

SUBMARINE HELD BY SINGLE CABLE, OTHER TWO PART

Heavy Seas and High Wind Take Salvage Work Back To Very Beginning

OFFICERS IN CHARGE SEEM TO LOSE HOPE

Unable To State Yesterday Just What Will Be Next Move In Operations

(From Wednesday's Advertiser)

Neptune controls the destiny of the submarine F-4.

The god of the sea has virtually undone everything that man has done to raise the sunken sea-wasp. Man placed cable after cable about the lost craft. Neptune caused the lines to snap almost as rapidly as they could be placed.

Man rigged powerful new devices of wood and iron and steel and steam and power and again clutched the lost undersea ship; he sent expert divers down to direct the work of fixing lines so Neptune might be defeated.

Neptune became angry. The last diver to go down nearly lost his life. It was perhaps a warning that Neptune wants the F-4 for his own but man did not take heed.

Man persisted in his efforts. Neptune retaliated. He bent up great seas, he made the swells roll long and high, he called on Aeolus to send high winds to make his swells choppy and to make all the rescue vessels wallow in deep troughs. Aeolus made good.

Two More Lines Break
This is what then dusk settled down over the scene of the wreck of the F-4 last night, man's work of a month past was for naught. One single cable held by the postmen scows was attached to the sunken craft. The other two lines had parted. "Old Hilo" bears the burden of marking the spot where the F-4 lays. If this line should part the work will be practically back to where it was one month ago.

There is no denying that gloom has settled over the officers in charge of the salvage work. They have worked day and night for one month to raise the F-4. When you speak to them they are full of hope and confidence and courage. It is only when they are aside and in their own thoughts that one may read their true feelings. Neptune is a mighty power for man to overcome.

All Depends On Neptune
In fact, all depends on the whims of Neptune. He was still angry yesterday and had his sea higher than ever and called on Aeolus to keep pace with his own fury. Accordingly, the officers could only go out in launches, take a look around and call off all operations.

The tug Navajo also went out, circled the wrecking apparatus and came back to its berth in the navy slip. The divers did not even leave the Maryland and their barge laid all day at Navy Pier No. 3.

Early in the afternoon, however, precautions were taken against the floating away of the two scow pontoons and the dredge Gaylord, inasmuch as it was then positively known that the surface craft were anchored to the submarine by only one line. While it is generally held that this line will hold, the officials would take no chances and dropped heavy anchors to hold the pontoons and dredge in position even in the event that the single remaining line should part.

The two heavy cables taken from the Mancharia were placed aboard a scow which lays moored at Navy Pier No. 3. All connected with the salvage work hold no hope that sea conditions will permit of resumption of operations for three or four days at the least and accordingly there is no rush in fixing new lines. Nevertheless, Captain Metters and the crew of the Navajo are under orders to stand by for orders early this morning in the event that "sweeping" can again be commenced.

Future Movements Uncertain
Admiral Moore and Commander Smith both stated late yesterday afternoon just before leaving for their homes that they could not say what the next move would be; all depended on conditions when the weather subsided. It remains, however, that work will all have to be commenced over again. At least three lines must be passed about the submarine. Divers must go down to see how the lines are caught. While there was no expression of discouragement yesterday afternoon by those in charge yet the atmosphere was not so surcharged with optimism as heretofore. The farther the task has proceeded the greater has become the problem of bringing the F-4 to the surface with its twenty-one officers and men. None would say what the next move would be. The Maryland and tender Alert continue to stand by the pontoons and dredge.

Oil Tanks Collapsed
The cause of the disaster to the submarine F-4 in the Hawaiian waters was the collapse of the inner shell of the oil tanks in the bow after the hull was crushed in on a cable reef. This is on the authority of a builder of submarines who spent seven years in that branch of the United States navy. He contends that the inner shells of the oil tanks are not equal to the hull strength. For some unexplained reason, the government tests, he says, do not require this. So long as the submarine hull shows its strength at eighty-eight pounds to the square inch at a depth of 200 feet, and the inner fuel oil tanks approximately fifteen pounds, that is all that is

PRaise FOR THE ADVERTISER

Veteran Publisher Lands Paper

PRaise from a veteran newspaper publisher, W. A. Kelsey of the Meriden, Connecticut, Record, for the Honolulu press appears in the current issue of the Editor and Publisher of New York. Mr. Kelsey spent several weeks recently in Honolulu, the Eastern newspaper man says.

MUSIC OF HAWAII CHARMING

Draws Bridal Couple To Islands and Fame Spreads Wide

Music still hath charms.

It was the plaintive strains of Hawaiian melodies, with their burden of "old forgotten far-off things," that drew Philip D. Armour III and his bride to the Islands for their honeymoon. They told the story to one of their friends while here and yesterday it became public.

Before their marriage, while guests on a yacht, a record of Hawaiian music was placed on the phonograph. "I want to go to the place where that music is sung," said young Armour.

"So do I," chimed in his bride. And when they were married they did. At the luncheon in their honor by Robert W. Shingis, their wish to hear the real thing was gratified.

Perhaps the seductive cadences of "Aloha Oe" may work more of the same magic far back in New York than the Cornell chimes are playing in the air now.

In a letter from J. S. B. Pratt, president of the Hawaii Club of Cornell University and son of President of the territorial board of health, the promotion committee learned yesterday of what the Hawaii club is doing.

"We find many mistakes about the Islands," reads the letter, "but these we try to rectify, and with such a nucleus—there are nineteen of us—many get to hear of the charms of Hawaii."

"The Hawaii club of Cornell tries to meet once a month and we talk of the doings at home. Six of us played Hawaiian music at the charity entertainment held here in Ithaca and the music was greatly appreciated."

"Our famous Cornell shimes now play 'Aloha Oe,' which many speak of as the Bird of Paradise. Yes, we shall all try to do our share in promotion work for the Islands."

Blames Weak Oil Tanks
This is the accepted theory of officials regarding the mishap of the F-4, according to the informant. If, as he pointed out, the inner shell of the oil tanks had been of equal strength with the hull, it would have withstood the great water pressure, which came in after the F-4 struck a reef at about 270 feet. Why this element of danger in submarine building is not overcome, the submarine expert could not explain, nor could any of the officials of the Navy Department, he said.

He is of the opinion that the crew lives for many hours after the disaster. "It was a slow death for them," he said, "and when the log of the F-4 is brought out I am assured it will be found that if the oil tanks had been capable of withstanding as great a pressure as the hull the mishap would not have happened. If it was from some other cause the commander, at the first sign of danger, would have had ample time to bring the submarine to the surface—it could be done in less than a minute."

Log Will Tell Story
"I cannot explain why Lieutenant Ede was at such a depth. He may have been trying to establish a deeper record. This is sometimes done on the commander's own hook. He has no right to do it, however, and is very apt to be court-martialed for trying for records without official sanction. It is sometimes done, nevertheless. Our thumb-rule, when I was attached to the service, was sixteen or sixty. There is no necessity for going deeper when running submerged. At sixty feet there is free sailing and no ship's hull to fear."

More complete than any other, in it is recorded, submarine men say, every detail. There is nothing left out, and the recovery of the log of the F-4 is looked for with much anxiety.

JOINT REPORT ON LABOR MEASURE PASSES SENATE

Metzger's Minority Opinion, With Amendment, Too Late For Action

HILO RAILWAY WINS FREEDOM FROM TAX

Sugar Memorial to Congress Under Consideration By Committee Chiefs

(From Wednesday's Advertiser)

With Senators Metzger, Baldwin and Baker voting in the negative, the report of the conference committee of members of both branches of the legislature, on senate bill 2, Castle's workmen's compensation act, was adopted in the senate yesterday afternoon.

Metzger, after a discussion as to the regularity of the proceeding, introduced a minority committee report through which he sought to have the bill amended. In this regard he stated that one of the members of the house committee of conferees would have signed the minority report with him, if he had insisted. The member, whom he did not name, had stated to him that he knew practically nothing about the workmen's compensation bill and he was therefore going to vote the way the chairman of the house committee voted. With a little persuasion, however, said Metzger, he could have secured another name to his report.

Metzger's minority report, found it impossible to endorse the recommendation of the committee in the matter of fixing a limit of liability at \$5000, as recommended by the conference committee report, where, under other terms of the bill, an injured employe or his dependents would be entitled to nearly \$7000. This feature of the committee report discriminated against the class of employes who are paid wages of more than \$26.47 a week, or \$4.41 a day. Metzger thought it would be a great injustice to enact a law compelling an employe whose rate of wages was \$6 a day to come under terms which provided compensation on exactly the same basis as an employe receiving only \$4.41 a day.

The amendment was lost and the conference committee's report was adopted, the sense of the majority being that any further delay at this late stage in the session might mean the death of the bill.

House bill 345, exempting the Hilo railway extension from taxation for five years, which carries the exemption till 1923, was passed on third reading by a vote of 10 to 3. The three negatives were Metzger, Robinson and Coke; Deaha and Quinn were absent.

Communications were read from the committees of the 1901 and 1909 bondholders of the Hilo Railway to the effect that the extension of the taxation exemption was most important in view of the reorganization. Metzger remarked that the communications were signed by a pretty powerful list of names. He could see that the passage of the bill would be of advantage to the bondholders; anything in the way of charity that the legislature wished to bestow would no doubt be appreciated, but there was another side to the matter, namely that the county of Hawaii would be losing the taxes and not the Territory. Baker said that the added values of lands through which the railroad did business would more than make up eventually for the loss in taxes. Coke wanted to know what was the objection to letting the legislature handle the matter, since the present exemption period did not expire until 1918. He thought the legislature might as well vote the railroad a sum of money and be done with it, instead of relieving it of taxes. If this was Coke's idea, thought Rice, why didn't he introduce a bill to that effect?

House concurrent resolution 27, recommending and petitioning congress to pension relatives of the lost crew of the submarine F-4, was tabled in the senate. Metzger stated that he did not favor the resolution; he did not intend to further any grandstand plays of the speaker of the house. If congress was not aware of what had happened to the F-4, the Navy department could probably furnish the information. This was something not requiring any action on the part of the Hawaiian legislature. He characterized the resolution as a means of playing up to the public. The measure was tabled without a dissenting hand.

Cutting Out Persecution
The judiciary committee reported on house bill 263, which aims to prohibit the buying up of debts for "nominal" sums for the purpose of the "purchaser" suing in his own name. The judiciary committee was unable to agree and recommended that the bill go to the committee of the whole. The committee of the whole recommended passage on second reading, it being understood that the bill might be amended when it comes up for third reading today.

Coke said the passage of the bill would eliminate one or two persons given to the trick of securing judgments of debt at nominal figures and suing in their own names; it would do

PAGEANT DANCE SPEED SUCCESS

Nine-Year-After Celebration By Press Club Is Attended By Thousands

CITY SHOULD PRODUCE A MASTER DRAMATIST

War Has Submerged Theatricals But After Conflict Drama Will Be Restored

(From Wednesday's Advertiser)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—The shade of "dull care," so ceremonially buried a short time since on the exposition grounds by the members of the San Francisco Press Club, evidently didn't "haunt" the pageant and dance given in the Civic Auditorium last night by the Press Club members and their friends, for hilarity alone reigned supreme in that vast structure, from early in the evening until the tinting of the eastern skies denoted the breaking of another day.

It was a really successful affair—financially for the cause, and from a spectacular and social point of view. The attendance was large, and the enthusiasm manifested over the events constituting the pageant showed that they struck a responsive chord with all. There were fully 300 participants, exclusive of the high-stepping horses, which were ridden and driven by society folk and lovers of the turf.

The several wild west features dramatized from the exposition Joy Zone, besides the vocal and instrumental numbers, added much to the general gaiety of the evening.

In one of the large halls leading from the main auditorium a miniature representation of the "Zone" was portrayed. Here well-known members of the Press Club, before side shows, which were supposed to represent the real thing daily carried out on the Zone. Well-known society girls took part in the Sultan's harem, the dances of all nations, as diving girls, and in "Alohaland, the Paradise of the Pacific." Savages from Somaliland, as well as warlike Maoris from New Zealand, flirted with pretty girls from the Far East.

One of the main features in this miniature "Zone" was the Hawaiian section, "Alohaland, the Paradise of the Pacific." That this was one of the most popular features in the large hall was evidenced by the crowds which thronged this concession. Six of San Francisco's prettiest girls danced to the enchanting strains of languorous tropical music and executed the graceful steps of the hula in a manner which would have done credit to professionals.

These young women had but a week's training under the supervision of William Lincoln of the Hawaii commission's glee club, and the aptitude which they showed was a marvel to the audience who witnessed the performance. Those who took part in this feature of the entertainment were: J. Walter Doyle, Miss Marie Bohrer, Miss Florence Geary, Miss Ray Collins, Miss Antonette LaSalle, Miss Gwendolyn Jones, Miss Kenola Shaw, Miss Lincoln, Miss Lucille Wilson, Francis Cushing, Henry Kallimati, Bob Walsdale, Frank Kema, Gordon Pihia and George Berry.

Shortly before midnight the floor of the Auditorium was cleared for dancing. It was held that the entertainment assumed a more holiday phase, remembrances of "dull care" were cast to the four quarters of existence and the thousands present indulged themselves to the "tripping of the light fantastic" to their heart's content.

The municipal band furnished the music for the evening. Throughout the night the dancers regaled themselves at tables arranged in the arcade running around three sides of the dance floor. The whole was a fitting opening of the three-day nine year celebration.

BIRTH REPORT 'UNRECORDED'

Another birth report was refused registry in the department of vital statistics of the territorial board of health yesterday by Miss M. H. Lemon, registrar-general. The report was marked "unrecorded," because the birth occurred more than six months ago. This was in the case of the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse P. Nettles, of 1027 Lono street, on June 15, 1913, almost two years ago.

away with a reprehensible slyster practice. Metzger thought the word "nominal" would be interpreted differently by every district magistrate in the Islands. Wirtz said the present law had been badly abused and the passage of the bill, which was aimed at two or three members of the bar, would do away with a sweat-box system and eliminate a lot of persecution.

House bill 321, to regulate the use and operation of vehicles, was tabled. It was a long bill and came in too late in the session to be properly handled or studied. Coke regretted the fate of the bill in which he had taken a great deal of interest.

Considering Sugar Resolution
House concurrent resolution 18, memorializing congress on the sugar tariff question, was, on motion of Wirtz, referred to a committee consisting of the chairman of all the standing committees of the senate (that being but one Democrat, Coke, in the lot). Metzger did not think the resolution, the way it stood, was a dignified proposition. It indulged a lot of "whang-doodle" that did not belong. Senator Baldwin's proposed resolution met with his hearty approval, to ask the administration at Washington to investigate conditions here, to find out what we needed here and then give us what we need.

MARC KLAW SEES MON CAST SHEEN OVER PUNCHBOWL

Dominant Figure of American Stage Marvels At Beauty of Honolulu At Night

CITY SHOULD PRODUCE A MASTER DRAMATIST

War Has Submerged Theatricals But After Conflict Drama Will Be Restored

(From Wednesday's Advertiser)

They were on the roof of the Young hotel—Marc Klaw and Malcolm A. Franklin, collector of the port. The clerk had said they were watching the sun set. But the sun had set.

Thus Mr. Klaw not only is the dominant figure of the American stage, but he is also aesthetic to his fingertips. He sees beauty with the eye of an artist and he loves it with a poet's soul. That may seem a strange side of a greatly successful man—but it is a real side.

He pointed out over the city's lights glowing amid the gray green of the trees, fading into night. Above shot the spire of the Central Union church against the background of the mountains.

"It is as you say," said Mr. Klaw to Mr. Franklin. "The spire makes this almost a Swiss canton—and yet the whole, if more brilliant, if more gay, might be Monte Carlo."

Mr. Klaw, in his first day here, saw Honolulu with a keen and appreciative eye. Away down toward the end of the interview, he made a statement that should be of interest to Honoluluans.

"This city should produce a master dramatist. I am not saying that because I wish to be pleasing," he added hastily. "I would bet my hat that the city will come it. You have everything here. Mountains and sky and sea and people—ah, the people! I looked over the rail at them this morning, as they lined the dock. I was awed. It was marvelous. People of such diverse races, living here so peacefully and quietly, getting along so congenially! We seldom hear of the Islands in the newspapers, which is the best proof that peace and order prevail."

"But the drama this man will write," interrupted the collector. "It will be placid and pleasing, not great and heroic. It will be in tune with the setting."

"Probably," admitted Mr. Klaw. "No man can escape altogether from his environment. I feel that line from 'The Bird of Paradise,' which speaks of the hold the Islands take, deep in a man's breast. But do not forget, that this wonderful mixture of races here is a great thing."

"Your lack of a theater here is a handicap. Of course, you have the opera house; but I mean a theater where drama could be staged regularly—that would command sufficient patronage. Still, I believe the dramatist will come."

Isolation a Helpful Thing
"Your very isolation is a helpful thing. You are here alone. Look at San Francisco. It could not depend on the East. It was forced to work for itself—and look what it sent us," and he named a great list of famous stage folk who had gone eastward from the Golden Gate.

He is a slender man, with a white mustache, close-cut; thin face; a fine command of English, vivid but not flowery, forceful but precise. He arrived in the Matson steamer Matsonia yesterday morning on his first visit to the Islands. He will depart in the Matsonia for San Francisco next Wednesday. After spending another week at the Panama-Pacific exposition, he will work back to New York slowly, arriving about June. He is on a vacation, he said, and will spend his time here quietly, hoping to return later and remain six or seven weeks.

War Submerged Stage
"If you mean immediately, the effect is to hurt the stage in attendance," was his reply. "People may read at the breakfast table of greater tragedies than the stage can show them. The war simply is submerging everything. Take the loss of your submarine here. It was a terrible catastrophe, but it was lost in the war. Twenty-one men died; but the Italian earthquake, for another example, passed almost unnoticed. The war is everything. Naturally, the stage feels it."

Not that. They say in England, for example, that this is the end of George Bernard Shaw; that people never again will be content with his keen, pitiless satire. What about the effect? The reporter wished to know.

CONGO QUESTION STILL AN ISSUE

Present Is No Time To Criticize Belgium's Policy, Says Albert's Minister

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(From Wednesday's Advertiser)

LONDON, April 16.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The Congo question has caused a storm of Wiart, minister of justice for Belgium, to take issue with Emile Vandervelde, Belgium's socialist minister of state. M. de Wiart tells his fellow member of the cabinet in a letter published in the Independence Belge of London, that this is no time to criticize his country's policy even if it does not accord with his socialist principles.

M. Vandervelde's precise words as given in a speech before the African Society in London were:

"If Germany were annexing the Congo, this act would perhaps not be an evil for Belgium. If I say this would perhaps not be an evil for Belgium, I do so, I confess, because I am not and never have been a colonialist."

This causes M. de Wiart to reply: "I detect contradictions between Belgians at this moment, but it seemed to me impossible to let pass without an energetic protest the declaration of M. Vandervelde, which, however, is very loyally given as his personal opinion only."

"In this country or any other we must not let it be believed that Belgian public opinion looks with indifference on an attack upon our colonial domain. I believe I can say the immense majority of my compatriots consider our Belgian Africa as sacred and not to be given up. Its soil has been made fertile by the blood of our officers, our missionaries and our colonists. We owe its conquest and its colonization to their stupendous efforts and to the genius of King Leopold. The sacrifice of any part of its territory would be resented in Belgium as a national disaster."

M. Vandervelde adds that colonial policies are policies without profit from the Congo. He says he is the politician of spoils and loot. This declaration meets contradiction in England in the facts themselves, where colonial policies have always had almost the unanimous support of the nation, which certainly pretends to find therein a source of moral and material profit and not an opportunity for spoilation and loot.

M. Vandervelde has seized this occasion as anathematizing what he calls the crimes of the Leopoldian regime. I do not believe that the place and the moment have been well chosen; and he will appreciate, I hope, the sentiment of those who restrain themselves from giving a lively thrust back at this attack in order to shut irritating and useless controversies.

PANAMA, April 16.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Two of the fourteen-inch guns for the defense of the canal on the Pacific side have just been placed in position. These are the two big guns which were carried on the deck of the Ancon when, flying the peace flag, the steamer made the first complete official trip through the canal. Carriages for the cannon were received only a short time ago and have just been set in the emplacements on the top of Naos Island. The emplacement for the monster sixteen-inch gun has been ready for some time, and the arrival of the gun is now awaited.

This will be set on the top of Little Pagan Island, which is the center of the three fortified islands at the Pacific end.

Nothing is being done, Sir James Barrie sailed for England from New York. He told me he simply could do nothing. He feels the great tragedy of the war. He stood about the bulletin boards watching the war news. Finally, he gave it up and went home.

Yes, Barrie's work, typical of the man himself, is destined to be popular after the war. Some of the plays may be founded on the war, showing its needless and utter folly. There are some of these already. We are producing "Moloch" in Chicago next month. I saw "Inside The Lines" in New York. I read "The Man Who Stayed Home." But the war's play after peace will teach that lesson of its uselessness. The other plays will teach some great truth, for people are in the mood to think now.

There always will remain "the tired business man" who wishes a musical comedy. We will have musical comedies, of course. The "atmospheric" play also will remain, he asserted, in answer to a question as to the future of such plays as "The Bird of Paradise." "I was told by one man that that play alone brought him to Honolulu; but it only has scratched the surface."

People Will Be Quieter
Mr. Klaw cannot restrain his enthusiasm for the Islands.

PLANS LONG TRIP IN SMALL YACHT AFTER AMBERGRIS

Captain T. J. Morris Will Sail This Week One Thousand Miles Into Ocean

PRECIOUS SUBSTANCE LOST WHEN DARK SETTLED DOWN

Four Men To Make Voyage With Skipper, Who Will Resign His Post

(From Wednesday's Advertiser)

Captain T. J. Morris is going after that ambergris. He will sail the latter part of the week in a fifty foot yacht, 1000 miles or so into the Pacific ocean, in search of an object eight or ten feet long.

Jason and the seekers after the Fleece "had nothing" to the captain. He arrived here last Saturday from the Sound in the schooner A. F. Coats, with several pounds of what he thought to be ambergris. Chemical tests made by Arthur W. Hansen, food commissioner and analyst for the board of health, showed the captain was correct. He said that Mr. Hansen found that the melting point was low for the best grade, but another sample will be taken to the chemist today for further examination. It is possible that there was foreign matter in the small bit submitted.

Work Day and Night
Four men will go in the schooner rigged yacht. One will be needed for the engine; another for a lookout on the mast, which will keep all hands busy, for they will work day and night. The captain expects to charter the schooner La Paloma from F. W. Macfarlane. He said last night he practically had completed arrangements for it. The schooner has an auxiliary engine.

"Yes, I'm going," said the captain, much as though he were contemplating a trip to Pearl Harbor. "We will keep at it until we find the amber. We will be willing to take things as they come. We will take full supplies, but nothing elaborate. We don't mind much what we have to eat."

Sighted White Object
Two and one-half weeks ago, when dusk was settling upon the sea, Captain Morris sighted a white object tossing on the water.

"I'd always told my wife that some day I would find ambergris," he explained, "and I was sure we had found it. I sent the second mate-in-a-boat. He got up to the ambergris and broke off some pieces, but, as it was growing dark and he was afraid of missing the ship, he returned without all of it. If I had known for sure it was ambergris I would have remained all night and hunted in the morning. But I didn't know and I came on in."

Promise of wealth draws the captain on. If he finds the great mass of ambergris it will mean a fortune, possibly as much as \$100,000; and that would permit retirement from the sea. Although the captain didn't say so, it is presumed he would buy a farm—as every sailor hopes to do.

He is not discouraged by the immense task ahead of him. He does not believe the mass would have drifted far, and, as he knows what it is, he believes patient search will locate it. It would float so high on the surface that the winds probably would move it more than any current, he said. It probably would not break up badly, unless there were very severe weather.

Captain Morris will resign his place on the A. F. Coats to search for the ambergris. His brother, first mate of the lumber schooner, will accompany him or he may take the Coats back to the Sound.

This is the first ambergris brought here for fifteen or twenty years.

IOWANS WILL GREET SENATOR A. B. CUMMINS

Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa will know the Hawkeye State "on the map" when he arrives on the Oceanic steamer Sierra next Monday. A new Iowa society will be formed here Friday evening and the members will greet the senator. The organization meeting will be held Friday evening at the home of Prof. and Mrs. W. A. Bryan, 1913 Punahou street. All who were born in Iowa, even if in the State or attended school there and are proud of it are invited to attend the meeting. Take the King-street car to Punahou street, and walk north. Professor Bryan's house is on the Waikiki side of the street.

RUN OF DIVORCES ON CIRCUIT COURT OFFICE

Eight new suits for divorce have been filed in the circuit court since Saturday, making a total of 106 instituted in Honolulu since the first of the year, of which number twenty-six were from since April 1. The new cases are entitled: Henry H. Long against Mrs. Cora Long; Reimano D. Douchelle against Mrs. Annie Opeka Douchelle; Mrs. Lusiana Kalaunui against Joseph K. Kalaunui; Thelma Shee against Chan Kwei, Mika Maye against Iano Maye; Giuske Shima against Shimo Maruoka Shima; Mamioka against Yataro Mamioka; and Kikue against Kichigoro Utha.

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