

# The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, January 25.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .00. Temperature, Max. 79; Min. 67. Weather, partly fair.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.48c.; Per Ton, \$69.60  
88 Analysis Beets, 8s. 9 3-4d.; Per Ton, \$76.80.

VOL. XLV., NO. 7634.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1907.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## MERCHANTS ON INSURANCE AND A COUNTY FAIR

Interesting Subjects Discussed by Leading Honolulu Business Men at Yesterday's Meeting.

The directors of the Merchants' Association held their regular meeting in the Alexander Young building yesterday afternoon with Chairman Geo. W. Smith, W. T. Lucas, E. H. Paris, G. J. Waller, W. F. Dillingham, W. W. Harris, E. McInerney and Robert Catton present.

Before the meeting was called to order Mr. Lucas mentioned that the Standard Oil Co. objected to being obliged to store oil in the government warehouse in Honolulu and he added that no place in the world was this exacted. "This company," said Mr. Lucas, "is one of the most powerful and influential in the world. It controls the greatest fleets of steamers, as well as great railroads. Inducements have been offered to the people here for the construction of a warehouse by the Standard people, provided they had the privilege and in return for this they would lend their influence toward securing appropriations for harbors." Incidentally the matter was mentioned later in the afternoon and it was decided to have it brought up before the meeting next Wednesday.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved and then a communication relative to the standing of the different fire insurance companies carrying insurance here was introduced. In connection with this the following communication from Deputy Insurance Commissioner Smithies was read:

Honolulu, Oahu, Jan. 23, 1907. Edward H. Paris, Esq., Secretary, the Merchants' Association of Honolulu, Honolulu, T. H.

Dear Sir: I am directed by the Hon. A. J. Campbell, the Insurance Commissioner of this Territory, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of November 15, 1906, in re fire insurance companies doing business in this Territory, etc., and in reply to the same I submit you herewith the following statements:

1. A statement as of October 31, 1906, of the assets and liabilities of fire and fire and marine insurance companies of the United States, transacting business in the Territory of Hawaii, and the losses incurred by them in the San Francisco disaster of April 18, 1906, with payments made thereon. Compiled from the official reports of the insurance commissioners of the home states of said companies.

2. A statement as of October 31, 1906, of the United States assets, liabilities and surplus to policyholders of foreign fire and fire and marine insurance companies, transacting business in the Territory of Hawaii, and the losses incurred by them in the San Francisco disaster of April 18, 1906, with payments made thereon. Compiled from the official report of the insurance commissioner of the State of New York.

3. A statement of the basis of settlement made by the fire and fire and marine insurance companies, transacting business in the Territory of Hawaii with policyholders, who sustained losses in the San Francisco disaster of April 18, 1906. Compiled from the report of Professor Whitney, head of the mathematical department of the University of California, made for the board of trustees of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco.

The reports from which the above information was compiled were compiled by the insurance commissioners of the home states of these companies, from special reports made to such commissioners as of October 31, 1906, in compliance with the resolution adopted at the convention of insurance commissioners held at Washington early in October, 1906. They were received in this office in the latter part of December, 1906, and constitute the only official reports received by this office since my last to you of September 1, 1906. Nothing much further can be expected until the annual statements of the companies as of December 31, 1906, are filed, which will be on or about April 15 next.

You will observe in the footnotes the remark "no official report received as yet," which explains itself. When such reports are received I will forward you the desired information as early as possible.

In reply to your inquiry as to the relationship of the new Fireman's Fund Insurance Company as connected with the former company by that name, I submit you herewith the following information:

pany comprised the Home Fire & Marine Insurance Company and the Pacific Underwriters, an underwriting annex. The capital stock of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company was \$1,000,000 (paid-up) and of the Home Fire & Marine Insurance Company \$300,000 (paid-up), which was owned by the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company. The policies of the Pacific Underwriters were two-thirds guaranteed by the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company and one-third by the Home Fire & Marine Insurance Company.

The fire which followed the earthquake in the San Francisco disaster of April 18, 1906, completely destroyed the office of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, together with all of its maps, records and data, and it was impossible under the circumstances for the managers and directors to give an intelligent estimate of the liabilities of the three organizations. It was believed that the capital stock and surplus would be sufficient to enable them to pay all losses in full, but it subsequently developed that the losses could not be paid in full this way and solvency maintained, and in consequence the following plan was devised:

On May 19, 1906, the Fireman's Fund Insurance Corporation was organized by the officers and stockholders of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company and licensed on the same day by the Insurance Commissioner of the State of California. Its authorized capital stock is \$1,000,000 and the par value of shares is \$100. The plan of the organizers was to dispose of this stock at \$200 per share and set aside \$1,000,000 to net surplus. On January 19, 1907, President W. J. Dutton of this corporation cabled that there had been received from sales of this stock \$1,125,000, \$800,000 representing paid-up capital stock and \$325,000 surplus. This new corporation reinsured all the risks of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company and the Pacific Underwriters, which were not involved in the San Francisco conflagration of April 18, 1906. The like risks of the Home Fire & Marine Insurance Company were ordered canceled and the unearned premiums are to be returned to its policyholders when that can be legally done. President W. J. Dutton on January 12, 1907, cabled that the return premiums of the Home Fire & Marine Insurance Company would shortly be paid.

According to the report made by Actuary S. H. Wolfe of New York, who made a very complete investigation of the affairs of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company for Insurance Commissioner Zeno M. Host of Wisconsin, the assets that were transferred to the Fireman's Fund Insurance Corporation by the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company as consideration for this contract of reinsurance amounted to \$2,482,230. From the above it would seem that the assets of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Corporation exclusive of premiums received on business written and losses paid since its organization would be as follows:

Investments transferred by the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company to the Fireman's Fund Insurance Corporation ..... \$2,482,230.00  
Capital paid in ..... 800,000.00  
Surplus paid in ..... 325,000.00

Total ..... \$3,607,230.00

On January 12, 1907, President W. J. Dutton cabled that the assets of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Corporation exceed \$4,000,000.

Again quoting from Actuary Wolfe's report, the assets remaining with the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company and the Home Fire & Marine Insurance Company amounted to \$4,516,550.25. An increase of \$600,000 was made on the capital stock of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, which amount has been paid in and an assessment of \$300 per share was levied on the old stockholders and it was estimated that two-thirds of the stockholders would pay this assessment and the balance of the stock would be returned to the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company; this approximates 333 shares, together with 6000 new shares, making a total of 3333 shares would be available to use in the settlement of claims. This plan of settlement, which has been accepted by virtually all of the claimants, is 50 per cent. in cash and 50 per cent. of this stock at \$50 per share. On January 19, 1907, President W. J. Dutton cabled that over 95 per cent. of all the San Francisco losses of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company and the Home Fire & Marine Insurance Company had been paid. The amount of \$500,000 has been reserved for the un-

(Continued on Page Two.)

## VICTORY FOR KAISER AT POLLS



EMPEROR WILLIAM OF GERMANY, WHOSE POLICY HAS BEEN SUSTAINED AND WHO CELEBRATES HIS FORTY-EIGHTH BIRTHDAY TOMORROW.

### His Colonial Policy Upheld and Constitutional Crisis Is Averted.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

BERLIN, January 26.—The election returns show a victory for the government by twenty seats. The Socialists will return to the Reichstag with a loss of eighteen members.

The main issue fought out in the German elections was in regard to the colonial policy of the government. The Kaiser was behind the government in demanding a large vote for the maintenance of the German colonial possessions, a demand which the Socialists vigorously opposed. Great interest centered in the result of the election, for had the Socialists won and carried out their threat of refusing to vote the colonial supplies the Kaiser had threatened to again dissolve the Reichstag. This would have brought the Kaiser and the people into direct conflict, the consequences of which have been canvassed in advance by the European press.

### IRISH LABORITES VOTE TO REJECT SOCIALISM

BELFAST, Ireland, January 26.—By a vote of 835,000 to 90,000 the Laborites rejected the amendments to their party constitution embodying in it socialistic doctrines.

### FRENCH GOVERNMENT STORES BURNED

TOULON, January 26.—Fire at the government depots yesterday did damage to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars. Twenty persons were injured.

### MORE VICTIMS OF TERRORISTS.

GRODNO, Russia, January 26.—In a riot here yesterday five policemen and a prison keeper were killed by the terrorists. The riot was finally suppressed by the police.

### AFTERNOON CABLE REPORT.

PEKING, China, January 25.—The Russian Army is to immediately complete the evacuation of Manchuria.

MADRID, Spain, January 25.—The Conservative ministry of Premier Maura has been approved by the government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25.—The House has passed a bill providing for an additional Federal Judge in the Northern and Southern district of California.

ROME, Italy, January 25.—Mount Aetna is active. Slight earthquakes have been felt here.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, January 25.—An unknown ship has foundered in the Black Sea.

Sixty workmen among the crew were drowned.

LONDON, England, January 25.—It is rumored that Sir Alexander Swettenham, Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica, has resigned.

## RELIEF BALL IS ROLLING THEY HONOR GREAT BARD

Chinese Famine Relief Fund Committee Organized. Burns' Smoker Was a Highly Enjoyable Affair.

Chinese on Midway.....\$ 30 00  
Mrs. J. A. Hopper..... 10 00  
L. E. Pinkham..... 10 00  
Total .....\$ 50 00

These are volunteer subscriptions received by the Chinese consul for the Chinese famine relief fund before the committee appointed by Governor Carter had organized. Other moneys contributed for the same object before the public meeting of Wednesday last have been already reported by the Advertiser.

Organization of the relief committee of fifteen was effected yesterday in the Secretary of Hawaii's office, with all the members but two present. Consul Chang Tso Fan at the close of the meeting turned over the above contribution (Continued on Page Two.)

There was present in Waverly Hall last night a gathering which only the annual celebration of the birthday of Robbie Burns brings together.

Scots were there in plenty, as properly befitting the occasion. There were also present men of well-nigh every country over which floats the Union Jack, and a generous sprinkling of Americans. And all were assembled to pay homage to the immortal memory of Scotland's beloved bard.

The hall was appropriately decorated with flags, American, English and Hawaiian, while over the platform the great lion of Scotland's royal standard reared its noble form.

Seated in close proximity to the (Continued on Page Three.)



BOBBY BURNS, THE PLOUGHBOY POET.

### NOTHING YET HEARD OF THE MANNING OR LUKA

Unless some report is received from the schooner Luka today it will begin to look very serious for Captain Moki and his crew of sailors. The revenue cutter Manning departed at 4 o'clock Thursday morning in quest of the disabled schooner. It was thought that there would be little difficulty experienced in locating the craft, as the officers of the British S. S. Coptic had taken her position at noon of Wednesday. Captain Joynes of the Manning had hopes of being able to reach the side of the Luka by noon following his departure. The Luka was 62 miles due north of Makapuu Point and an eight hours' run should have brought the Manning to the side of the vessel. About two or three hours of time, in which to have put a line to the schooner to tow her to Honolulu, should have enabled the Manning to get under way for home by 3 p. m. of Thursday. Naturally the work of towing a disabled schooner that had but little steering apparatus would be a slow and laborious task. But certainly the vessels should have reached Honolulu some time during yesterday or last night. Up to 10 o'clock last night not a word had been received from them. The most reasonable explanation for the absence of the vessel is that the Man-

ning was unable to locate the Luka. A little schooner like the disabled craft would not be visible from the decks or to the lookout of the Manning for more than ten miles, so if the Luka moved that distance from the position she occupied when the Coptic left her it would be a difficult matter for the Manning to locate the smaller craft.

There has been a very strong westerly set of current for some days. The S. S. Sierra reported such a set, for two days previous to reaching this island, and this set of current may have carried the Luka some distance to the west or northwest. There has at times been a southerly and a southeasterly wind prevailing during the last two days, conditions that would also tend to take the Luka out of her former position. The Manning may have found it necessary to institute a search for the vessel.

It is not now regarded as probable that the schooner foundered. The reports by officers of the Coptic were that she would be in little danger over night until assistance could be sent to her from Honolulu. It may be necessary for the Manning to remain some days searching for the Luka. In event of the revenue cutter failing to locate the missing schooner, other vessels may be sent in quest.

It is, of course, possible that the cutter, with the Luka in tow, may be reported during the night and in such an event there would be no occasion for further assistance.

There has been some criticism of the action of the Coptic in not towing the schooner either to Honolulu or else nearer to the island, but the officers of the mail steamer said that they could not at that time get alongside the schooner, and they considered that there would be no risk in waiting to send assistance from Honolulu.