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JAPANESE HELD FOR "ASSAULTING" HIS OWN TWO CHILDREN

Because his ideas of juvenile correction did not jibe with the police idea of the same yesterday morning A. K. Kagawa, a Japanese living in the rear of a building on Union lane, was arrested yesterday by Officer Nolriga and charged twice with assault and battery on each of his two children, ten and twelve years of age, respectively.

Complaints reached the police from the man's neighbors and Nolriga was sent up to investigate. He found both children tied to trees with their hands and feet tightly bound and both of them screaming at the top of their voices while their father calmly went about his work of curtaining a made in the stable by even sterner methods.

China's Rulers Lead Simple Life on One Dollar a Day Every Official Must Manage to Exist on a Salary of Thirty Dollars a Month, Owing to the Financial Stringency.

With stoic philosophy Chinese officialdom is facing the prospect of a long indulgence in the "simple life," says the special correspondent at Peking of the New York Herald.

Every official of the central government is now on \$30 a month salary, and that means \$60 "taels," or, at present rates of exchange, slightly more than \$30 United States currency.

It is a condition made necessary by the financial exigencies which the government is facing. China has her nose to the grindstone.

Advices from the interior indicate that the country, taken as a whole, is rapidly settling back into normal conditions. This is true not only of the vast majority of the population that was little affected by the revolution, but it is true of some of the worst of the sore spots—the centers of disturbance.

People Are All Right. The Chinese people are all right. The country is all right. It is only the condition of the government that gives warrant for pessimism.

The pessimists are many. Some predict another revolution, others an early division between north and south or a breakup into smaller divisions, some even regarding foreign partition as still a possibility.

There is no more warrant for this extreme pessimism than for the extreme optimism which fails to take into account the manifest difficulties confronting the men who are trying to put the new government on its feet.

Making due allowance for local disturbances, of which there have been many and will be more, an impartial judgment must be that President Yuan and his associates have accomplished a great deal. Gradually civil authority has superseded the authority of the military leaders in the provinces.

Notable Step Forward. These two things—the return of troops to their native provinces and the reestablishment of civil authority—mark a notable step forward. Neither has been completed, but much has been accomplished.

There is still sporadic looting, usually affairs of not much significance save in the eyes of the Tientsin liar who has wrested the laurels that go with the preparation of the Shanghai bar.

There is, however, much political strife. China is experiencing the same bitter rivalry of parties that marked the early days of the American Republic.

At the outset Washington sought to enlist on the side of the new government the ablest men in the country, whether they had approved or disapproved the precise form of the constitution.

China's present troubles are political and financial. Those who indulge in loud criticisms because all the politicians are not pulling together fail to take into account the obvious fact that there is a vast deal of human nature under the skin of a Chinaman.

Expect the Impossible. These critics expect the impossible. For the most part they are men who have had no previous experience with a big political game of the kind now being played in China, and in consequence they attach entirely too much importance to the talk of a second revolution now being made by some of the politicians of the Sworn Brother society.

Naturally President Yuan and his advisers have to consider this agitation because if they could not accept the demands of the Six Power financial syndicate even if they demand it, China's best interest to do so. Both sides are open to the charge of playing politics at the expense of the country's interests, but China is not the only land in which politicians have been guilty of this.

The situation is difficult, but there is little reason for considering it critical. It is not going to hurt China if the government has difficulty in obtaining a large loan. On the contrary, a period of enforced short rations will probably be the best possible thing that could happen.

Chinese officials, the new as well as the old, need to learn the virtue of economy. To put the whole of officialdom on a sixty dollars a month income may seem petty. Doubtless a policy of low salaries would be bad if permanent, since it would increase the temptation to "squeeze." But as an emergency measure there is much to commend it. One result will be the weeding out of superfluous officials, a much needed reform. Another, and more important, will be the building up of a public sentiment that will closely scrutinize the expenditures of the government's money.

Country Now at Peace. A broad view of the outlook shows that as between pessimism and optimism the balance is in favor of optimism. The country as a whole is at peace. The army is now almost back to the pre-revolution figures.

Normal administrative conditions prevail in all but four provinces—Kansu, Kweichow, Szechuen and Fukien—and in these the chief are due for the most part to the rivalries of local leaders.

The possibility of a split between North and South or of further disintegration seems to have been passed. The provinces have gone through their period of "independence" and are now back in the field. All acknowledge the authority of the Republic. Each day shows a strengthening of the civil authority and of the central government. The provincial authorities are administering the local governments and collecting taxes.

It is not to be expected that a strong central government can be set up in a day. China has never had a strong central government. Except for the annual tribute, the provinces have always occupied the position of independent states. To strengthen the hand of the federal government will take time.

The revolution by developing a nationalism that never existed has helped toward this end, but there is still a vast deal to be done.

The Six Powers, through their bankers, are insisting that China ought to contract a large loan and administer it under foreign supervision. Thoughtful Chinese in office and out are opposed to contracting any big loan at this time.

Went Government to Be Free. They are, moreover, very dubious concerning the wisdom of tying the government's hands by any agreement that will place in foreign hands the determination in any great degree of China's internal policies.

They believe Chinese know better how to handle the people than any foreigner. They may be right. One does not have to go very far back in China's history to find an illustration to support their theory. It was only last year that the whole province of Szechuen rose in revolt against the railroad policy of the central government and drove from office the ablest men in that government, Sheng, the minister of communications. Sheng's policy was formulated by the famous Hu-Kwang railway loan, under terms stipulated by the foreign bankers, and the manifestations of that policy, which brought about the revolt of the people, were the result of the advice given to him by the ministers of the United States, Great Britain, Germany and France.

The advice was given in good faith. In any other country the policy adopted would have brought beneficial results. In China it brought revolution. It can hardly be wondered at, therefore, that many Chinese are very dubious of the value of foreign advice.

OBEYS ONE LAW AND VIOLATES ANOTHER

Even the distant district of Wainane discovered yesterday that it is not immune to the visitations of Liquor Inspector "Billy" Fennell, who made a raid in this forest reserve district yesterday and captured Kimura, a clerk for Yamasaki, who runs both a saloon and a mercantile establishment where the algarobas grow.

It appears that while Yamasaki has a liquor license for his saloon he has none for his store, yet while he obeyed one law yesterday by closing his saloon on Sunday he violated another by selling booze at his store.

Fennell sent one of his special officers down to Wainane to make an investigation and quickly followed, but kept himself out of sight by dropping off the train before it stopped in the kiawe scrub. The special officer had no trouble in buying four bottles of beer in the Japanese store, for which he paid a dollar, said dollar having a secret mark for identification.

Then Fennell and his officer raided the place and not only found the marked money in the till, but also confiscated half a barrel of beer, which was the source of supply for the booze selling business.

The regular meeting of the King's Daughters Circle will be held at the residence of Mrs. George Seyde, Woodlawn Avenue, College Hills, tonight at half past seven o'clock.

The English services at the Kaunakakai church yesterday were enjoyed by the large congregation. The services are held every fourth Sunday, at which times addresses are given by prominent church people. Rev. Cooper from Kewalo settlement gave an address yesterday which was interesting and enjoyed by the congregation.

A stated meeting of Oceanic Lodge, P. and A. M. will be held this evening at half past seven in Masonic Temple.

DAME RUMOR PICKS FRED. E. HARVEY FOR SHOES OF CAMPBELL

If Frederick E. Harvey of Makawao, Maui, is shortly appointed superintendent of the department of public works by Governor Frear no great surprise will be expressed by either his friends or several of the wiser officials. Mr. Harvey, according to the Governor, is a candidate for that position, and has twice made trips down from Maui to confer with the chief executive.

"I authorized no such rumor," said Governor Frear yesterday, when queried regarding the conviction around town that the Maui man was going to carry off the plum. "His name is among those before me as applicants for the position and several people have spoken for him. I have made no appointment and have not considered any. I have been too busy with my report."

Mr. Harvey was closeted with the Governor for a considerable length of time Saturday morning, but if that is a criterion Albert Horner would have been superintendent long ago. However, in spite of the Governor's refusal to talk about the superintendency, the statement that Harvey is at the head of the class that aspires to the perchment is being given greater credence the further it goes.

BURSTING BOTTLE BLINDS MERCHANT

Walter Duisenberg, Victim of Peculiar Accident, Now in Queen's Hospital.

Meeting the same fate which he half-jokingly warned from his young nephew, Walter Duisenberg, local business man and stock broker, may lose the sight of his right eye as the result of an explosion of a sodawater bottle at Haleiwa yesterday morning. He is now in the Queen's Hospital attended by the best medical talent in the city who believe that there is a bare chance of saving the injured eye.

A party consisting of Walter and E. S. Duisenberg, manager of the Pleasant Hotel, and Mrs. Alexander Isenberg, Mrs. Edward Duisenberg and the former's little son, arrived at the Haleiwa Hotel shortly before noon yesterday and prepared to eat their lunch on the beach of Waiialua Bay.

Master Isenberg begged for a bottle of sodawater which was promptly forthcoming but proved refractory. After the boy had worked on it for quite awhile, his uncle, Walter Duisenberg took it away from him, half laughingly asserting that it might blow up and put his eye out.

He knocked the bottle on a stone to remove the cap. The bottle blew up precisely as he had predicted and a fragment struck him on the right eye, causing a vertical gash three inches long, cutting the eye lid and eye ball, and into the nose.

Doctor Wood of the Waiialua plantation was called in and gave the eye temporary treatment. Duisenberg was then brought to town as quickly as possible, accompanied only by his brother, and taken to the office of Doctor Rogers, in the Young Hotel building. Ethen brought to town as quickly as possible to the Queen's Hospital where Doctors Rogers, Judd, Straub and Waite and Major Kennedy, medical corps, U. S. A., were called in consultation.

POPE TALKS OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM

Willis T. Pope, superintendent of public instruction, gave an interesting lecture at the Kiloheua Art League Hall yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the local Socialists.

The gathering, before which Pope spoke, was representative and was presided over by Mr. Rosenstein.

Mr. Pope's subject was, "Needs of the school system." The lecturer explained the school system of the Territory and the laws which affect and regulate the same. He gave interesting data on the salaries paid the teachers, educational conditions which prevail in Hawaii, methods of instruction, school buildings, which are always a difficult problem to deal with owing to their cost in view of the limited resources of the Territory, their maintenance and a lot of other information on the working and conduct of the department.

A lively discussion on the points brought out by the speaker was entered into by all present and proved very profitable. Among those who took part in the discussion were Mr. Cox, Mrs. Bryon O. Clark, Charles Albrecht, John T. Gulick and Miss Louise Gulick.

Before the meeting came to an end Chairman Rosenstein announced "Socialism" as the subject of the next lecture.

THE NAMES CHANGED. The old cathedral of St. Episcopal church, as he sat on a tombstone in the churchyard, says the Washington Star, dismissed as trivial the question of its proper title.

"The good old word helps the same for all," he said, "though they may change the words they use. Look at me, here I used to be the janitor. Then we had a person who called me the sexton. He finally gave me the name of sexton. And the young man who got now says I'm the sexton."

Pearl Harbor Must Be Made Capable of Taking Care of Whole Pacific Fleet, Says Taft

(By Federal Telegraph Wireless.) WASHINGTON, August 25.—(Special to The Advertiser)—President Taft, in an interview today with the San Francisco Call correspondent, said, "It is absurd to suppose that the Navy kept on the Atlantic is more for the defense of the home coast than the Pacific. The fleet is in the Atlantic merely because it can be operated and repaired at less cost than if it were on the Pacific Coast. We must have equal facilities on the Pacific Coast in order that the Navy be maintained efficiently and economically in either ocean. The navy stations on the Pacific Coast and the naval base in Pearl Harbor must be brought to the point where they can care for the needs of the entire fleet."

ACCUSES TEDDY OF EXTORTION

(By Federal Telegraph Wireless.) WASHINGTON, August 25.—(Special to The Advertiser)—That Theodore Roosevelt attempted political extortion from the Standard Oil Company during his second administration, because the trust failed to follow up an alleged \$25,000 contribution with a second and larger one in the presidential campaign of 1904, was the subject of testimony given the senate campaign contribution committee here today by John D. Archbold, president of the Standard Oil Company. Archbold's denunciation of the former President was extremely bitter, the witness openly asserting that attacks waged on the Standard Oil Company by Roosevelt, which he said were unwarranted, directly resulted in the death of Henry H. Rogers and Henry Pilford, two of the company's directors. Archbold in effect gave the lie to Roosevelt's denial that the Standard Oil Company contributed a cent to his campaign.

LA FOLLETTE IN RING. (By Federal Telegraph Wireless.) MADISON, Wisconsin, August 25.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Demanding that the Progressive presidential nominee make a clean breast of campaign contributions, Senator Robert La Follette, through the La Follette Weekly, today charged that Colonel Roosevelt is spending hundreds of thousands of dollars contributed by trusts to bring about his election in November.

Archbold testified that he had contributed currency to the fund in September of 1904, stating that he had given Treasurer Bliss of the Republican campaign \$100,000 and Penrose himself \$25,000, on the assurances of Bliss that this contribution would be acceptable. Archbold denied that any of this contribution had ever been returned, as Penrose stated, on Roosevelt's advice that it would "make the record good." It was stipulated, he said, that the Standard Oil was unwilling to give unless the money would be gratefully received. Later, he said, Bliss solicited additional contributions amounting to \$150,000, which, he declared, the Standard Oil directors refused. Bliss warned them that this policy was a mistake, and Archbold said he personally attributed Roosevelt's subsequent hostility to the company to this refusal to furnish additional funds.

Lies, Says Teddy. NEW YORK, August 25.—In a statement issued today, Colonel Roosevelt declared that if money was received from Standard Oil as Archbold declared, it was against his orders, and that he did not know of it. He denies that George W. Perkins of J. P. Morgan & Co. underwrote the primary campaign for three millions, while Perkins himself, now a campaign ally of Roosevelt, denies that he ever underwrote any campaign anywhere.

Perkins to Testify. WASHINGTON, August 25.—George W. Perkins has been subpoenaed to testify as to the Archbold charges.

Explosive A Bomb. The trouble began with the explosion of a bomb in the market square when it was crowded with people. Five Bulgarians and six other persons were killed. Five minutes later a second bomb exploded in the same place, causing further deaths.

Soon appeared some bands of Muslims armed with guns, revolvers, knives and clubs, with which they carried out a wholesale butchery of Bulgarians, lasting three hours, while the Turkish officials were looking on.

Later on Turkish troops arrived, but instead of arresting the Muslims made a house to house search for Bulgarians, many of whom they drove to prison with their hands bound.

One hundred and forty dead bodies were found in the vicinity, more than a hundred of them being piled up in the courtyard of the Bulgarian church.

Much looting was also done during the day. All those arrested were innocent Christians.

ARMY BILL PASSES. Measure Carrying Ninety Million Dollars Is Now Up to President Taft for Signature.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—(By Associated Press Cable)—The army appropriation bill passed today, carrying ninety million dollars. The judicial appropriation bill has been signed.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY. This is unquestionably the most successful preparation that has ever been prepared for bowel complaints. Diarrhoea, dysentery, colic and pain in the stomach are quickly cured by it. It can always be depended upon even in the most severe and dangerous cases. In almost every neighborhood there is someone whose life has been saved by it. For sale by Hanson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

SEAMAN BUYS NUUANU. Captain John Barneson Purchaser of Bark From Brewer and Company—Price a Secret.

(By Federal Telegraph Wireless.) SAN FRANCISCO, August 25.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The bark Nuuanu, which arrived recently at Honolulu from New York, has been sold by C. Brewer & Co. to Capt. John Barneson. The price has not been made public.

McClure Reaches San Francisco on His Way to Command at Schofield Barracks.

(By Federal Telegraph Wireless.) SAN FRANCISCO, August 25.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Maj. M. S. McClure, Fifth Cavalry, arrived here at headquarters and is awaiting the next transport to join his regiment at Schofield Barracks.

KAISER SENDS WREATH. German Emperor Sends Imperial Lilies to the Bier of General William Booth of Salvation Army.

(By Federal Telegraph Wireless.) BERLIN, August 25.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Emperor William of Germany today sent a wreath of lilies bearing the imperial arms as a memento, to be placed on the bier of Gen. William Booth.

ly because it can be operated and repaired at less cost than if it were on the Pacific Coast. We must have equal facilities on the Pacific Coast in order that the Navy be maintained efficiently and economically in either ocean. The navy stations on the Pacific Coast and the naval base in Pearl Harbor must be brought to the point where they can care for the needs of the entire fleet."

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PRESIDENT SIGNS LAST OF BILLS

(By Federal Telegraph Wireless.) WASHINGTON, August 25.—(Special to The Advertiser)—President Taft today signed the budget, which provided an appropriation for the continuance of the commerce court to March 4. It is believed this means that congress will now be able to adjourn Saturday afternoon. President Taft, it is expected, will start for his summer home at Beverly tomorrow evening.

STOCKBRIDGE, Massachusetts, August 25.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Mrs. Clarence Mackay was severely, but not seriously, hurt in an auto accident here this afternoon. The car was speeding when the accident happened. The automobile turned upside down. Mrs. Mackay was rushed back to her own home for medical attention.

TOKIO, Japan, August 25.—(By Associated Press Cable)—Yoshihito Haruno-miyo, third son of the late Emperor Mutsuhito, today ascended the Japanese throne amid stately ceremony and scenes of rejoicing, tempered by the period of mourning for his father.

(By Federal Telegraph Wireless.) SALONICA, Turkey, August 25.—(Special to The Advertiser)—The Turkish commission, which has been investigating the massacre of Bulgarians by Muslims at Kotechana, fifty miles southwest of Uskup, on August 2, has established the responsibility of the Turkish military authorities. Steps are being taken to court martial the officers implicated.

Details of the massacre of Bulgarians by Muslims August 2 at Kotechana, fifty miles to the southwest of this city, show that the slaughter lasted three hours, in which over 140 Bulgarians were cut to pieces.

EXPLODE A BOMB. The trouble began with the explosion of a bomb in the market square when it was crowded with people. Five Bulgarians and six other persons were killed. Five minutes later a second bomb exploded in the same place, causing further deaths.

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