

MR. CULLOP SAYS LUSITANIA WAS AN ENEMY SHIP

Indiana Representative Holds Blame for American Deaths Rests With Victims

GERMANY WARNED WORLD THAT SHE WOULD STRIKE

Cunarder Carried Ammunition and Other Contraband and Was Belligerent Vessel

Representative W. A. Cullop of Indiana holds that responsibility for the deaths of Americans in the loss of the Lusitania is upon their own heads.

He believes this for three reasons: Germany had warned the world not to travel in British ships through the "war zone" about the British Isles; the Lusitania was an enemy ship; she was carrying ammunition.

"I should be glad to speak on the Lusitania," said the representative "but I wish to speak carefully and to be heard carefully, because I do not stand as most do."

Mr. Cullop confined himself to discussing the status of American citizens only, and the reporter confined himself to questions on them only, because the loss of British lives, while deplorable, does not affect the United States as a nation, however its feeling may be.

Germany Warned World "Germany warned the whole world," Mr. Cullop argued. "She warned Americans particularly against the Lusitania. Advertisements were printed in American newspapers. If a man walks up to the cannon's mouth, he is to blame for the loss of his life."

"Let us suppose that you are working in a man's shop. He warns you against a piece of machinery; tells you not to go near it. You go and are hurt. Who is to blame?"

"Many would not agree," said the reporter. "They would argue this: Suppose I warned you to remain off the street under penalty of being shot; you go on the street; I shoot you. What then?"

This was stated for Mr. Cullop's consideration because it seems to be the argument most commonly advanced in reply to the German assertion that the passengers of the Lusitania were warned, and so far as is known, also seems to be the attitude of the American government, that Germany had no right to warn Americans from merchant ships.

Mr. Cullop Comes Back "Suppose, however, that it was an enemy's conveyance that I was in," Mr. Cullop replied.

He made his position clear that he believes Germany had the right to warn passengers and that she had the right to sink the Lusitania.

"It is true that nothing like this has been done in warfare," he continued. "But many new things are being done. British and French aviators, as well as German, are bombarding towns and cities where innocent men and women and children, non-belligerents, are. Is the sinking of the Lusitania worse than this? Dum-dum bullets are being used; they have not been used before. Since the ages of barbarism, and, indeed, not then, nothing like this war has been known."

Lusitania Belligerent Ship "The Lusitania was a belligerent ship. She was not armed, I grant, but she was carrying munitions of war. I see that she had ammunition. She also had copper, you say? Copper is contraband of war."

"Remember that England has stopped traffic to Germany so far as she could, and not only contraband of war, but foodstuffs and cotton; besides, she has stopped trade with neutral ports where there was reason to believe the goods were intended in reality for Germany. Germany's submarine blockade is an answer to this."

"England should send gunboats with her merchant ships to protect them. I feel that this is a terrible thing, but it seems to me that the passengers are responsible."

No Serious Crisis "Do you anticipate any serious crisis between the United States and Germany over the Lusitania and the loss of American lives?" Mr. Cullop was asked.

"No; I do not. President Wilson will bring the country through this. I believe negotiations will lead to an agreement whereby ships not carrying contraband of war and passenger ships will be permitted to travel without molestation."

"Do you think this will apply both to England and to Germany?" he was asked.

"Yes," was his reply. "I believe both nations may be brought to withdraw from their attitude."

LABOR LEADERS CLEARED (Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) ALUMET, Michigan, May 17.—On motion of the prosecuting attorney, the conspiracy indictments against Charles Meyer and eighteen other labor leaders, arrested during the late copper miners' strike, were nolle prosequit today.

ZEPPELIN IS CHASED AWAY (Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) LONDON, May 17.—The British admiralty announces that the Zeppelin dirigible which raided Ramsgate and Margate last night was pursued across the Channel by eight aeroplanes and disappeared, apparently damaged.

CONGRESSMEN HARKEN TO APPEAL OF HAWAII FOR REPEAL OF FREE SUGAR CLAUSE OF TARIFF

They Also Hear Plain Truths About Inadequate Army Posts and Necessity For Better Defenses and Harbors: Needs of Territory Amplified

(Continued From Page One)

to say without fear of successful contradiction that the men of the army in Hawaii were the most disinterested body of men in the entire United States army. There were three principal reasons for this state of affairs.

First, a large proportion of the troops here were not recently honored. Of the 8500 men on this island, there were about 4000 not properly taken care of as far as quarters were concerned. In one section of Schofield Barracks living conditions were such that if similar conditions existed on a sugar plantation among the laborers the matter would be made the subject of an investigation by the board of health.

Quarters were so crowded that there was not room enough for the men to move about, and windows and doors all had to be left wide open to let the four winds of heaven blow through. In all kinds of weather, otherwise there would be great suffering for want of proper air space.

Conditions Not Healthful The average in the section of the camp, Schofield, to which his had reference was all placed in the center of the camp and braced at night, many men having told him that to be anywhere near this operation was so nauseating that they were in the habit of getting away as far as possible.

Now, Mr. Thurston had heard it said by one of the congressional party that this great party went back to its duties in congress, instead of Hawaii having but one delegate in congress, without a vote, to represent the interests of the islands, there would be more senators and representatives standing up for the welfare of Hawaii than represented any two or three sections of the union. He hoped that all of these representatives of Hawaii would remember this when they had under consideration the welfare of the American soldier on this island.

Colonial Resident System The second cause for discontent among the soldiers here was the establishment of the colonial resident system whereby certain organizations would be kept here permanently. It meant that soldiers who wanted to stay by their regiments and yet wanted some day to get back to the mainland, had to transfer to other regiments to get out of the islands. Either they must stay here permanently or else abandon their regiments. It is the First Infantry as the leading example of an old regiment whose men wanted to stay with that organization, and from which men were transferring when, for the sake of getting back to the mainland, not wanting to remain here permanently. This order had been given as far as the Philippines and Panama were concerned, but Hawaii seemed to have been overlooked.

Question of Civilian Clothes The third cause for discontent among the military here, declared Mr. Thurston, was the fact that the soldiers were not allowed to wear civilian clothes when off duty. They were proud of their uniform, of course, and the people of Honolulu were proud to have the men in the uniform here. But it was one thing to be proud of wearing the uniform and another to be compelled to wear it all the time. There was a certain amount of discrimination against the uniform here as well as elsewhere—at least the soldiers felt there was and that amounted practically to the same thing. They had a strong desire to be able to put off the uniform in some cases as was allowed elsewhere in the United States, and to mingle with other American citizens as citizens and without the distinguishing uniform. It might be asked what business it was of Honolulu people, whether the army compelled the soldiers here to wear the uniform all the time or not.

Honolulu is Affected The matter deeply affected Honolulu in this way, in that when the great number of soldiers here were discharged they constituted a lot of hangers-on against Honolulu. They were dissatisfied and eager to get away and not inclined to say anything in favor of the island. Honolulu was vitally interested to have the soldiers here contented. When they were discharged from the army, Honolulu wanted to see the army men settling in Hawaii, becoming part of the community—good and useful citizens.

Mr. Thurston urged the congressmen to remember this discontent of the army men here and bring their influence to bear to remedy conditions. Closing his remarks on the army, Mr. Thurston was enthusiastically applauded.

National Park at Kiluaea Next the speaker placed before the congressmen the long considered proposition of making Kiluaea volcano a national park out of the wonderful active volcanic region on the island of Hawaii. He said the idea was to set aside the two greatest active volcanoes on earth—Mokuaweweo and Kiluaea on Mauna Loa, Hawaii. There were something like thirteen national parks in the United States already. One had been reserved a park because of its wonderful petrified trees another because of its many dense living trees, and so on, but the area of Hawaii proposed as a national park included something of all the best characteristics of all the thirteen wonderlands already existing as American national parks.

The cost, said the speaker, would not be more than \$50,000 on the outside. He went eloquently into detail in his description of the splendid and unique attraction of the volcanic region. Also, said Mr. Thurston, Hawaii hoped to receive congress take hold of the matter of self-educational research connected with this volcanic region. At present, private lectures and subscriptions, assisted by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with a little help from the Carnegie Institute and Harvard University, maintained the research work of scientific observation. The speaker went into the interesting work already accomplished by Professor Jaggard and emphasized the importance

to the world's science of further and arduous research.

Regarding Public Works Speaking on the subject of public works of the islands, under federal control, Mr. Thurston stated that the people of the islands were good Americans, with a sincere affection for the United States, and were delighted at the opportunity of meeting the great congressional party. He hoped the visitors had gathered some joy from finding out that Hawaii possessed just as good square American citizens as could be found elsewhere in the United States, with the same hopes, the same aspirations and the same enthusiasms as other good Americans.

Never before, said Mr. Thurston, had so large a body of congressmen been outside the mainland boundaries of the United States. Here, he said, in the great banquet hall, were the pick of a hundred million people. It might be asked why it was that Hawaii had gone to the expense of this big excursion. No, it had not been on account of the good looks of the distinguished visitors. It had been plain, said Mr. Thurston, the proposition of getting the congressmen to pump into them facts concerning just what Hawaii wants and just what Hawaii needs. Hawaii wanted the members of congress to know that out here are good Americans—descent, active, patriotic and enthusiastic—citizens ready to bear their part of the national obligations, as well as ready to take their part in the benefits to be found beneath the Stars and Stripes.

Senator Overman's Speech Senator Lee S. Overman of North Carolina was introduced by Chairman Waldron as a presidential probability. Waldron had a little bet, he said, with Robert W. Beckons, to the effect that he would pick out a future President in calling on the speakers. Senator Overman was the man.

Senator Overman declared that, never in his life had he enjoyed such hospitality as he and his friends had received in Hawaii. They had been dined and wined, lunched and lunau-ed, and delighted. It reminded him of a story of an aged character who had lost a very happy and eventful life and had had his share of good times, and a little more, perhaps, who, in his declining and decrepit years, joined the church. One night he was asked to stand up and testify as to what the good Lord had done for him. He rose stiffly to his feet, and, much to the astonishment of the good people of the church, declared: "His mighty high ruined me!"

Congress Will Help Mightily As to defenses, army and navy; harbors, the national park idea, and agricultural experiment work and the like, congress, he thought, would do everything in its power; but with regard to other matters, Hawaii would have to work out her own salvation.

Speaking of President Wilson and the weighty matters now engrossing his attention, Senator Overman declared it to be the duty of every loyal American citizen, in these trying times, to hold up the hands of the great man in the White House, who was doing everything in his power to keep this nation at peace and that every American would rush to the defense of his country.

"We are all Americans," cried the senator, raising his arms in a gesture of wide embrace. "We are all ready to rush to the defense of our country."

The senator concluded, amid enthusiastic applause, with the statement that he was glad he had come, and that on his return he would remember Hawaii in the halls of congress.

Free Sugar a Mistake Representative George W. Fritchard stated that he had had objection to travel in many parts of the world in connection with his own business, and had studied labor conditions in many places, this study making of him a protectionist. In his opinion the voting of free sugar was a great economic mistake, which he believed would be remedied. In bringing the congressional party to Hawaii, the people of Hawaii had benefited better than they knew.

Senator Smoot stated that the best he could promise Hawaii was that he would work for the islands in the future as in the past, a promise that he was exceeding his time allowance. He spoke for forty minutes. For this reason Mr. Thurston had to cut short the rest of his remarks, squeezing mere references to what he wanted to say into another eight or ten minutes.

Diversified Industries He had intended saying much on the subject of diversified industries, but covered this subject with the statement that the people of Hawaii were doing all in their power to demonstrate the value of diversified industries, experimenting as far as was possible with industries other than that of sugar.

In regard to the sugar tariff, Mr. Thurston said that he did not propose to ask congress to change the law especially for the benefit of Hawaii; he did not ask that special legislation be enacted for 200,000 people as against the welfare of 100,000,000 people but he believed that it would not be a matter of special legislation, but that the congressmen would merely have to look at the sugar question from a broad national standpoint. First, the country at large needed the revenue that would be obtained from the duty on sugar, and second, if Hawaii couldn't live under free sugar there would be no chance of the industry in the mainland states remaining alive, for Hawaii could raise sugar cheaper than it could be raised in Louisiana or elsewhere in the United States.

Free Sugar Means Tragedy Free sugar would mean tragedy to Hawaii, said Mr. Thurston. Not more than fifteen out of the fifty-two sugar plantations could survive. Later, he said, he would submit all the facts and figures necessary to substantiate his statements.

Hawaii had nothing to conceal, nor anything to fear from giving out all the facts, concluded the speaker, who expressed regret that he had spoken for so long a time. He said that the people of these islands were good Americans, with a sincere affection for the United States, and were delighted at the opportunity of meeting the great congressional party. He hoped the visitors had gathered some joy from finding out that Hawaii possessed just as good square American citizens as could be found elsewhere in the United States, with the same hopes, the same aspirations and the same enthusiasms as other good Americans.

Representative Mann dealt with the necessity of the United States being prepared in a military and naval way for all possible contingencies, although living in hopes of peace. He was not afraid of the Japanese ever becoming involved in war with the United States so long as only Japan and the United States were left alone to adjust their difficulties, but other contingencies might come to force America into a war on the Pacific. When that time comes it is ever should these far islands will be drenched with the blood of America's best men.

Referring to the trip of himself and his colleagues, Mr. Mann stated that if another invitation came to congress from Hawaii he believed that the whole congress would come in a body. Describing his trip to the summit of Hahaione, Mr. Mann painted a beautiful word picture of the sunrise scene, declaring that it was something he would go around the world to witness.

Three Pests of Sugar Taking up the question of sugar, the speaker referred to the three pests which had threatened the industry, the cane borer, the leaf hopper and the Democrats. For the first two Hawaii had found the parasites, for the latter the Republicans of the mainland had the parasite.

"Depend upon it, we will not let the industry die," he said. "We will not forsake these islands nor the pioneers who came here as the American vanguard into the Pacific."

The last speaker was the Delegate, who told the sugar men that they had bungled things badly at Washington, but he had no head and no tail. They had cursed the President and prejudiced him against Hawaii. He had tried to tell the planters what to do, but they had not listened to it all and had refused to listen to him.

"Let me tell you people something," he said. "When you go to Washington you have to act through your official representative, and that's me." The Delegate said that Hawaii's case had never been properly presented and Hawaii had got the worst of it.

He also made the congressmen sit up and take notice when he said that there was no use of the planters attempting to save themselves by fooling with senators and representatives, because the President had made up his mind to force the new tariff down the neck of congress, and the only one to see was the President.

Started Island Defense Kihio also announced that he was the man who had started the Pearl Harbor work and who had induced congress to fortify Oahu. In reference to the uniform question, the Delegate said that he saw no reason why the soldiers should not wear their uniforms all the time, if they were really proud of their uniforms. He was proud of the soldiers and wanted to see them always appear as soldiers.

Following the Delegate's address, President Waldron called for three cheers for the congressmen, which were given with a will.

It was nearly half-past one in the morning when the banquet was concluded.

The Arkansas senator paid a tribute to the work of President Wilson for peace and declared that if he succeeded in steering the ship of state safely through the present troubled waters he would have well earned reelection.

Mr. Mann Discusses War Representative Mann dealt with the necessity of the United States being prepared in a military and naval way for all possible contingencies, although living in hopes of peace. He was not afraid of the Japanese ever becoming involved in war with the United States so long as only Japan and the United States were left alone to adjust their difficulties, but other contingencies might come to force America into a war on the Pacific. When that time comes it is ever should these far islands will be drenched with the blood of America's best men.

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MARINE INTELLIGENCE By Merchants' Exchange.

Sydney—Sailed, May 8, str. Sonoma, for Honolulu. San Francisco—Sailed, May 13, str. Muriel, for Honolulu. San Francisco—Arrived, May 14, str. Sierra, hence May 8. San Francisco—Arrived, May 14, str. Atlas, hence May 6. San Francisco—Arrived, May 14, str. P. Rithet, hence April 28. Eureka—Arrived, May 14, str. Jeannia Vance, hence April 29. San Francisco—Sailed, May 15, 1:50 p. m., str. S. Manchuria, for Honolulu. Sydney—Sailed, May 13, str. Niagara, for Honolulu. Mahukoua—Sailed, May 13, Bktn. M. Winkelman, for Puget Sound. San Francisco—Arrived, May 16, str. Francis Haniff from Hilo May 8. Balboa—Arrived, May 16, str. Arizona from Hilo April 25. Yokohama—Sailed, May 16, str. Mongolia for Honolulu, one day late. Norfolk—Arrived, May 16, U. S. str. Nevada hence April 18. Port Allen—Sailed, May 17, str. Blakely for Honolulu. Mukilteo—Arrived, May 16, str. M. Turner from Kahului April 15. Gray's Harbor—Arrived, May 16, str. A. B. Johnson from Port Allen April 17. Hilo—Arrived, May 16, 9:30 a. m., str. Enterprise from San Francisco. Port Allen—Sailed, May 18, power schr. Makawai for Gray's Harbor. PORT OF HONOLULU. ARRIVED. Str. Santa Maria, from San Francisco 10:30 a. m. Str. Kilauea from Kaula, 4:50 a. m. Str. W. G. Hall from Kaula, 5 a. m. Str. Kilauea from Hilo, 6:15 a. m. Str. Mauna Kea from Kaula, 7:15 a. m. Str. Mandassan Maru from Mororan Japan, 7:45 a. m. Str. Cycle from Toopolia, 6 p. m. Str. Likeike from Maui and Molo kai, 8:30 a. m. Str. W. Williams from Hilo, 6:40 a. m. Barkentine J. M. Griffith from Brag, 9:30 a. m. Str. W. G. Hall from Kaula, 5:20 p. m. Str. Ventura from San Francisco, 7:20 a. m. Str. Virginian from San Francisco 7:50 a. m. Str. Kijo Maru from South America 8 a. m. Str. Waihoale from Hawaii, 2 p. m. Bark. Gleneshe from Makatea, 3 p. m. Str. Santa Maria, off port, 5:45 p. m. Gas. schr. Mokoliu from Oahu ports, 5 p. m. Sloop Kaulani from Puhaiuu, 7:50 p. m. Gas. sam. Heik Maru from Oahu ports, 8:40 p. m. DEPARTED. Santa Maria, for Hawaii and Maui ports, 12 m. Str. Iwalani, for Kaula, 2 p. m. Str. Claudine, for Maui, 5:10 p. m. Str. Kilauea from Hilo, 3 p. m. Str. China, for Yokohama, 5 p. m. Transport Thomas for Manila via Guam and Nagasaki, 6 p. m. Gasoline schr. Makona for Maui, 3:30 p. m. Str. Santa Maria for Kahului, 5:40 p. m. Str. Santa Maria (from off port) for Hartford, 8 p. m. Str. Cycle for Japan and Vladivostok, 11:35 a. m. Str. Ventura for Sydney, 3 p. m. Str. Claudine for Maui, 5:10 p. m. Str. W. G. Hall for Kaula, 5:20 p. m. PASSENGERS. ARRIVED. Per P. M. S. S. China from San Francisco, for Honolulu, May 13. Philip Bush, Miss. Elizabeth Cobb, Louis G. W. Haines, U. S. N.; A. D. Gordon, M. R. Jennings, Mrs. M. R. Jennings, H. J. Kelly, Mrs. E. Laigard, Mrs. P. McClelland, Miss Clara M. Rubin, Mrs. L. W. Wells, F. H. West. For Yokohama—John McArthur, H. W. Waters, Samuel Yanovsky. For Kobe—Mrs. J. B. Lower and infant, Mrs. Catherine Lower, W. C. Miller, Mrs. W. O. Miller, For Nagasaki—S. C. Chen, W. R. Hunt, Mrs. W. R. Hunt, Miss Mary Hunt, Morrison Hunt, F. C. Sooton, H. J. Zimmerman. For Manila—Mrs. F. Hansen, Miss Gertrude Hansen, Geo. Hofstetter, D. O'Sullivan, Mrs. W. W. Payne and infant, Joseph A. Shaw, Wm. Sprinkle. For Hong Kong—New York, F. W. Everett, Miss Kathleen C. Ralls and Miss Elsie W. Smith. Per str. Kilauea from Hilo and Maui ports, May 15.—Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Young, Mrs. J. London, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Van Dorn, D. B. Mason, Mrs. A. K. Aona, M. Gomes, S. Haunani, J. Nakahara, T. W. Otto, J. Abelson, J. O'Grady, Mrs. C. Ganara, A. S. Alfred, Miss Morton, L. A. Thurston, A. L. Louissou, W. H. Smith, Miss M. Laila, Mrs. Miyazawa, W. Aguil, Miss Hall, Mrs. Renton, H. W. Mist, H. C. Waldron, R. Mansbridge, Dr. Raymond, Mrs. Bond, L. Weizheimer, D. C. Lindsay, W. Cullen, A. C. Betts, P. Sumnerfield, A. M. Brown, E. D. Stanton. Per str. Likeike from Maui and Molo kai, May 16.—D. Conway, Mrs. I. Leeper, Mrs. C. Lewis and two infants, Mrs. Chang Tang and infants, C. H. Cooke, Mrs. A. Cooke, Miss L. Sexton and 11 deck passengers. Per str. Claudine from Maui, May 15. Mrs. Lucia, Hattie Maio, Chini Maio.

Honolulu Stock Exchange

Monday, May 17, 1915.

Table with columns: NAME OF STOCK, CAPITAL PAID UP, PAR VALUE, and other financial data for various stocks and bonds.

SEVEN SHIPS

Oahu Sugar Co., 15, 10, \$21.60. Pioneer, 25, 40, \$25.50. Oiaa, 25, 50, \$5.75.

SUGAR QUOTATIONS

Per C. S. S. Ventura from San Francisco, for Honolulu, May 17.—Capt. R. F. Bennett, Miss Bennett, E. B. Bacon, W. L. Church, Miss Ethel Cohen, Miss F. Howard, B. C. Jensen, J. D. M. Low, W. T. Vogel, J. O. Watkins, W. E. Gipsen, Hanson Villa, through Sydney: Mr. Batester, N. T. Collins, Mrs. E. W. Cutler, Mrs. E. Edmondson, Miss Margaret Pithian, Mrs. A. Fox, W. Fox, Mark Fox, Mrs. Henry Garrity, James Gradwell, Wm. Gradwell, Miss Jean Holland, H. J. Hunter, Miss J. Leach, Miss Nellie Leach, Mrs. E. M. Sweet, W. Trent, Harry Yosseler, Miss L. C. Abbey, Thos. Alcock, H. N. Anderson, Mr. Barnes, Mrs. Barnes, Robt. Bellingier, Mrs. Bellingier and infant, A. H. Gatchpool, John Chism, Mrs. Chism, Miss Anna Chism, Miss Dorothy Chism, C. B. Clark, John Conrad, T. J. Desmet, Mrs. Dermott, Walter D'Oris, Miss Beth Diamond, Michael Foley, Mrs. Foley, Eric Hayne, A. E. Livingston, Edric McGourty, Walter Mayor, W. C. Mercer, Mrs. G. M. Noble, G. F. Oakeshott, Mrs. Oakeshott and infant, John Oakeshott, Miss Joyce Oakeshott, Miss Rudie Oakeshott, General Pinnau, Geo. Radeschat, F. J. Rolben, John Ros, Roy Sandford, Miss K. Smith, E. L. Spayde, Mrs. Spayde, Miss P. Stanley, Carlisle Studholme, C. E. Homer, Mrs. Homer, W. Jeuneit, Mrs. Jeuneit, H. Jeuneit, H. A. Jones, Michael Linn, S. B. Lory, G. H. Martin, C. A. Martin, Mrs. J. Nordman, Miss Nordman, W. W. Rock, Miss H. Robertson, O. E. Hicks, H. A. Sims, Geo. Steinger, Mrs. M. E. Smith, Miss Eleanor Spry, Mrs. Trank, Miss Tyrell, Ned Tyrell, Frank Wilson.

DEPARTED

Per str. Claudine for Maui and Maui ports, May 14.—Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, Mrs. Heny Alexander, F. O'Brien and wife, M. Sacchetti, P. Darrigain, E. Lambert and wife, A. McFadden, Michaela, Miss Sylvia, Mrs. Drady, E. Pucelin, M. Perron, R. C. Walker, H. W. Camp, C. J. Schoening, M. Glouvinaki, E. P. Seaman and wife, Walter Francis, Mr. Suliddy, Miss B. Holmes, Mrs. Holmes, G. Cavador and wife, Miss Cadman, Mr. Hughes, A. Rubin, Mr. Courson, Mr. Marrizos, P. E. Spalding, R. B. Podge, Mrs. R. B. Brown and infant, C. M. Forbes, Mrs. C. M. Forbes and infant, Mr. Faller, Mr. McCabe, Bill Froelidge, Mr. Hall, Mr. Larson, Mr. Reeves.

Per str. Mauna Loa, for Hawaii and Maui ports, May 14.—Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Wall, John Gasser and wife, Mrs. Kamala Kahaionoku, Mrs. Norton, Miss Agnes La Paola, A. S. Walker.

Per str. Claudine for Maui ports, May 17.—A. Harberg, Miss Graham, Miss O'Connell, Mrs. Livingston, Miss Hopper, Master Kolb, Mrs. W. Kolb and infant, Miss E. Kolb, Mrs. W. Hanstead.

The police are seeking a young Hawaiian who is alleged to have attacked with a knife a woman named Mary Silva, who keeps a store.