

COMMISSION QUESTIONED BY WILDER

Applicant for Position as Chairman of Public Utilities Board in Communication to Governor Pinkham Doubts Legality of the Manner in Which Present Members Were Appointed—His Opinion of Measure.

(From Thursday Advertiser.)
Asked by Governor Pinkham to give his views as to the intent of the Public Utilities Act, the best means of carrying out its provisions and the spirit in which this should be undertaken, Judge Arthur A. Wilder, who is an acknowledged candidate for the office of chairman of the public utilities commission to succeed E. A. Mott-Smith, whose resignation from that position took effect March 27, has written the Chief Executive a lengthy letter in which he states his opinion in the premises.

The letter is dated April 1 and reads as follows:
Sir:—Your favor of March 27, suggesting that I read over the utility act and inform you as to my conception of the intent of the same and the best means of carrying out my interpretation of it and also the spirit in which it would be undertaken, is acknowledged. I welcome this opportunity.

Read the Law Often.
It is almost unnecessary to inform you that prior to receiving your letter, I had read the utility act both before and after its passage, many, many times. This act is one, as set out in its title, to create a public utilities commission and to define its powers and duties.

The Democratic platform of 1912 provided as follows:
"We favor a commission which shall supervise and regulate the service of public utilities."

The Republican platform for the same year provided as follows:
"In the enforcement and administration of territorial laws governing corporations of public utility, there is much that should be committed to a commission on corporations of public utility, thus placing in the hands of an administrative board many of the functions now necessarily exercised by the superintendent of public works and other officials, and broadening the control of the Territory itself over such corporations. Power should be invested in this commission to equitably regulate passenger and freight rates, as well as charges for the consumption of electricity and gas and the transmission of messages, with proper regard to the interests of both the people and the corporations."

Knows the Ear-marks.
None of the utility bills introduced by Senator Metzger, Senator Rice and Representative Goussard, presumably on behalf of the respective political party to which each one belonged, got through. The bill which did get passed, Act 89, bears all the earmarks of having been drafted in the executive chamber. This bill was introduced by Representative Sheldon, the chairman of the judiciary committee in the house, as a substitute for the one introduced by Representative Goussard, and as amended was finally passed by the legislature and signed by the Governor.

Section 1 provides for the appointment of three commissioners with their salaries, tenure and qualifications.

Section 2 gives the commission power to employ such "attorneys, clerks, stenographers, agents, engineers, accountants and other assistants as may be necessary, to define their powers and duties and to fix their compensation." On request, the attorney general may also be consulted.

Section 3 provides for an annual report.

Section 4 defines the general powers and duties of the commission.

Section 5 sets out what the commission may investigate.

Section 6 requires public utilities to furnish information on request.

Section 7 requires public utilities to report accidents to the commission.

Section 8 gives the commission power to compel attendance of witnesses, etc.

Section 9 requires the publication of rates, fares, classifications, charges and rules of every public utility.

Section 10 is in regard to notice of hearings.

Section 11 allows any one concerned to have a hearing.

Section 12 allows the commission to make rules respecting the procedure before it.

Section 13 is in regard to recommendations and suits by the commission.

Section 14 is in regard to regulating rates, etc., and allows appeals to the supreme court from orders made by the commission.

Section 15 provides a monetary penalty for failing to comply with the law.

Section 16 is in regard to perjury.

Section 17 refers to the financing of the expenses of the commission.

Section 18 defines the term "public utility."

Section 19 provides that the invalidity of any portion of the act shall not destroy the balance.

Section 20 makes the act inapplicable under certain circumstances.

Section 21 provides that the act shall take effect on July 1, 1913.

This act was signed by the then Governor on April 19, 1913.

On April 29, 1913, the Governor sent

JUDGE A. A. WILDER.

Picture Brides Are Now Chief Asset of License Agent Here

Fair Daughters of Nippon Figured in Three-fourths of Wedding Permits Granted in March.

(From Thursday Advertiser.)
There was quite a marked falling off in the number of marriage licenses issued during the month of March as compared with what the records show for individual months in the past year. November 1, when the new system inaugurated by the Territorial Treasurer David Lloyd Conkling first went into effect. The total number of wedding permits issued during March was 135. Sixty-eight of these licenses were issued by Thomas Broadway, from March 1 to March 19, when his resignation took effect, and sixty-seven from March 20 to the end of the month, the latter being issued by Frank M. Barrers, Honolulu's new agent, who succeeded Broadway.

Japanese picture brides claimed the biggest attention of all others during the past month, practically three-fourths of the number being picture brides.

The month of April started well yesterday for the new agent, Barrers, having eight wedding permits during the day up to half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, these being as follows:

Sam Kashiwa, forty-two years of age, and Hana, forty years old, both Hawaiian, William Oscar Randall, American, thirty-one years old, and Lillian Henderson Schaefer, French-American, fifty-three years of age; Shinjiro Oyama, thirty-three years of age, and Shide Tonda, twenty-two years old, both Japanese; Nakajiro Shirohama Akamoto, thirty-eight years of age, and Shigeo Okamoto, twenty-three years old, both Japanese; Tomokichi Sugai, twenty-five years old, and Kii Hashimoto, twenty years of age, both Japanese; H. Yabuchi Fukaya, twenty-eight years old, and Kou Higuchi, twenty-eight years of age, both Japanese; Kana Goya, thirty-nine years old, and Nana Tokuzi, twenty-nine years of age, both Japanese; Hikiichi Takegami, forty years old, and Chiko Tenda, twenty-nine years of age, both Japanese.

Republican Politics.
It thus appears that more than two months before July 1, 1913, a Republican Governor nominated and, by and with the advice of a Republican senate, appointed members of a commission, which was not then in existence legally and which could not at that time come into existence before July 1, 1913. The only inference that can be drawn is that the then Republican Governor and the then Republican majority in the senate were "looking after" their friends in a political way. The then Republican Governor knew and the then Republican majority in the senate knew that the Governor was going out of office. Yet it was important before a new Governor was appointed, the name of whom no one could then predict, that the corporations affected by this act should know the personnel of this commission and that the members of that body should be confirmed by the senate, which was then directly or indirectly controlled by the "interests," because a new Governor after July 1, 1913, might appoint commissioners not satisfactory to the "elect," which appointments would hold good under the law until the end of the next session of the senate, namely, until about the end of April, 1915.

Salaries May Be Refunded.
In my humble opinion, it is a serious question whether the salaries since July 1, 1913, of the members appointed under such circumstances should not be refunded to the commission's account in the treasury. A legal opinion on the matter from a lawyer of high professional standing should be secured at once, because the sooner this question is settled the better for all concerned.

The fine Italian hand of the public utility concerns in this Territory in endeavoring to postpone all action with regard to public utilities, notwithstanding the planks heretofore referred to in both party platforms, is seen when the files of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, a paper controlled by L. A. Thurston, the active head of the Hilo railroad, one of the Dillon-ham concerns, are consulted.

In an issue of that paper of March 17, 1913, it is suggested in a lengthy editorial that possibly the time was not ripe for the regulation here of public utility corporations.

In the Advertiser of March 20, 1913, appears in the news columns a statement of what was supposed to have happened the previous evening before the house judiciary committee and the senate public lands and internal improvements committee. At that time, according to the Advertiser, a commission consisting of Messrs. L. A. Thurston, C. R. Hemmway, D. L. Withington, R. B. Anderson and A. L. Castle, representing practically all the public utility corporations in this Territory, appeared and for one reason or another argued against the then pending utility bills, and if any utility bill had to be passed (if not appearing that any of the committee distinctly favored any bill being passed at all), it was further argued that a bill along the lines indicated by this pro bono public committee should be the one.

The present act is drawn on the lines then indicated, namely, to have a commission with power (1) to investigate public utilities, their finances, rates, methods and facilities; (2) to publish facts and findings relating thereto; and (3) to make recommendations for changes in rates and improvements in service.

Additional Power Slipped in.
These powers above referred to are the ones given to the present commission by the additional powers slipped into the bill by way of amendment when it was going through the legislature.

On March 27, The Advertiser had a long editorial headed "Investigation, Publicity and Recommendation," in connection with public utility concerns, the main thought being that the power of recommendation without the power to enforce such a recommendation was sufficient in this Territory. In that same issue of The Advertiser, this same committee, representing the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, the Honolulu Merchants' Association and the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, the bodies that control the political and financial destinies of every man, woman and child permanently located in this Territory, published an able, elaborate, exhaustive and very, very plausible brief with the same end in view, as suggested editorially, namely, investigation, publicity and recommendation.

In The Advertiser of April 6, 1913, appears a draft of a bill which I imagine was the one agreed on between the Governor and the gentlemen on this committee. This bill, with some amendments, also finally agreed to, passed and became a law.

Advertiser Gave Advice.
On April 10, 1913, The Advertiser

published an editorial headed "Better Be Slow Than Sorry," favoring a public utility bill admittedly suggested in part by public utility corporations.

On April 24, 1913, The Advertiser in a long editorial advocated in all sincerity that a public utility bill with only "teeth" enough "to bite off what can at present be digested," be passed, leaving to the future generations the supplying of "real teeth."

On April 15, 1913, The Advertiser quotes the then Governor with saying that "I will sign the bill," (the present utility act), "provided, of course, that the amendments did not radically change (the emphasis is mine) it more than I believe." I have good reason to believe that the only amendments that amounted to anything were drawn by Governor Frear, after consultation with at least one, if not more, of the members of this public spirited committee.

Act 135 of the Session Laws of 1913, subjecting certain gas, electric, light and power, telephone, railroad and street railway companies and franchise holders to the provisions of the public utility act, which requires, of course, the approval of congress to make it effective, was signed by the Governor on April 29, 1913. Without the approval of this act 135 by congress, the present public utilities act will never amount to much, as any reputable lawyer can tell you. Has anybody heard of these public utility concerns or this public spirited committee urging congress to approve Act 135? Has ex-Governor Frear, who has been in Washington for a number of months, been openly advocating the approval by congress of Act 135? If so, I have not heard of it and I have been in Washington recently myself.

Let Legislature Act.
To get down to the best means of carrying out my interpretation of the act and also the spirit in which it should be undertaken. As the act now stands, I would carry out the act in the manner suggested by the attorneys of the public utilities themselves, to wit, investigation, publicity and recommendation. In my opinion, this will undoubtedly help toward inducing the next legislature to put something besides "false" teeth in the public utility bill. Even "investigation, publicity and recommendation," if properly and efficiently carried out, will, in my opinion, make enemies for the commissioners, yet, it is sometimes said, that a man who makes no enemies makes nothing.

Economy will have to be practiced of course. A great deal of unnecessary expense in clerical hire is at present, I think, being incurred. In many ways, the expense of running the commission may be reduced.

Thanking you for an opportunity of placing myself on record on the important matters above referred to, I beg to remain,
Yours truly,
A. A. WILDER.

During the day the demand for re-

CUBAN CROP IS MOVING RAPIDLY

Willett & Gray's Report Shows That Refined Sugar Market Has Healthy Tone.

(From Thursday Advertiser.)
Willett & Gray report 70,000 to 80,000 bags Cuban and Porto Rico sold during week ending March 19 at 2.95 to 3.01. Raws advanced .06. Receipts declined .098; market .0419. Refined 73,742 tons; molasses, 62,000 tons. Total stock Atlantic ports 163,694 tons, against 151,952 tons last week and 159,879 tons last year. First marks German granulated f. o. b. Hamburg, 114 1/4c, equal to 3.90c New York, duty paid.

Statistics by Special Cables.—Cuba.—The six principal ports: Receipts, 78,000 tons; exports, 37,000; stock, 401,000 tons, against 284,000 tons last year. Central grinding, 174, against 174 last week, 174 last year and 172 in 1912.

Entire island receipts for week, 117,000 tons, against 116,000 tons last week, 105,000 tons last year and 87,000 tons in 1912.

Stocks in the United States and Cuba together of 705,732 tons against 653,353 tons last week and 515,350 tons last year, an increase of 190,402 tons from last year.

Europe.—Stock in Europe, 3,422,000 tons, against 3,423,000 tons last year. Visible Supply.—Total stock of Europe and America, 4,127,752 tons, against 3,938,350 tons last year at the same uneven date. The increase of 189,402 tons, against an increase of 185,048 tons last week. Total stocks and floats together, show a visible supply of 4,282,752 tons, against 4,064,350 tons last year, or an increase of 218,402 tons.

Situation Improves.
Raws.—Today, owing to an increased demand for refined sugar, which demand had the effect of improving the entire sugar situation, the American entered the market and purchased some 100,000 bags April shipment at 2c. & f. (3.01c).

These purchases were followed by other bids for both prompt and April shipment 2c. & f. (3.01c), various refiners participating, and totaling some 350,000 bags.

The Cuba cable of Tuesday gave weekly receipts for entire island the largest crop thus far, 117,000 tons, with the full 174 centrals working and estimated to be 1,149,352 tons, against 998,603 tons to corresponding date last year, and giving promise of full-up crop to estimates.

European markets for Best sugar have been moving within 3/4c fluctuations for the week. Futures for May opened and closed at 23 1/4.

F. O. Lebt called the weather unfavorable for field work on Friday and Tuesday.

Further business between Cuba and the United Kingdom is reported on basis of 1.90c per lb. f. o. b. Cuba.

Crop news from Porto Rico is favorable, with dry weather for grinding.

We increase our San Domingo crop estimate 20,000 tons, the only change made in our world's crop estimates.

Stocks in Cuba are larger than last year by about 185,000 tons for entire island.

Refined Market Survives Test.
Refined.—Our refined sugar market came out to a very severe test during the week, but has come out victorious.

When we passed over from the old to the new duty basis, refined passed from .53c per pound above raws on old duty to .50c per pound above raws on new duty basis.

There was quite a question at the time as to whether this difference could be maintained, with the prospect that when the shorts took hold by jobbers in the country, prices increased and the demand slackened, competition by refiners to sell surpluses might reduce the difference. This question has been met this week, and we think settled for the time at least.

On Monday the crisis came, a series of cuts reduced granulated from 3.90c less 2 per cent per pound last week to 3.80c less 2 per cent, the Federal, Warner and Arbuckle accepting orders at this basis, but on somewhat better terms in instances. Tuesday the American came to 3.55c less 2 per cent, and other refiners were irregular at 3.80c to 3.55c less 2 per cent. Wednesday surplus pressed for sale had been absorbed by buyers and all refiners went firm at 3.55c less 2 per cent. Today the American, Howell and Warner advanced to 3.80c less 2 per cent and others remain at 3.55c less 2 per cent. During the excitement attended for some time by the American and Howell did not accept orders below 3.55c less 2 per cent, hence they did not participate in the going business at 3.80c less 2 per cent. The Federal probably took the largest business and the Arbuckle and Warner booked large orders.

Arbuckle issued the following notice dated March 17, 1914: "Until further notice we will sell our output of sugar each day at such price as market and trade conditions warrant price to be named at opening each day."

At 3.80c less 2 per cent the difference between raw and refined was reduced to .74c per pound and is now recovered to .79c per pound difference. At the close the difference is reduced to .70c per pound.

Surpluses are not likely to be accumulated again for some weeks at least. The question of margin between raw and refined may come to the surface again later on, but as the small fruit season is nearly here (really here in New York by large supplies of strawberries from Florida), we incline to think the present margin difference is likely to be maintained. If any reduction is made it is more likely to be in a decline in raws rather than in refined.

April raws have just sold at 2c. & f. (3.01c duty paid), which is worthy of attention in relation to April-May prices for refined.

During the day the demand for re-

MILES OPPOSES BUNGALOW MOVE

Mayor's Private Secretary Sees No Need of Giving Up City Hall; Condemns Reductions.

(From Thursday Advertiser.)
Private Secretary William E. Miles was yesterday in full charge of the municipality in the absence of His Honor, Mayor Joseph J. Fern, who was detained at his home with a violent attack of the prevailing dengue.

"I am seriously opposed to Governor Pinkham's proposal that the city accept at his home the gift of the old and dilapidated Bungalow in the Capitol grounds for a city hall," stated Private Secretary Miles yesterday. "I shall do what I can to prevent the transfer."

"While we appreciate the evident kindness of the Governor, I believe that it would be beneath the dignity of this municipality, which handles and spends a million dollars a year, to give up our present comfortable quarters for the squalor and closeness of the Bungalow; we are paying \$4200 rental a year for the offices of the city government and while the Bungalow would not cost us a single cent I believe the \$4200 we pay in rent is quite warranted and justified."

"The general cut in salaries recently ordered by the city does not meet with the disapprobation of the private secretary of the mayor."

"I am afraid that during the next six months of the biennial period, that is, from July 1 on, the board will still want to make further reductions," said the private secretary.

"Now, just see how the reduction will work out with the police and fire department employees. The ten per cent reduction will mean that the auditor and his small clerical force will have to spend a lot of time working in fractions and decimals to arrive at the exact pay of the firemen at the end of the month."

"So between the proposition of accepting the Bungalow to save rent and the paying of reduced salaries to save still some more money, the private secretary of the mayor, when the mayor's unable to attend to business himself, finds his brain and directing hand quite occupied."

FRIENDLY RIVALS MEET IN GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

There was an interesting meeting of applicants for political preferment yesterday in the ante-chamber to the executive headquarters when H. Gooding Field and Arthur A. Wilder met. Both are applicants for the job of chairman of the public utilities commission at \$6000 per year. A. J. Gignoux, who is a member of the commission now, and Harry Lewis, of Hilo, who is said to be slated alternately for a circuit court judgeship and attorney general, also were present.

"How do, Judge?" said Field to Wilder.

"Maikoi. How's the expert fisherman?" replied Wilder.

Those around expected a political duel to follow, but not even a near-due to the encounter.

"They tell me that you are now quite an expert fisherman," said Wilder to Field.

"Well, yes. I generally get what I go fishing for," said Field. "You see, I caught the biggest dolphin any man ever landed in Hawaii and I now hold the championship." Field referred to a prize dolphin he landed last week in Hawaii.

Further conversation between the two fishermen was interrupted, however, by the swarming of the door into the Executive Chamber, which shortly afterward closed on the back of one of the aspirants.

Field largely increased, as practically all refiners allow liberal delay terms for withdrawing sugars. We estimate that the business this week reaches 1,500,000 barrels.

March Estimate of Balance.
The March 14 estimate of balance of 1914 crop is 1,350,648 tons against 1,420,203 tons last year. Cuban exports of 1913-1914 crop to February 28 include 78,736 tons to England and Continent and 18,316 tons to Japan.

Russia.—St. Petersburg, March 3, 1914.—Large dealers in crude sugar are still afraid to take it up in important quantities, but they are showing more interest in it for spring delivery. The tone, on the whole, can only be called undecided. On the other hand the deficient production during the past few months lends its support to the producers' side.

It is said that the dividends to be announced shortly by the various sugar manufacturers are going to be very small. Some, it is expected, will show losses as they did last year. One result of this unsatisfactory state of affairs is that the money value of the sugar improvements and extensions, so that sugar mill engineers are not looking forward with pleasure to the declarations for they foresee a dull period.

Whatever may be the importance of the increased acreage to be put under the plow this year, every note on the subject confirms the view that the increase will be enough to influence the market for next campaign's sugar and deliveries for seriously. Various calculations are made of the increased land to be laid under contribution. Well-informed sugar people put it at 10.15 per cent. "Business much discouraged by the failure of their efforts to reconstitute the Syndicate, are not doing anything to help the market."

Total stocks in all principal countries at latest uneven date have increased 189,402 tons from last year to 4,277,752 tons. Estimated increase is 225,000 tons of the world is about 712,234 tons over last year.

MAN THOUGHT DEAD FOUND IN PRISON

Joseph Cook, Manslaughter Convict, Identified by Two Aunts; Son of St. Louis Merchant.

LEAVENWORTH, KAS., March 20.—Joseph Cook, convicted in Brown county in 1909, on a charge of manslaughter in the first degree, and sentenced on an indeterminate term of from five to twenty-five years, who had been dead to his relatives and friends for five years, was identified today at the state prison in Lansing, Kas., and her sister recognized Cook as their nephew for whom they and their brother, James W. Cook, the convict's father, who is a wealthy business man in St. Louis, had searched until they were convinced he had met his death in some far Western state.

Although Cook during his imprisonment had expressed no desire to be released at the expiration of his minimum sentence, following the visit of his relatives, he made application to Warden J. D. Bodkin for parole and his case will come before the board of correction at the April session. Members of the present administration are not in possession of the details of Cook's alleged crime.

Mrs. Oliver and her sister explained to the warden that they had been told that the man, who is now 27 years old, was in the Kansas prison, but not until Cook was led into the office of the warden were they convinced that he was their nephew. They rushed to the prisoner and threw their arms around his neck, exclaiming:

"Joe, Joe, how did you come to this? Why have you not come—uncle with us?"

Cook explained that he preferred to serve out his sentence to bringing disgrace upon his family by revealing he was convicted of a felony. He will return to his father's home in St. Louis as soon as released.

Big British Line Opposes Scheme to Retire Vessels from Service to Advance Rates.

European ship owners who sought to force an advance in freight rates by retiring vessels representing about one million tons carrying capacity, have met with vigorous and formidable opposition from Sir Walter Runciman, one of the principal stockholders in the Moore line, which is a strong factor in ocean commerce. Owing to the attitude of Sir Runciman, it is doubtful if the so-called ship trust, which comprises lines owned in eleven European countries and operated under rate agreements framed by the Baltic and White Sea Conference, will be able to put its plan into effect—at least not with the result that was hoped for.

Not Justified, Says Expert.
An authority on ocean traffic, commenting on the plan as proposed, declared recently that the attempt to cut rates by trade conditions. There have been boom times for shipping, he said, and some companies have paid dividends of forty per cent or more. Although industries are active, the demand for cargo carriers has slumped, and with it the freight rate has declined to a normal figure. Accustomed to big dividends, the shipping expert, operators of vessels were unwilling to accept rates that were low, both to manufacturer and carrier, and planned to enforce their demands by forming a combine which not only proposed to adopt a schedule high enough to yield big returns to vessels in service, but to pay interest to owners of obsolete ships that are retired.

Condemns Pooling Plan.
Sir Walter Runciman says he does not see why a line, well managed, running modern, well-found ships, should be penalized by any pooling arrangement, which would enable continental ship owners to lay up profitably those out-of-date vessels which they bought of British owners—who were glad to get rid of such craft—when freights were good. If some ship owners, says Sir Walter, find that now they cannot run such vessels profitably, let them tie up those steamers somewhere and leave the sea transport to people who can do it with modern apparatus.

At the conclusion of the Honolulu Ad Club luncheon Tuesday President W. R. Farrington appointed a committee to take up the question of financing the \$250 monthly deficit of the promotion committee, caused by the cutting out of the county appropriation by the board of supervisors. The committee is Judge Sanford B. Dole, Col. J. W. Jones and F. E. Damon, and will be charged by themselves.

The committee will take immediate steps to devise ways and means to raise the required amount. In some instances present subscribers to the promotion committee will be asked to increase their donation and other firms and corporations who have not donated in the past will be asked to contribute toward the fund that is necessary to promote Hawaii's tourist trade.

The committee will hold a meeting next Thursday at which various financial schemes will be discussed and a statement will be prepared for presentation to the Ad Club at its regular meeting next Tuesday noon.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—"Jed Spott, who has been on trial here for several days, was found not guilty on a charge of criminal assault by a jury in the supreme court here yesterday. The jury was out a half hour, reaching a verdict after a few ballots. The case was strongly contested by both sides and the trial was marked by sensational testimony."

M'GARN TOOK DIAMOND FOR RETAINER

George P. Thielen Files Charges With Attorney General Against United States District Attorney; Latter Says He Is Not Worried and Uses Forceful Language in Expressing Himself.

(From Thursday Advertiser.)
Charges were preferred against United States District Attorney Jeff McGarn by George P. Thielen and presented to Attorney-General Thayer yesterday afternoon. Attorney-General Thayer refused to divulge the nature of these charges until the matter was ready for presentation to the Hawaiian Bar Association, and until heard by the supreme court.

George P. Thielen has freely discussed his troubles on the streets for the past week and the nature of the charges has been common talk for some days.

Thielen states that his wife, whom he claims has been of unsound mind, through the effects of a surgical operation, went to the district attorney some time ago and engaged him to file action for divorce proceedings against Thielen. Thielen claims in the papers, filed by the district attorney, Mrs. Thielen claimed that she had been treated in a cruel manner; that she had not been sufficiently provided for and that Thielen was suffering from an incurable disease, contracted since her marriage to him.

Takes Diamond Ring as Security.
Thielen claims that these charges were proven untrue and that he told McGarn that the woman was of unsound mind and that she was under observation by a reputable physician as to her sanity. Thielen claims that despite these assurances McGarn took his wife's case and instituted proceedings. He further claims that as his wife had not sufficient funds to pay attorney fees that the United States district attorney accepted Mrs. Thielen's diamond ring as collateral for a fee of fifty dollars. Thielen stated yesterday that he also would file charges against the United States district attorney at Washington.

In a statement to The Advertiser Mr. McGarn said:

"I have heard of these so-called Thielen charges for some time. It has been reported to me that they are common talk on the streets but I have paid little or no attention to them."

"It is true that I accepted a ring from Mrs. Thielen as security for my fee in the divorce proceedings against her husband."

"Mrs. Thielen came to me and made grave charges against her husband. I noticed nothing wrong with her, except that she was in the excited state of mind that any woman would be under the circumstances. I did not want to take the case. I reasoned with her and told her to try and effect a reconciliation with her husband. She repeatedly came back to my office and was of considerable bother to me and my force. I thought to get rid of her that I would make my fee prohibitive and told her that I would charge her fifty dollars. She claimed that she had no money to pay my fee or money for the costs. She offered me a small diamond ring as collateral for my fee and the costs of court. There is nothing out of the ordinary in that. Any practicing attorney will receive collateral in lieu of cash for his fee and this is done every day. This is merely a business proposition with me and I fail to see where there is any ground for criticism of my actions."

"I am not worrying over these so-called charges and will pay no attention to them until they are presented to me in proper form. I don't care what Thielen has said about me and don't give a damn."

It was learned yesterday that Mrs. Thielen had notified the district attorney that she and her husband had effected a reconciliation and instructed him to withdraw the divorce proceedings instituted by her.

Mr. McGarn yesterday dictated a notice of withdrawal of the divorce suit which will be filed today, he said.

JOHN BROWN IS NOW A DISTRICT JUDGE

John Brown Jr. was yesterday appointed by Chief Justice A. G. M. Robertson as district magistrate of Lahaina, Maui, to succeed Judge Edward C. Robinson who retired about a year ago on account of illness.

Judge John Brown Jr. is at present a clerk in the Walluku, Maui, tax office, and a district court practitioner, but will now move his residence to Lahaina.

Five hundred and six instruments were recorded in the office of the registrar of conveyances during the month of March. The recording fees on these documents amounted to \$1771.50. Both in number of instruments recorded and fees paid into the territorial treasury March was a much better month than the previous. During February 419 documents were recorded, the fees amounting to \$1409.75.

"March was a better business month for us than any since last October," stated Registrar Charles H. Merritt yesterday. "The