



U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, JANUARY 9—
Last 24 hours' rainfall, .04; Temperature, max.
72; min. 58; Weather, cloudy and rainy.

SUGAR—96° Test Centrifugals, 4 90; Per Ton,
\$98. 88 Analysis Beets, 15s 9d; Per Ton \$108 40.

Established July 2, 1856.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GOVERNOR CARTER TO SEND FORWARD PINKHAM REPORT

**He Disclaims Secrecy and Wants Statements of
Labor Bodies Who Refused to Sign
the Document.**

"This is the day for the giving away of secrets," said Governor Carter yesterday.

"No, no; the secrets are not mine. I had nothing to do with throwing any veil of secrecy about the work of the Pinkham commission. I put the matter into the hands of the labor bodies. If they wanted to hold back the publication of their report until it had been signed and forwarded, that was their business and not mine.

"I have merely urged them to give me their report. It has grown since the work was undertaken, to a much greater scope than was at first intended, and the expense has been consequently greater. But I had been given additional help upon that matter. If the report is against the small farmer, that is not my fault nor do I believe it is the fault of the commission. The testimony in the report comes directly from the small farmers themselves. The Pinkham commission has been on the ground, and seen what they were doing, endeavoring to treat all fairly. It is true that an occasional successful farmer may have been overlooked, but the commission has been and seen.

"The Advertiser has tried to build up a middle class here, and that is what most men who think for the future have tried to do. The Pinkham commission has been an effort to reach the same result in another way. If the laboring men do not now see fit to sign the report, I still want the report to go forward to Washington with the statements of the bodies who have refused to sign showing why they have refused."

And, with this preface, Governor Carter gave out the following statement concerning the Pinkham report, and its publication by the Advertiser in advance of its presentation to him:

"Honolulu, Jan. 9, 1905.

"The Advertiser is making a great ado about the labor investigation, and I am perfectly willing to be interviewed and give to the public the facts, for it is unfortunate that those in control of the labor organizations, while groping and reaching out for better conditions, should have turned down a proposition greatly in their interests; and the day will come when they will see their own mistake and will realize that the Advertiser has done them an injury in its antagonism to Mr. Pinkham.

"When East, there was again forcibly brought to my at-

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WHY GOVERNOR CARTER ENDORSED MR. PRATT

**Recognized His Ability, and Believed He Was
Entitled to Something at the Hands
of This Community.**

"I was led to endorse Mr. Pratt for the appointment as postmaster at Honolulu," said Governor Carter yesterday, "by my recognition of his ability, in the first place.

"And then, I felt that this community owed him some recognition for the good work that he had done for Honolulu.

"I believe that nothing but good can come to the community from this appointment. I have the most complete confidence in the ability of Mr. Pratt to handle the business of the postoffice, as he is a most efficient man, and I think that his friends in Washington will be led to appreciate what we have done for him, and will feel more friendly toward the Territory than they might have felt if he had been turned down.

"There is always the consideration, that an impression exists on the mainland that no stranger can come to Honolulu and get to the front, no matter what his ability or merits. They think that we have a kind of close corporation down here. That impression has been hurtful to us, in times past.

"I thought, if Pratt should be compelled to leave here, after what he had done for the Territory, without having received any recognition or any reward of any nature whatever, that much more would be done to confirm this impression. And that would have hurt us abroad.

"This, it is true, was a negative reason in my consideration of the appointment, but I will admit that it had weight. My principal reason for recommending Mr. Pratt, as I said before, was because I recognized his ability, and because I believed that nothing but good would come of his administration of the office."

And now it would be interesting if somebody would find out from Delegate Kuhio why he recommended Desha. Maybe, however, it is not needful to ask him. He recommended Desha because he could not recommend anybody else—with any show of having him appointed. Even a Delegate has to do some things to keep up the dignity of his job.

FEDERAL BUILDING IS DEBATED BY MERCHANTS

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Merchants' Association of Honolulu in special meeting held January 9, 1905, that the bill for an appropriation as introduced in Congress by Delegate Kalaniana'ole of Hawaii, for the purchase of a site and the erection of a Federal building in the city of Honolulu, is hereby endorsed and be it further,

Resolved: That we do not favor the purchase of any building now in Honolulu for Federal purposes, and that Delegate Kalaniana'ole be immediately advised by cable to the above effect.

(Signed) JAMES WAKEFIELD,
W. W. HARRIS,
J. G. ROTHWELL.

The above is the resolution unanimously adopted last night at a meeting of the Merchants' Association, one member not voting. The resolution was cabled in full to Delegate Kalaniana'ole at Washington and should be on his desk the first thing this morning.

The expression of opinion of the members present at the meeting was that the Kuhio bill, in preference to either the Cushman or Perkins bills, should be supported by the business element of Honolulu. Three members did not share this view, favoring the bills which looked to the purchase, by implication, of the Young Building. The resolution, presented by the committee as named above which was selected on motion of the members, received thirteen votes, and three against. Mr. Gilman, for the minority, moved that the resolution receive a unanimous vote and was seconded by Mr. Steiner, also of the minority. Mr. Babbitt, for reasons which were obvious, asked to have it made unanimous, on his request that he should not be considered voting.

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MOANA HOTEL MUST PASS UNDER THE HAMMER

**Order of Foreclosure and Sale at the Instance
of the Bondholders to Satisfy Bonded
Debt of \$107,500.**

Under foreclosure by the bondholders, the Moana Hotel and all its equipments will be sold at auction on Monday after next, January 23. Interest on the Moana's \$100,000 of bonds is in default to the amount of \$7150, making the bonded indebtedness \$107,500. Judge Robinson made the order of sale yesterday, appointing T. Simonton as commissioner.

The proceedings were instituted by the Hawaiian Trust Co., trustee of the bondholders, for which H. E. Cooper and S. H. Derby appeared. E. A. C. Long represented the respondent, making no contest. Mr. Hertsche, treasurer of Moana Hotel Co., was called and testified to demand and default.

Rent had been kept paid up and some insurance had been carried by the trustee, but the property was in arrears of taxes for the past year.

Mr. Cooper waived all claims other than principal and interest of the bonds. A deficiency judgment would not be asked for. Time of ninety days for notice of sale was also waived, enabling the date to be set as early as already stated.

Judge Robinson asked if there was no prospect of a buyer from the mainland.

"No," Mr. Cooper replied, "the situation has been canvassed pretty thoroughly."

Evidently the proceedings were but a legal formality to facilitate the surrender of the property of the company to the bondholders.

The Moana was built in 1899 and has been running five years. It represents the pioneer effort to establish a first-class hotel at Waikiki beach, the most famous suburb of Honolulu. Sans Souci, where Robert Louis Stevenson stayed near the end of his life and did some of his best literary work, was a delightful retreat—half seaside, half sylvan—but it was not strictly a hotel. W. C. Peacock was the promoter of the Moana and has controlled the enterprise as a corporation.

LOUISE MICHEL OF THE COMMUNE IS DEAD

ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Louise Michel is dead.

Louise Michel was born at Maison-Forte, Vroncourt, Haute Marne, in 1830, and was a teacher at Audeloncourt in 1853 and later in Paris and Montmartre. She sprang into prominence during the Revolutionary Commune in which she took an active part being imprisoned at its close. She was sentenced to transportation for life but in 1880 was released and returned to Paris. Her anarchistic doctrines caused her re-imprisonment in 1883 and 1886 so she found an asylum in England. She was the author of many anarchistic books and tracts.

PATHETIC PRISONERS

**Scenes at Port Arthur as Russian
Garrison Marches Out
in Captivity.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

PORT ARTHUR, Jan. 10.—Five thousand Russian prisoners marched to Changlingtzu en-route to Japan. It was a pathetic spectacle. The faces of the troops had been shaved and the strain of the long struggle was painfully revealed.

Trains will enter Port Arthur soon. The restoration of telephone and telegraph wires in the city has been completed.

Engineers are surveying the destroyed forts, which will be at once rebuilt and strengthened.

AN EXPLOSION OF MINES.

CHEFOO, Jan. 10.—A disastrous mine explosion has occurred at Port Arthur.

NOGI'S ARMY GOES NORTH.

CHEFOO, Jan. 10.—A large part of General Nogi's army has gone to Liaoyang.

PRISONERS ARRIVING.

NAGASAKI, Jan. 10.—One thousand wounded Russian prisoners have arrived.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The International Commission has resumed the investigation of the North Sea incident. Fournier has been elected President.

TOKIO, Jan. 9.—It is believed that some of the Russian ships sunk at Port Arthur are salvable.

Of the original garrison at Port Arthur 39,000 are dead and over 10,000 missing.

BLOODSHED AND ROBBERY.

TANGIER, Jan. 10.—Tribal fighting has taken place at Alcazar. An American has been killed and the property of Europeans looted.

BETTINA GIRARD, ONCE A FAMOUS BEAUTY, DEAD

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Bettina Girard, the actress, is dead.

Twenty years ago, Bettina Girard was the petted daughter of one of the proudest and most aristocratic families in Baltimore, the city of aristocrats, high living and beautiful women. She lived the life that women of her class live, taking the froth that rises to the top of society and apparently having no thought of the darkness that lies in the lees of the cup. There was, in that day, no breath of scandal to touch her. But it came, fast. She had a mimic talent, and a rich voice, and she was a belle so toasted that once an officer in the United States Army, carried away by her beauty, drew off one of her satin slippers at a midnight feast and drank from it in foaming champagne a toast to beauty.

That made Bettina Girard notorious, but still no real scandal touched her. A little later, she married one of her own set, a wealthy Baltimore merchant of the name of Padelford—and there was a child, and unhappiness. Bettina pined for worlds outside her home, and went on the stage, forsaking husband and child—but keeping her husband's name, as she declared, to humiliate him.

Joining the Carleton Opera Company, she starred in comic opera from New York to California, living all the life that such women live and more than all. She went down, down, animated by her desire to humiliate Padelford, who offered her any sum she might name to abandon the stage, or his name. Anything, he would give but the child—and at the last she said that she wanted the child.

Finally, she drifted to New York, still going downward. She became a "dope fiend," and fell lower and lower. Her own people tried, more than once, to lift her up, but it was of no use. She was determined to go her own gait—and it has ended as the lives of such women always end.

OREGON'S LAND SCANDAL

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 10.—The register and receiver of the land office at Roseburg have been removed in connection with the land frauds.