

FERRY DODGES SUEVING OF ENGINEER

Chief Executive Declares That Question Is Too Important to Bring Up When Supervisors Wolter, Hardesty and Cox Are Absent.

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)
Although there was a quorum present, Mayor Fern decided last night at the meeting of the board of supervisors that so important a question as the appointment of a city and county engineer should be deferred until a full membership of the board was present.

Following the line of reasoning Mr. Fern deferred naming a successor to fill the position made vacant by the dismissal of County Engineer L. M. Whitehouse.

Those present at the meeting last night in addition to Mayor Fern and Secretary Miller were Supervisors Markham, Petrie, McClellan and Pacheco. Supervisors Wolter, Hardesty and Cox were absent.

A communication from County Engineer L. M. Whitehouse was read in which a request was made for a raise in salary of the stenographer in that office from \$175 to \$190 a month.

A communication was read from Governor Pinkham asking that the board defer action on taking over the sewer and waterworks until June 30.

Kennedy's Claim Rejected.
Thomas K. Kennedy's claim for a month's salary was turned down by the committee on ways and means.

An invitation from Honolulu Lodge B. P. O. E. No. 616 to attend the flag day exercises of the order at the Opera House on June 14 was accepted by the board.

The indiscriminate gathering of keawe beans in Kapiolani Park will be stopped according to a resolution introduced by Supervisor Petrie. In the future leaders will have to be made to the board for this privilege.

The traffic ordinance with many amendments which has caused much meritment passed second reading. It was whispered around the city hall last night that this ordinance would eventually become a law.

A protest was filed by J. L. Young signed by property holders in Manoa against the carrying out of the frontage tax law on lower Manoa.

A lengthy discussion in which R. E. Reidford, G. G. Guild, J. T. Warren and other residents of the district were divided over the protest, took up much of the attention of the board last night and little or no headway was made toward a settlement.

Although Young's petition is signed by property holders representing fifty-six and seven-tenths of the district to be assessed it is claimed by those who are desirous to have the frontage tax put into effect in the district that eighteen out of the twenty-one property holders on the street are being held up by absentee property holders who are opposed to the movement and have no personal interest in the district.

Mr. Reidford, who has been making a strong fight to have the new law put into effect in Manoa, stated last night that although the protest against the carrying out of this law was signed by property holders representing fifty-six and seven-tenths of the district, more than forty per cent of those were non-residents and were not cognizant of the full intent of the law or the supervisors' policy in carrying it out. It was finally decided to defer final action on the question until June 17.

Improved Mail Service for Islands Is in Prospect as Result of Change.

Better mail service for the islands is promised as the result of a revision of steamer schedules, which, according to information received here yesterday, is soon to be announced from the headquarters of the Pacific Mail and Toyo Kisen Kaisha in San Francisco.

John Drew, head of the shipping department of Castle & Cooke, agents for the Japanese line, said yesterday that official notice of the change had not been received by his firm but that it was expected.

Under the present schedule steamers of the two lines occasionally sail from San Francisco the same day, as was the case recently with the Nippon Maru and the Mongolia, both of which not only left on the same day but at the same hour and were only an hour or so apart all the way across the Pacific. Naturally both companies have suffered by these clashes in the schedule and their decision to rearrange sailing dates was expected.

Dates to Alternate.

The plan as outlined by The Advertiser's correspondent at San Francisco is for the competing companies to alternate in the dispatching of vessels, the Pacific Mail to date the sailing of a vessel for one Saturday and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha for the next Saturday.

Not only will such a schedule improve the mail service west-bound, but it will operate to equal advantage east-bound for steamers which heretofore on both the outward and inward voyages will be separated.

BATH, SURE, ALWAYS CURES.

Do not suffer from cramp colic or pain in the stomach when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy goes to the right spot and gives immediate relief. You cannot afford to be without it if you are subject to attacks of this kind. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

JOSE KINGSBURY NOW UNDER FIRE

Waialuku Attorney Files Copies of Records with Chief Justice for Investigation.

Next in line for an investigation, if reports current in legal circles are to be credited, is Judge Selden B. Kingsbury of Maui, against whose specific charges have been filed by Chief Justice Robertson and in complaint of whom Deputy County Attorney Vincent of Maui is now in the city. Mr. Vincent's complaint is that the Maui judge has usurped the pardoning power, vested only in the Governor, and had kept out of jail a Mary Ann Peters, who he had sentenced a year ago to serve sixty days in the pen. The other complaint, considerably more serious, is now before the chief justice, backed by various certified copies of official records, one in the form of a bill certified to as a charge against the second circuit court by Judge Kingsbury, but which is destined by others to be a private bill of the judge chargeable only to himself, and others in the form of two affidavits, one made by the judge and one made by Sister Helene of the Malulani hospital, distinctly different in the statements sworn to the affidavit of Sister Helene is backed up by a copy of a bill against the same judge, certified as correct by Judge Kingsbury himself.

The latter documents have been filed with the chief justice by Eugene Murphy of Waialuku.

Vincent's Quick Results.

Deputy County Attorney Vincent came to Honolulu to secure from the supreme court a writ of mandamus directing Judge Kingsbury to issue a mittimus consigning Mary Ann Peters to jail to serve out her sentence, passed upon her nearly a year ago. The matter was here referred to the attorney general, who willed to Judge Kingsbury asking why the mittimus had not been issued. Vincent having explained that the Maui judge had declared that he had become convinced that the sentence was too severe and that he did not propose to have the woman serve it out. The reply of the judge was that the mittimus drafted had just been issued. So that ended that part of the matter and Vincent will return to Waialuku satisfied.

The other charges will probably be gone into at length. The charges against Kingsbury made upon the department fund of the County of Maui for fifty dollars, in favor of Holmes, Stanley & Olson, who represented Judge Kingsbury before the supreme court in a habeas corpus matter. The demand is certified to by Edmund H. Hart, court clerk, and approved by Judge Kingsbury officially as judge of the second circuit. The warrant was mailed to Holmes, Stanley & Olson, as noted on the warrant, and the amount of the claim received for by the Honolulu firm on September 10, 1913.

Now the claim of Mr. Murphy is that this account is a personal one of Judge Kingsbury, contracted by him in connection with his appearance before the supreme court, when the attorney general, as by law required, represented him. His retaining of a private firm was according to the complaint, his own affair and the bill was his own bill and not properly chargeable against the court appropriation.

Conflicting Affidavits.

The second part of the charges filed by Mr. Murphy are backed by copies of affidavits and by the copy of a mittimus demanded upon the court appropriation. One affidavit was made by Judge Kingsbury in the supreme court, in connection with a petition for a writ of habeas corpus for Lucy Akiona Ah Sam, then detained in the Malulani Hospital, in which he swears that he was not "in any manner concerned in any removal of the said Lucy Akiona Ah Sam from her home and duties that he had anything whatever to do with her leaving or being removed from or going away from the home of said Ah Sam." The affidavit, which denies that Judge Kingsbury as a judge had anything whatever to do with the Ah Sam case, further denies that "this respondent (Judge Kingsbury) as said judge ever made any order or took any action whatever regarding the separation of the said Lucy Akiona Ah Sam from her alleged husband." This affidavit was sworn to before Florence Lee, in Honolulu on August 12, 1913.

The contrary affidavit by Sister Helene, in the same case, says that she, as matron of the hospital where Lucy Akiona Ah Sam was confined, "is now and always has been under the belief that said Lucy Akiona Ah Sam was placed in said hospital for care and protection under the direction of the said Honorable Selden B. Kingsbury. That said respondent (Sister Helene) admits that she has allowed no visitors to converse with said Lucy Akiona Ah Sam unless given permission by the Honorable S. B. Kingsbury," and that said Lucy Akiona Ah Sam "attended to leave the premises of the said hospital, the said respondent would have restrained her until communicating with the said Honorable S. B. Kingsbury."

As showing further that Judge Kingsbury had something to do with confining Lucy Akiona Ah Sam in the hospital which she denies, Mr. Murphy has filed a certified copy of a demand against the county in favor of Hainafue (auto driver, for six dollars, to be charged against the appropriation for "court expenses, juvenile court," the particulars of the item being:

"In re Lucy Ah Sam, delinquent child. To auto hire, Lucy Ah Sam and Deputy Sheriff C. R. Lindsay, Lahaina to Waialuku and return."

The demand was certified to by the clerk of the court and approved by Judge Kingsbury, the warrant being paid on July 12, 1913.

Mr. Murphy wants the supreme court to order an investigation based on the contradictory affidavits and records on file and into the legality of the payment of the amount drawn from the court appropriation to pay Holmes, Stanley & Olson on what Mr. Murphy claims is a private matter of the judge and not a public account.

KILL SUGAR WILSON POLICY

Washington Correspondent Says Beet Industry Is Doomed.

Here, writes a staff correspondent of the Detroit Free Press from Washington, under date of May 28, is the administration attitude toward the Michigan beet sugar industry:

"If it is a 'hot house' industry and can't exist without artificial tariff protection, then we won't want it."

"Anything so artificial, so unnatural, so lacking in tonate strength, that everybody has to be taxed to support it had better be let die. Better substitute something that we won't have to tax everybody for."

This attitude is held by the department of commerce today. Bearing this in mind it is easy to forecast the reports that will be made by the secret investigators of the department of commerce now scrutinizing the Michigan sugar beet industry.

The bureau of corporations, part of the department of commerce, sent out some of its "smelling" experts to ascertain how the Michigan beet sugar business is faring under the Underwood-Simmons tariff.

"Smelling" Has Been Enough.

It was figured that "artificial depression" might be found and that a great political coup might be made on the eve of the fall elections by catching some Republican business man to "hang higher than Haman"—to quote the words of Secretary Redfield, for many years vice president of the American Flower works in Detroit.

But the department of commerce has just reiterated the above quoted attitude regarding "hot house industries." This is significant. It means simply that the "smelling" squad out in Michigan has seen enough; it has learned that the Michigan sugar beet industry is actually on its last legs and will be wiped out when free sugar becomes effective in the spring of 1916.

In other words, the Michigan beet sugar industry will be dead in 1916—and the Democratic tariff will have killed it. Just as the Louisiana cane sugar business is dead already at a loss that will reach \$10,000,000.

That is why the department of commerce is so emphatic right now in shooting. They don't want any hot house industry. They are trying to make people believe that what they are killing ought to be killed.

In the Democratic platform of 1912 it is stated, regarding the Republican tariff: "Under its operations the American farmer and laboring man are the chief sufferers."

Congressman Interested.

There are a lot of farmers who have found beet sugar profitable in Michigan in a good many years past. They are already finding that the words of the Baltimore platform apply in veriest truth to the operations of the Democratic tariff, and that "under its operations the American farmer and laboring man are the chief sufferers."

Congressman Joseph W. Fordney of Michigan, declines to charge the Democratic party in advance with bad faith for voting the secret investigation now being prosecuted in the Michigan beet country, with much interest, and he says, assuming that the investigation is honest, that there is just one possible outcome:

"The investigation, else it is dishonest, must show that the beet sugar industry is now doing its best to continue, that it probably will continue throughout 1916, but that it can not exist after the spring of 1916."

In Congressman Fordney's opinion if the Democrats are honest, there will follow a movement to revise the Underwood-Simmons tariff so as to save the industries imperiled by the act as it now stands.

The answer to this is the department of commerce's declaration that "we want the death of hot house industries."

The Democratic party laid down its platform of "rule or ruin" at Baltimore and the administration is going to pull it way through to the finish, no matter what happens and when its free trade method kills an industry here and another there, the only comment is going to be, "We want the death of hot house industries."

Some very interesting developments are taking place these days, showing what might be called a rather close connection between the Democratic party and the Wilson campaign, which will be directly benefited by free trade.

It is such an interesting affair as to have been made the subject of comment on the floor of the senate, and Congressman Fordney is planning to air it a little further, some of these days, in the house of representatives.

Speckles Heavy Contributor.

Indeed, it is an interesting situation when a trust magnate contributes heavily to the Wilson campaign and then has his right hand man go in and write that portion of the Democratic campaign "dope" book bearing on the magnate's particular line of business.

Speckles, the sugar trust refiner, is credited with having been a heavy contributor to the Wilson campaign fund. This is not denied.

Speckles' man Friday, Frank O. Lowrey, lobbyist—admitted before the lobby investigation committee and who wrote much of the "sugar dope" in the Democratic campaign book of 1912. The "dope" is a mass of misleading, inaccurate and, in some instances, actually false statements, the purpose of the whole thing being to discredit the domestic cane and beet sugar industries. It is found in the Democratic "dope" book, under the caption, "The Family Sugar Bowl."

Of course every honest person knows that the sugar refiners, including Speckles, will have absolutely no check on the prices they may charge the consumer, once the domestic production of sugar is ended.

With duty removed from sugar the consumer will keep on paying the old

Seymour Hall of Honolulu Flies Across San Francisco Bay

ONE OF THE FIRST TO MAKE THE FLIGHT AND "THE VERY FIRST KANAKA" HE WRITES—FELT PER- FECTLY SAFE WHILE ALOFT.

The fact that a hydro-aeroplane ferry service has recently been established between San Francisco and Oakland has been reported in the press; but the following letter from T. Seymour Hall, formerly of Honolulu, now secretary and treasurer of the Oakland Street Improvement Bond Company, brings home the fact to Honolulu people that flying is no longer confined to birds and experts. The every-day citizen can indulge at slight expense and with very little danger.

Mr. Hall's Letter.
"Last Wednesday, May 20th, at three o'clock p. m., I left Oakland at the foot of Webster street, in the hydro-aeroplane 'Albatross,' and at 3:50 p. m. arrived at the foot of Mission street in San Francisco, seven miles away, having risen to a height of 350 feet.

"As a matter of fact I had no more sensation about the whole performance than I would to drive an automobile or ride in a taxi-cab. This would be the case, I believe, if I am unimpaired, but I believe that you can testify that the contrary is the case. I simply did not look upon the trip as dangerous and had complete confidence in Mr. Cook, the pilot.

Speed of Milla a Minute.

"There were however certain sensations which struck me, such as the lack of vibration, and because of the distance from other objects the absence of a sense of speed, although we were making better than a mile a minute during most of the time. At the moment I turned my head to look about I was immediately aware of speed by the fact that it seemed to actually blow the air out and past my nostrils—I could not breathe with my head turned, for besides our own speed, there was a twenty knot breeze which made a wind pressure of over eighty miles an hour.

"We seemed to crawl above the bay, with the tugs and ferries below us, but San Francisco came towards us very fast, and we glided down to the water and up onto the float all too soon.

"That trip brings me within the first twenty-five people who have ever flown across San Francisco Bay, and I guess it is safe to claim the first kanaka."

MRS. TERYS ROBERTS SUBDUES COURT ROOM WITH SOBS AND PLEADINGS DURING DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS.

(From Tuesday Advertiser.)
"Judge, give me back my child," sobbed Mrs. Terys Roberts on the witness stand yesterday afternoon before Judge William L. Whitney in the circuit court. Twice she made the tearful request.

Mrs. Roberts, as related in The Sunday Advertiser on Saturday morning filed a suit for divorce against her husband, John E. Roberts, from whom she had been divorced once before and remarried him. She also sought an order of court restraining her husband from taking custody of their child.

The proceedings yesterday were on a plea to jurisdiction on a motion filed by Attorney E. C. Peters, representing Mrs. Roberts. On the stand, Mrs. Roberts testified that some time ago she and her husband left Hawaii for the Coast, intending to make their residence there. While on the Coast, Roberts registered as a voter, thereby establishing his residence. A month after Mrs. Roberts had gone on account of her health, she decided to return to Hawaii.

Attorney Peters' contention was that on this showing Roberts and his wife had become legal residents of California and thereby had lost their former residence in Hawaii. Hence, the new residence here dated from the time of their return, claimed Peters, and that two years had not elapsed since then.

Attorney Joseph Lightfoot made an address to the court touching on the cruelty of having the child taken from its mother. Throughout Lightfoot's address, Mrs. Roberts, petite and extremely attractive in appearance, sobbed audibly and tears streamed from her eyes.

"I am of the opinion," said Judge Whitney in deciding the motion and plea to jurisdiction, "both from the evidence on the stand and from the pleadings showing that after the first divorce, which is within the two years, this libellant went to reside in San Francisco, and changed her mind after a month's residence there and came back—that she has not resided in the Territory the two years required. The plea to jurisdiction is, therefore, sustained."

Attorney Lightfoot noted an exception to the ruling of the court. Both sides and the attorney representing the wife and proceeded to leave the court room. Mrs. Roberts arose, looked at Judge Whitney as he left his seat and entered his chambers; then she faced her attorney, who stood before her without a word. The little woman quivered. Then she seemed to realize what the judge's decision meant.

She broke into hysterical sobs again and her cries were pitiful. Turning to her husband and Attorney Peters, she begged their way to the door, she wept.

"Jax, oh Jax, give me back my baby," cried the little mother. A woman friend, who had sat in the gallery, stepped forward and took her in her arms.

The sugar refiners have always wanted free trade on sugar. They have been clamoring for it for years. They know it will benefit them in two ways. First, it will eliminate the domestic production of sugar—a thing that has always served as a check on increase of prices by the refiners. As a matter of fact the domestic sugar production has resulted in a steady decrease of sugar prices. With the domestic sugar producer eliminated the refiner can boost prices to suit himself and he will have the consumer absolutely at his mercy.

Second, with the duty removed from foreign raw sugar, the refiner will be able to put into his own pockets what heretofore has gone to the government in customs charges.

The sugar refiners have good reason for loving Wilson and his administration. Congressman Fordney is planning to tell the house about it.

The Bishop Trust Company yesterday filed a bond of \$4000 as administrator of the estate of A. de S. Canavaro, deceased, late Portuguese consul general in Hawaii. The Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland signed as surety on the bond.

body of the courtroom, fastened to the side of Mrs. Roberts, who appeared to be on the verge of a nervous collapse. Everybody in court looked at everybody else. Then, mute, but with an unspoken question in her eyes she again faced her attorney. He understood what his client would ask.

"Don't ask your husband for the child," roared Attorney Lightfoot, standing erect. With a majestic wave of the hand and pointing a finger toward the door through which Judge Whitney had disappeared, Attorney Lightfoot said:

"Don't ask your husband for the child. Ask the judge—ask Peters."

Attorney Lightfoot left the courtroom exhibiting some temper. Shortly afterward he filed a suit in equity with reference to the custody of the Roberts' child, the papers being immediately sent out for service. Judge Whitney's ruling in sustaining the plea to jurisdiction is tantamount to an indefinite postponement of Mrs. Roberts' suit for divorce. The case may be carried to the supreme court on exceptions. Under the territorial law, the want of continuous residence is required before a divorce may be sought.

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)
A new angle was given the Roberts' divorce suit yesterday when Judge William J. Robinson made an order citing John Edward Roberts to appear before him this afternoon at two o'clock to show cause why Roberts should not be fined for contempt of court. When Mrs. Terys Roberts instituted a divorce suit against Roberts, Judge Robinson issued an order restraining the latter from taking away the child of the couple from its mother. This order has, apparently, been disobeyed.

On the ground of non-support, Judge William L. Whitney yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Mrs. Millie A. Woodward from Roy A. Woodward, former residents of Waialuku, Maui. The decree is to take effect on June 15.

Including the suits mentioned below, up to yesterday eleven divorce actions have been filed since June 1 last, and 112 since January 1 past. The latest suits filed were those of Louisa Keahi against Charles Keahi and of Elizabeth Lilliehua against David Lilliehua.

The papers in the action for divorce, filed on Monday, of Alexandrina Snolikov against George Snolikov were returned yesterday to the circuit clerk's office as having been properly served on the libellee. The Snolikovs were married in Russia on November 10, 1904, but have no children. Non-support and extreme cruelty are the grounds for divorce alleged in the complaint.

In the divorce case of William H. Hinkle against Minnie May Hinkle, a motion was filed yesterday requesting that service of the papers in the case be made on the libellee by mail, Oakland, California, being given as the present address of Mrs. Hinkle.

ATHLETICS BEAT DETROIT TIGERS

CHICAGO, June 10. — (Associated Press by Federal Wire.)—Yesterday's scores in the American and National League games were as follows:

American League.

At Chicago—New York 4, Chicago 7.
At Detroit—Philadelphia 7, Detroit 3.
At Cleveland—Boston 9, Cleveland 6.
At St. Louis—Washington 3, St. Louis 4.

National League.

At Brooklyn—Chicago 1, Brooklyn 2.
At Philadelphia—Pittsburgh 1, Philadelphia 3.
At Boston—Cincinnati 2, Boston 3.
At New York—St. Louis 5, New York 2.

Detective M. J. McNamee of Seattle arrived yesterday with extradition papers empowering him to take back to the State of Washington A. Deputer and R. J. Ritchie. Both defendants in the action have been held in the county jail for the past three weeks, accused of defrauding creditors in Seattle by removing a quantity of merchandise from that city under suspicious circumstances.

RUSSIANS HARD ON TRADE UNIONS

Despite Which Union Press Has Celebrated Second Birthday in St. Petersburg.

(Associated Press Mail Special).
ST. PETERSBURG, June 2. — Russian trade unions have been celebrating the second anniversary of the establishment of a labor press in the country. Notwithstanding the most elaborate precautions taken by the police, meetings have been held in almost all factories, collections made, and resolutions adopted in support of the press. In many factories workmen have resolved to devote to the press fund a whole day's wages and to try their best to increase the number of subscribers.

Since it was established, Truth, the organ of the trades unions, has had thirty-six issues confiscated and it has had to change its name half a dozen times. Besides, fines totaling \$4000 have been paid; sixteen of its editors have been imprisoned, and their sentences totaled forty-seven months.

In fact, throughout Russia, labor organizations, through the interference of the police, are unable to exist openly. This, in the opinion of many of the employers, is the cause of the frequent strikes, and lack of understanding between them and their men. Should a dispute arise and the men appoint delegates to meet the employers, those delegates are immediately arrested as the ringleaders of some imaginary revolution, and as a consequence to hold their meetings in secret and are practically ruled by secret committees. No man dares disobey the orders of these committees.

The perfect control exercised in Russia is shown by an incident freely quoted here. It was intimated that no work would be permitted on a certain railway required for a certain battleship. The sailing traveled from one dockyard to another, and wherever it appeared the men refused to work on it. Finally the boycott was mysteriously removed and the work was speedily completed.

Ready for Eclipse.

Russia is looking forward to an international astronomical invasion for the purpose of observing the solar eclipse on August 21.

In the west of Europe the eclipse will be visible only partially, but Russia will be favored by a vision of a total eclipse. It will begin in Norway, pass through Sweden and the Baltic, and then travel through Russia from north-west to southeast, retreating to Asia Minor and Persia. The duration of the total eclipse will vary from a few seconds to a few minutes, and it will be longest at Minsk, where it will last two and a quarter minutes.

British astronomers will be well represented. Frank Watson Dyer, at the head of a large staff, will make observations at Minsk on behalf of Greenwich Observatory; H. F. Newall will head an expedition from the Cambridge Astrophysical Observatory to Theodosia; while Professor A. Fowler of the Royal Astronomical Society will make his headquarters at Kioff. No fewer than seven scientific expeditions from Western Europe have already staked out their claims on Russian soil, and in addition many individual men of science will be present on their own initiative.

ITCHING OF SCALP INTOLERABLE

Nearly Wild with Fainful, Burning Eruption—Half Her Hair Fell Out— and Combing It Was Torture— Feared She Would Be Bald.

IN DESPAIR UNTIL CURED BY CUTICURA

"Just about two years ago, some form of humor appeared on my scalp. The beginning was a slight itching, but it grew steadily worse until, when I combed my hair, I would have to hold the ends of the comb-teeth would be wet with blood. Most of the time there was an intolerable itching in a painful, burning way, very much as if I had been burnt, and I felt and smart when my hair began to fall. Combing my hair was positively torture. My hair was long and tangled, and because of the blood and sores. This continued growing worse and worse until my hair fell out. I was in despair, really afraid of becoming baldly bald."

"Sometimes the pain was so great that, when partially awake, I would scratch the worst part so as that my sleeping would be troubled. I could not sleep well and, after being asleep a short time, that awful stinging pain would come and then I would wake up miserably with a headache. A neighbor said it must be salt humor. Having used Cuticura Soap merely as a toilet soap before, I now decided to order a box of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills. I used them according to directions for perhaps six weeks, then left off, as the disease seemed to be cured. But toward spring, eighteen months ago, there was a slight return of the scalp humor. I commenced the Cuticura treatment at once, and very little trouble was my scalp. I used about one half a cake of Cuticura Soap and half a box of Cuticura Ointment in all. The first time I took six or seven bottles of Cuticura Pills and the last time three bottles—neither an expensive or tedious treatment. Since then I have had no scalp trouble of any kind. Standing up, with my hair unbound, it comes to my knees and had it not been for Cuticura I should doubtless be wholly bald."

"This is a voluntary, unsolicited testimonial and I take pleasure in writing it, hoping my experience may help someone else. Miss Lillian Brown, R. F. D. 1, Liberty, Mo., Oct. 29, 1907."

Cuticura Soap and Pills are sold everywhere. Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills are sold everywhere. Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills are sold everywhere.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE CONGRESS

Convention Now On in Paris Has Delegates from Thirty- Seven Nations.

PARIS, June 2. — (Associated Press Mail Special)—Many thousands of millions of dollars engaged in industry and commerce in the leading nations of the world are represented at the Sixth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce and Commercial and Industrial Association, which will be called together here. Its business sessions are to last from June 8 to June 10 and during that period are done for discussion many questions of prime interest and paramount importance to the trade and commercial relations of the entire globe.

The geographical range of the activities of the congress is shown in the fact that delegates from no fewer than thirty-seven nations answered the roll-call, while 369 associations, including ninety-one in the United States, representing nearly every state and territory in the Union, are affiliated to the congress.

Many Countries.

The countries from which delegates were announced are Argentina, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, British India, the British Isles, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United States and Uruguay.

Among American members of the permanent committee are Edward A. Filene, Boston, Massachusetts; Bernard J. Shoninger, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris; Harry A. Wheeler, of Chicago, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; John H. Fahey, of Brooklyn, Massachusetts; and George S. Atwood, secretary of the American Association of Commerce and Trade, Berlin.

Canada is also strongly represented with delegates from Montreal, Moncton, Ottawa, Belleville, St. Catherine's, St. John, Sherbrooke and Toronto.

Wide Range of Topics.

The subjects on the agenda and on which reports are to be made and resolutions to be presented to the congress include:

Fixed Exports; Calendar reform; Unfair competition—proposed international action; Customs statistics; Penny postage; Unification of laws concerning checks; Postal transfers and clearing; Unification of laws concerning arbitration; Proceedings for technical litigation; Arbitration in different countries; Unification of laws relating to warehouse certificates with the view of facilitating, extending and better guaranteeing credit on merchant bills; gold reserves to prevent financial panics; Advancement of June 15 summer; Twenty-four-hour day; technical and administrative matters; Proposed uniform type of bill of lading, as far as regards general conditions, for substandard or ragging steamship lines, in order to avoid contradictions, surprises or uncertain ties, and a study of assurance policies in international trade in order to improve their drafting.

Charles L. Berkheimer, chairman of the committee on Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, will submit a plan for international commercial arbitration and Dr. Roberto Poni, of Milan, Italy, will move a resolution approving of the reference to arbitrators of controversies between citizens of different countries, and advising that the various legislatures should clothes foreign arbitrators with powers to fulfill their functions and should provide for them the protection of the law and give executive force to the judgments pronounced by them.

Unfair Competition.

Unfair competition was a subject to which the attention of congress was called in a report by Max Lohman, of the Chamber of Commerce of Paris. He laid on the table an exhaustive report on legislation on the subject in various countries.

Fraudulent Ads.

Mr. Leclere is to be followed by Eugen Leuland, of Temesvar, Hungary, who will move the following resolution:

"The congress calls on the various legislatures to deal with the publication of fraudulent advertisements, the wrongful use of established marks, false statements of origin, and misleading names, quantities, and prices of goods. They are also called on to stamp out illicit selling-off sales and the system of giving premiums to customers, the publication of trade secrets and the bribing of employees."

Another subject that creates great interest is a proposal for the unification of laws relating to customs warehouses, certificates with the view of facilitating, extending and better guaranteeing credit on merchant bills. This was laid before the congress by Henry A. Haas, of the Belgian Chamber of Commerce, in Paris.

Uniformity of bills of lading will also be appealed for in a report by Henri A. Haas, of the Belgian Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

Raymond Poincare, President of the French Republic, is to preside over a banquet in honor of the delegates on June 11 at the Bourse de Commerce of Paris.

A lengthy program has been drawn for the entertainment of the foreign visitors.

HAWAIIAN-CHINESE DEFEAT COLUMBIAN

NEW YORK, May 30.—The Chinese University of Hawaii here won a ball team, which has lost fewer than ten games of nearly four score against American universities from coast to coast, defeated a Columbian here, 4 to 2, today.