

SCIENTISTS STEAL PELE'S SECRETS RISK DEATH TO GAIN KNOWLEDGE

Seize Most Opportune Moment for Their Trial.

Information Gained May Change All Theories.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

The Rosetta stone was the key to the mystery of the Egyptian hieroglyphics; the pent-up gases in a bundle of glass tubes brought to Honolulu yesterday from the crater of Kilauea may prove to be the key to the mysterious activity of all volcanoes. Carefully handled and guarded by Professor Shepard of the Carnegie Institute, who has been on duty at the crater some time, reached Honolulu yesterday on the Mauna Kea, these gases will be analyzed. As yet the component parts of the gases are a mystery to the scientists, but the cloudy substances which may be seen in the tubes may prove of incalculable value to the whole scientific world and give scientists the clue to the reason why volcanoes exist and how they are born.

Only a year has elapsed since Honoluluans succeeded in interesting volcanologists to establish observing stations on the brink of Halemauau. Tuesday afternoon Professors Day and Shepard of the Carnegie Institute, F. E. Dodge of Honolulu, who has been taking daily observations for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Aleck, the well-known crater guide, descended into the crater by means of a path cut along the almost vertical sides of the wall.

Enveloped by Poisons.

As they descended toward the floor of cooled lava, which only a couple of weeks ago overflowed with living lava, the gases from the lake swept around and enveloped them. Each member of these intrepid scientists wore a respirator, in which a sponge, soaked with water was held. Each man carried a canteen of water, and as the sponge absorbed gases and it became too heavily impregnated, the sponge was squeezed dry, new water poured in and again applied to the nose. In this manner the scientists, carrying a suction pump, crates of glass tubes, and an iron pipe, reached the floor. Between them and the bank of the roaring, angrily lashing lake, was a cone which came into being a short time ago. The cone was about fifty feet distant from the lake.

Lava Burning.

The black lava upon which they walked was hot and before long each man was dancing a Highland fling to lessen the heat which passed through the soles of his shoes. Arriving at the cone, an iron tube less than two feet long was attached to the end of a long glass tube, which in turn connected with the crates of tubes and at the opposite end the suction pump was attached. The iron tube was forced through the crust of the cone, which was free of fountain lava, but almost incandescent with the heat and full of gases which had not yet come in contact with the air.

With the pipe inserted the pump was put in action and almost the first results noticed was a quantity of water which entered the glass tubes. The scientists were astonished for that first action of the pump had destroyed one of the theories of the new school of volcanologists, which claims that water is unknown quantity in craters. Then came the gases. The tubes rapidly filled. Strange as it may seem, the scientists heard little of the roaring of the fiery fountains, proving to some extent that the roars heard at the brink are largely echoes and reverberations as the sounds strike the walls.

Pipe Destroyed.

When the party finished its task and bottled up the tubes the iron pipe was found to have been destroyed by the chemical properties of the gases within the cone. They climbed to the brink again, and the following morning one side of the cone had fallen in. The scientists had chosen the exact moment to secure the precious gases, and may never have so good an opportunity to capture more of the elusive poisons which are Madam Pele's breath.

It was a hazardous undertaking, and only determined men, who have given their lives to the study of the mysterious forces which govern action in the vent-holes of the earth, would dare make the attempt in the interest of science. The floor upon which they walked was unstable, full of blowholes and treacherous veneer which might at any moment give way and plunge them into the seething caldron beneath.

Scientists' Theory.

The scientists have half formed a theory that the composition of the Kilauea gases, when known, may prove that such gases are sufficient unto themselves to generate heat and keep the volcano active by boiling the molten mass over and over again. If this be so it may prove that Kilauea is an isolated column of lava, independent of other volcanoes; for the periodical activity of Mauna Loa seldom affects the constant activity of Kilauea.

Lake Active.

The lake is unusually active at present and the day and night spectacles are the crowds of visitors which are to be found daily and weekly on the brink. The case with which visitors may get to the crater's edge, by means of motor cars, the roads, is making the crater more and more of a tourist attraction than ever.

nology observatory station is a comfortable bungalow, surrounded by a picket fence, with an adjoining stone house, not far from the Devil's Reception Room.

Another interesting matter that Doctor Shepard had something to say about when interviewed was that, with a strong pair of field glasses, it can be seen from the brink of the crater, that the small stars that often flicker in and out of the lava, are in reality, gas jets. These little jets flicker in and out constantly, and they give some idea of the enormous amount of gas that is confined beneath the lava.

In talking of the gas and the water probabilities—now turned to certainties—Doctor Shepard said that many people think that the cloud that is to be seen floating above the crater of Kilauea, is formed of steam. That is not so, and the constituents of the cloud seen to be free sulphur in minute quantities. There may, of course, be some water also in the cloud and, later on, this matter will be taken up and an experiment to determine the facts will be made.

As soon as possible further samples of the gas that is thrown off by the volcano, will be taken, and they will be forwarded to the mainland for testing purposes.

SCIENTISTS DESCEND INTO HEART OF VESUVIUS

LONDON, May 18.—The Chronicle's Milan correspondent sends the following despatch:

"Professor Mallada, of the Royal Observatory at Mount Vesuvius, accomplished yesterday the extraordinary feat of descending the depths of the crater of the volcano. Since the awful eruption of six years ago, numberless attempts have been made by scientific adventurers to penetrate the funnel of Vesuvius; but in vain, owing partly to the precipitous nature of the slopes of the interior, but principally because of the dense and deadly vapors of sulphur and chloric acid gases.

"The actual diameter of the crater is about 550 yards. Professor Mallada, accompanied by an able young expert named Varavazze, attached to the Observatory, started at 8 o'clock in the morning toward the Pompeii side, taking a quantity of scientific instruments for observation purposes, photographic cameras, a couple of stout ropes, one 350 feet and the other 500 feet in length.

Descend Into Crater.

"Using the long rope for the first part of the descent, they were lowered inside the volcano to a depth of 280 feet, till they landed upon huge crags of lava, overhanging another horrid abyss 150 feet lower down. After exploring this perilous slope of 90 degrees amid gigantic masses of petrified lava they found the means to fix the second rope, whereby they were able to reach an enormous Assar created some years ago, when the volcano was suddenly torn asunder, precipitating an immense amount of the outer cone into the crater and causing a partial wreckage of Messrs. Cooks' Funicular station.

"The intrepid explorers discovered that this huge fissure extends to the very bottom of the crater, which was finally reached at a depth of 1,000 feet. There they remained a couple of hours.

Take Novel Pictures.

"Professor Mallada was able to take a number of instantaneous pictures of avalanches and showers of red hot ashes, which were taking place at the time in contiguous parts of the crater.

"Despite the precautions taken, the explorers were at times almost overcome by the suffocating gases.

"They found the temperature varying from 90 to 98 degrees Fahrenheit. Levels were taken with a barometer on the floor of the crater, the exact result of which will shortly be published. A valuable collection of minerals was also made, consisting of volcanic matter falling from the side walls of the funnel, which on striking the bottom raised clouds of fine, choking cinder dust.

"The explorers planted a red flag in the crater floor as a memorial of their trip and then began the fatiguing upward journey. Finally they reached the surface very worn out, after two and a half hours of continuous effort. The whole expedition lasted nearly nine hours.

PRESIDENT REFUSES TO GIVE SENATE PAPERS ON COLOMBIA

WASHINGTON, May 22.—President Taft today sent a message to the senate declining to make public the correspondence between this government and Colombia relating to Panama. The President said it would be incompatible with the public interest to make it public.

Secretary Knox, in a letter to the President, said publication of the correspondence "would tend to excite feeling and vitiate the atmosphere of calm now prevailing among the people of Colombia."

MILL BURNS OIL

Fuel oil was used for the first time in the mill of the Wanauea plantation, the last sugar estate on this island to discard coal for oil for operating the mill machinery and pumps. The Oahu Railroad company transports the oil supplies to the plantations with thirty-one tank cars.

Five additional cars are being built. All cars are in constant service between Honolulu and Kakaia and more cars, it is expected, may be needed before the end of the year. Each car carries 150 barrels of oil.

DUST BEGRIMES SWEATING CITY

SUPERVISORS BLAME THE RAPID TRANSIT WHICH REPUTATES RESPONSIBILITY.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

Dusty! Honolulu never was so dusty for years as now. Every automobile that tears along any of the principal streets leaves a trail of dust behind longer than the appendix of the late Halley's Comet. Every rapid transit car churns up the road surface. It is reported that the stenographers' union is formulating a protest, based on the fact that there is so much grit in evidence that an ordinary wad of chewing gum tastes like water-burned macadam before the peppermint flavor disappears.

The reason for the dustiness was sought yesterday and the road supervisor was interviewed. Mr. Caldwell was willing to confirm all that has been said and written about dust, but declined to accept any responsibility. "The road department keeps eight men and sixteen head of mules busy with the water carts," he said. "We run the sprinklers over all the most-used streets for eight hours every day. We put from 135,000 to 150,000 gallons of water on the pavements every day. What more do you want?"

Why the Dust.

"But, why the increase in the dust?" he was asked.

Then the secret came out. "Go to the rapid transit company and ask the manager why he doesn't sprinkle the street car 'right-of-way,'" suggested the road official. "If you will water you will see that the flying dust comes off the car tracks. The city does not sprinkle the right-of-way any more. That part of the street is for the car company to maintain, and certainly is a part of the maintenance.

The road department is looking after its part of the streets better than ever before. The rapid transit company is doing nothing. The dust on the fly is rapid transit dust. Get after that company about it. There is enough water running to waste through the condensers in the rapid transit engine house to water the tracks along the whole system."

Not Responsible.

C. G. Ballentyne, general-manager of the rapid transit, was asked for a statement yesterday and said:

"The rapid transit cars are not responsible for the dust. The wheels run on steel rails as everybody knows and there is no dust in steel. The dust of which every one is complaining comes from the heavy wheels of wagons and automobiles and is blown onto the tracks. Our cars do not make dust. So when Road Supervisor Caldwell says that we are responsible for the present condition he is speaking either in ignorance or is deliberately saying what he knows is not so.

"That is out stand in this matter. We hold that we are not responsible but, nevertheless, we are preparing to either water or oil the right-of-way. This is a big job, especially if we decide to use oil and one that can not be undertaken in a hurry, but we are prepared to go ahead as soon as possible. Just how soon that will be impossible to state at present but it will be in the near future.

"When these complaints are made it is a pity that the obnoxious features of automobiles, which go rushing through our streets at breakneck speed and leaving a foul odor behind is not remembered. Nor do the supervisors when they rap us remember the condition of Beretania avenue, as it has been for months. Give us a little fair play."

KENNEY TELLS OF OPIUM DEN ON THE STEAMER SIBERIA

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—In a statement made for the customs officials here yesterday Third Officer C. B. Kenney, of the Pacific Mail liner Siberia, stated that there has been an opium den on board marked "hospital." He made other revelations regarding the smuggling of the drug. The records show that there have been 1928 tins of the stuff seized on the last five voyages of the vessel.

Kenney stated that the opium den was located in the forward part of the ship, and was used by the crew and passengers. He also mentioned that the den was used for the purpose of selling opium to the crew and passengers.

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BISHOP OF TONGA TO PREACH TODAY

Bishop Willie of Tonga will preach this morning at eleven o'clock at St. Andrew's Cathedral.

In the afternoon at four o'clock the Alice Mackintosh Memorial tower will be dedicated. The Honorable Sanford B. Dole will deliver the dedicatory address.

This evening, at seven o'clock, the Reverend P. N. Cullen will speak. His subject will be "Missions." Mr. Cullen lived for twenty years in India. Following Mr. Cullen's address, Chaplain Pruden of Lelouha will speak. He will take as his subject "The Philippines." Chaplain Pruden spent some years with his regiment in the Philippines, and he has much first-hand knowledge of his subject.

A REMINDER

Do not forget to take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with you when starting upon a trip. It can not be obtained on board the trains or steamers and at this season of the year no one can tell when it may be required. For sale at Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

FULL REGIMENT IS NEEDED HERE

WAR DEPARTMENT DESIRES INCREASE OF NATIONAL GUARD SAYS GENERAL MACOMB.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

That the war department desires a full regiment of Hawaiian militia organized on the Island of Oahu and that the militia army as provided for by the last legislature would be too small for it and should not be built, is the opinion of General M. M. Macomb, expressed at a conference between military, national guard and city officials yesterday morning. The meeting was called by Colonel Jones, adjutant-general of the guard, to consider the newly drawn plans for the army in order that all parties interested could "get together."

Colonel Jones was notified yesterday afternoon that the federal funds to move the shooting gallery from its present site, on which the army is to be built, have been received. In consequence bids to move it from Miller street to a site facing Beretania avenue, Waikiki of Doctor Straub's office will be called for at once.

Whether this is a guarantee that the construction of the army is to be rushed, remains to be seen. It was practically decided at the meeting yesterday that until an extra \$23,000 had been raised no attempt would be made to build. The legislature appropriated \$100,000. The plans presented by Architect Ripley called for \$123,000 which included the architect's fee and were for a building, so Colonel Jones declares, the expense of which has been pruned down to the lowest point possible.

Cheap Construction.

"While the pillars and trusses will be of steel," said the adjutant-general yesterday, "the company rooms will be divided by thin board partitions, the cheapest possible construction that can be used with safety will be followed, there will be no polish or striving after effect and any expense that can be avoided will be."

"As I informed those at the meeting, an army that can be built for \$100,000 will accommodate only seven companies at the most. The room necessary for the additional five companies of a regiment will cost the \$23,000 that we need. I argued that it would be useless for us to build a structure that would not serve the purpose for which it was intended. General Macomb was emphatic in his statement that the war department desired a full regiment of militia on this island as fast as it can be housed, organized and trained to the desired state of efficiency.

Other Uses.

"I wish to call attention to the fact that this army, the floor and galleries of which will have a seating capacity for 3500 people will undoubtedly be used for civic and official functions and consequently the city's interest in it should be great.

"I desired no expression on the matter from the supervisors this morning. They are not in a position financially, not knowing how much taxes they are going to receive and so forth, to make any guess at whether they could stand the additional expense or not. I merely wanted them to have the whole thing clearly before them in order that they could bear it in mind when apportioning money."

The plans of Architect Ripley are for a concrete building of two stories, the first being raised four feet above the level of the lot, with a basement. On the first floor are the headquarters of the First Regiment and the national guard, the gymnasium, the company assembling rooms and the drill hall. The latter is reached from the street by an incline on each side of which are situated the headquarters offices.

In the Basement.

In the basement it is planned now to have only the magazine for the fixed ammunition, the gymnasium lockers, showers and one or two store rooms. On the second floor will be the company locker rooms, a room each for the G. A. R. and Spanish War Veterans, both of whom have a room in the Bungalow at present, a library and a smaller social hall where individual companies can entertain. There will also be bowling alleys on the first floor in connection with the gymnasium.

"The army will contain enough attractions to hold the interest of the men," continued Colonel Jones, "it will take the place of the club house for hundreds who might otherwise have no other place to go and would even take many off the streets."

"I wrote to the adjutant general of many of the national guards throughout the States and received answers and often plans from all. I have a dozen pictures of armories throughout New Jersey that cost from one million to over two million dollars each. The adjutant general of the New York militia wrote me that he would not send me any plans for the regimental armories as we would probably find them too expensive, but that he would send me some of the company armories which alone cost a million."

Those who were present at the meeting yesterday were General Macomb, commander of the department of Hawaii, Colonel Jones, Mayor Fern, Supervisors McClellan, Arnold, Kruger and Amasa, and Architect Ripley.

AMERICAN MILLIONS TO BUILD TROLLEY SYSTEM IN CHINA

HANKOW, China, June 2.—The Robert Dollar Company managers announced yesterday that their firm has decided to establish a trolley system in Shanghai. The electric line, which the company has already contracted to build, will cost approximately twenty million dollars.

WAITERS RIOT UPON FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK POLICE FORCED TO FIRE

CAPTAIN STROUD CABLES ENTRIES

Secretary Vetteson of the Hawaii Yacht Club has finally heard from San Diego. He received a cablegram yesterday from Captain Stroud of the Yacht Hawaii to the effect that four entries had been made for the San Diego-Honolulu race which starts from the former port June 11.

PLANNER OF CITIES, WELL KNOWN HERE, DIES IN GERMANY

HEIDELBERG, Germany, June 1.—Daniel Hudson Burnham, the noted American landscape architect and the man who planned the cities of Manila, Baguio, San Francisco and Chicago, died here today.

In Honolulu, Daniel H. Burnham had many admirers. During a brief stay here in 1905 he made many friends by his interest in the city's development and his expressed admiration for the architecture of the capitol, judiciary and other buildings. He was astonished at the natural beauty of the city and urged that these attractions be carefully conserved, believing that Honolulu could be made one of the most famous and beautiful resorts in the world.

Mr. Burnham came to Honolulu at that time from the Philippines, where he had been commissioned to plan the cities of Manila and Baguio. He was met here by his wife and daughter, who spent several weeks at Meana Hotel and then accompanied him back to the mainland.

As an architect and an expert adviser in the planning of cities he became famous not only in the United States, but also in other countries. His services were of inestimable value in the rebuilding of San Francisco after the great fire. Later he served as chairman of the national commission for beautifying the city of Washington and of the commission for a similar purpose in Cleveland, Ohio.

He was chief architect and director of works at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago and afterward assisted that city in making it more attractive. Among the great buildings of which he was the architect the most prominent are the Masonic Temple, the Rookery and the Marshall Field store, Chicago; the new Wanamaker stores in New York and Philadelphia, and the Mills building in San Francisco.

Mr. Burnham was sixty-six years of age and was a native of Henderson, New York, though he had been a resident of Chicago for many years.

EASTERN CUBA IN THROES OF REVOLT; SITUATION GRAVE

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Cuba, June 2.—The American consul at the little town of Daiquiri, on the coast some miles southeast of this city, reports that the situation in and around that place is critical, and that the least turn in events is liable to result in bloodshed. Three hundred refugees from the Spanish-American company's mine have fled into this city and are begging for assistance. The rebels are reported to have invaded the mine property, demanding explosives for use against the federals.

REPRODUCTION OF PARTHENON PLANNED FOR SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—It was announced here last night that the World's Fair Commissioners are planning a wonderful marble reproduction of the famous Greek Parthenon to crown Telegraph Hill by 1915. This building which will in all respects counterfeited the marvelous old world structure, will cost approximately \$350,000.

EXTENSION GRANTED BY VOLCANO HOUSE COMPANY

An extension of the option on the Volcano House property which is held by a mainland syndicate, operating through Honolulu brokers, has been given, the time being ten days. Demosthenes Lyeurgus, manager of the Volcano House, arrived on the Mauna Kea yesterday, to discuss the option and other matters connected with the hotel property. Mr. Lyeurgus does not know the names of the parties who have asked to purchase the property, he dealing only through the Honolulu agents.

Shoot Over Heads of Strikers From Hostleries.

Bullets Fly Round the Vanderbilt Block.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Riots in one of the swiftest sections of this city marked the development of the hotel workers' strike here yesterday. For a time it seemed that the strikers would have things all their own way, but the platoons of police sent from the East Seventy-Second street station broke up the riot, after nine members of the union had been arrested.

The headquarters of the strikers was thronged all day long with members of the union anxious to join the strike. As a result more than seven hundred additional strikers signed the roll and quit their jobs.

There was no hint of trouble until late in the afternoon, when a body of fifty waiters from the Savoy marched out of the dining room just after the dinner hour crush began. They gathered in Fifth avenue, opposite the famous Cornelius Vanderbilt block and the crowd was rapidly augmented by the arrival of waiters and cooks from the Brevoort, Netherlands, Bretton Hall and Delmonico's restaurant, who had also walked out and left full dining rooms in their respective hotels. Large numbers of sympathizers also joined the mob.

Trouble started when a messenger from headquarters announced that the managers of the hotels absolutely refused to meet the demands of the strikers and refused to listen to any suggestion of arbitration. Someone threw a stone and broke a window in the great, three million dollar residence across the street. The crowd blocked the street, and held up traffic for more than an hour.

As that happened the police, who had been notified of the gathering, rounded the corner and the lieutenant in charge ordered the crowd to move on. It refused and in spite of the efforts of the officers resisted all attempts to drive it off the street. Many took refuge behind the wall of Central Park and bombarded the police with stones from there. Finally acting under orders the police fired into the air above the heads of the rioters and the mob broke and fled in all directions. Nine alleged ringleaders in the rioting were arrested and held on heavy bail by the night court.

In the meantime the crowds which were filling the dining rooms of the larger hotels affected by the strike were forced to put up with any sort of service. Bellboys and housemen were impressed for use in the dining rooms, but it was impossible to fill the places left vacant by the cooks, on such short notice.

The strike threatens to spread to most of the larger and more fashionable cafes and restaurants as well as to the other hotels.

TEDDY WILL STAY OUT OF CHICAGO UNLESS "NEEDED"

OYSTER BAY, Long Island, June 2.—Looking anything but fagged after his strenuous weeks of campaigning Colonel Roosevelt yesterday gave out an interview to a number of newspaper men. During the course of his talk he asserted that he will follow the unwritten law that avowed candidates for nominations remain away from conventions. "That is," he added, "unless some grave emergency in the shape of unfair play should arise before the convention opens." He assured the newspaper men that he is confident of the nomination.

BALDWIN ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC "HOPE."

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut, June 1. Henry Wade Rogers, dean of the Yale law school, will present the name of Governor Simeon Baldwin of Connecticut at the Democratic national convention in Baltimore, for President.

CLAUDE ALLEN HELD FOR MURDER IN SECOND DEGREE.

WYTHEVILLE, Virginia, June 2.—Claude Allen of the band who entered a court room and shot down the judge and a number of others, was found guilty yesterday of murder in the second degree, in the killing of Judge Masie. He was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment. The government intends to proceed against him for the murder of Sheriff Webb, in the fight with the posse that followed the shooting in the courthouse.

JOB HARRIMAN IS TO TESTIFY IN BRIBERY CASE

LOS ANGELES, California, June 1.—Job Harriman, former Socialist candidate for mayor, summoned yesterday as a witness for the State in the trial of Attorney Clarence Darrow for jury-bribery, has said he would testify.

STADIUM OPENED.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, June 2.—The big stadium formally opened the stadium in which the Olympic games will be held. There was an enormous crowd present, but the ceremonies were simple.