

CHINA TROUBLES HOLD FLEET IN PORT

Sailing Orders Countermanded by Cablegram to the Admiral From Washington.

OFFICERS NOT SURPRISED

Plans of Navy Wives Knocked in Head—Mrs. Thomas Can- cels Her Bookings.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)
The ships of the Pacific fleet will not sail for the Coast this morning.
This information arrived yesterday afternoon shortly before two o'clock in the form of a cablegram to the commanding officer Rear-Admiral Chauncey Thomas, and was read to him over the telephone by one of his staff officers.
While Admiral Thomas would not give out anything but the bare statement that the fleet's sailing orders had been delayed and that he is now awaiting further instructions from the navy department at Washington, it was learned yesterday that the reason for the delay is the present unsettled state of affairs political in China. Indeed the message from the national capital made no concealment of that fact and laid the postponement of the vessel's sailing at the door of the revolutionary activity of Doctor Sun Yat Sen and his followers.
In the commissioned ranks of the service the orders were received with mixed feelings, depending largely on whether the officer directly concerned had or did not have his family down here with him. Some of those who had already made arrangements for the sailing of their wives and children were naturally upset, but the unmarried ones, and those among the beneficiaries whose families planned to remain in Honolulu for some time after the departure of their lords and masters were delighted with the chance to linger a while.

Checks Packing.

The cabled order from the department reached the fleet just about two o'clock, and word was sent scurrying to various officers who had moved some of their traps into hotels ashore, and were busy packing up preparatory to getting under way today, that there was no need to rush the packing and they might as well take things easy. In this way the news of the receipt of the order became known in the city and by three o'clock it was being generally discussed in all the gathering places where naval officers and their friends had been in the habit of meeting.

Admiral Thomas had left the cruiser California and rejoined Mrs. Thomas at the Moana Hotel, when he received word of the change in program. He was delighted at the opportunity to remain a while longer, although the feeling was accompanied by a slight hint of embarrassment when he remembered the "farewell reception" he had given to the territorial officials and the military last Tuesday.

To the reporter for The Advertiser who applied to him for confirmation of the change in schedule the Admiral said:—
"I would not say that we are to be here indefinitely, although there is nothing in the cablegram received by me this afternoon indicating whether our stay here will be long or short. It states simply that our sailing orders have been delayed and we are put on waiting orders pending further instruction from headquarters."

Ships Marking Time.

Down on the ships the order put an end to the rush of preparation. Coaling had been practically finished, the ships had been trimmed and water stores taken on board. In fact, all arrangements possible had been made for getting the ships under way on time in the morning. Then came the cablegram and the bustle hushed and the ships seemed to mark time, so to speak. They are still at that job.

Almost as soon as the news of the arrival of the cable from Washington became noised abroad, additional rumors began to rear their heads, and anything from positive assertion that the ships are to be sent scurrying across the Pacific to the shores of China to take part in the revolution, to the assurance that "sealed orders" for the fleet are coming down on the Manchuria," could be heard about the streets. On the waterfront these rumors of course clustered thicker than anywhere else, and went to the length of discussing the different classes of stores taken aboard by the ships and what they indicated.

The allowing of liberty to special first-class conduct men and restricting all others to shipboard, with the announcement that full liberty would be restored by Monday was held to mean that the admiral is uncertain in his own mind as to just what the orders from Washington are to be taken to mean. The holding of all but the special liberty men on board may be significant of uncertainty on the part of the commanding officer, or it may mean that he knows just how long his ships have to remain in port and wants to be sure of leaving with all hands in their places when he casts off from the wharf.

FILES CLOSED IN 5 TO 14 DAYS.

VAZO OINTMENT

is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Burning or Stinging Eyes in 5 to 14 days. It is recommended by the highest authorities. It is sold by all druggists.

PLANTERS GRANT A WAGE ADVANCE

Also Extend General Bonus to All Laborers — Great Satisfaction.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)
The announcement made yesterday by E. Faxon Bishop, chairman of the labor committee of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, of an increase of wages to plantation laborers in certain cases and of the payment of a sliding scale in the shape of a bonus, based upon the price of sugar in New York, came as a surprise yesterday to the wage earners on the various plantations, but the news, so far as known, has caused the greatest satisfaction, especially as it was not asked for.

One of the important points about the new scale is that it does not discriminate between races, for all benefit alike in the raise and bonus. This is particularly pleasing to the thousands of Japanese on the plantations, and hardly less so to their countrymen in this city, where the fact that there was any distinction between the Japanese and other workers did not seem fair. Now all this is wiped off the map and the result, say those in close touch with the Japanese colony, will be greater contentment of the workers and better work.

Speaking of the announcement last evening S. Sheba, editor of The Hawaii Shippo, states that there are five reasons why there is so much satisfaction over the raise among the Japanese.

Reasons for Satisfaction.

First; the raise in wages to all was given without any agitation on the part of the workmen, while being unexpected is all the more welcomed.

Second; the bonus paid will amount approximately to \$51 a year extra for full time.

Third; the bonus is extended to men receiving a wage of \$24 a month, which was not the case formerly.

Fourth; the raise of \$2 a month is given to all under the \$20 a month scale.

Fifth; there is no more race distinction.

Mr. Sheba is greatly pleased over the recognition given as to the merits of the workers on the plantations and believes it is an act of justice, particularly as the cost of living has increased during the past year or two.

How They Benefit.

Mr. Sheba will, in The Hawaii Shippo today, show that at the present price of sugar a \$24 a month man working full time will receive at the end of ten months a bonus of \$43.20, or at the rate of eighteen per cent. This added to his regular wages for the ten months of \$240 will make for this time an income of \$283.20, while for the full year at the same rate the income of a plantation worker will average about \$240 for the twelve months. A \$20 a month man will receive a bonus of a little over \$30 for the year.

As soon as the announcement was made by Mr. Bishop yesterday The Hawaii Shippo at once issued an extra edition with the news. At the same time Mr. Sheba wirelessly the news to the islands of Hawaii and to Kauai.

The official announcement as made by Mr. Bishop yesterday was as follows:

Official Announcement.

"It has been decided by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association to increase the pay of all ordinary day laborers on an \$18 per month basis to \$20 per month, to go into effect the first of January, 1912. This will take the place of the bonus system of last year."

"It has also been decided to put into effect a sliding scale bonus system, which is to be based on the average price of duty paid raw sugar in New York for the year."

"The purpose of the system is to give the day laborers additional compensation during years when high prices of sugar prevail, and is arranged on a sliding scale beginning with an average price of 3.50 cents per pound—\$71 per ton—as follows:

"If the market price of raw sugar in New York for the year averages 3.50 cents per pound—\$71 per ton—laborers will receive a bonus of 1 per cent of their year's earnings, and for every additional dollar per ton increase in the price of sugar, one per cent will be added to the bonus, so that if sugar should average four cents for the year, laborers will receive 10 per cent of their yearly earnings, and so on up to 400 per ton, when the bonus will be 40 per cent."

"This sliding scale bonus will apply only to laborers receiving less than 20 cents and under, and they must work an average of 10 days per month for 12 months in order to be entitled thereto."

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PRESIDENT TAFT NAMES RUPERT BLUE SURGEON GENERAL TO SUCCEED WYMAN

WASHINGTON, January 5.—President Taft will, on Monday, send to the senate the nomination of Doctor



DR. RUPERT BLUE.
Rupert Blue for surgeon general. The term will hereafter be for four years.

Dr. Blue had had a brilliant career in the government service. He was educated at the University of Virginia and the University of Maryland, and became an interne in the United States

Public Health and Marine Hospital department in 1892. His promotion was rapid. He became an assistant surgeon in 1893, past assistant surgeon in 1897 and surgeon in 1900. He has been associated with public health campaigns in Cincinnati, Galveston, Charleston, South Carolina, Portland, Oregon, Milwaukee, Genoa, Italy; New York, Norfolk, New Orleans, San Francisco and Honolulu. He first went to San Francisco in 1903 and was in charge of the campaign against bubonic plague there in 1903-4. He served through the epidemic of yellow fever at New Orleans and was director of sanitation at the Jamestown exposition.

In September, 1907, he returned to San Francisco and remained in charge of the public health work there until January, 1910, when he left to make extensive sanitary surveys for the United States government in Europe and South America. Later he returned to San Francisco and continued in charge of the work there until November, when he was succeeded by Dr. Coiby Rucker.

Dr. Blue then came to Honolulu, being detailed as special sanitary adviser. He had hardly entered upon the performance of his new duties when the death of Surgeon General Wyman occurred. Almost immediately he received an order to return to Washington, and he left Honolulu on the Siberia, December 2.

Dr. Blue is forty-four years of age and was born in Richmond county, North Carolina. In 1910 he was graduated from the London School of Tropical Medicine.

HAWAIIAN CHINESE CABLE THEIR WARM THANKS TO REPRESENTATIVE SULZER

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)
Consistent in their idea of allowing no opportunity to slip by whereby they may render aid of any kind to their fellow patrons at the front, the Chinese of Honolulu yesterday cabled their thanks to Representative Sulzer of New York for the introduction of his resolution that the American government recognize the Chinese Republic.

The message, which was filed shortly after noon yesterday, said:

HON. WILLIAM SULZER, Washington: Hawaiian Chinese appreciate deeply your effort to advance the Chinese Republic and Liberty.
CHANG CHAU, for Committee.

The committee of American Chinese, of which Chang Chau is at the head, intend to leave no stone unturned to induce congress to pass the Sulzer resolution. The Chinese of Hawaii are most anxious that the republican government of America be the first government among the Powers to extend a helping hand to the republicans of their home land.

"Anything we can do, we will do," is the way Chang Chau puts it.



REPRESENTATIVE SULZER.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OFFICIAL SEES THE GREAT TOURIST FUTURE FOR THE ISLANDS

Three excursions every winter from the Canadian Northwest to Honolulu are possible, in the opinion of H. W. Brodie, general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Vancouver, who arrived Wednesday on the Makura to remain here until the end of the month. Mr. Brodie is impressed with the tourist asset which Hawaii possesses, and he is already of the opinion that Hawaii within five years will fairly out rival many of the present winter resorts in Europe and in the south Atlantic islands and even in southern United States.

He has been unusually impressed with the splendid work of the Hawaii Promotion Committee and as far as he has had an opportunity to study its methods believes they are the right ones. He finds that Hawaii has been brought into the world's spotlight, and his own railroad sees that through its work Hawaii is regarded as one of the really attractive winter resorts. This being so the Canadian Pacific is now inducing travel over its line with Hawaii as the resort of all resorts in the Pacific as the magnet.

The Canadian Pacific advertises Hawaii in its folders and he states that he will do everything he can do to further the claims of Hawaii as a winter resort.

He believes, also, that tourist excursions to Hawaii can be worked up easily and three every winter can be arranged, the only necessity being a good sea load, and one that will have every accommodation for the travelers.

Mr. Brodie and wife, who are stopping at the Seaside Hotel, on account of the opportunity always at hand to take a spin in the ocean, will go to the volcano next Tuesday as the guest of the Inter-Island Steamship company. Today they will be taken to the Park in Paul Isenberg's auto and this afternoon Mr. Isenberg will take them down to Oahu plantation to see a sugar mill in full blast.

Public Service Plan.

On his return from Kilauea, Mr. Brodie will touch at the University Club with the director of the public utility commission, when a plan for bringing the tourist from the South Sea and having rate of low wide fare will be discussed.

The plan put up to Mr. Brodie by the public service association is for the sale of a coupon ticket in connection with trips to Hawaii, from Vancouver, the Hawaii coupon to cost one hundred dollars and to cover all expenses in the Territory for a month, including board, a visit to all of the islands and a day each at Haleakala and Kilauea.

"It is an interesting fact," said A. H. Ford yesterday, discussing this coupon ticket plan, "that the first impetus given to the plan of taking care of the tourist after he arrived in Hawaii was given in a letter from William E. Stitt, the general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific in Montreal, and on this advice the Territorial Transportation Committee was appointed four years ago by Governor Peary, and became the basis of the present public service association and the Hands-around-the-Pacific clubs. In a few days the western passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway will meet with the men who have stood by the movement for four years and tell them how his great transcontinental railway can cooperate with them to carry out the plan, not only for tempting the tourist to Hawaii but taking care of him after his arrival in the way of entertainment for which he is only too willing to pay. It was the Canadian-Australian line that at the request of the Territorial Transportation Committee set the pace and lowered the tourist excursion rates from the Coast to Honolulu."

BOILER EXPLODES IN ESS PEE SHOPS

LAW ANGLETON, January 6.—Two men were killed and three fatally injured in a boiler explosion which took place in the shops of the Southern Pacific railroad at this city yesterday.

A LIFE SAVER.

No physician can prescribe a better preparation for coughs and colds than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and no physician can substitute such a large number of claims for the fact of curing the cough. A bottle of it in the home when needed is worth many times the cost if it may be given to a child or well or to an adult or if constant use be made. For sale by Hanson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

SUPERVISOR IN PRISONER'S DOCK

Prosecution Suddenly Orders Arrest of Harry Murray for Hernandez's Death.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)
Harry Murray, supervisor, and well known man about town, appeared in the prisoner's dock yesterday morning, at the preliminary hearing of the charge of manslaughter made against him in connection with the killing of Timoteo Hernandez. The arrest of the supervisor followed the decision of the grand jury that it would not have time to pass upon his case before its own dismissal, and a warrant was accordingly sworn out by Sheriff Jarrett, accusing Murray of the crime.

The trial commenced about ten o'clock and continued for the rest of the day, final adjournment not being taken until five o'clock with a two hour noon recess. At the conclusion of the prosecution's case yesterday afternoon, Attorney Emil G. Peters, representing Murray, moved that his client be discharged, as there had been no evidence that the killing of Hernandez, the aged Porto Rican, had been done in a way to constitute manslaughter. Judge Monsarrat took the motion under advisement and will pass upon it this morning.

A new feature of the case as developed yesterday was that after the killing Murray spent two hours, if not longer, driving about the city, without apparently a thought of the man he had knocked down.

In making his motion for the dismissal of the case Attorney Peters asserted that it seemed as if Murray was there as a result of a political trick. Peters relied chiefly on a claim that Murray had not shown malice nor had the act been committed in a spirit that made it punishable as manslaughter. He referred to Murray's threat to kill Bolin if he said anything about the accident, but did not deny it. He explained it by saying that Murray had not "wished to shock the guests at the Buckle Inn" by any reference to the dead man, lying neglected in the road.

He argued that the witnesses' statement on the stand on behalf of the prosecution had shown that Mr. Murray should be the recipient of commendation and not criticism. City Attorney Cathcart who was conducting the prosecution then made his statement, not a very lengthy one. He declared that Mr. Peters had a misconception of the part that malice played in manslaughter cases. "Frankly and candidly," he said, "there isn't much to say." The court, he added, had the facts before it and could judge them as well as he. Peters spoke a few minutes longer on malice in general and then left it to the judge.

Prosecution Is Finished.

Judge Monsarrat after a moment's hesitation, said that he wished to think the argument over and the case was adjourned. If he decides against Peters this morning, it will remain for the defense to resume the trial, in which case it is probable that Murray will himself take the stand.

The refusal of the present grand jury to handle the case leaves it up to its successor which sits early next week. The city attorney's department first advised the police authorities not to arrest Murray on the strength of the coroner's jury's verdict but to wait until the grand jury reviewed the case. The first grand jury having decided that it could not handle the case, the city attorney's department had Murray arrested and his trial commenced as soon afterwards as was possible.

Prominent politicians were present at the trial yesterday morning. Mayor Fern and the several fellow supervisors of Murray were there. John W. Reynolds, the Republican committee representative on the board, had been subpoenaed as a witness but was not called and it is not known what kind of testimony he is expected to give. He was at the Buckle Inn when Murray and his party were there.

Murray Not Drunk.

There was no testimony at all to indicate that Murray was drunk. He had been drinking—Walter Doyle testified that Murray had drunk the New Year's toast at the Elk's club but did not know of any other. No one who saw him that night and who testified yesterday was prepared to say that he "did not have his head with him all the time."

Doyle said that he thought Murray was in a jocular mood, and was feeling satisfied with the world in general and himself—but he was not intoxicated. Bolin suffered severely on the stand for his attitude on the drink question. He was the only witness whom Peters had grilled, and he got his hottest grilling on his description of Murray's previous drinking.

Bolin drew a distinction between intoxication and drunk and Peters plied him with questions about it, with the result that Bolin was tangled up in his analysis of what constituted a jug, although he stuck to his guns whenever the questioning veered about to the crucial point—the fact that Murray had "been drinking, if he was not drunk."

Cathcart conducted the prosecution, assisted by Attorney General Lindsay who sat through the trial and left just before the argument on the last motion. Deputy City Attorneys Milverton and Brown were also present.

The Witnesses.

The witnesses during the morning session were Andes Garcia, a relation by marriage of the dead man, whose testimony was not important. Dr. N. H. Emerson, police surgeon, who described the condition of the body; Chief Justice H. P. Henderson of the West Virginia and Chief Justice W. W. White of the California, both of whom testified about what the case Peters says did at the inquest. They were two of the four passengers in the machine

IMPERIALISTS KILLED AT HANKOW

Fierce Fighting Centers Around City in Yang-tse Valley Another Time.

FOREIGN TROOPS ARE OUT

Yuan Shi-Kai Asks Extension of Armistice Until January 18 —Manifesto Issued.

PEKING, January 6.—In a battle yesterday between the revolutionists and imperialists near Hankow 700 of the imperialists were killed and wounded. More heavy fighting is expected between the two sides within the next few days. Near Lancho other fierce fighting has been indulged in by the two armies according to a report received here. British and German troops have been sent from Tientsin to protect foreign interests in the disaffected region.

Extension of Armistice.

LONDON, January 5.—Premier Yuan Shi-Kai has telegraphed a request to Wu Ting Fang for an extension of the armistice until January 18 in order that further conferences may be had with the object of permanent peace.

Issues Manifesto.

NANKING, January 6.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen, president of the new republic, has issued a manifesto to the Powers declaring the establishment of a stable government in China and the abolition of all trade restrictions.

He asks that the Powers will aid and not hinder the consummation of the proposed plans for the progress of China under the new government.

LAST RESPECTS TO DEAD ADMIRAL

Funeral of Fighting Bob Is At- tended by the President and Officials.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—With solemn pomp and ceremony, and with every military, naval and other honor the nation could bestow, the remains of "Fighting Bob" Evans were borne from Washington to their eternal resting place at Arlington National Cemetery across the Potomac today.

President Taft and members of the cabinet, Admiral Dewey and scores of naval officers, General Leonard Wood and high officials of the Army, foreign ambassadors, ministers and consular representatives were among those who paid silent tribute to the memory of the illustrious hero and followed the draped caisson across the Long Bridge that reaches over to Virginia soil.

In the funeral procession every arm and branch of the military and navy establishments were represented. The government departments were close during the hours of the services and majority of the larger business establishments of the Nation's capital showed the esteem in which they held the memory of the dead by suspending operations.

Multitudes of people bordered the line of march and still greater crowds were at the famous national burial place—the Westminister of the United States—when the last rites were being performed.

CARNEGIE IS CALLED.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—Andrew Carnegie will be called before the state trust investigators on January 10.

The afternoon session opened with the testimony of J. Walter Doyle. Doyle stated that the party had been partially instigated by him, when Hernandez told him he was the only officer in the fleet who had not seen a luncheon to take Murray to take Hernandez to the Buckle Inn, and the trip that resulted in Hernandez's death followed.

Doyle was followed by Bolin. Bolin told of the trip; of the accident itself of his subsequent return at Murray's orders to the spot where it occurred of his search for the police; and of later trip to Beckley's on King street after the Buckle Inn where Doyle and another were dropped off.

Bolin said in part that he had seen Hernandez crossing the street while he was yet three hundred feet away, he blew his Jericho horn for the remainder of that distance and that was safely passing the Porto Rico when Murray stepped out on the railing board, held out his arms, (doyle said that the man was dead) and complained that his arm hurt.

Manuel Silva and Philip Koko were next on the stand. These two were in the Adams block on the opposite side of the river at the time the accident happened, and say they saw Silva, a Porto Rican, thought that he had been struck by the man because he fell when the auto ran him. He said that the auto horn had been blown away before the man came out of Adams street but that he had not heard the horn blown from Adams street and the man was struck.

Several other witnesses who had been subpoenaed, among whom were Bill Hill, William, and called.