application of Cuticura Ointment I began to see signs of improvement, and with the third and fourth applications the sores commenced to dry up. His skin peeled off twenty times, but it finally yielded to the treatment. Now I can say that he is entirely cured, and a stronger and healthier boy you never saw than he is to-day, twelve years after the cure was effected. Robert Watten, 1148 Forty-ninth St., Chicago, Ill., Oct. 9, 1907."

Millions of women prefer Cuticura Soap to all other skin soaps for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and nails. For itching, itching and chafing, redness, dry, dry and falling hair, for infantile eruptions and skin diseases and every purpose of the toilet, bath and laundry Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are invaluable.

Give us a school or we'll give you death, is the latest revision of an old quotation as revised by the Kaimukiites and thundered in the supervisory halls last night by Fred Tarrill. His recent political death, of course, and somehow the supervisors laughed as if they thought it was a joke.

The Kaimukiites and Paloloites and Towasites and other ites from the windy red hills want a school. They object to sending the children of citizens to Mollili which they call "little Japan" and they further point to the fact that fourteen Palolo children were refused admittance to the Mollili school because it was full to crowding with Japanese children.

Tarrill stated that every supervisor who won't give them a school wouldn't get a vote in Kaimuki. As Quinn and Aylett both live in Kaimuki, they'll get two anyway, so the board isn't afraid. Tarrill promises to get two teachers from the board of public instruction whether they wanted to give them or not. "All we want's a barn," he said.

He couldn't help stepping on Quinn's toes by passing pungent remarks about the cost of building roads, but Jim only laughed a little longer and then got out in the hall and sneezed his injured feeling in private. The position, which contains the names of the parents of the children was referred to committee.

LA FOLLETTE IS DEFEATED AT PRIMARIES

Fighting Senator and Insurgent Leader Overwhelmingly Beaten at Home.

INSURGENTS WIN ELSEWHERE

California Convention in Their Hands—Score Victory in New Hampshire.

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin, September 7.—Senator La Follette, the leading insurgent in the senate, was overwhelmingly defeated for reelection at the State primaries held yesterday. La Follette made a whirlwind campaign, but was strenuously opposed by the standpatters and much outside influence was brought to bear against him.

Samuel Cook, Canadian-born, a former member of congress and a candidate for the senate in 1898, when he ran second out of a field of five, has been nominated in his place.

In 1905, La Follette, then Governor, led the movement for the direct primary, under which he was yesterday defeated.

Not Ardent for Taft.

SACRAMENTO, September 7.—An attempt that was made during the afternoon session of the State Republican convention, now under way, to amend the platform recommended by the committee in order to make the endorsement of President Taft and his administration stronger, caused a storm of protest, the majority voting down the amendment amid a chorus of cheers for insurgency. The insurgents have complete control of the convention, but this was the only clash in which they indulged.

The nominations made in the State primaries will probably be confirmed.

Michigan Regular Downed.

DETROIT, Michigan, September 7.—Senator Julius C. Burrows was yesterday defeated for nomination for reelection by Townsend in the State primaries.

Insurgency's First Victory.

CONCORD, New Hampshire, September 7.—The insurgents won their first victory in this State yesterday, at the primaries nominating State Senator Robert Bass as the party candidate for Governor, to succeed Gov. Henry B. Quinn.

MEAD ELECTED FOR VERMONT'S GOVERNOR

RUTLAND, Vermont, September 7.—Lieutenant Governor Mead was yesterday elected as governor at the regular gubernatorial election. Mead is a Republican and will take the place of Governor George H. Prouty, Republican, whose term expires in October.

ROOSEVELT URGES NATIONAL CONTROL

ST. PAUL, September 6.—Colonel Roosevelt, in an address to the conservation congress today, advocated national control of the conservation problems. He declared that the federal government should take charge of the matter rather than the various States.

SECOND CHILEAN PRESIDENT TO DIE

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, September 6.—Acting President Albino, who was filling the position made vacant by the recent death of President Montt, died today of heart failure.

LANGFORD A WINNER.

NEW YORK, September 7.—Langford defeated Joe Jeannette yesterday after a contest that went fifteen grueling rounds.

WANT A SCHOOL IN RED HILL DISTRICT

Give us a school or we'll give you death, is the latest revision of an old quotation as revised by the Kaimukiites and thundered in the supervisory halls last night by Fred Tarrill. His recent political death, of course, and somehow the supervisors laughed as if they thought it was a joke.

The Kaimukiites and Paloloites and Towasites and other ites from the windy red hills want a school. They object to sending the children of citizens to Mollili which they call "little Japan" and they further point to the fact that fourteen Palolo children were refused admittance to the Mollili school because it was full to crowding with Japanese children.

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Give us a school or we'll give you death, is the latest revision of an old quotation as revised by the Kaimukiites and thundered in the supervisory halls last night by Fred Tarrill. His recent political death, of course, and somehow the supervisors laughed as if they thought it was a joke.

The Kaimukiites and Paloloites and Towasites and other ites from the windy red hills want a school. They object to sending the children of citizens to Mollili which they call "little Japan" and they further point to the fact that fourteen Palolo children were refused admittance to the Mollili school because it was full to crowding with Japanese children.

Tarrill stated that every supervisor who won't give them a school wouldn't get a vote in Kaimuki. As Quinn and Aylett both live in Kaimuki, they'll get two anyway, so the board isn't afraid. Tarrill promises to get two teachers from the board of public instruction whether they wanted to give them or not. "All we want's a barn," he said.